

# CS70: Lecture 27

1. Review: Continuous Probability
2. Bayes' Rule with Continuous RVs
3. Normal Distribution
4. Central Limit Theorem
5. Confidence Intervals
6. Wrapup.

# Continuous Probability

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6. Variance of Sum of Independent RVs: If  $X_n$  are pairwise independent,  $var[X_1 + \dots + X_n] = var[X_1] + \dots + var[X_n]$



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We used  $\Pr[Z \in [x, x + \delta]] \approx f_Z(x)\delta$  and given  $A$  one has  $f_X(x) = \exp\{-x\}$  whereas given  $\bar{A}$  one has  $f_X(x) = 3\exp\{-3x\}$ .

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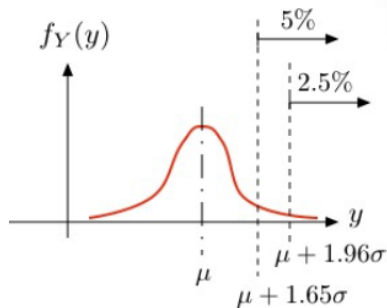
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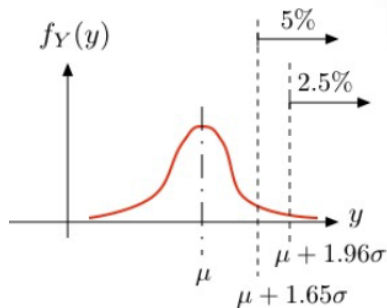


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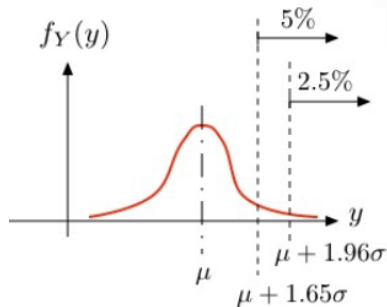
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Thus, the CLT provides a smaller confidence interval.

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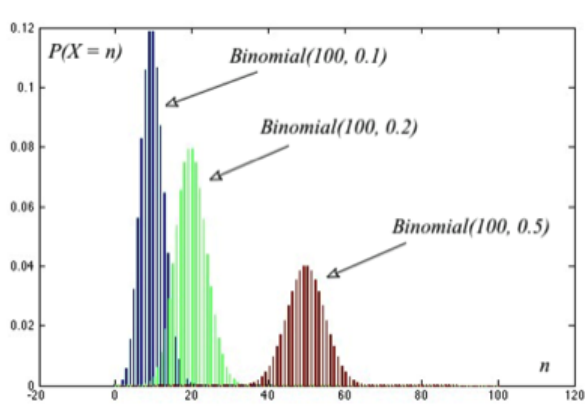
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## Application: Polling.

How many people should one poll to estimate the fraction of votes that will go for Trump?

Say we want to estimate that fraction within 3% (margin of error), with 95% confidence.

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Random Thoughts

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Side note: average high school GPA is higher for female students.

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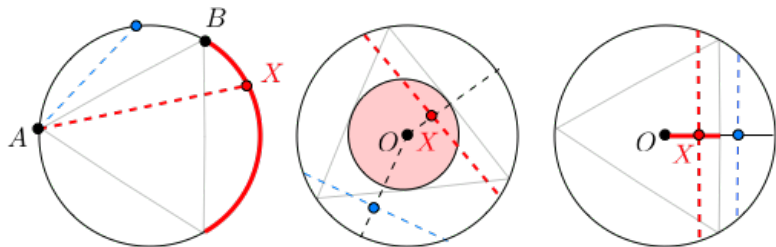
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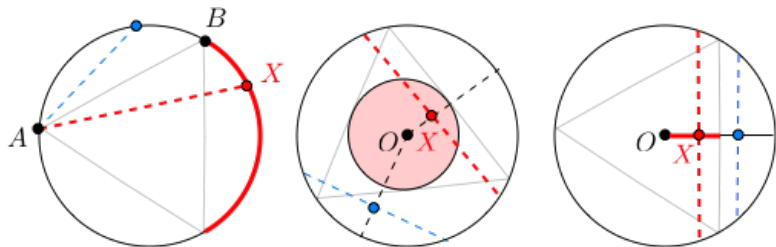
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- ▶ Beware of statistics reported in the media!

