

پُرورہ امارت اسحال حسنسی

بیس سُری

N

۹ نومبر

401101173 زهرہ، ۱۳۰۷۰۶ /

401101592 بیبا جازی بو

دیکھو۔

(اپنے حادثے میں)

۱ نئی تصور

$$P[X \geq a] \leq \underline{E[X]}$$

proof  $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_X(u) du = \int_0^{\infty} xf_X(u) du$  (X is positive)

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} xf_X(u) du \geq \int_a^{\infty} af_X(u) du \quad (u > a)$$

$$\Rightarrow a \int_a^{\infty} f_X(u) du = a P(X \geq a)$$

$$\Rightarrow a P(X \geq a) \leq \underline{E[X]}$$

$$\Rightarrow P[X \geq a] \leq \frac{\underline{E[X]}}{a}$$

نحوه ایجاد مجموعه

ماضی ۸۵ نفر از این زندگان را در میان ۶۰ نفر با این نتایج داشتند ۱

نحوه ایجاد مجموعه

$$E[X] = 0.75 \quad \text{Var}[X] = 0.25$$

سید علی خوشی

(markov's inequality):  $P[X \geq 0.85] \leq \frac{0.75}{0.85} = 0.88$

ماضی ۸۵ نفر از این زندگان را در میان ۶۵ نفر با این نتایج داشتند ۲

$$\begin{aligned} P[0.65 < X < 0.85] &= \underbrace{P[X < 0.85]}_{1 - P[X \geq 0.85]} - \underbrace{P[X < 0.65]}_{1 - P[X \geq 0.65]} \\ &\geq 1 - \frac{E[X]}{0.85} \geq 1 - \frac{E[X]}{0.65} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P[0.65 < X < 0.85] \geq 1.154 - 0.882 = 0.272$$

نحوه ایجاد مجموعه

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

نحوه ایجاد مجموعه

$$P[0.7 \leq \bar{X} \leq 0.8] \geq 0.9$$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{Y}{n} \rightarrow E[X_i] = 0.75$$

$$\Rightarrow E[Y] = 0.75 \times n \quad \text{Var}[X_i] = 0.25$$

$$\text{Var}[Y] = 0.25 \times n$$

$$P[0.7 \leq \bar{X} \leq 0.8] = [0.7 - 0.75 \leq \frac{\sum X_i}{n} - \mu \leq 0.8 - 0.75]$$

$$\therefore P\left[\left|\frac{\sum X_i}{n} - \mu\right| \leq 0.05\right] \geq 0.9$$

$$P\left[\left|\frac{\sum X_i}{n} - \mu\right| > 0.05\right] \leq \frac{(0.25)^2}{(0.05)^2 \times n} \text{ also } \leq 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(0.25)^2 \times 25}{(0.05)^2 \times n} = 0.1 \quad \boxed{n = 250}$$

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

↳ (سیکلیک مجموع)

$$Z_n \sim \text{Poi}(n\lambda) \Rightarrow (\mathbb{E}[Z_n] = n\lambda, \text{Var}[Z_n] = n\lambda) \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbb{P}[Z_n \geq k_n\lambda] \xrightarrow{\text{Markov}} \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[Z_n]}{k_n\lambda} = \frac{n\lambda}{k_n\lambda} = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$k=1.25 \quad n=20 \quad \lambda=1 \quad (\text{Via CLT}) \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbb{P}[Z_n \geq k_n\lambda] = \mathbb{P}\left[\frac{Z_n - n\lambda}{\sqrt{n\lambda}} \geq \frac{k_n\lambda - n\lambda}{\sqrt{n\lambda}}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{P}\left[\frac{Z_n - 20}{2\sqrt{5}} \geq \frac{5}{2\sqrt{5}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\frac{5}{2}}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\text{erf}(\infty) - \text{erf}(\frac{5}{2})) \approx 0.04$$

