

Monday, 10/16 - ①

Relative frequency density, or RFD
(also known as "probability density")

Given a data set X , we define relative frequency density, or RFD, by

$$(*) \quad \text{RFD (of a range of data values)} = \frac{\text{frequency}}{B \cdot n}$$

Here:

- n is the total number of data points in X .
- B is the length of the range in question. (B stands for bin, meaning range.)
- "frequency" means the number of data points in that range (i.e. bin).

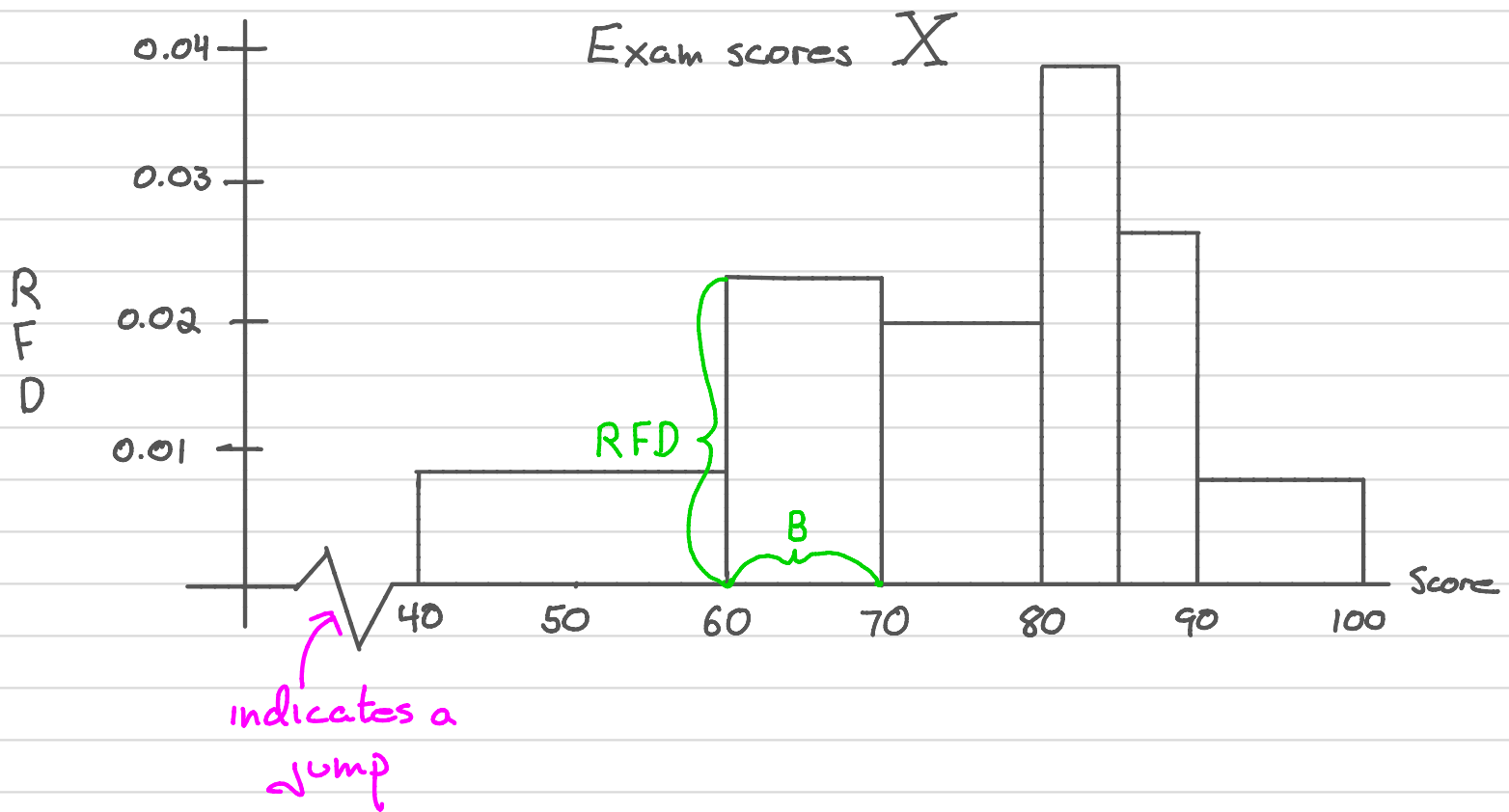
Example: Consider this data set X of 68 exam scores.

Range	Frequency	RFD
[40, 60)	11	$11 / (20 \cdot 68) = 0.0081$
[60, 70)	16	$16 / (10 \cdot 68) = 0.0235$
[70, 80)	14	$14 / (10 \cdot 68) = 0.0206$
[80, 85)	13	$13 / (5 \cdot 68) = 0.0382$
[85, 90)	9	$9 / (5 \cdot 68) = 0.0265$
[90, 100)	5	$5 / (10 \cdot 68) = 0.0074$

(Note that different bins can have different lengths!)

Here's an RFD histogram:

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Question: so what? Why do we bother with RFD?

Answer: in an RFD histogram, probability = area!

To see this, recall (*):

$$RFD = \frac{\text{frequency}}{B \cdot n}$$

Multiply by B:

$$RFD \cdot B = \frac{\text{frequency}}{n}$$

= area of the bar over a given bin (see RFD histogram above)

= proportion (or percentage, or fraction) of the data that's in the given bin = probability that a data point, selected at random, will be in that bin.

SO: probability is about area (definite integrals, Riemann sums, etc).

Example.

In the above RFD histogram,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{P(60 \leq x < 90)} &= \text{sum of areas of bars above } [60, 90) \\
 &= 0.0235 \cdot 10 + 0.0206 \cdot 10 + 0.0382 \cdot 5 + 0.0265 \cdot 5 \\
 &= 0.7645 \\
 &= 76.45\%.
 \end{aligned}$$

↑
this means: the probability that an element x of X , selected at random, lies in $[60, 90)$

General notes on RFD histograms:

- Bins should not overlap.
- All bins, taken together, should cover all data values.
- We can at best approximate $P(a \leq x < b)$ if a or b is not the endpoint of a bin.

E.g. for X as above, we might approximate

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(53 \leq x < 66) &\approx \underbrace{7}_{\text{length of bin } [53, 60)} \cdot 0.0081 + \underbrace{6}_{\text{length of bin } [60, 66)} \cdot 0.0235 \\
 &= 0.1977 = 19.77\%.
 \end{aligned}$$