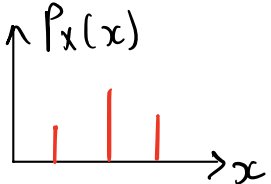
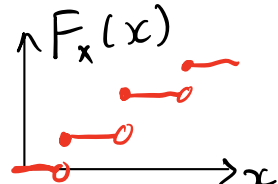
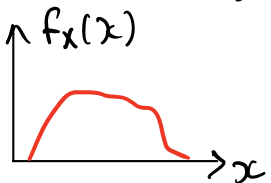
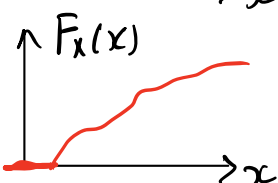
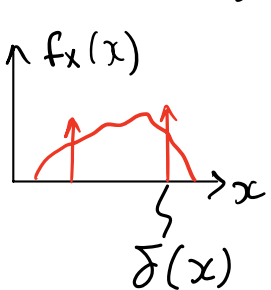
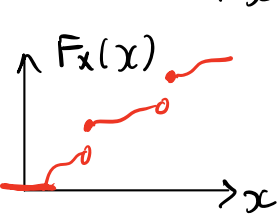
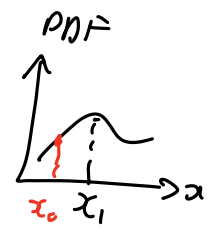


Mixed Random Variables

Discrete	PMF		CDF		Sums
Continuous	PDF		CDF		Integrals
Mixed	PDF		CDF		Integrals

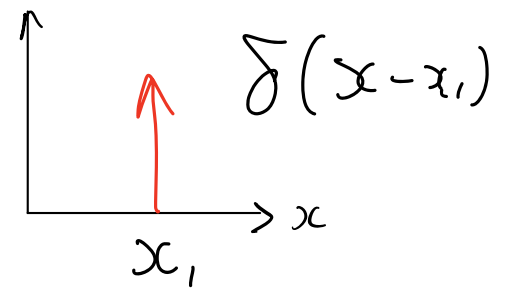
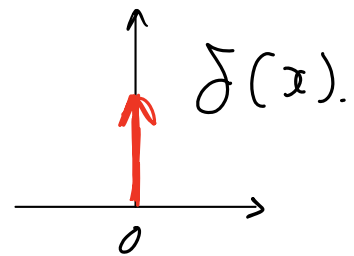
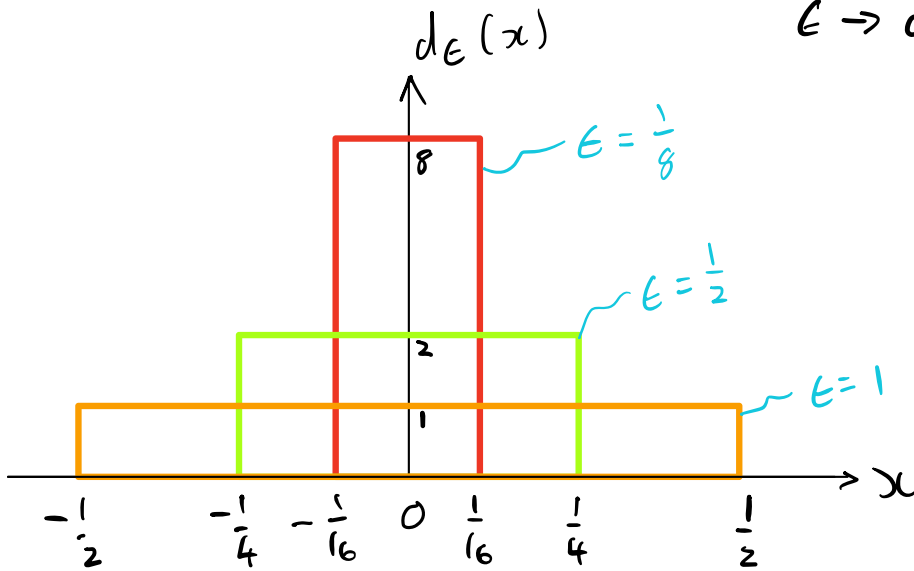
$P(X = x_0) = 0,3$
 $P(X = x_1) = 0 \Leftarrow$ not no prob.



