

# Chapter 1 Overview and Descriptive Statistic

# 1.1 Populations, Samples, and Processes

## לурסנאר לטְסָמְפָן

- ຕັ້ງນີ້ໃນການດັກຂາວັກໄຈວິດສຸມກາລຸ່ມຕົວຢ່າງ (Sample) ທີ່ເຫັນຈຳດັກມາຈາກລຸ່ມປະຊາກອນ (Population)
  - Variable ຕົ້ນ ດູວ່ານມີບໍ່ ຂໍອລັກພະນະລະບົບທີ່ເກີດໄດ້
    - Numerical → ເກີບໂຄງຂໍ້ໄງຕົວໄລຍງ
    - Categorical → ເກີບໂຄງຂໍ້ໄມ້ໄຮຕົວໄລຍງ
  - X = ແບຣນດໍ່ຈອງໂກຮົງພົກທີ່ ບ່ອງ, ອືນຍຸດ
  - y : ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຕິດເຫຼືອ Covid-19

[ ] Numerical → ເກີບໂນມໍາຄຸ້ມືຖຸໄຊຕົວເລັງ  
[ ] Categorical → ເກີບໂນມໍາຄຸ້ມືທີ່ມີໄດ້ຕົວເລັງ

[ ] Numerical → ເກີບໂນມໍາຄຸ້ມືຖຸໄຊຕົວເລັງ  
[ ] Categorical → ເກີບໂນມໍາຄຸ້ມືທີ່ມີໄດ້ຕົວເລັງ

- Univariate  $\rightarrow$  data សំណើមាត្រការលើខ្លួន ព័ត៌ម្យ 1 ព័ត៌ម្យ

ତାଙ୍କାରୀ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପାଇଁ ଦେବତାଙ୍କର ପରିଚୟ ଓ ଧରଣୀ ପରିଚୟ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଥିଲା ।

- Bivariate  $\rightarrow$  data ច្បាស់ទិន្នន័យការងារស្ថាយជាលោកស្រី និងលោកស្រី

ព័ត៌មានយោង និង សំណុល នូវ របៀប ការងារ . etc

- Multivariate  $\rightarrow$  සංඛ්‍යා මෙහෙයුම් (Bivariate හේතුවෙනු Multivariate සංඛ්‍යා මෙහෙයුම්)

# Branches of Statistics

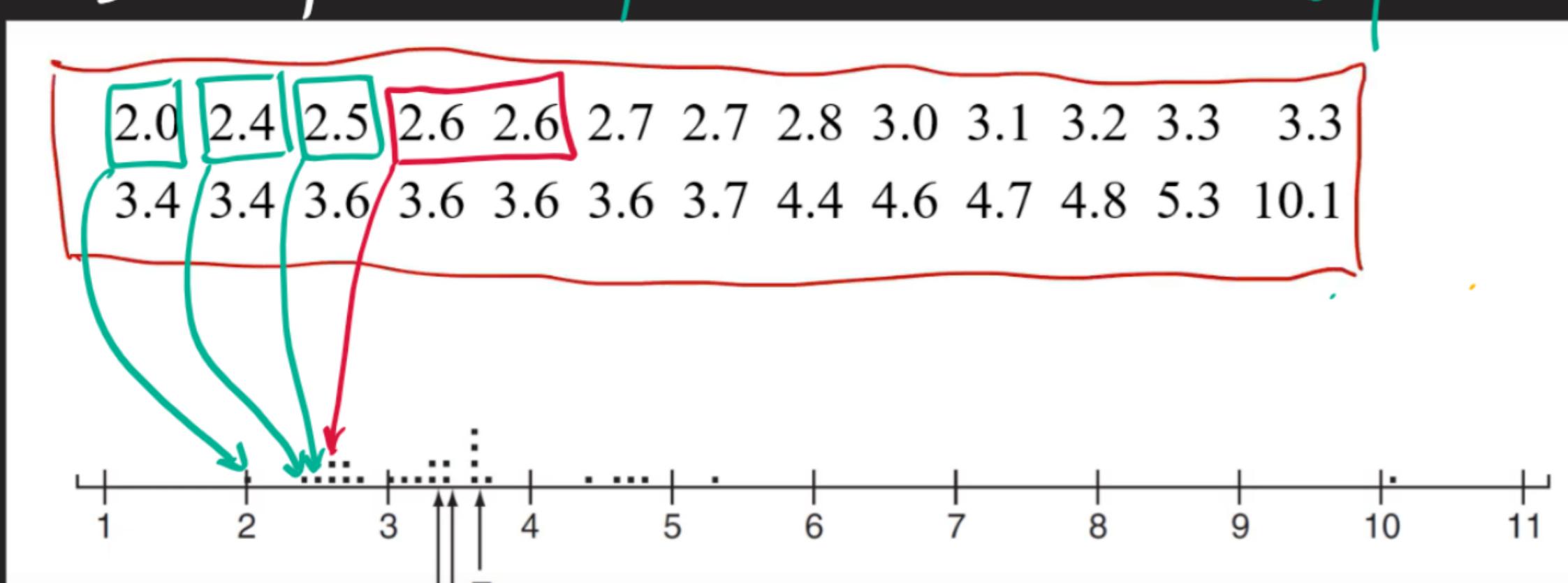
->**Descriptive Statistics(สถิติเชิงพรรณนา)**