↳ (سیکلیک مجموع)

$$Z_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad X_i \rightarrow \text{Poisson} \quad \psi_{Z_n}(s) = (\psi_X(s))^n \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{sZ_n}] = \mathbb{E}[e^{s\sum X_i}] = \mathbb{E}[e^{s(x_1 + \dots + x_n)}]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[e^{sx_1} \times e^{sx_2} \times \dots \times e^{sx_n}] \xrightarrow{\text{جبر}} \mathbb{E}[e^{sx_1}] \times \mathbb{E}[e^{sx_2}] \times \dots \times \mathbb{E}[e^{sx_n}]$$

$$(\mathbb{E}[e^{sx_1}] \times \mathbb{E}[e^{sx_2}] \times \dots \times \mathbb{E}[e^{sx_n}]) \xrightarrow{\text{جبر}} (\mathbb{E}[e^{sx}])^n$$

$$\psi_X(s) = \ln(\mathbb{E}[e^{sx}])^n \quad \psi_{Z_n}(s) = \ln \mathbb{E}[e^{sZ_n}] \Rightarrow \psi_{Z_n} = n\psi_X$$

ویرایش شده

$$P[Z_n \geq \beta_n] = P[e^{sZ_n} \geq e^{s\beta_n}] \leq e^{-rn} \quad \text{با این ترتیب } \beta \in E[X], s \geq 0 \quad \forall n$$

$$\left( r = \sup_{s \geq 0} \{s\beta - \psi_X(s)\} \right)$$

$$P[Z_n \geq \beta_n] = P[e^{sZ_n} \geq e^{s\beta_n}]$$

از وطن  
کریم چو  
صادری است  
پ تفاوتی ایدنست

chernoff

$$P[e^{sZ_n} \geq e^{s\beta_n}] \leq \min e^{-s\beta_n} M_X^n$$

$$\ln \rightarrow -\beta_n s + n \ln M_X = n \underbrace{(\beta_s - \ln M_X)}_{\text{Max}}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \max_{s \geq 0} (\beta_s - \ln M_X) \quad \underbrace{\min}_{\text{Min}}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sup_{s \geq 0} \{s\beta - \psi_X(s)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow P[e^{sZ_n} \geq e^{s\beta_n}] \leq e^{-rn}$$

$$r = \sup_{s \geq 0} \{s\beta - \psi_X(s)\}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(\mu - \mu)^2$$

یا (سی دی و میانگین)

$$\rightarrow f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\Psi_X(s) = ? \leftarrow X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad (1)$$

$$E[e^{sx}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{sx} f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{sx} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \quad x = z\sigma + \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\mu s} \int e^{z\sigma s} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \sigma dz$$

$$= e^{\mu s} \int e^{z\sigma s} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} dz =$$

$$= e^{\mu s} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{\sigma z s - \frac{1}{2}z^2} dz + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 s^2$$

$$= e^{\mu s + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 s^2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z-\sigma s)^2} dz \sim N(\sigma s, \sigma^2)$$

$$= \boxed{\exp \left( \mu s + \frac{\sigma^2 s^2}{2} \right)}$$

1. (میانگین pdf)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot p(x) dx$   
 بایانی نیز،  $\sigma s$  درست نیز  
 نیز  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\Psi_X(s) = \mu s + \frac{\sigma^2 s^2}{2}$$

$\psi_X(s) \leq M^2 s^2$   $\forall s \in \mathbb{R}$   $|X| \leq M$ ,  $E[X] = 0$  ②

$$M_Y(s) = E[e^{sY}] \leq E[e^{s|X|}] \leq |E[e^{sM}]| = e^{\frac{1}{2}M^2s^2}$$

$|X| \leq M$        $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$\psi_Y(s) \geq \ln M_Y(s) \leq \ln(e^{\frac{1}{2}M^2s^2}) = \frac{1}{2}M^2s^2$$

$Z_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$   $X_i$  متساوية التوزيع،  $|X_i| \leq M$   $\beta \geq E[X]$  ③

$$P[Z_n \geq \beta n] \leq e^{-\frac{\beta^2 n}{2M^2}}$$

← مسجدة

$$P[Z_n \geq \beta n] \leq e^{-rn}$$

→ برهان الخطوة خطوة

$$r = \sup \{ \beta^n s / \beta - \psi_Y(s) \} \leq r = \sup \{ \beta - \frac{1}{2} M^2 s^2 \}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\beta - \frac{1}{2} M^2 s^2) = \beta - M^2 s^2 = 0$$