$$d_\epsilon(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\epsilon} & -\frac{\epsilon}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Uniform,
Distribution?

$$\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad d_\epsilon(x) \rightarrow \infty$$



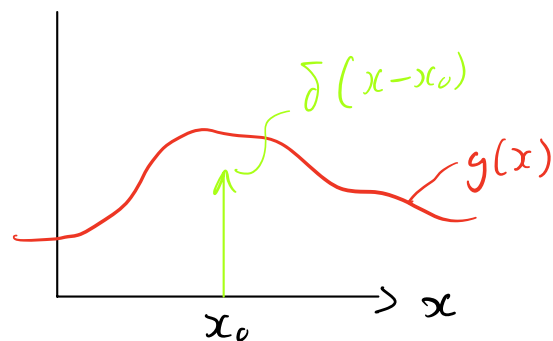
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

Sifting Property

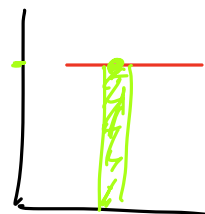
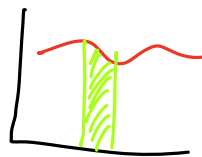
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = g(x_0)$$

$$g(x_0) \underbrace{\int_{x_0 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}}^{x_0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}} d\epsilon (x - x_0) dx}_{=1}$$

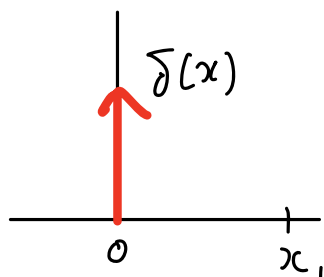
$$= g(x_0)$$



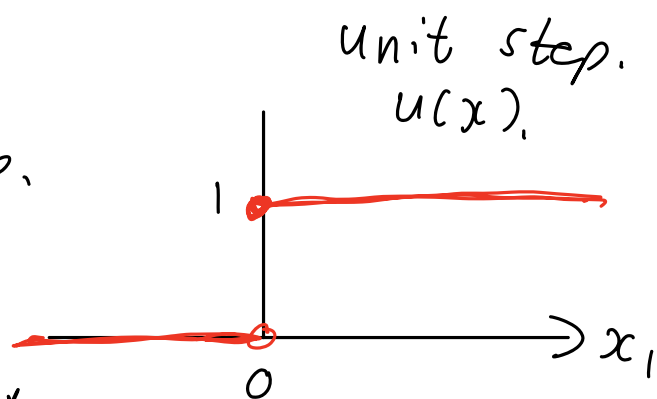
$$\int_{x_0 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}}^{x_0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}} g(x) d\epsilon (x - x_0) dx$$



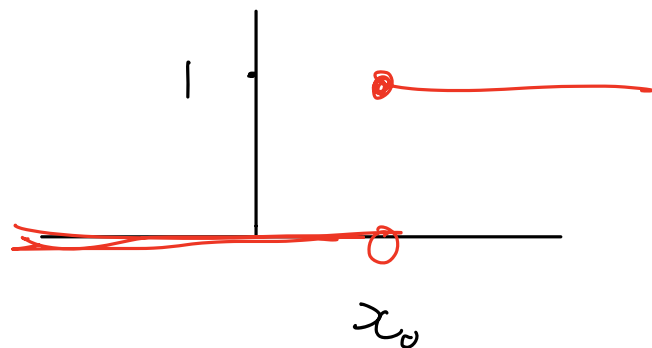
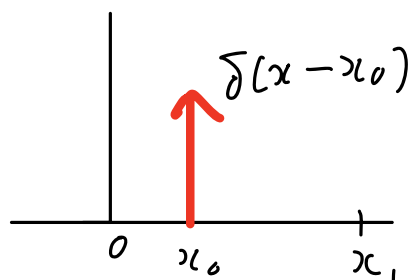
Integrating $\delta(x)$