L consists of methods for

- Organizing, Displaying
  - describe data by using table,
  - Summary measures.
  - Mean, Median, Mode, SD

```
graph TD; Graphs[Graphs] --> Histogram[Histogram]; Graphs --> Scatter[Scatter plot]; Graphs --> Box[Box plot]
```

- Dot plot : plot ပုံစံနှင့်ရှိခိုက်များ



- plot តាម  $\tilde{x}_t$  និង  $\bar{x}_{tr(7.7)}$  ដើម្បីបង្កើតការណ៍ស្ថិតិភាព
  - តាម plot ក្នុងលក្ខណៈប្រើប្រាស់បង្កើតការណ៍ស្ថិតិភាព

# ଏବେଳିନ୍ଦ୍ର

ପ୍ରକାଶକ

$\leftarrow$  0, 1  
 $\rightarrow$  2, 3

f → 4,5

5 → 6, 7

$e \rightarrow 8, 9$

->Inferential Statistics(สถิติเชิงอนุมาน)

- point estimation
  - Hypothesis testing
  - Estimation by confidence intervals

- Stem-and-Leaf Diagram

# S&L Diagram

- 1) បែងពាយតាម x និងពាយក្រោម 2 សេរី

  - Stem → លេខលំកទាំងបីចំណេះ > 1 នឹក
  - Leaf → ឈានភាពខ្លួន

Ex ៩១ ៩៥ ៩៤ ៩៦ ៩៧ ៩៨ ៩៩ ៩០ ៩២ ៩៣ ៩៤ ៩៦ ៩៧

• : stem • : leaf

2) ពេជ្ជានា stem ក៏ឱ្យមានប្រវែងជូន column ។ នៅពេល

3) ពេជ្ជានា leaf, មានតំបន់ stem នៃវគ្គការតាមរយៈ  
សេរីតាមរយៈ  
→ ការប្រើប្រាស់

4) សេរីតាមរយៈ  
→ ការប្រើប្រាស់

**Figure 6-4** Stem-and-leaf diagram for compressive strength data in Table 6-2

	Stem	Leaf	Frequency
	7	6	1
	8	7	1
	9	7	1
	10	5 1	2
	11	5 8 0	3
	12	1 0 3	3
	13	4 1 3 5 3 5	6
	14	2 9 5 8 3 1 6 9	8
	15	4 7 1 3 4 0 8 8 6 8 0 8	12
	16	3 0 7 3 0 5 0 8 7 9	10
	17	8 5 4 4 1 6 2 1 0 6	10
	18	0 3 6 1 4 1 0	7
	19	9 6 0 9 3 4	6
	20	7 1 0 8	4
	21	8	1
	22	1 8 9	3

## 6-2 Stem-and-Leaf Diagrams

- Stem 5L has leaves 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and
- stem 5U has leaves 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Stem	Leaf	Stem	Leaf	Stem	Leaf
6	1 3 4 5 5 6	6L	1 3 4	6z	1
7	0 1 1 3 5 7 8 8 9	6U	5 5 6	6t	3
8	1 3 4 4 7 8 8	7L	0 1 1 3	6f	4 5 5
9	2 3 5	7U	5 7 8 8 9	6s	6
	(a)	8L	1 3 4 4	6e	
		8U	7 8 8	7z	0 1 1
		9L	2 3	7t	3
		9U	5	7f	5
				7s	7
				7e	8 8 9
				8z	1
				8t	3
				8f	4 4
				8s	7
				8e	8 8
				9z	2 3
				9t	5
				9s	
				9e	11

Figure 6-5 Stem-and leaf displays for Example 6-5.

Stem: Tens digits.

