

Probability Distributions & Expectation Values

Name: _____ Date: _____

Goal: Learn how to determine (calculate) the expected or average value of a particular experiment.

1. Consider rolling a single die. You are awarded points based on the following system. Complete the P(X) and P(X) Decimal columns.

Die # (X)	Points, x	P(x)	P(x) Decimal	xP(x)
1	-2			
2	6			
3	1			
4	-7			
5	1			
6	2			

2. Roll a single die 50 times and record the points (x) based on the system above. Record the **average** or **expected value**. (add up the points and divide by 50)

Expected value, $E(X) =$

- Complete the $xP(x)$ column of the table. This is done by multiplying the point value x , by the probability of obtaining that point value $P(x)$.
- Add up the $xP(x)$ column. That is find the sum of $xP(x)$. Compare this to the value you found in step 2. Are they similar?

Sum of $xP(x) =$

It turns out that the **sum of $xP(x)$** is equal to the expected (average) value, $E(X)$ of a probability distribution for a given experiment. This can be written mathematically as

$$E(X) = x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + \dots + x_nP(x_n)$$

Or more compactly;

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i P(x_i)$$

The \sum sign is the greek letter **S** and means **Sum** or **Add**

How to determine if a game (based on random events) is fair or not?

In order for a game to be fair the expected value, $E(X)$ must equal **zero**.

That is: for a fair game $E(X)=0$. Otherwise the game is unfair.

