# STAT 2593 <br> Lecture 010 - Random Variables 

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Random Variables

1. Understand the concept of a random variable, intuitively and mathematically.
2. Differentiate discrete and continuous random variables.

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $68$ | 74 | $83$ | 75 | 82 | 81 | 90 |
| $\stackrel{0}{\rightleftharpoons}$ |  | 7 | ? |  | $\rightarrow 4$ |  |
| WINDY | SUNNY | thaverstoms MTIFATREON | MOSTLY CLOUOY | partiv clouoy | RAIN | SUNNY |



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- Sometimes make explicit the functional form, with $X(\omega)=x$ when $\omega$ occurs during the experiment.


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- It is generally more convenient to think of random variables which summarize experiments, than the experiments themselves.
- In probability and statistics you will effectively only be working with random variables.


## Example



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- In the real world, most things are not continuous; however, it is a useful abstraction.
- E.g., height, weight, timings


## Summary

- Random variables are mathematical functions that summarize experiments numerically.
- Intuitively, random variables are variables whose value depends on chance.
- Can differentiate between discrete and continuous random variables.