Leaf: Ones digits.

“ບໍລິຫານທົດຈະນົງຢູ່ແມ່ນໂຮງງານ  
ການຂັ້ນຕະຫຼາກໄປກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ

too many stems in plot, resulting in display  
that does not tell us much about shape of data

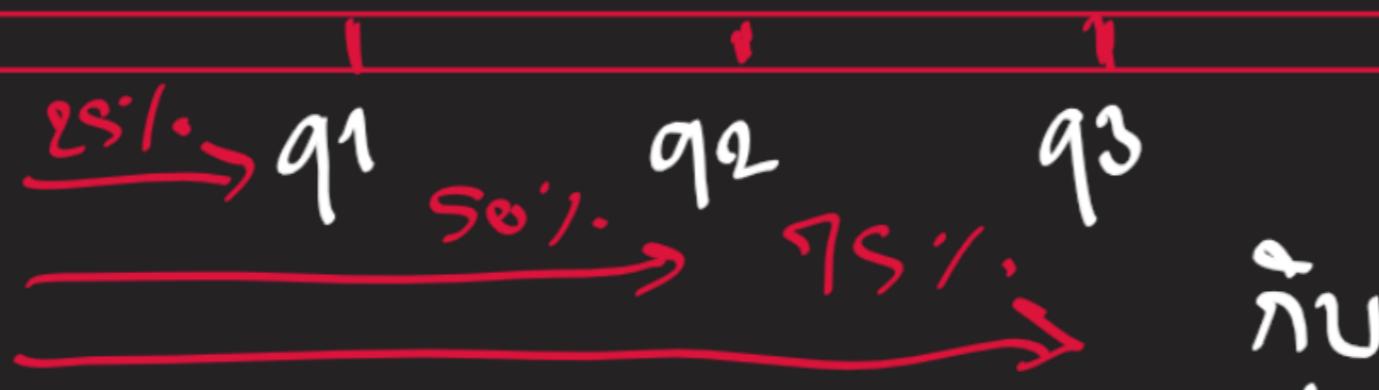
ordered stem-and-leaf diagram		
Character Stem-and-Leaf Display		
Stem-and-leaf of Strength		
N = 80	Leaf Unit = 1.0	the 40th and 41st values of strength
1	7 9 6	sample median
2	8 7	
3	9 7	
5	10 15	
8	11 0 5 8	
11	12 0 1 3	
17	13 1 3 3 4 5 5	
25	14 1 2 3 5 6 8 9 9	
37	15 0 0 1 3 4 4 6 7 8 8 8 8	
(10)	16 0 0 0 3 3 5 7 7 8 9 4 2	
33	17 0 1 1 4 4 5 6 6 8	
23	18 0 0 1 1 3 4 6	
16	19 0 3 4 6 9 9	
10	20 0 1 7 8	
6	21 8	
5	22 1 8 9	
2	23 7	
1	24 5	

## Ordered Stem and leaf

ພວກເຮົາສຳຄັນໄດ້ແລ້ວກ່າວຕົວໄດ້

- Median (ວິສຳຄັນທີ່ 50)

- Percentile, Quatile



ຈົກສ່າດໍາເຫັນ  
ກີບ Median ເປັນພະຍົດ  
ທີ່ມີມາດູການອຸນຫະກິນ

$$q_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad q_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad q_3 = \frac{3}{4}$$

ຕາມນີ້  $\rightarrow (N+1)(q_i) \rightarrow$  ວິວລົມແລ້ວ, ກີບມາດໍາກົດ

1) ພົມຕ່າງໆ Median

$$\text{Med} = X_{41} + (X_{42} - X_{40})(0.5)$$

$$= 160 + (3) (0.5)$$

$$= 161.5$$

## Frequency Distribution

ການສ້າງຕາງານໄລ່ຈາກ  
ດາວກີ (ຕົ້ນຕອນອາດົບ)

1) ຂໍາທົນວັນດົບການສ້າງ (ຫຼັບຜົກປົກຈຳນວນ  
ນີ້ ບໍລິຫານ ປົກຕົວອົດໃໝ່ ສ້າງ S  $\rightarrow 20$  ຢົບ)

- ກຳນົດຕາງໆ 100 ກີ/ຕາມດາວກີນມະສຸມ  
- ອົບສ້າງ

$$\text{ຈົບວັນດົບການສ້າງ} = \sqrt{N}$$

2) ນາດການກົກ້າຫຼັບດົບການສ້າງ ສ້າງນັດວັດ

$$\text{ສູດຖານ ດາວກີ} = \frac{\text{Range}}{\text{ຈົບວັນດົບ}} = \frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{ຈົບວັນດົບ}}$$