$s = \frac{\beta}{M^2}$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{سلسلة}} r = \frac{\beta^2}{M^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta^2}{M^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta^2}{M^2}$$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta^2}{M^2}$

$$\Rightarrow P[Z_n \geq \beta n] \leq e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta^2 n}{M^2}}$$

$$Z_n = Z_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$\Sigma n \rightarrow$  நோயினால்  
நினைவு :

سوار کی اسیٹھہ مل دیا رہا 1- P میں سے 1 درم اسیٹھہ سے سوار 1-P میں سے 1

$$Z_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

? En el Perú ①

$$P[Z_n=z] = \binom{n}{z} p^z (1-p)^{n-z}$$

X ~ Ber(p) | E[X] = p | Var[X] = p(1-p) | Var[X], E[X] ↗ p

این صفاتی که حندی را تو سینه خود می‌کند

$$E[z_n] = np \quad E[z_0] = 1 \Rightarrow E[z_n] = 1 + npz_0$$

ان عده سال صریح به طور میانه حین اسکه را فرمود و باقی دلار

۸- بـ کـ اـ تـ اـ نـ مـ وـ لـ فـ دـ بـ صـ مـ دـ بـ دـ اـ مـ حـ مـ اـ نـ مـ بـ اـ نـ اـ نـ سـ کـ اـ سـ عـ اـ هـ زـ يـ اـ رـ

• *Worsh*

نحوه سفری

مفرد = اینکه چیزی را در مورد

ساده و مختصر نمایند

--- ساده اندارد ---

اگر  $\lambda$  حمل نیاز باشد  
و  $\lambda \sim \text{Uniform}(1, 10)$  باشد

$X_i \sim \text{Uniform}(1, 10)$   $E[X_i] = \frac{1+10}{2} = 5.5$   $\text{Var}[X_i] = \frac{\sum(x_i - 5.5)^2}{10} = 8.25$

$P = \sum_{j=1}^{80} P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 300 | n=j) \sim N\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mu, \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma^2\right)$

$$= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{300}{n}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(n-\mu)^2} dn}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(n-\mu)^2} dn} \approx 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & & \end{matrix} \quad \dots$$

۴) تابع پیش‌بینی

$Z_n$  از نمونه‌ی  $n$  میخواهد که از

$$P_{Z_n}(z) = P[Z_n = z]$$

$$P_{Z_{n-1}}(z-1) = P[Z_{n-1} = z-1]$$

$$P_{Z_{n-1}}(z+1) = P[Z_{n-1} = z+1]$$

$$P_{Z_n}(z) = P_{Z_{n-1}}(z-1) \cdot p(Z_n = z \mid Z_{n-1} = z-1) +$$

$$P_{Z_{n-1}}(z+1) \cdot p(Z_n = z \mid Z_{n-1} = z+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{Z_n}(z) = \frac{1}{2} [P_{Z_{n-1}}(z-1) + P_{Z_{n-1}}(z+1)]$$

$$P_{Z_n}(z) = P[Z_n = z] = \frac{n!}{(\frac{n-z}{r})! (\frac{n+z}{r})!} \times \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^n : \text{مسجدهای ریاضی}$$

$$P_{Z_n}(z) = \frac{1}{2} [P_{Z_{n-1}}(z-1) + P_{Z_{n-1}}(z+1)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^2} [P_{Z_{n-2}}(z-2) + 2P_{Z_{n-2}}(z) + P_{Z_{n-2}}(z+2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^3} \left[ P_{Z_{n-3}}(z-3) + 3P_{Z_{n-3}}(z-1) + 3P_{Z_{n-3}}(z+1) + P_{Z_{n-3}}(z+3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^4} \left[ P_{Z_{n-4}}(z-4) + 4P_{Z_{n-4}}(z-2) + 6P_{Z_{n-4}}(z) + 4P_{Z_{n-4}}(z+2) + P_{Z_{n-4}}(z+4) \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2^n} \left( \begin{matrix} n \\ \frac{z+n}{2} \end{matrix} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n-z}{2}\right)! \left(\frac{n+z}{2}\right)!}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{n forward} - n \text{ backward} = z \\ \text{n forward} + \text{n backward} = n \end{array} \right.$$

