

Plan:

- ① Simultant fordelte stokastiske variabler
- ② Uavhengighet
- ③ Store tellers lov

utsatt til  
neste uke

Person:

[L] 4.4

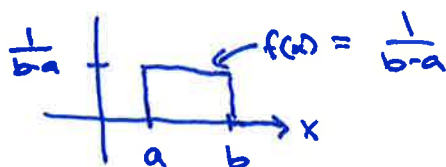
Merk: Alle eksempler på simultant fordelte variabler er diskret (sett i tabell), men alle formler gjelder også for kombinerlige variabler!

Repetisjonen:① Kontinuerlige stokastiske variable

$X$  kontinuerlig  
stokastisk  
variabel

$X(S)$  kont. mengde  
(intervall)

Ekse: Uniform fordeling  
på  $[a, b]$ :



"alle verdier mellom  
 $a$  og  $b$  like sannsynlige"

----->  $f(x)$

Sannsynlighets-  
fordelings-  
funksjon eller  
tetthetsfunksjon



Defn:

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

" $f(x)$  = sannsynlighet for  $x$ -verdier  
i området omkring  $x$ "

Husk:

$$P(X=a) = 0$$

alle pkt. sannsynligheter  
er null

Viktige defn:

- Kummulativ  
fordelingsfunksjon:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = P(X \leq x)$$

- Forventningsverd:  
 $\mu = E(X)$ :

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx$$

diskret:

$$E(X) = \sum_x x \cdot p(x)$$

- Varians og  
std. avvik!  
 $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X)$

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

$$\mu = E(X)$$

Regneregler:

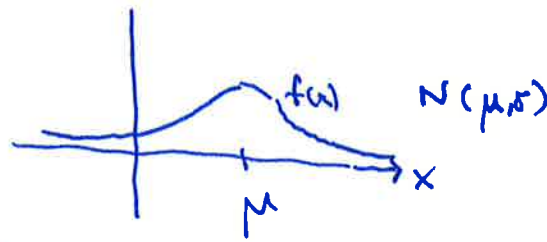
i)  $E(ax+b) = a \cdot E(X) + b$

ii)  $\text{Var}(ax+b) = a^2 \cdot \text{Var}(X)$

iiij)  $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - \mu^2$

② Normalfordeling:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}}$  for  $\mu, \sigma$  med  $\sigma > 0$

Teoretisk viktig  
fordeling:



$E(x) = \mu$   
 $Var(x) = \sigma^2$

Viktige egenskaper:

$X$  normalfordelt  
 $N(\mu, \sigma)$

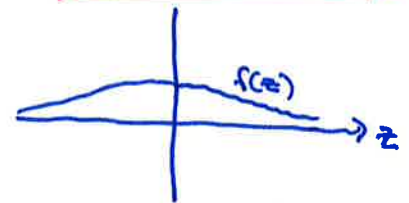
$\Rightarrow$

$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$

normalfordelt  $N(0,1)$   
= std. normalfordelt

$\frac{1}{\sigma}(x-\mu) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot x + (-\frac{\mu}{\sigma})$

$Z =$  antall std. avvikk fra  $\mu$



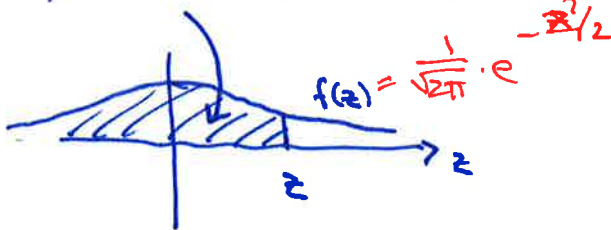
Std. normalfordelt  
 $N(0,1)$   
med  $\mu=0, \sigma=1$

Alternativt:

$X$  normalfordelt  $\Rightarrow aX + b$  normalfordelt

Kumulativ fordelingsfunksjon for  $N(0,1)$ :

$\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$



På kalkulator:  $Z \Rightarrow P$

fra  $z$ -verdi til  $p$ -verdi  
(antall std. avvikk) (sannsynlighet)

③ Exponentialfordeling:

