

Research Article

Representation with Index Matrices Discrete Random Variables

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Abstract

With the Theory of probabilities it is made a mathematical description of a finite set of probability trials with random outcomes. Basically, the results from a given laboratory experiment are illustrated with tables, diagrams, ordinary matrices. Index matrices are a new approach of presenting and analyzing information of data. In this article the author will represent with Index Matrices, which elements are real numbers; function-type of elements, with which results of formulas with different parameters can be calculated and predicates, with which can be checked if a random outcome meets certain conditions according to a finite set of interval order. In order the data that we analyze to be more precisely verified, is not only ordered sequentially, but also a result of calculation of parameters from a given diapason at equal intervals. In this way the number of desired outcomes can be compared with not desired outcomes and with the data from different experiments, which can result in prediction of alternative values in the future. An illustration with Excel is described with an Index matrix, which elements are voltages between 0 and a value read by analog pin of Arduino Uno board, which is also presented with X and Y axis of a Chart diagram.

Keywords

Index Matrix, Theory of Probability, Random Variables, Algebra of Events, Probability of Trials, Arduino

1. Introduction

Let I be a fixed set of indices and \mathfrak{R} be the set of the real numbers. Let the standard sets K and L satisfy the condition: $K, L \subset I$. Let over these sets, the standard set-theoretical operations be defined. We call “IM with real number elements” (R-IM) the object:

$$\left[K, L, \{a_{k_i, l_j}\} \right] \equiv \begin{array}{c|ccc} & l_1 & \dots & l_n \\ \hline k_1 & a_{k_1, l_1} & \dots & a_{k_1, l_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_m & a_{k_m, l_1} & \dots & a_{k_m, l_n} \end{array}$$

where $K = \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m\}$ and $L = \{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n\}$, and for $1 \leq i \leq m$, and $1 \leq j \leq n$: $a_{k_i, l_j} \in \mathfrak{R}$.

When set \mathfrak{R} is changed with set $\{0, 1\}$, we obtain a particular case of an IM with elements being real numbers, that we denote by (0, 1)-IM.

When we choose to work with matrices, elements of which are logical variables, propositions or predicates – let us call these IM “Logical IMs (L-IMs)”.

Let the set of all used functions be \mathcal{F} . The research over of this document.

IMs with function-type of elements has two cases:

1. each function of set \mathcal{F} has one argument and it is exactly

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Received: 4 January 2025; **Accepted:** 18 January 2025; **Published:** 10 February 2025



x (i.e., it is not possible that one of the functions has argument x and another function has argument y) – let us mark the set of these;

2. each function of set F has one argument, but that argument might be different for the different functions or the different functions of set F have different numbers of arguments. [1, 12, 10].

2. Algebra

By an algebra A , we shall mean below a set of elements, together with a number of operations f_a . Each f_a shall be a single-valued (univalent) function assigning for some finite $n = n(a)$ to every sequence (x_1, \dots, x_n) of n elements of A , a value $f_a(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ in A . It is to be emphasized that though the number of different operations f_a may be infinite, each individual is *finitary*, i.e., applies to only finite sequences of a fixed length depending on a . By a “subalgebra” of an abstract algebra, we mean a subset which includes every algebraic combination of its own elements – this definition includes the usual definitions of subgroup, subring, subfield, subspace, subalgebra, etc., as special cases. By an “isomorphism” between two algebras admitting the same operations (e.g., two groups or two rings), we mean a one-one element-to-element correspondence which preserves all combinations. By a “homomorphism,” is meant a many-one correspondence with the same property. [13]

3. Algebra of Events

The results of any experiment T depend essentially on the conditions G under which this experiment is carried out. The conditions G exist objectively or are created artificially by planning the experiment. [2]

3.1. Space of Elementary Events

A space of elementary events is defined for the mathematical description of probabilistic trials with random outcomes. We will call such a space any set Ω of indecomposable outputs (results), such that any interesting result of the trial can be uniquely described using the elements ω of Ω . The elements ω of Ω are called elementary events. The space of elementary events can be finite, countable, or uncountable.