$\frac{1}{2}, \text{ why?}$

$$\text{n forward} = \frac{1}{2} (n+z) \quad \text{n backward} = \frac{1}{2} (n-z)$$

$$Z_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{Z_n}(z) = \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n+z}{2}\right)! \left(\frac{n-z}{2}\right)!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$Z_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{Z_n}(z) = \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n+z}{r}\right)! \left(\frac{n-z}{r}\right)!} P^{\left(\frac{n+z}{r}\right)} (1-P)^{\left(\frac{n-z}{r}\right)}$$

نھیں  
باعوض

-1 0 2

$-1 \xleftarrow{\frac{1}{2}} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 1$

یہ سری نہیں

باعوض

$0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$   $\frac{1}{4}$

$0 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 1 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}}$   $\frac{1}{16}$

$0 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 1 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}}$   $\frac{1}{64}$

⋮

$$\begin{aligned} P[\text{باعوض}] &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{256} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{4})^\infty}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \right) \\ &= \boxed{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

نھیں

$-1 \xleftarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 1$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$-1 \xleftarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 1$   $\frac{1}{8}$

$-1 \xleftarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} 1$   $\frac{1}{32}$

⋮

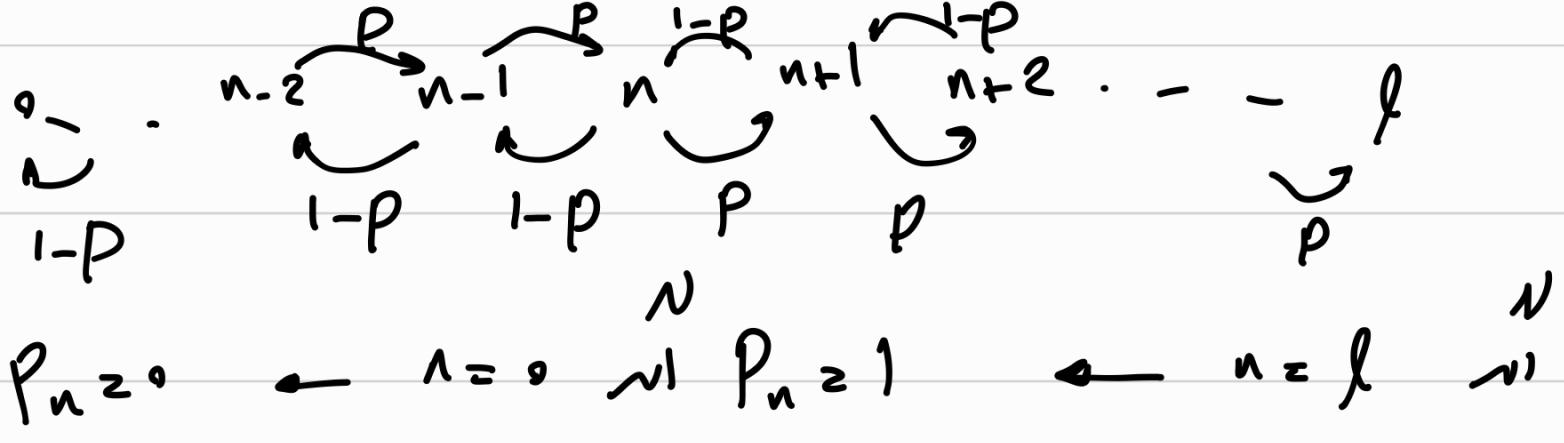
$$\begin{aligned} P[\text{نھیں}] &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{4})^\infty}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \right) \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

.....  $n-1 \xleftarrow{1-p} n \xrightarrow{p} n+1 \dots g$   $\frac{n}{\text{اکامی}} g+1$   $\text{یہ سری نہیں}$

↓  
باید

$P_n = \frac{^n \text{اکامی}}{^n \text{باید}} \frac{^n \text{باید}}{^n \text{اکامی}} \frac{^n \text{اکامی}}{^n \text{باید}}$