## Choosing at Random: Bertrand's Paradox



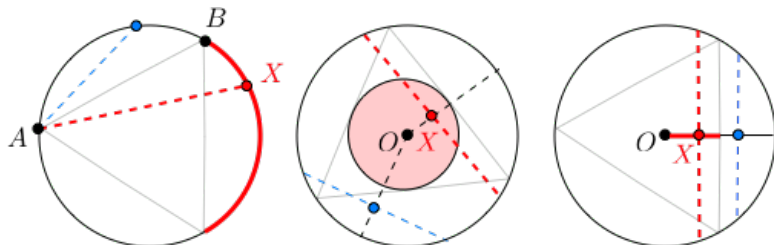
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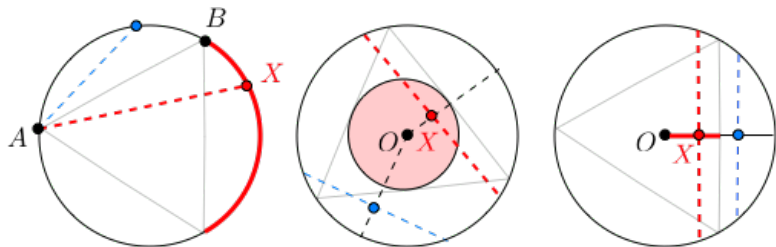


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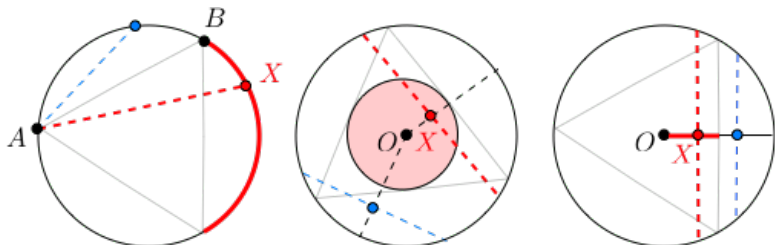
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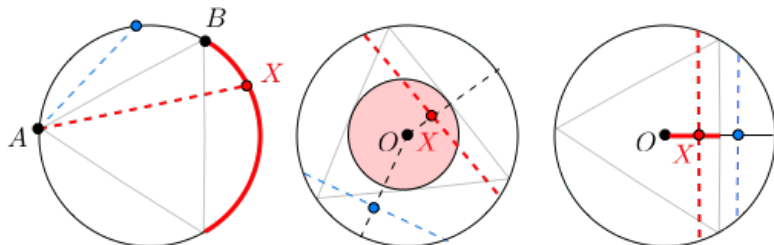
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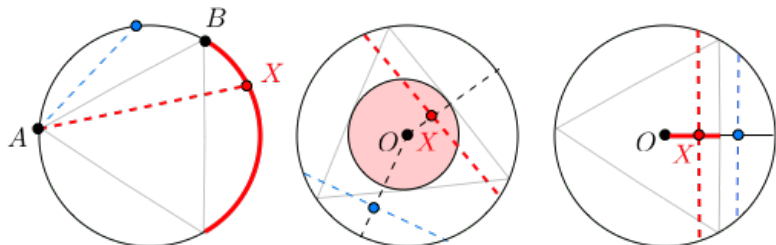
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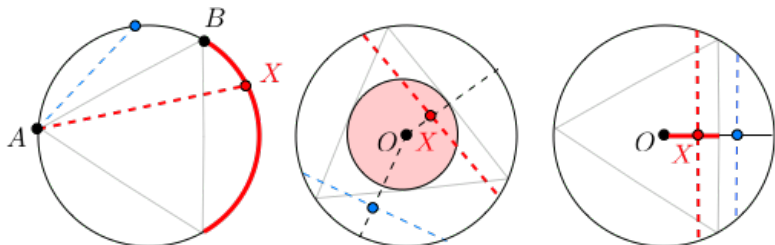
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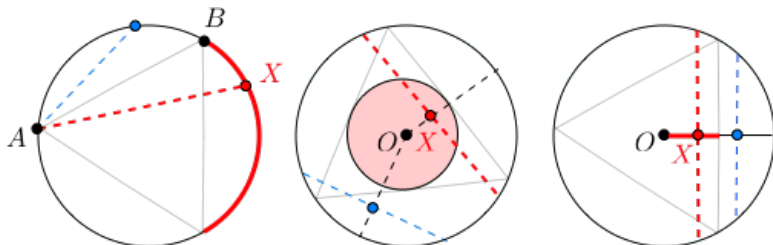
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E.g., remember facts that confirm beliefs and forget others.



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Surprisingly, people tend to be reinforced in their original belief, even when the evidence accumulates against it.



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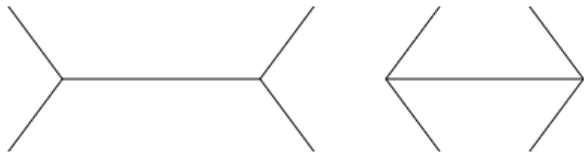
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- ▶ People tend to be more convinced by articles printed in Times Roman instead of Computer Modern Sans Serif.

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- ▶ A judge rolls a die in the morning.  
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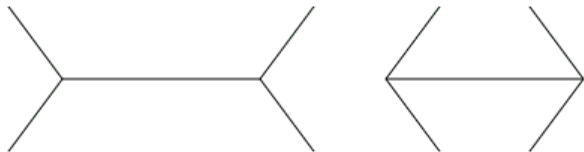


## Being Rational: 'Thinking, Fast and Slow'

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It is difficult to think clearly!

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# Final Thoughts



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See you on Tuesday.