A random event or a simple event will be called any subset of Ω if Ω is no more than a countable set.

An event is denoted by capital Latin letters. If a probabilistic experiment is performed, it may turn out that its outcome ω belongs to the event A ($A \subset \Omega$), and then we say that the event A has occurred (has come true). If it turns out that the outcome $\omega \notin A$, then we say that the event A has not occurred.

The random event A as a subset of the space of elementary events Ω can coincide with Ω or with the empty set \emptyset .

If $A = \Omega$, then we say that the event is certain.

If $A = \emptyset$, then we say that the event is impossible. An impossible event means that only the elementary event $\omega \in \Omega$ can occur.

Some operations with them can be introduced into the set of events.

The sum of a finite number or a countable number of events A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n is called a random event containing the elementary events $\omega \in \Omega$ that belong to at least one of the events A_i , where $1 \leq i \leq n$.

The sum of a finite number of random events is denoted by

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \{\omega; \omega \in A_1 \text{ or } \omega \in A_2 \text{ or } \dots \omega \in A_n\}. \quad (1)$$

Similarly, the product of a finite number or countable set of events can be defined as a random event consisting of those $\omega \in \Omega$ that belong simultaneously to all events A_i ($i = \overline{1, n}$ or $i = \overline{1, \infty}$). The product of a finite number of random events is denoted by

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i = \{\omega; \omega \in A_1 \text{ and } \omega \in A_2 \text{ and } \dots \omega \in A_n\}. \quad (2)$$

If the space of elementary events Ω has a finite number of elements ω , then the class of all subsets of Ω is generally considered. If the number of elements $|\Omega|$ of Ω is equal to n , then the elements of the class F_0 consisting of all subsets of Ω are $|F_0| = 2^n$. [2]

3.2. Algebra and σ -algebra of Events

Let the space of elementary events Ω be an arbitrary set. The class F_0 of events (subsets of Ω) is called an algebra of events if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. $\Omega \in F_0$;
2. $\forall A \in F_0 \rightarrow \overline{A} \in F_0$;
3. $\forall A \text{ and } B \in F_0 \rightarrow A \cup B \in F_0$.

If A and $B \in F_0$, then $A \cap B$ and $A \setminus B$ also belongs to F_0 .

The elements of the algebra of events F_0 are called random events. A probabilistic experiment can be interpreted as choosing a point from the set Ω . If we choose $\omega \in \Omega$, this means that all events $A \in F_0$ for which $\omega \in A$ occur as a result of the experiment.

The pair (Ω, F_0) can be represented as a mathematical model of a probabilistic experiment.

The class F of subsets of Ω is called a σ -algebra:

1. $\Omega \in F$;
2. $\forall A \in F \Rightarrow \overline{A} \in F$;
3. $\forall A_i \in F, i = 1, 2, \dots \rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in F$.

The pair (Ω, F) , where F is a σ -algebra of the subsets of Ω , is called a measurable space. [2]

3.3. Relative Frequency

Let the probability experiment be repeated n times. We assume that the results of the first $k-1$ experiments ($2 \leq k < n$) do not affect the outcome of the k -th experiment.

Let Ω be the space of elementary events, and F be the corresponding σ -algebra of random events. The sequence of n experiments can be matched by a sequence of elementary events $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n$ from Ω .

We will say that the event $A \in F$ occurred on the k -th experiment if $w_k \in A$, where $1 \leq k \leq n$.

A quantitative characteristic of the event A can be the number $v_n(A)$ of occurrences of the event A in the n trials.

It is accepted that the relative frequency of the event A is called the number:

$$\hat{P}_n(A) = \frac{v_n(A)}{n} \quad (3)$$

and

$$\hat{P}_n(\bar{A}) = 1 - \hat{P}_n(A) \quad (4)$$

for each event A . [2]

3.4. Axioms of the Theory of Probability

The pair (Ω, F) , defined by the space of elementary events Ω and the σ -algebra F of subsets of Ω , is called a measurable space.