$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x \geq 0$

exponentialfordeling med parameter  $\lambda$

$\lambda > 0$

$E(x) = 1/\lambda$   
 $Var(x) = 1/\lambda^2$

I en Poisson prosess med forventet antall ankomster  $\lambda$  per tidsenhet, er  $X =$  tid til neste ankomst

exponentialfordelt



$X(s) = [0, \infty)$

Oppgave 6

6d)  $X \sim N(20, 5)$  :  $X$  normalfordelt  $\mu=20, \sigma=5$

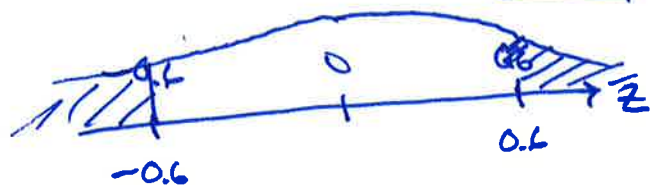
$$P(|X-20| > 3)$$

$|X-20|$  betyr avstand  
mellom  $X$  og  $20$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(X < 17) + P(X > 23) \\ &= P(Z < -0.6) + P(Z > 0.6) \\ &= \Phi(-0.6) + (1 - \Phi(0.6)) \\ &= \Phi(-0.6) \cdot 2 \approx \underline{\underline{0.55}} \end{aligned}$$



Ent:  $|X-20| > 3$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $X-20 > 3$  eller  $-(X-20) > 3$   
 $X > 23$  eller  $X-20 < -3$   
 $X < 17$



$$Z = \frac{X-20}{5}$$

Oppgave 9

Defn:  $z_{\alpha}$  er den  $z$ -verdien som er slik at

$$P(Z > z_{\alpha}) = \alpha$$

når  $Z \sim N(0,1)$ .

$\alpha = 0.08$ :  $\Phi(z_{\alpha}) = 1 - \alpha = 0.92$

$$z_{\alpha} = \underline{\underline{1.41}}$$

Kalk

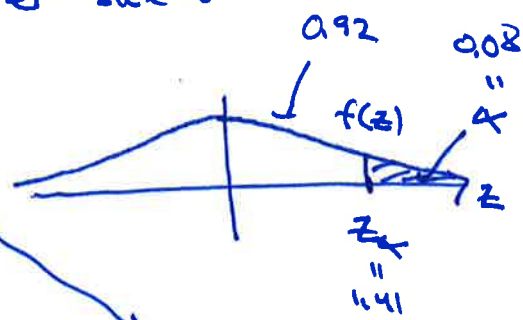
INV  $\Phi^{-1}(p)$

$$P(Z \leq z_{\alpha}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\Phi(z_{\alpha}) = 1 - \alpha$$

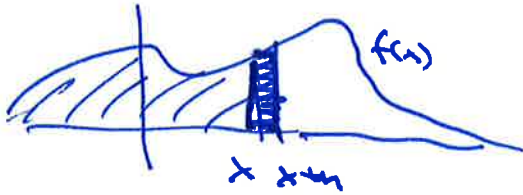
$\alpha/2 = 0.04$  :  $\Phi(z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \frac{0.08}{2} = 0.96$

$$z_{\alpha/2} = \underline{\underline{1.75}}$$



Opps. 11. Vis at  $F'(x) = f(x)$ .

Defn:  $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$



$F'(x) = f(x)$  fordi:

$$\frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} \approx \frac{h \cdot f(x)}{h} = f(x)$$

når  $h$  er liten.



① Simultant fordelte stokastiske variabler

Vi tar oss et stokastisk forsøk, og to variabler  $X$  og  $Y$  som avhenger av utfallet.

$$p(x,y) = p(X=x, Y=y)$$

simultan fordelingsfunksjon

Eks: Vi kaster to terninger, rød og blå.

$X =$  rød terning  
 $Y =$  blå terning

| $x \setminus y$ | 1      | 2      | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---|---|---|---|
| 1               | $1/36$ | $1/36$ | - | - | - | - |
| 2               | 0      | 1      | - | - | - | - |
| 3               | -      | -      | 1 | - | - | - |
| 4               | -      | -      | - | 1 | - | - |
| 5               | -      | -      | - | - | 1 | - |
| 6               | -      | -      | - | - | - | 1 |

$p(1,1) = 1/36 \dots$   
 $p(1,2) = 1/36$   
 $p(2,1) = 0$

kan finne de andre sannsynlighetene også, men gjorde det ikke på forelesning

Eks:

| $x \setminus y$ | 1   | 2   | 3   |     |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1               | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 2               | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
|                 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1   |

$p(1,1) = 0.1$   
 $p(1,2) = 0.2$

$p(x,y) = p(X=x, Y=y)$   
sannsynlighetsfordeling

Marginale sannsynlighetsfordelinger : rad/kolonne summer

$$P_X(x) = \sum_{y=1}^3 p(x,y)$$

$$P_Y(y) = \sum_{x=1}^2 p(x,y)$$

$P_X(1) = 0.5$   $P_X(2) = 0.5$

$P_Y(1) = 0.2$   $P_Y(2) = 0.3$   $P_Y(3) = 0.5$

For  $X$ :

| $x$ | $P_X(x)$ |
|-----|----------|
| 1   | 0.5      |
| 2   | 0.5      |

$$E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^2 x \cdot P_X(x) = 1 \cdot 0.5 + 2 \cdot 0.5 = \underline{\underline{1.5}}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - 1.5^2 = 2.5 - 2.25 = \underline{\underline{0.25}}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{x=1}^2 x^2 \cdot P_X(x) = 1^2 \cdot 0.5 + 2^2 \cdot 0.5 = \underline{\underline{2.5}}$$

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} = \sqrt{0.25} = \underline{\underline{0.5}}$$

↑  
Kan finne  $E(X)$ ,  $\text{Var}(X)$ , etc  
fra marginale fordelings  $P_X(x)$ .