%



$$P_n = P\left(I_{\text{win}} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{win} \\ \text{lose} \end{array}\right) P\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{win} \\ \text{lose} \end{array}\right)$$

$$+ P\left(I_{\text{win}} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{win} \\ \text{lose} \end{array}\right) P\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{win} \\ \text{lose} \end{array}\right)$$

$$P_n = P_{n+1} \times P + P_{n-1} \times (1-P)$$

$$\text{if } p = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P_n = \frac{1}{2} P_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} P_{n-1}$$

عندما (حالة مغلقة) تكون  $A + B_n$  م排斥 (مغلقة)

$$P_n = A + B_n \quad P_0 = A = 0 \quad P_f = A + B_f = 1 \quad B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n = \frac{n}{f}$$

$$\text{if } p \neq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P_n = p P_{n+1} + (1-p) P_{n-1}$$

عندما  $\lambda^N$  مغلقة

$$P_n = \lambda^n = p \lambda^{n+1} + (1-p) \lambda^{n-1} \Rightarrow p \lambda^2 - \lambda + (1-p) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4p(1-p)}}{2p} = \frac{1 \pm (1-p)}{2p} \quad \boxed{\frac{1-p}{p}}$$

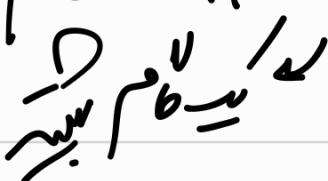
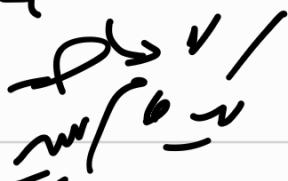
$$\Rightarrow P_n = A + B\lambda^n = A + B\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^n$$

$$P_0 = A + B = 0 \quad P_\infty = A + B\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 - 1} \quad B = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 - 1} + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 - 1} \left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^n$$

$$t_n = P(t_{n+1} + 1) + (1-P)(t_{n-1} + 1)$$

$$= P t_{n+1} + (1-P) t_{n-1} + 1$$

$$\text{if } p = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } t_n = \frac{1}{2} t_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} t_{n-1} + 1$$

then  $\rightarrow$   $t_n = \frac{1}{2} t_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} t_{n-1} + 1$

$$t_n = cn^2 \xrightarrow{\text{معادلة}} cn^2 = \frac{1}{2} c(n+1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} c(n-1)^2 + 1$$

$$\rightarrow c=1 \quad t_n = n^2.$$

$$t_n = A + Bn - n^2 \rightarrow t_0 = A = 0, \quad t_1 = A + B - 1^2 = 0$$

طريق حل معادلة التكامل  
الجذري

$$B=1 \Rightarrow t_n = 1n - n^2$$

طريق حل معادلة التكامل  
الجذري

$$\rightarrow \frac{dt_n}{dn} = 0 \quad 1 - 2n = 0 \quad n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{لما } n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \nearrow \frac{1}{2} \quad l = 2k \quad (ج)$$

$$\text{لما } n \nearrow \frac{l+1}{2} \quad l = 2k-1 \quad (ز)$$

$$\text{إذا } p \neq \frac{1}{2} \quad t_n = pt_{n+1} + (1-p)t_{n-1} + 1$$

$$t_n = cn$$

$$cn = p c(n+1) + (1-p)c(n-1) + 1$$

لما  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  طرق حل معادلة التكامل

$$cn = p c(n+1) + (1-p)c(n-1) + 1 \quad \text{مع} \quad p < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t_n = \frac{n}{1-p} \quad t_n = \underbrace{A + B \left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^n}_{\text{مع}} + \frac{n}{1-p}$$

جبر دھن از جملہ

$$t_0 = A + B = 0 \quad t_1 = A + \left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 + \frac{1}{1-2p} = 0$$
$$A = \frac{\frac{1}{1-2p}}{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 - 1}$$
$$B = \frac{-\frac{1}{1-2p}}{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_n = \frac{\frac{1}{1-2p}}{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 - 1} - \frac{\frac{1}{1-2p}}{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 - 1} \times \left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^n + \frac{n}{1-2p}$$

$$\frac{dt_n}{dn} = \frac{1}{1-2p} - \frac{n}{1-2p} \times \frac{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^{n-1}}{\left(\frac{1-p}{p}\right)^0 - 1} =$$

با حل این معادله و رام کو ان بسی درود!