The relative frequency of occurrence of the event A in a series of n independent trials is an a priori characteristic of the event A . When the number of trials increases, the relative frequency of the event changes, but deviates insignificantly from the number, which is natural to call a probability of occurring of the event and is an a priori characteristic of $A \in F$. Not every numerical characteristic of A can be considered an objective characteristic that expresses the possibilities of the event occurring, i.e. be a probability measure $P(A)$.

Let T be a probability experiment with a space of elementary events Ω . F is a σ -algebra of subsets of Ω .

The elements of F are called probability events.

Any numerical function $P(A)$, defined for any random event $A \in F$, that satisfies the following conditions:

Axiom 1. $P(A) \geq 0$ for every $A \in F$;

Axiom 2. $P(\Omega) = 1$;

Axiom 3. For every sequence of random events $\{A_n\}$, such that

$$A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, (i \neq j),$$

$$P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n) \quad (5)$$

is called probability.

The triple (Ω, F, P) , composed of the space of elementary events Ω , a σ -algebra of subsets of Ω , and the probability measure P for the occurrence of the event $A \in F$, defined in the measurable space (Ω, F) , is called a probability space. [2]

There should be at least 2 subheadings but no more than 10 subheadings under one heading.

3.5. Number of Probability Trials

A sequence of n independent trials, each of which results in an event from $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$, is called a Bernoulli scheme. We usually call the event ω_1 a success and the event ω_2 a failure, the probability of ω_1 being $P(\omega_1) = p$, $P(\omega_2) = q = 1 - p$. The number of elementary events that make up Ω is 2^n and

$$P(\{w_{i_1}, w_{i_2}, \dots, w_{i_n}\}) = p^k q^{n-k}, \quad (6)$$

if in the sequence of elementary events success occurs k times and failure $n-k$ times. We will denote the number of successes by v_n . The event $\{v_n=k\}$ consists of those elementary outcomes of $\Omega(n)$ that contain k times ω_1 and $n-k$ times ω_2 , a total number of C_n^k .

Consequently

$$P_n(k) = P(v_n=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}. \quad (7)$$

The event $\{v_1=n_1, v_2=n_2, \dots, v_r=n_r\}$ consists of those elementary events $\omega \in \Omega(n)$ such that ω_1 occurs n_1 times, ω_2 occurs n_2 times, etc., ω_r occurs n_r times. Since ω_1 can be located at n_1 of all n locations $C_n^{n_1}$ ways, in the remaining $n - n_1$ places the element ω_1 can be placed in n_1 of all n places $C_{n-n_1}^{n_2}$ ways, and so on, in the remaining n_r places the element ω_r can be placed in way. [2]

$$C_{n-n_1-n_2-\dots-n_{r-1}}^{n_r} = C_{n_r}^{n_r} = 1 \quad (8)$$

3.6. Distribution Function

Let us consider a space (Ω, F, P) . For each outcome of a probability experiment, we assign a number, in other words, we set a function $\xi = \xi(\omega)$, which domain is Ω , and the set of values belongs to the set of real numbers. The values that $\xi(\omega)$ takes are random.

Consider a series of Bernoulli experiments. For each experiment i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, we assign the functions $\xi_i(\omega)$, where $\xi_i(\omega) = 1$ if the corresponding event A occurred as a result of the experiment, and $\xi_i(\omega) = 0$ if the event A did not occur. Then the number of successes $\xi(\omega)$ is equal to the sum of $\xi_1(\omega), \xi_2(\omega), \dots, \xi_n(\omega)$.

Let Ω be a space of elementary events. The function

$\xi = \xi(\omega)$ maps each point ω of Ω to a point $x = \xi(\omega)$ on the number line.

