# Probability distributions: Who cares \& why? 

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## "Snakes and Ladders" ludo



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## A strange ludo

1. $X_{\text {new }}=0.8 X_{\text {old }}+0.1$

$$
Y_{\text {new }}=0.8 Y_{\text {old }}+0.04
$$

2. $X_{\text {new }}=0.5 X_{\text {old }}+0.25$
3. 

$$
\begin{equation*}
Y_{\text {new }}=0.5 Y_{\text {old }}+0.4 \tag{0,0}
\end{equation*}
$$

3. $\begin{aligned} X_{\text {new }} & =0.355 X_{\text {old }}-0.355 Y_{\text {old }}+0.266 \\ Y_{\text {new }} & =0.355 X_{\text {old }}+0.355 Y_{\text {old }}+0.078\end{aligned}$
4. $\begin{aligned} & X_{\text {new }}=0.355 X_{\text {old }}+0.355 Y_{\text {old }}+0.378 \\ & Y_{\text {new }}=-0.355 X_{\text {old }}+0.355 Y_{\text {old }}+0.434\end{aligned}$

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$$
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## A strange thing!

100


## A strange thing!



## A strange thing!

1000


## A strange thing!

10000


## A strange thing!

100000


## Try it out yourself!

https://arnab-chakraborty.shinyapps.io/shny/

Another strange thing!


## Statistical regularity

Regularity in randomness!

- Not always
- Only when we have "lots of randomness"


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Natural phenomena:

- Leaves: very similar but not same
- Finger prints


## Why care?



## Why care?

## $\xrightarrow[\text { death }]{\text { life } \& \xrightarrow[\text { prefit }]{\text { regular }}}$

## Why care?

## $\xrightarrow[\text { death }]{\text { life \& }} \xrightarrow[\text { profit }]{\text { regular }}$

1. Understanding: Probability
2. Using: Statistics

Histogram

## TIT1TTTTT1T1T 5

Histogram


Histogram


Histogram


## Probability density function



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Probability
density function


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> density function


## Probability density function

## 香贵

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## All continuous random variable pairs have joint PDFs.

## Molecules



## Molecules



## A single molecule



## A single molecule



## A single molecule



## A single molecule



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## Isotropy

$x, y, z$ are continuous random variables and so have PDFs.

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## Isotropy

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In case of "no flow"

- They have the same density (call it $f(\cdot)$ )
- They are independent.
- So joint density of $x, y, z$ is $f(x) f(y) f(z)$.
- $f(x) f(y) f(z)$ does not depends only on the length of $(x, y, z)$ and not on the direction.


## Isotropy



## Isotropy



## Isotropy



## Mathematically...

$$
f(x) f(y) f(z)=g\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right)
$$

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$$
\begin{gathered}
f(x) f(y) f(z)=g\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right) \\
f^{\prime}(x) f(y) f(z)=2 x g^{\prime}\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right) \\
f(x) f^{\prime}(y) f(z)=2 y g^{\prime}\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right)
\end{gathered}
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f(x) f(y) f^{\prime}(z)=2 z g^{\prime}\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right) \\
g^{\prime}\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right)=\frac{f^{\prime}(x) f(y) f(z)}{2 x}=\frac{f(x) f^{\prime}(y) f(z)}{2 y}=\frac{f(x) f(y) f^{\prime}(z)}{2 z} .
\end{gathered}
$$

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g^{\prime}\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right)=\frac{f^{\prime}(x) f(y) f(z)}{2 x}=\frac{f(x) f^{\prime}(y) f(z)}{2 y}=\frac{f(x) f(y) f^{\prime}(z)}{2 z} . \\
\frac{f^{\prime}(x)}{x f(x)}=\frac{f^{\prime}(y)}{y f(y)}=\frac{f^{\prime}(z)}{z f(z)}
\end{gathered}
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\frac{f^{\prime}(x)}{x f(x)}=\frac{f^{\prime}(y)}{y f(y)}=\frac{f^{\prime}(z)}{z f(z)}=k, \text { say. }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Solving

$$
\frac{d f}{d x}=k x f
$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
$$

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Maxwell / Gaussian distribution.

