

13^ο Μαΐου

① Υπενθυμίσεις

X διακρίτη $\Leftrightarrow P(X \in \{x_0, x_1, \dots\}) = 1$

$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ← ενδιάπτωση ταχανούρης

$P_X(x) = P(X = x)$ ← ενδιάπτωση πιθανότητας

$$E[X] = \sum_x x P_X(x)$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

$$E[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x) P_X(x)$$

$$E[aX + b] = aE[X] + b$$

$$\text{Var}[aX + b] = a^2 \text{Var}[X]$$

② Η οροιούμενη διακρίτη ταχανούρη

Πειραματικός Τύχης : Επιλογή αριθμού σαν $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
 X = Αριθμός που επιλέχθηκε

$$P_X(x) = \frac{1}{n} \quad x = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1+n}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \frac{n^2 - 1}{12}$$

③ Βασικό διακριτό πειραματικός σύνολος

Πειραματικός σύνολος: Δοκίμες Bernoulli ($\text{επιτυχία} \rightarrow 1$)
 $\text{αποτυχία} \rightarrow 0$

X_1, X_2, \dots αυτεξόρπιστες

και ισονόμες (έχουν την ίδια πιθανότητα)

$$P(X_i=x) = \begin{cases} p, & x=1 \\ 1-p, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

X τυχαία με.

$\therefore X_1 = \# \text{ επιτυχιών σε } n \text{ δοκίμων} \rightarrow \text{Bernoulli}(p)$

$S_n = \# \text{ επιτυχιών μέχρι την } n \text{ δοκίμων} \rightarrow \text{Bin}(n, p)$

$T_1 = \# \text{ δοκίμων ως σημείο } 1 = \text{επιτυχία}$

$T_m = \# \text{ - } " - - - " - n = \text{επιτυχία}$

Π.Χ.

Γίνεται το πειραματικό παράτηρο:

X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}
"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"

$$X_1 = 0$$

$$S_3 = 0, S_7 = 3, S_{10} = 4$$

$$T_1 = 4$$

$$T_2 = 5$$

$$T_3 = 7$$

④ H racavopiy Bernoulli (p) $\rightarrow X_1$

$$P(X_1=x) = \begin{cases} p, & x=1 \\ 1-p, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$E[X_1] = 0 \cdot (1-p) + 1 \cdot p = p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X_1] &= E[X_1^2] - E[X_1]^2 \\ &= 0^2 P[X_1=0] + 1^2 P[X_1=1] - p^2 = p(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

⑤ H racavopiy Bin(n, p) $\rightarrow S_4$

$n=4$ Αποτελέσταρα:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= (0, 0, 0, 0) \xrightarrow{n, 0} (1-p)^4 \\ &= (1, 0, 0, 0) \xrightarrow{n, 1} p(1-p)^3 \\ &= (0, 1, 0, 0) \xrightarrow{n, 2} p^2(1-p)^2 \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &= (0, 0, 1, 0) \xrightarrow{n, 3} p^3(1-p) \\ &= (0, 0, 0, 1) \xrightarrow{n, 4} p^4 \end{aligned}$$

16 αποτελέσταρα

$$P(S_4=x) = P(\{(1100), (1010), \dots, (0011)\}) = \binom{4}{x} p^x (1-p)^{4-x}$$

Τευτοι n δοτικες:

$$P(S_n=x) = P(\text{διάτα συντελέσταρων } (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)) \quad x=0, 1, \dots, n$$

Apa

$$P(S_n=x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$x=0, 1, \dots, n$$

- $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$ του $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = x$
- κάθε αποτελέστα εχει πιθανότητα $p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$
- # αποτελέστα = $\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$

$$E[S_n] = \sum_x x \cdot P(S_n=x) = \sum_{x=0}^n x \cdot \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

1. Méodosos

$$\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n}{x} \binom{n-1}{x-1}, x \neq 0$$

$$E[S_n] = \sum_{x=1}^n x \cdot \frac{n}{x} \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$= n \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$= n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} p^{k+1} (1-p)^{n-k-1}$$

$$= n \cdot p (1-p)^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^k = n \cdot p (1-p)^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{p}{1-p}\right)^{n-1} = np$$

(*) Διανυρικό Θεώρημα $(1+t)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} t^k$