A function $\xi = \xi(\omega)$, defined on the space of elementary events Ω , is called a random variable if $\xi^{-1}(A) \in F$ for every Borel set A .

A function $F(x) = P(\xi < x)$, defined for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$, is called the distribution function of the random variable ξ . To each real number x we assign the number $F(x)$, equal to the quantity of probability mass located to the left of x .

Theorem. If $F(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is a distribution function, then there exists a probability space (Ω, F, P) and a random variable $\xi = \xi(\omega)$, $\omega \in \Omega$ with distribution function $F(x)$. [2]

4. Representation with Index Matrices Discrete Random Variables

In the years different types of index matrices (IMs) are defined: index matrices with elements logical variables, propositions, (0, 1)-index matrices or predicates; intuitionistic fuzzy index matrices (IFIMs); extended index matrices (EIMs); temporal intuitionistic fuzzy index matrices (TIFIMs); index matrices with function-type of elements (IMFEs); three dimensional index matrices (3D-IMs); n-dimensional index matrices. [16, 6]

A *metric space* is a collection M of elements (points), together with a definition of *distance* $\delta(x, y)$ between any two points $x, y \in M$, satisfying identically:

$$\delta(x, x) = 0, \text{ while } \delta(x, y) > 0 \text{ if } x \neq y, \quad (9)$$

$$\delta(x, y) = \delta(y, x), \quad (10)$$

$$\delta(x, y) + \delta(y, z) \geq \delta(x, z) \quad (11)$$

(triangle inequality). [13]

Let with the elements of the index set $L = \{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n\}$ denote the points of discontinuity of $F(l_j)$, where $1 \leq j \leq n$ and $l_1 < l_2 < \dots < l_n$ and the collection of elements (points) $\{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n\}$ is a *metric space*.

When the probabilities $P(\xi = l_j) = p_j$ are such that

$$\sum_{j=1}^n p_j = 1 \quad (12)$$

where $l_1 < l_2 < \dots < l_n$, then we say that the random variable ξ has a discrete distribution. Then $F(l_j)$ is partially constant in each interval $(l_j, l_{j+1}]$, where $1 \leq j \leq n - 1$. The probability distribution of a random variable is called the correspondence between the possible values $l_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and their probabilities p_j .

Let with the elements of the index set $L = \{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n\}$ denote a finite set of events.

The function

$$I_{k_i}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \omega \in k_i \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega \notin k_i, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

where $k_i \in F$, $\omega \in \Omega$ is called the indicator of the event k_i and is a simple random variable, where $1 \leq i \leq m$.

Each random variable ξ can be represented as a linear combination of the indicators of each event.

$k_i = \{\omega: \xi(\omega) = k_i\}$, where $1 \leq j \leq n, 1 \leq i \leq m$ with coefficient k_i , according to

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^m k_i = \Omega. \quad (14)$$

Then we can construct an index matrix

$D = [K, L, \{d_{k_i, l_j}\}]$ of probability trials:

$$[K, L, \{d_{k_i, l_j}\}] \equiv \begin{array}{c|ccc} & l_1 & \dots & l_n \\ \hline k_1 & d_{k_1, l_1} & \dots & d_{k_1, l_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_m & d_{k_m, l_1} & \dots & d_{k_m, l_n} \end{array}$$

where $d_{k_i, l_j} = 1$, if $\omega \in k_i$ and $d_{k_i, l_j} = 0$, if $\omega \notin k_i$, where $1 \leq j \leq n, 1 \leq i \leq m$.

Analogously we can construct index matrix $B = [K, L, \{b_{k_i, l_j}\}]$:

$$[K, L, \{b_{k_i, l_j}\}] \equiv \begin{array}{c|ccc} & l_1 & \dots & l_n \\ \hline k_1 & b_{k_1, l_1} & \dots & b_{k_1, l_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_m & b_{k_m, l_1} & \dots & b_{k_m, l_n} \end{array}$$

of discrete random variables, where b_{k_i, l_j} is a predicate and denotes " $\omega \in k_i$ ".