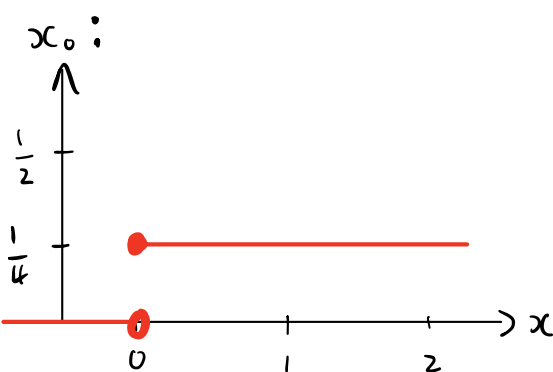
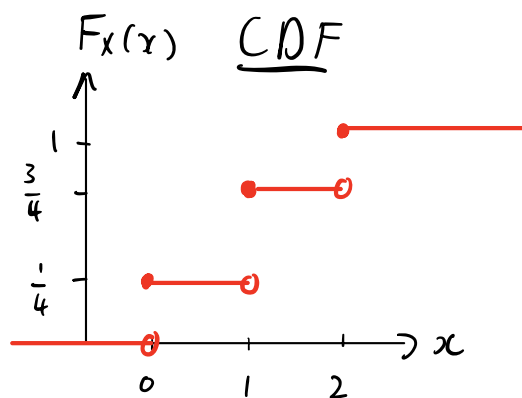
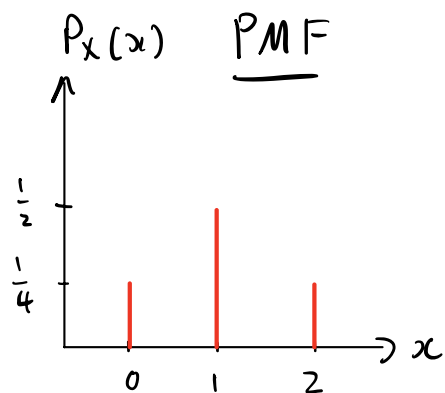
Integrate.



differentiate.

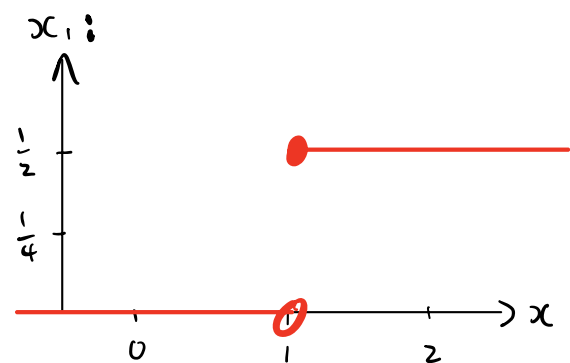


Blurring lines

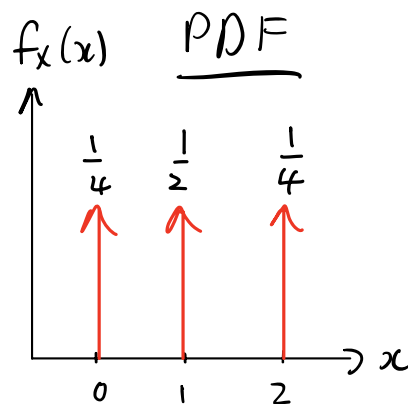
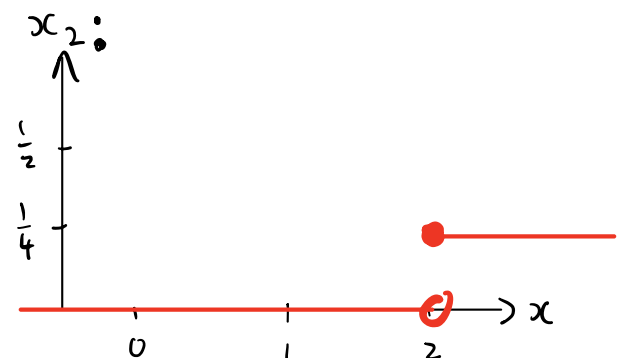


