

30.04.10 24^ο μάθημα

Δεσφειμένες κατανομές

Δεσφειμένες τ.μ.

Αθροίσματα τ.μ.

① Γενίευση

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) \leftarrow n$ -διάστατη τ.μ.

$F_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, X_2 \leq x_2, \dots, X_m \leq x_m), (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ από κοινά σ.κ.

↓ δυνατότα ορίζεται η περιθώρια, σ.κ., σ.κ.ο., δεσφειμ. αθλ.

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m ανεξ. $\Rightarrow P(X_1 \in A_1, X_2 \in A_2, \dots, X_m \in A_m) = P(X_1 \in A_1) P(X_2 \in A_2) \dots P(X_m \in A_m) \quad \forall A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$

② Αθροίσμα Διακριτών τ.μ.

(X, Y) διακριτή με σ.κ. $P_{X, Y}(x, y) = P(X=x, Y=y)$

$Z = X + Y$

$P_Z(z) = P(Z=z) = P(X+Y=z) \stackrel{\text{σ.κ.}}{=} \sum_x P(X=x) P(X+Y=z | X=x) = \sum_x P(X=x, X+Y=z) =$

$$= \sum_x P(X=x, Y=z-x) = \sum_x P_{X, Y}(x, z-x)$$

Άρα $P_Z(z) = \sum_x P_{X, Y}(x, z-x)$ για διακριτές

③ Αθροίσμα Συνεχών τ.μ.

(X, Y) συνεχής με σ.κ.ο. $f_{X, Y}(x, y)$

$Z = X + Y$

$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X, Y}(x, z-x) dx$ για συνεχείς

④ Παράδειγμα: $X \sim \text{Uniform}([0,1])$ ανεξαρτ.
 $Y \sim \text{Uniform}([0,1])$

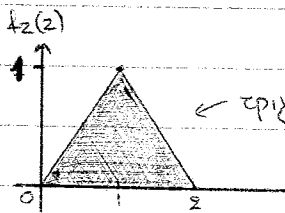
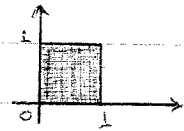
$$Z = X + Y$$

$$f_Z(z) = ;$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0,1] \\ 0, & \text{διαφορετικά} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \in [0,1] \\ 0, & \text{διαφορετικά} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x,y) \in [0,1]^2 \\ 0, & \text{διαφορετικά} \end{cases}$$



← επιθυμεί α.π.π.

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x, z-x) dx = \int_{\max(0, z-1)}^{\min(1, z)} 1 \cdot dx = \min(1, z) - \max(0, z-1) =$$

$$= \begin{cases} z, & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 2-z, & 1 \leq z \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$\begin{matrix} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq z-x \leq 1 \\ \Downarrow \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ z-1 \leq x \leq z \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \max(0, z-1) \leq x \leq \min(1, z)$

⑤ Παράδειγμα: $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ ανεξαρτ.
 $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu)$

$$Z = X + Y$$

$$P(z) = ;$$

$$P_{X|Z}(x|z) = P(X=x | Z=z) = ;$$

$$\text{Poisson}(\lambda) \approx \text{Bim} \left(n, \frac{\lambda}{n} \right)$$

\downarrow
 ∞

$$P_X(x) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P_Y(y) = e^{-\mu} \frac{\mu^y}{y!}, \quad y = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

\Downarrow X, Y ανεξαρτ.

$$P_{X,Y}(x,y) = P_X(x) P_Y(y)$$

$$P_Z(z) = \sum_x P_{X,Y}(x, z-x) = \sum_{\substack{x \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ z-x \geq 0, z-x \in \mathbb{Z}}} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\mu} \frac{\mu^{z-x}}{(z-x)!} = e^{-(\lambda+\mu)} \sum_{x=0}^z \frac{1}{x!(z-x)!} \lambda^x \mu^{z-x} =$$

$$= e^{-(\lambda+\mu)} \frac{1}{z!} \sum_{x=0}^z \binom{z}{x} \lambda^x \mu^{z-x} =$$

$$= e^{-(\lambda+\mu)} \frac{(\lambda+\mu)^z}{z!}, \quad z = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

$Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu)$

ανεξάρτητες

$\Rightarrow X + Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda + \mu)$

$\Rightarrow (X | X + Y = z) \sim \text{Bin}(z, \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu})$

Για κάθε $z = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ έχουμε μια σειρά ο.π. με X δοθ. εν $Z = z$

$$\begin{aligned} x \in \{0, 1, \dots, z\} \quad P_{X|Z}(x|z) &= \frac{P_{X,Z}(x,z)}{P_Z(z)} = \frac{P(X=x, Z=z)}{P_Z(z)} = \frac{P(X=x, Y=z-x)}{P_Z(z)} = \frac{P_X(x) P_Y(z-x)}{P_Z(z)} = \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\mu} \frac{\mu^{z-x}}{(z-x)!}}{e^{-(\lambda+\mu)} \frac{(\lambda+\mu)^z}{z!}} = \binom{z}{x} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}\right)^x \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}\right)^{z-x} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

6. Αναμενόμενες Ιδιότητες

X, Y ανεξάρτητες και ανήκουν ενώ ίδια οικογένεια κατανομών

$Z = X + Y$ ανήκει ενώ οικογένεια;

1. $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p), Y \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p) \Rightarrow X + Y \sim \text{Bin}(2, p)$

2. $X \sim \text{Bin}(m, p), Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \Rightarrow X + Y \sim \text{Bin}(m+n, p)$

3. $X \sim \text{Geom}(p), Y \sim \text{Geom}(p) \Rightarrow X + Y \sim \text{Neg Bin}(2, p)$

4. $X \sim \text{Neg Bin}(m, p), Y \sim \text{Neg Bin}(n, p) \Rightarrow X + Y \sim \text{Neg Bin}(m+n, p)$

5. $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda), Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu) \Rightarrow X + Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda + \mu)$

6. $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda), Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \Rightarrow X + Y \sim \text{Gamma}(2, \lambda)$

7. $X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \lambda), Y \sim \text{Gamma}(\beta, \lambda) \Rightarrow X + Y \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha + \beta, \lambda)$

8. $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) \Rightarrow X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

⊕ Παράδειγμα : $X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \lambda)$
 $Y \sim \text{Gamma}(\beta, \lambda)$ ανεξάρτ.

$Z = X + Y$

$f_Z(z) =$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{\lambda^a}{\Gamma(a)} x^{a-1} e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$f_y(y) = \frac{\lambda^\beta}{\Gamma(\beta)} y^{\beta-1} e^{-\lambda y}, \quad y > 0$$

$$f_z(z) = \int_0^\infty f_{x,y}(x, z-x) dx = \int_0^z \frac{\lambda^a}{\Gamma(a)} x^{a-1} e^{-\lambda x} \frac{\lambda^\beta}{\Gamma(\beta)} (z-x)^{\beta-1} e^{-\lambda(z-x)} dx =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{a+\beta}}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(\beta)} e^{-\lambda z} \int_0^z x^{a-1} (z-x)^{\beta-1} dx \stackrel{\substack{x \rightarrow u \\ z-x \rightarrow z-u}}{=} d e^{-\lambda z} \int_0^1 (uz)^{a-1} (z-uz)^{\beta-1} du =$$

$$= d e^{-\lambda z} z^{a+\beta-1} \int_0^1 u^{a-1} (1-u)^{\beta-1} du = d z^{a+\beta-1} e^{-\lambda z}, \quad z > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\lambda^{a+\beta}}{\Gamma(a+\beta)} \Rightarrow z \sim \text{Gamma}(a+\beta, \lambda)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Свойства} \\ \int_0^\infty d z^{a+\beta-1} e^{-\lambda z} dx = 1 \\ \int_0^\infty d z^{a+\beta-1} e^{-\lambda z} dx = 1 \end{array} \right) \left. \vphantom{\int_0^\infty} \right\} \text{при } d = d''$$