5. Representation with IM a Value Read by Analog Pin of Arduino Uno Board

5.1. Definition of an Electrical Network

According to the definition, the electrical network is a combination of elements of interconnected circuits. The network may or may not provide a closed path to the flow of electricity. But an electrical circuit can be a combination of one or more networks that gives a closed path to the electric current. This means that when one or more networks are connected to each other to complete one or more current paths, an electrical circuit is formed. An electrical circuit consists of the following topological elements: node, branch and contour. A node is a point where two or more circuit topological elements are connected together. Node is a point of connection in the circuit. When a structural element of the circuit is connected to the circuit, it is connected through its two terminals to be part of a closed path. When a structural element exists between two nodes, the path from one node to another through this element is called a chain branch. If it starts from one node and after passing through a set of nodes returns to the same initial node without crossing two of the intermediate nodes, it travels through one node contour of the circuit. [8, 9]

5.2. Embedded Systems and The Arduino Platform

An embedded system is an electronic circuit board that contains a microprocessor or microcontroller and other electronic parts, running a software program and used for a specific purpose rather than a general purpose as a Personal Computer(PC) would be used. [7]

Arduino is composed of two major parts: an Arduino board

and Arduino *Integrated Development Environment*(IDE). The Arduino board is a small microcontroller board, which is a small circuit (the board) that contains a whole computer on a small chip (the microcontroller) [14].

In the years since the first Arduino was marketed, competitors have proliferated. Because of the large user base and the huge libraries of code that are available, Arduino boards are still very popular. [11] AVR microcontrollers, the microcontroller found on Arduino boards such as the Uno from Atmel are RISC microcontrollers that are available in 8-bit and 32-bit series. [7] The board, that we are going to use is Arduino Uno, because it is more widely used and it is possible shields to be added in the future. [11]

5.3. Digital Pins of Arduino Uno

The digital pins of Arduino Uno define the input and output voltage level of the pins of the Breadboard. Also, the digital pins of Arduino Uno and the pins of the Breadboard forms a separate contour which activation depends entirely programmatically through the functions: digitalWrite (pin, value) and digitalWrite (pin). [8] The function digitalWrite() takes an argument of a given pin, either as a constant or variable. This will read in a value from a given pin and return either HIGH or LOW, this indicates either true/false, on/off, or 5 volts/0 volts. The function digitalWrite, which takes the arguments of a pin as well as HIGH or LOW, which will essentially turn a given pin on or off. [15]

5.4. Analogread() function of Arduino

Analogread() function reads the value from the specified analog pin. Arduino boards contain a multichannel, 10-bit analog to digital converter. This means that it will map input voltages between 0 and the operating voltage (5 volts or 3.3 volts) into integer values between 0 and 1023. In contrast, the 10 bit SAR ADC reaches to the maximum code only after the input signal reaches the reference voltage level. As a result, the output code jumps from binary code 1022 to binary code 1024 while the input transitions from one subrange to the next. [3] On an Arduino UNO, for example, this yields a resolution between readings of: 5 volts / 1024 units or, 0.0049 volts per unit.

On ATmega based boards (UNO, Nano, Mini, Mega), it takes about 100 microseconds to read an analog input, so the maximum reading rate is about 10,000 times a second. [4]

5.5. Application of an Index Matrix of Probability Trials and an Index Matrix of Discrete Random Variables with Arduino

Let with $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{1024}\}$ integer values between 0 and 1023, where $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1, \dots, x_{1024} = 1023$ and $\delta(x_j, x_{j+1})=1$, where $1 \leq j \leq 1023$. Let with the index set $L = \{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{1024}\}$ denote intervals of 1024 units, where each unit is calculated

by the function $F(x_j) = l_j = x_j^*(0.0049)$, where $1 \leq j \leq 1024$.

