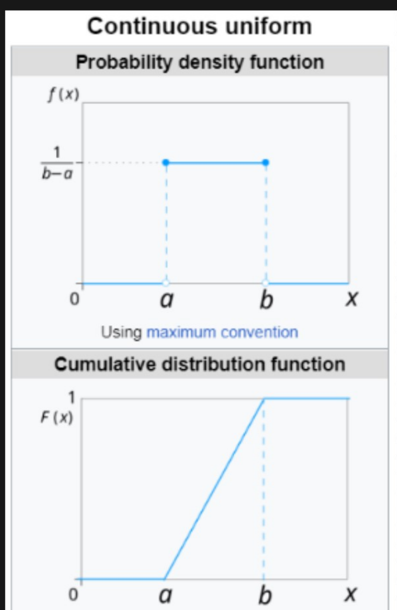
Uniform Distribution

① Continuous Uniform Distribution (pdf)

② Discrete Uniform Distribution (pmf)

① Continuous Uniform Distribution [Continuous Random Variable]

In probability theory and statistics, the continuous uniform distributions or rectangular distributions are a family of symmetric probability distributions. Such a distribution describes an experiment where there is an arbitrary outcome that lies between certain bounds. The bounds are defined by the parameters, a and b which are the minimum and maximum values.



Notation : $U(a,b)$

Parameters : $-\infty < a < b < \infty$

$$\text{Pdf} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & x \in [a,b] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Cdf} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & \text{for } x \in [a,b] \\ 1 & \text{for } x > b \end{cases}$$

Mean $= \frac{1}{2}(a+b)$

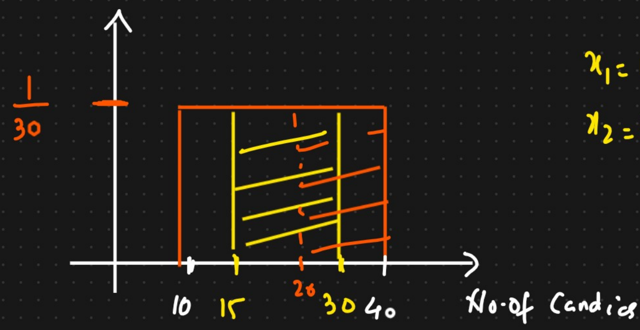
Median $= \frac{1}{2}(a+b)$

Variance $= \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2$

Eg : The number of candies sold daily at a shop is uniformly distributed with a maximum of 40 candies and a minimum of 10

i) Probability of daily sales to fall between 15 and 30?

Ans)



$x_1 = 15$

$x_2 = 30$

$$Pr(15 \le X \le 30) = (x_2 - x_1) * \frac{1}{b-a}$$

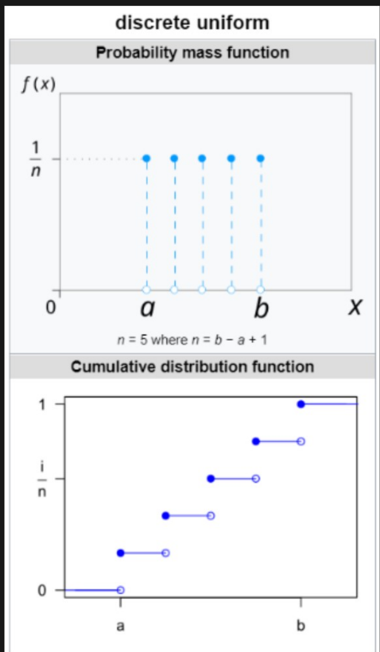
$$= (30-15) * \frac{1}{30}$$

$$= 0.5$$

$$Pr(X \geq 20) = (40-20) * \frac{1}{30} = 0.66 = 66\%.$$

② Discrete Uniform Distribution

In probability theory and statistics, the discrete uniform distribution is a symmetric probability distribution wherein a finite number of values are equally likely to be observed; every one of n values has equal probability 1/n. Another way of saying "discrete uniform distribution" would be "a known, finite number of outcomes equally likely to happen".



④ Discrete Random Variable

④ pmf

$Pr(1) = 1/6$

$Pr(2) = 1/6$

$Pr(3) = 1/6$

$\vdots \quad = 1/6$

Fair dice

Eg: Rolling a dice $\{\overset{a}{1}, 2, 3, 4, 5, \overset{b}{6}\}$

$1/n \Rightarrow n = b - a + 1 = 6 - 1 + 1 = 6$

$1/6$

Notation $U(a,b)$

Parameters a, b where $b \geq a$

PMF $1/n$

Mean, Median $\dfrac{a+b}{2}$.