$\cdot \dots n-1$   $\underbrace{n}_{1-p}$   $\underbrace{n+1}_p \dots \infty$

یعنی  $\sqrt{1-p/p}$  میگیری

یا

$$P_n = P P_{n+1} + (1-P) P_{n-1}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P_n = A + B_n \rightarrow P_0 = 1 = A$$

$$\hookrightarrow P_\infty = 0 = A + B(\infty) = 0$$

$P_n = 1 \rightarrow$  حالت نهایی  
 میتواند بتواند

$$P \neq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P_n = A + B \left( \frac{1-P}{P} \right)^n \rightarrow P_0 = 1 = A + B$$

$$\hookrightarrow P_\infty = A + \left( \frac{1-P}{P} \right)^\infty B$$

اگر  $P > \frac{1}{2}$   $\Rightarrow P_\infty = 0 = A$

$$P_0 = 1 = B$$

اگر  $P < \frac{1}{2}$   $\Rightarrow P_\infty = 0 = A + B(\infty) \Rightarrow B = 0, A = 1$

$$\Rightarrow P_n = \begin{cases} 1 & P \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \left(\frac{1-P}{P}\right)^n & P > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$b_n = ?$

P/

$$t_n = P t_{n+1} + (1-P) t_{n-1} + 1$$

$$\text{if } P = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t_n = A + Bn - n^2$$

$t_0 = 0 = A$

$\rightarrow t_\infty = B \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2$

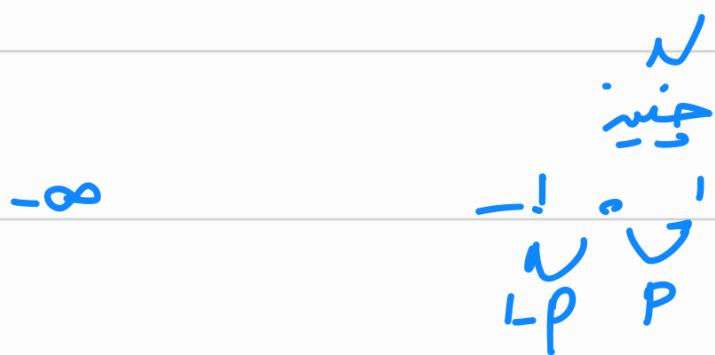
$t_n \rightarrow \infty \leftarrow B \rightarrow \infty$  لأن  $t_n \approx Bn$  لأن  $B > 0$  لأن  $t_n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{if } P > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b_n = A + B \left( \frac{1-P}{P} \right)^n + \frac{1}{1-P} . t_0 = A + B$$

لأن  $B, A$  وأن  $t_0 \approx 0$  لأن  $P < 1$  لأن  $t_n \rightarrow \infty$

$$b_n \rightarrow \infty$$

مقدمة



الحالات الممكنة

تكرار قدرها الممكنا . ملخص توزيعه ببياناته !!

الحالات الممكنة

$$S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \quad X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{forward} \\ -1 & \text{backward} \end{cases}$$

$$P_k = \mathbb{P}[ \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : Z_n = k ] \quad P_1 = p + qP_2$$

حالات رابطة درجة است !!

درافل حوت ضئيله است انه وصوابه

$$P_1 = P\left( \text{استاد} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{درافل} \\ \text{بصورة} \end{array} \right) P\left( \text{درافل} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{استاد} \\ \text{بصورة} \end{array} \right)$$

$$+ P\left( \text{استاذ} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{درافل} \\ \text{بصورة} \end{array} \right) P\left( \text{درافل} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{استاذ} \\ \text{بصورة} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= p \times P_0 + (1-p) \times P_2 = p + qP_2$$

خواص حاسنة

نیز کسی نہیں ملے۔ ایک دوسری تاریخ پر بھی ممکن ہے

$$P_1 = P \times P_0 + q \times P_2 \xrightarrow{P=1} P_1 = P P_{n-1} + (1-P) P_{n+1}$$

اور  $P \times z^n + (1-P) \times z^{n+1}$

$$z = P \times z^{n-1} + q \times z^{n+1} \quad z = P + q z^2$$

$$P_1 = z$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4pq}}{2q}$$

↓  
P/q

if  $P_1 > \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $P_1$ 
if  $P_1 < \frac{1}{2}$