From the Theorem, if there is a distribution function $F(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, then there exists a probability space (Ω, F, P) and a random variable $\xi = \xi(\omega)$, $\omega \in \Omega$ with distribution function $F(x)$.

Let with k_1 denote a value that has to be read by analog pin of Arduino Uno.

Then let $a_{k_1, l_j} = F(x_j) = l_j = x_j^*(0.0049)$,

where $1 \leq j \leq 1024$. Then we can construct Index matrix

$$A = [k_1, L, \{a_{k_1, l_j}\}]:$$

$$A = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & l_1 & \dots & l_{1024} \\ \hline k_1 & a_{k_1, l_1} & \dots & a_{k_1, l_{1024}} \end{array}$$

with elements a_{k_1, l_j} that are the results of calculations of function $F(x_j)$ for each element x_j , where $1 \leq j \leq 1024$.

Let with each element of an index set $P = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{1024}\}$ denote each value of of function $F(x_j)$ for each element x_j , where $1 \leq j \leq 1024$, $p_1 = F(x_1), p_2 = F(x_2), \dots, p_{1024} = F(x_{1024})$.

Then we can construct Index matrix $E = [P, L, \{e_{p_j, l_j}\}]:$

$$[P, L, \{e_{p_j, l_j}\}] \equiv \begin{array}{c|ccc} & l_1 & \dots & l_{1024} \\ \hline p_1 & e_{p_1, l_1} & \dots & e_{p_1, l_{1024}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{1024} & e_{p_{1024}, l_1} & \dots & e_{p_{1024}, l_{1024}} \end{array}$$

with elements e_{k_1, l_j} that are the results of calculations of function $F(x_j)$ for each element x_j , where $1 \leq j \leq 1024$.

Let that value read the analog pin of Arduino Uno is 2.5 volts. Let we define a predicate with b. Let the predicate b denotes " $F(x_j) \leq 2.5$ volts".

Then we can construct Index matrix $B = [k_1, L, \{b_{k_1, l_j}\}]:$

$$B = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & l_1 & \dots & l_{1024} \\ \hline k_1 & b_{k_1, l_1} & \dots & b_{k_1, l_{1024}} \end{array}$$

of discrete random variables.

Let with $\omega_1 = b_{k_1, l_j}$ denote success and with $\omega_2 = \neg b_{k_1, l_j}$ denote unsuccess, where $1 \leq j \leq 1024$.

Then $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$.

Each Excel Workbook consists of pages named Worksheets, which are constructed by rows and columns forming cells. [5, 6] Let with the rows from 1 to 1024 of one Excel Sheet denote with the index set P and with an index set $Q = \{q_1, q_2\}$ denote column A and column B of the same Excel Sheet. Then we can construct Index matrix $H = [P, Q, \{h_{p_j, q_s}\}]$, where the values of the elements (cells) of the first column q_1 (column A) and for each row consecutively of IM H and of the Excel Sheet will be the integer values from 0 to 1023 and the values of the elements (cells) of the second column q_2 (column B) and for each row consecutively of IM H and of the Excel

Sheet will be the results of calculations of function $F(x_j)$ for each element x_j , where $1 \leq j \leq 1024$ and $1 \leq s \leq 2$.

On figure 1 is illustrated a chart table that is generated from the values from cell A1 to cell B511, where the coordinates along the axis X [5] correspond to the indexes p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{511}

of the index set P and the coordinates along the axis Y [5] correspond to the indexes l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{511} of the index set L of the Index matrix E. On figure 1 we can see that when $x_{511} = 510$ then the value calculated of function $F(x_{511})$ is less than 2.5.