$$F_X(x) = \sum_{x_i \in S_X} P_X(x_i) \cdot u(x - x_i)$$

↓ $\frac{dF_X(x)}{dx}$



$$f_X(x) = \sum_{x_i \in S_X} P_X(x_i) \cdot \delta(x - x_i)$$

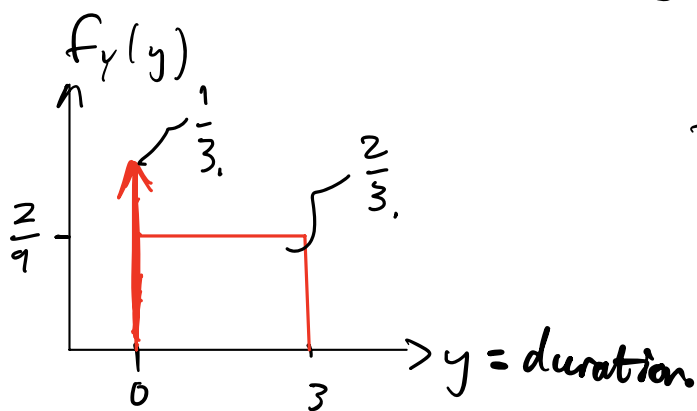


$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

Example 4.17

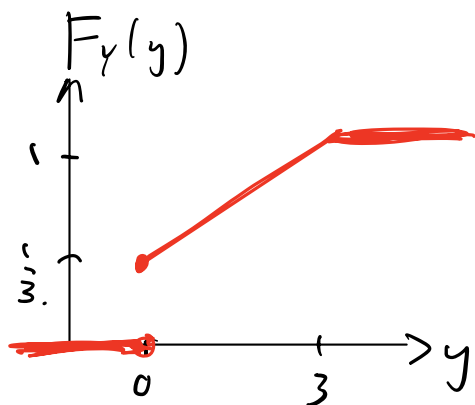
$$\frac{2}{3} \stackrel{?}{=} w \cdot h.$$
$$= 3 \cdot h = ?$$

$$h = \frac{2}{9}$$



$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \delta(y) + \frac{2}{9} & 0 \leq y < 3. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Integrate $\int_{-\infty}^{y_1} f_Y(y) dy$.



$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9}y & 0 \leq y < 3. \\ 1 & y \geq 3. \end{cases}$$

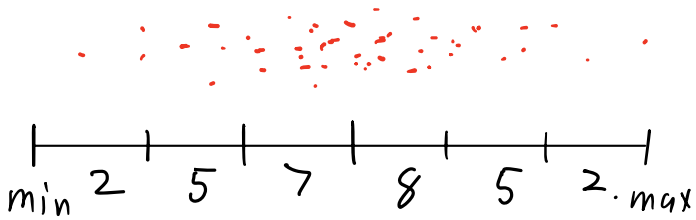
$$E[Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \cdot f_Y(y) dy.$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \delta(y) \right) dy + \int_0^3 y \cdot \frac{2}{9} dy.$$

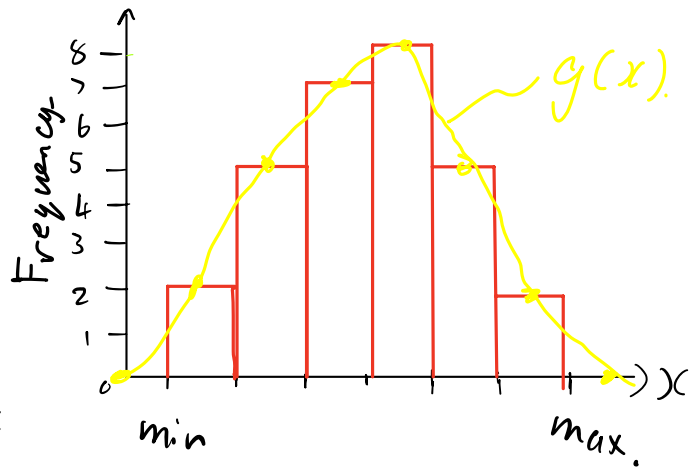
$$= 0 + \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^3 = \frac{1}{9} (3)^2 = 1 \text{ min} \rightarrow$$

Histograms (estimating PDFs)

Samples



6 Bins



$$\frac{g(x)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dx} = f_x(x).$$