$\approx \frac{1}{2}$

ایسا وہ  $\checkmark$   $P(1-P) \leq \frac{1}{4}$  اور  $1 - 4P(1-P) \geq 0$

$$P_k = P \times P_{k-1} + (1-P) \times P_{k+1}$$

$\therefore P_k$

$$P_k = P_1^k$$

$$P_0 = 1 - P_1^k$$

$$P_{-k} = P_{-1}^k$$

$$\rightarrow \text{if } P_1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow P_k = \begin{cases} 1 & k \geq 0 \\ \left(\frac{q}{P}\right)^{-k} & k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{if } P_1 < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow P_k = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{P}{q}\right)^k & k \geq 0 \\ 1 & k < 0 \end{cases}$$

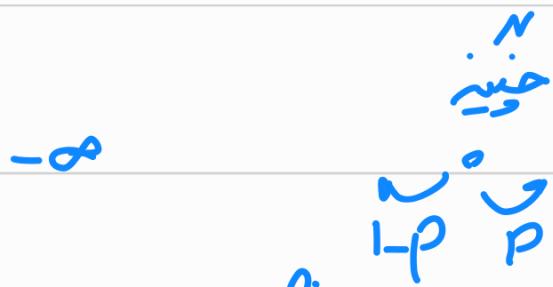
$P_{\text{ex}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot P$  و  $P < \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $P > \frac{1}{2}$  حالات ممکن،  $P_{\text{ex}} = \frac{1}{2}$

درست قبل بحوال پیش مانع اعمال رسیدن بهم

استحصال / مراجعت

$$P_5 = \left(\frac{0.3}{0.7}\right)^5 \approx 0.014$$

?  $P_5$  اصل  $P=0.3$  یا



$\rightarrow \mathbb{E}[T_k] = \infty$

لهم كم زمان لازم بذاته ممكن أن يستغرق  $T_k$  لا يزيد عن  $n \cdot K$

$\mathbb{E}[T_k] = k \mathbb{E}[T_1]$  /  $\mathbb{E}[T_k]$  معرفة متى حصلت المرة الأولى  $T_1$   $\rightarrow$  حواجز متى حصلت المرة الأولى  $T_1$

$$T_k - T_{k-1} = T_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[T_k] = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[T_{k-1}]}_{\mathbb{E}[T_{k-2}] + \mathbb{E}[T_1]} + \mathbb{E}[T_1]$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbb{E}[T_{k-2}] + \mathbb{E}[T_1]}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[T_{k-3}] + \mathbb{E}[T_1]$$

⋮

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[T_k] = k \mathbb{E}[T_1]$$

لهم  $\mathbb{E}[T_1]$ ,  $\omega$  نعم،  $\mathbb{E}[T_2]$   $\neq$ ,  $P$   $\omega$ ،  $\mathbb{E}[T_1]$   $\neq$

$$\mathbb{E}[T_1] = p \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[T_1 | T_0]}_{\text{حراسه ممكن}} + q \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[T_1 | T_2]}_{\text{محاسن}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[T_1 + T_2] = 1 + \mathbb{E}[T_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[T_1] = \widetilde{p + q} + q \mathbb{E}[T_2] = 1 + q \mathbb{E}[T_2]$$

$$IE[T_2] = 2IE[T_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow IE[T_1] = 1 + 2qIE[T_1] \Rightarrow IE[T_1] = \frac{1}{1-2q}$$

$$IE[T_k] = kIE[T_1] = \frac{k}{1-2q}$$

?  $IE[T_k]$  ??