For  $Y$ :

| $y$ | $P_Y(y)$ |
|-----|----------|
| 1   | 0.2      |
| 2   | 0.3      |
| 3   | 0.5      |

$$E(Y) = \sum_{y=1}^3 y \cdot P_Y(y) = 1 \cdot 0.2 + 2 \cdot 0.3 + 3 \cdot 0.5 = \underline{\underline{2.3}}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - 2.3^2 = 5.9 - 5.29 = \underline{\underline{0.61}}$$

$$E(Y^2) = 1^2 \cdot 0.2 + 2^2 \cdot 0.3 + 3^2 \cdot 0.5 = 0.2 + 1.2 + 4.5 = 5.9$$

$$\sigma_Y = \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)} = \sqrt{0.61} \approx \underline{\underline{0.78}}$$

Forventning av  $g(X, Y)$ :

$$E[g(X, Y)] = \sum_{x=1}^2 \sum_{y=1}^3 g(x, y) \cdot p(x, y)$$

|   | 1   | 2   | 3   |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |

$$E(XY) = \sum_{x,y} xy \cdot p(x, y)$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.1 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.2 + 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 0.2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.1 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.1 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 0.3 = 1.1 + 2.4 = \underline{\underline{3.5}}$$

 $\neq 0$ 

$$E(X) \cdot E(Y) = 1.5 \cdot 2.3 = \underline{\underline{3.45}}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) =$$

$$3.5 - 3.45$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.05}}$$

— Kan gjøres for kont. variabler også  
— — — — — for mer enn to variabler.

Se neste side for defn.

Defn:  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - \mu_X) \cdot (Y - \mu_Y)] = E(XY) - \mu_X \cdot \mu_Y$

Kovarians for  $X, Y$   
 med  $\mu_X = E(X)$   
 $\mu_Y = E(Y)$

$$E[XY - \mu_X Y - \mu_Y X + \mu_X \mu_Y]$$

$$E(XY) - \mu_X \cdot E(Y) - \mu_Y E(X) + \mu_X \mu_Y$$

$$E(XY) - \mu_X \cdot \mu_Y - \mu_Y \mu_X + \mu_X \mu_Y$$

Regneskr:

i)  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - \mu_X \cdot \mu_Y = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)$

ii)  $\text{Cov}(X, X) = \text{Var}(X)$

iii)  ~~$E(aX + bY + c)$~~   $E(aX + bY + c) = a \cdot E(X) + b \cdot E(Y) + c$

iv)  $\text{Var}(aX + bY + c) = a^2 \cdot \text{Var}(X) + b^2 \cdot \text{Var}(Y) + \underline{2ab \cdot \text{Cov}(X, Y)}$

Ex:  $\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Cov}(X+Y, X+Y)$

$$= \text{Cov}(X, X) + \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Cov}(Y, X) + \text{Cov}(Y, Y)$$

$$= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2 \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

Defn: Korrelasjonskoeffisient  
 for  $X$  og  $Y$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \cdot \sigma_Y}$$

$\rho_{XY} = (\text{rho})$

$$E\left[\frac{(X - \mu_X)}{\sigma_X} \cdot \frac{(Y - \mu_Y)}{\sigma_Y}\right]$$

Merk:

- $\rho$  er ~~ubestemt~~ ubestemt
- vi har alltid  $-1 \leq \rho \leq 1$
- $\rho = 1 \iff Y = aX + b$  med  $a > 0$
- $\rho = -1 \iff Y = aX + b$  med  $a < 0$