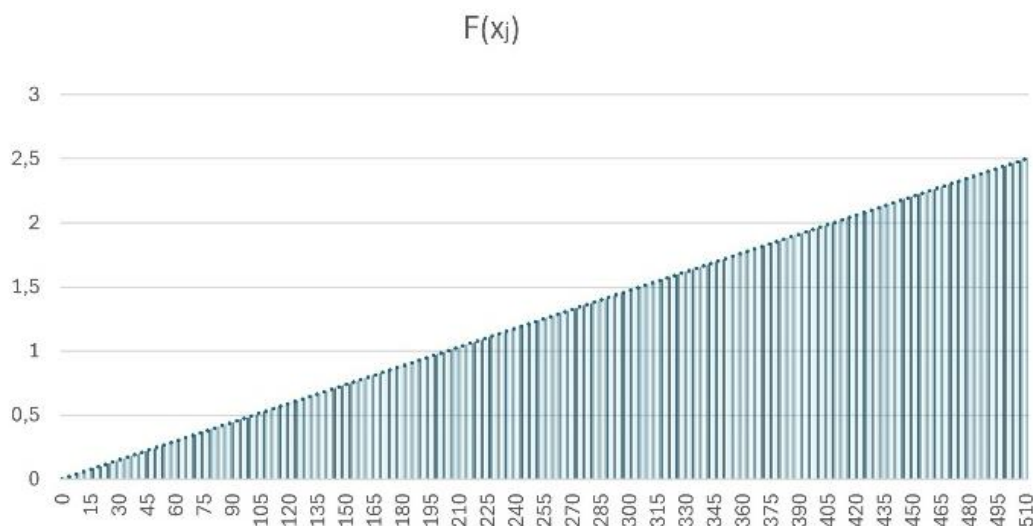


Figure 1. Chart table, which illustrates the values of $F(x_j)$ are less than 2.5, where $j \leq 511$.

Let with the function $I_{k_1 l_j}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{при } \omega \in k_1 \\ 0 & \text{при } \omega \notin k_1, \end{cases}$ where $k_1 \in F, \omega \in \Omega$ define indicator of event k_1 , where $1 \leq j \leq 1024$.

Then we can construct Index matrix

$$D = [k_1, L, \{d_{k_1, l_j}\}]:$$

$$D = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & l_1 & \dots & l_{1024} \\ \hline k_1 & d_{k_1, l_1} & \dots & d_{k_1, l_{1024}} \end{array}$$

of probability trials.

6. Conclusions

In this article with the apparatus of Index Matrices were represented IM of probability trials and IM of discrete random variables. Illustrations with IMs, which elements are distribution functions, values read by analog pin of Arduino Uno board and probability trials were presented. A Chart table, which illustrates the values of distribution function $F(x_j)$, which denotes a resolution between the readings by the analog pin of Arduino Uno board: 5 volts / 1024 units or 0.0049 volts per unit, where $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{1024}$ denote the points of discontinuity of $F(l_j)$, are less than 2.5 volts for $1 \leq j \leq 511$. According to the division of the number of desired outcomes by all numbers of outcomes can be calculated a relative frequency of the event in the case, when the points of discontinuity of $F(l_j)$, are less than 2.5 volts for $1 \leq j \leq 511$, which is a real number in

the diapason [0,1]. In this way degrees of membership of desired outcomes and degrees of non-membership of not desired outcomes can be defined.

Abbreviations

IM	Index Matrix
L-IM	Logical IM

Author Contributions

Stela Todorova is the sole author. The author read and approved the final manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest

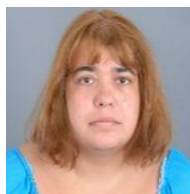
The author declares no conflicts of interest.

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Biography



Stela Todorova is a Doctor of Technical sciences graduated at the University "Prof. Dr. Asen Zlatarov", Department "CST", Faculty of Technical Sciences with the topic of her dissertation "Research of the index matrices and their applications". She graduated High School of Natural Sciences and Mathematics "Acad. Nikola Obreshkov", Bachelor's degree in Informatics and Computer Science and Master's degree in Information Security at BFU, Burgas. Her current research interests are in the field of index matrices, intuitionistic fuzzy sets and etc.

Research Field

Stela Todorova: Index Matrices, Fuzzy logic