2. Méodosos

$$\sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} t^x = (1+t)^n \stackrel{d/dt}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{x=1}^n n \binom{n}{x} t^{x-1} = n \cdot (1+t)^{n-1} \quad (*)$$

Έχω $E[S_n] = \sum_{x=1}^n x \cdot \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$

$$= p \cdot (1-p)^{n-1} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n x \binom{n}{x} p^{x-1} \frac{1}{(1-p)^x}$$

$$= \frac{p (1-p)^{n-1}}{(1-p)} \sum_{x=1}^n x \binom{n}{x} p^{x-1} \frac{1}{(1-p)^{x-1}} =$$

$$= p (1-p)^{n-1} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n x \binom{n}{x} \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^{x-1} = p (1-p)^{n-1} n \left(1 + \frac{p}{1-p}\right)^{n-1} = np$$

$$\text{Var}[S_n] = E[S_n^2] - E[S_n]^2$$

$$E[S_n^2] = \sum_x x^2 P[S_n=x] = \sum_{x=0}^n x^2 \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

1^ο Méodos

$$\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!} \binom{n-1}{x-1}, x \neq 0$$

#

$$\begin{aligned} E[S_n^2] &= \sum_{x=1}^n x^2 \frac{n!}{x!} \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \\ &= n \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n x \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \\ &= n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (k+1) \binom{n-1}{k} p^{k+1} (1-p)^{n-1-k} \\ &= n \cdot p \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (k+1) \binom{n-1}{k} p^k}_{\text{G.o.P. c/s Bin}(n-1, p)} (1-p)^{n-1-k} \end{aligned}$$

G.o.P. c/s Bin(n-1, p)

par k enoxies

$$\begin{aligned} &= n \cdot p \left(\underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k}}_{(n-1)p} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k-1}}_{1-p} \right) \\ &= np((n-1)p + 1) = n \cdot (n-1) p^2 + np \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[S_n] &= E[S_n^2] - E[S_n]^2 = n(n-1)p^2 + np - n^2 p^2 = \\ &= np(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

2^ο Méodos | (Διάλη παραγωγής.)

$$\sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} t^x \stackrel{d^2/dt^2}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{x=2}^n x(x-1) \binom{n}{x} t^{x-2} \quad \text{k.o.p.}$$

⑥ H kocanopy Geom(p) $\rightarrow T_1$

X_1, X_2, \dots aktoλoudia sotipwv Bernoulli

$T_1 = \#$ sotipwv ws zyv $\stackrel{!}{=} 1^m$ enizoxia

$$P[T_1=x] = P[X_1=0, X_2=0, \dots, X_{x-1}=0, X_x=1]$$

$$= (1-p)^{x-1} p \quad x = 1, 2, 3, \dots \text{ (οποιασδυποτε } x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{)}$$

$$E[T_1] = \sum_x x P[T_1=x]$$

$$= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x (1-p)^{x-1} p \stackrel{\oplus}{=} p \cdot \frac{1}{(1-(1-p))^2} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\oplus \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} t^x = \frac{1}{1-t}, |t| < 1 \stackrel{d/dt}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x t^{x-1} = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2}, |t| < 1$$

$$\text{Var}[T_1] = E[T_1^2] - E[T_1]^2$$

$$E[T_1^2] = \sum_x x^2 P[T_1=x] = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 (1-p)^{x-1} p$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} t^x = \frac{1}{1-t} \stackrel{d/dt}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x t^{x-1} = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \stackrel{\cdot t}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x t^x = \frac{t}{(1-t)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\stackrel{d/dt}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 t^{x-1} = \frac{1 \cdot (1-t)^2 + t \cdot 2(1-t)}{(1-t)^4} = \frac{1+t}{(1-t)^3}$$

$$\text{Apa } E[T_1^2] = p \cdot \frac{1+t-p}{(1-(1-p))^3} = \frac{2-p}{p^2}$$

$$\text{Var}[T_1] = E[T_1^2] - E[T_1]^2 = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

~~7~~
2. uovo di ferro:

$$P[T_1=x] = (1-p)^{x-1} p \quad , x=1, 2, \dots$$

$$E[T_1] = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\text{Var}[T_1] = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$