Beweis: iv)  $\text{Var}(ax+by+c) = a^2 \text{Var}(x) + b^2 \text{Var}(y) + 2ab \text{Cov}(x,y)$

$$\text{Var}(ax+by+c) = \text{Cov}(ax+by+c, ax+by+c)$$

$$= E[(ax+by+c)^2] - E[ax+by+c]^2$$

$$= E(a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2 + 2abxy + 2acx + 2bcy) - (a\mu_x + b\mu_y + c)^2$$

$$= a^2 E(x^2) + b^2 E(y^2) + \cancel{c^2} + 2ab E(xy) + \cancel{2ac\mu_x} + \cancel{2bc\mu_y}$$

$$- a^2 \mu_x^2 - b^2 \mu_y^2 - \cancel{c^2} - 2ab \mu_x \mu_y - \cancel{2ac\mu_x} - \cancel{2bc\mu_y}$$

$$= a^2 [E(x^2) - \mu_x^2] + b^2 [E(y^2) - \mu_y^2] + 2ab [E(xy) - \mu_x \mu_y]$$

$$= a^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x) + b^2 \cdot \text{Var}(y) + 2ab \cdot \text{Cov}(x,y)$$


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Beweis:  $-1 \leq \rho \leq 1$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{x}{\sigma_x} + \frac{y}{\sigma_y}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma_x^2} \text{Var}(x) + \frac{1}{\sigma_y^2} \text{Var}(y) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_y} \text{Cov}(x,y)$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 2\rho = 2 + 2\rho$$

Da  $\text{Var}\left(\frac{x}{\sigma_x} + \frac{y}{\sigma_y}\right) \geq 0$ , so es  $2 + 2\rho \geq 0$

$$2\rho \geq -2$$

$$\rho \geq -1$$


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$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{x}{\sigma_x} - \frac{y}{\sigma_y}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma_x^2} \text{Var}(x) + \frac{1}{\sigma_y^2} \text{Var}(y) - 2 \frac{1}{\sigma_x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_y} \text{Cov}(x,y)$$

$$= 1 + 1 - 2\rho = 2 - 2\rho$$

Da  $\text{Var}\left(\frac{x}{\sigma_x} - \frac{y}{\sigma_y}\right) \geq 0$ , so es  $2 - 2\rho \geq 0$

$$2 \geq 2\rho$$

$$1 \geq \rho$$

$$\rho \leq 1$$


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## ② Uavhengighet

Defn: Simultant fordelte variabler  $X$  og  $Y$  er uavhengige hvis  $P(x,y) = P_X(x) \cdot P_Y(y)$  for alle  $x,y$ .

$$P(x,y) = P(x=x) \cdot P(y=y)$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $P(X=x)$   $P(Y=y)$

$P(X=x \text{ og } Y=y)$   
 $A: X=x \quad B: Y=y$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

Ekse:

| $X \setminus Y$ | 1   | 2   | 3   |     |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1               | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 2               | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
|                 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1   |

$(x,y) = (1,1): P(1,1) = \underline{0.1}$   
 $P_X(1) \cdot P_Y(1) = 0.5 \cdot 0.2 = \underline{0.1}$

$(1,2): P(1,2) = \underline{0.2} \neq$   
 $P_X(1) \cdot P_Y(2) = 0.5 \cdot 0.3 = \underline{0.15}$

$X$  og  $Y$  ikke uavhengige

$$\text{Cov}(X,Y) = 0.05 \neq 0$$

| $X \setminus Y$ | 1   | 2    | 3    |     |
|-----------------|-----|------|------|-----|
| 1               | 0.1 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.5 |
| 2               | 0.1 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.5 |
|                 | 0.2 | 0.3  | 0.5  | 1   |

$X$  og  $Y$  uavhengige

Resultat:

$$X \text{ og } Y \text{ uavhengige} \implies \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

Merk: Det motsatte gjelder ikke.
 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$  kan gjelde selv om  $X, Y$  ikke er uavhengige
Hvorfor?

$$E[g(x) \cdot h(y)] = E[g(x)] \cdot E[h(y)] \quad \text{når } X, Y \text{ er uavhengige}$$

Spesielt:  $E(X \cdot Y) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$

 $\iff$ 

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - \mu_X \mu_Y = 0$$

Viktig resultat:

$$X \text{ og } Y \text{ uavhengige} \implies \text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

Mer generelt:

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \text{ uavhengige: } \begin{aligned} &\text{Var}(a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + \dots + a_n X_n) \\ &= a_1^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + a_2^2 \text{Var}(X_2) + \dots + a_n^2 \text{Var}(X_n) \end{aligned}$$

Beweis:  $X$  og  $Y$  uavhengige  $\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

Anta  $X, Y$  uavhengige, dvs  $p(x, y) = P_X(x) \cdot P_Y(y)$ .

Da har vi:

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \sum_{x, y} xy \cdot p(x, y) = \sum_{x, y} xy \cdot P_X(x) \cdot P_Y(y) \\ &= \left[ \sum_x x \cdot P_X(x) \right] \cdot \left[ \sum_y y \cdot P_Y(y) \right] = E(X) \cdot E(Y) \end{aligned}$$

||

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \underline{0}$$