$$IE[T_{50}] = \frac{50}{1-2(0.55)}$$

$$\rho = IE[T_{50}] \cdot p = 0.55 \cdot 50$$

$$= 500$$

لـ نـ جـ مـ

خـصـيـنـ سـوـارـتـهـ مـصـدرـ الـمـسـدـ خـصـيـنـ سـوـارـتـهـ مـصـدرـ الـمـسـدـ خـصـيـنـ سـوـارـتـهـ مـصـدرـ الـمـسـدـ

$$\text{Var}[Y_i]_{z=1} = E[X_i]_{z=0} \quad X_i \rightsquigarrow \text{iid}$$

?  $Z_n \sim N(0, 1)$  مـعـدـدـ مـفـرـقـ مـعـدـدـ مـفـرـقـ

$$Z_n = Z_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad P(Z_n > 105) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z_n > 105) &= P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i > 5\right) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i - 10X_0}{\sqrt{10X_1}} > \frac{5 - 10X_0}{\sqrt{10X_1}}\right) \\ &= P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i}{\sqrt{10}} > \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = 0.06 \end{aligned}$$

لý (نیز گویی)

لý  $(x_i)_{i=1}^n$   $(x_1 \dots x_n)$  امثال مجموعاتی هستند که نیز مجموعاتی هستند.

لý  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i)_{i=1}^n = (x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_1)$

از احیان ممکن است مجموعات  $x_1 \dots x_n$  مجموعاتی هستند.

$$F_{X_i} = F_{X_1} \times F_{X_2} \times \dots \times F_{X_n}$$

نیز  $f_{\sum x_i} = \int f_{x_i} dx_i \Rightarrow$  نیز انتداب

$$f_{(\sum x_i)} = f_{x_1(n_1)} \times f_{x_2(n_2)} \times \dots \times f_{x_n(n_n)}$$

$$= f_{x_n(n_n)} \times f_{x_{n-1}(n_{n-1})} \times \dots \times f_{x_1(n_1)}$$

$$= f_{(x_i)_n^{i=1}} ((x_i)_n^{i=1})$$

19 (New Answer)

حین سو (زی پایه) کار کردن از زیر میں کو کرو کر  
اپنے کام پر بخوبی دارو.

$$x_i = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos(\theta) \\ r \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \quad \theta \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 2\pi) \quad z_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \rightarrow \text{مقدار} \text{ حین سب از } n$$

$$E[z_n] = \sum E[x_i] = \sum \begin{bmatrix} r E[\cos \theta] \\ r E[\sin \theta] \end{bmatrix}$$

!>  $E[z_n]$

$$E[\cos \theta] = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{r\pi} = 0 \quad E[\sin \theta] = 0$$

$\Rightarrow E[z_n] = 0$

R.  $E[||z_n||^2]$

$$z_n = r \begin{bmatrix} \sum \cos \theta_i \\ \sum \sin \theta_i \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow ||z_n||^2 = r^2 \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \cos \theta_i \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \theta_i \right)^2 \right)$$

$$= r^2 \left( n + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n (\cos \theta_i \cos \theta_j + \sin \theta_i \sin \theta_j) \right)$$

$$E[\cos \theta_i \cos \theta_j] = E[\cos \theta_i] E[\cos \theta_j] = 0$$

also  $E[\sin \theta_i; \sin \theta_j] = 0$

$$\Rightarrow E[||z_n||^2] = nr^2$$

$$E[||z_n||^4] \leq$$

$$||z_n||^4 = r^4 \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^n c_s \theta_i \right)^4 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n s_i \theta_i \right)^4 + 2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n c_s \theta_i \right)^2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n s_i \theta_i \right)^2 \right)$$

$$E[c_s^3 \theta_i c_s \theta_j] = E[\sin^3 \theta_i \sin \theta_j] = 0$$

$$E[c_s^2 \theta_i c_s \theta_j] = E[c_s^2 \theta_i] E[c_s^2 \theta_j] = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$* E[c_s^2 \theta_i] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} c_s^2 \theta_i d\theta = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + c_s 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$* E[c_s^4 \theta_i] = E[\sin^4 \theta_i] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} c_s^4 \theta_i d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + c_s 2\theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + c_s^2 4\theta + 2c_s 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{3}{2} + \frac{c_s 4\theta}{2} + 2c_s 2\theta \right) d\theta = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[|z_n|^4] = r^4 \left[ \left( n \left( \frac{3}{8} \right) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) 6 \right) \times 2 \right. \\ \left. + 2 \times \left( n \left( \frac{1}{8} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right) \right) \right] = \boxed{\frac{3}{4} nr^4 + \frac{7}{4} n^2 r^4}$$