3) ສ້າງຕາງານ ແບ່ງຫຼາຍດາວກີກວ່າງທີ່ຕົ້ນວັດ  
ໄສວິຊົງດັບຕາກຕ່າທີ່ຕໍ່ກົດ

4) ເປັນຈົດການກົກ້າຫຼັບພົນ / ດາວກີນມີປົກກົດ

ຂົນplot  
and

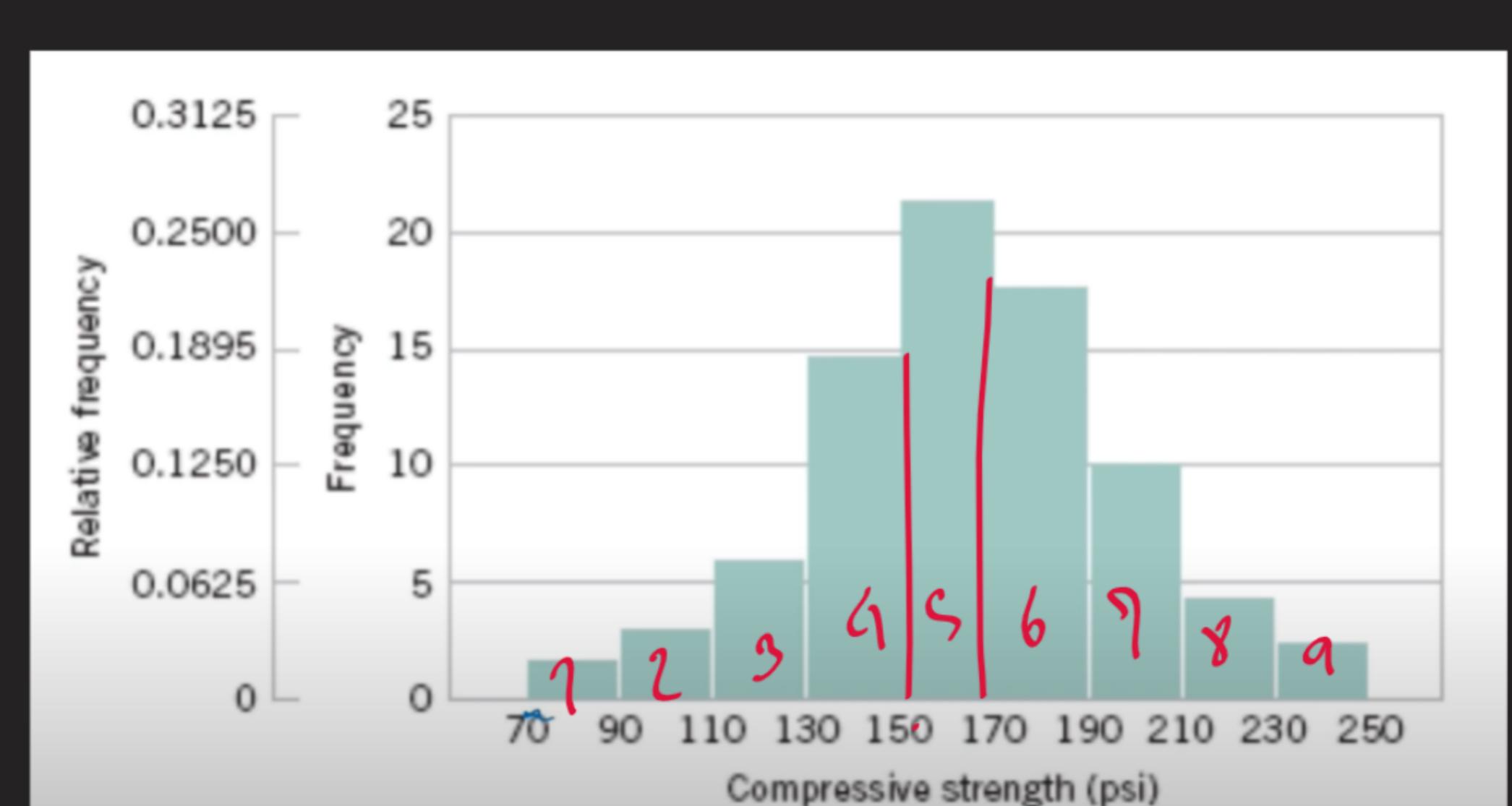
## Histogram

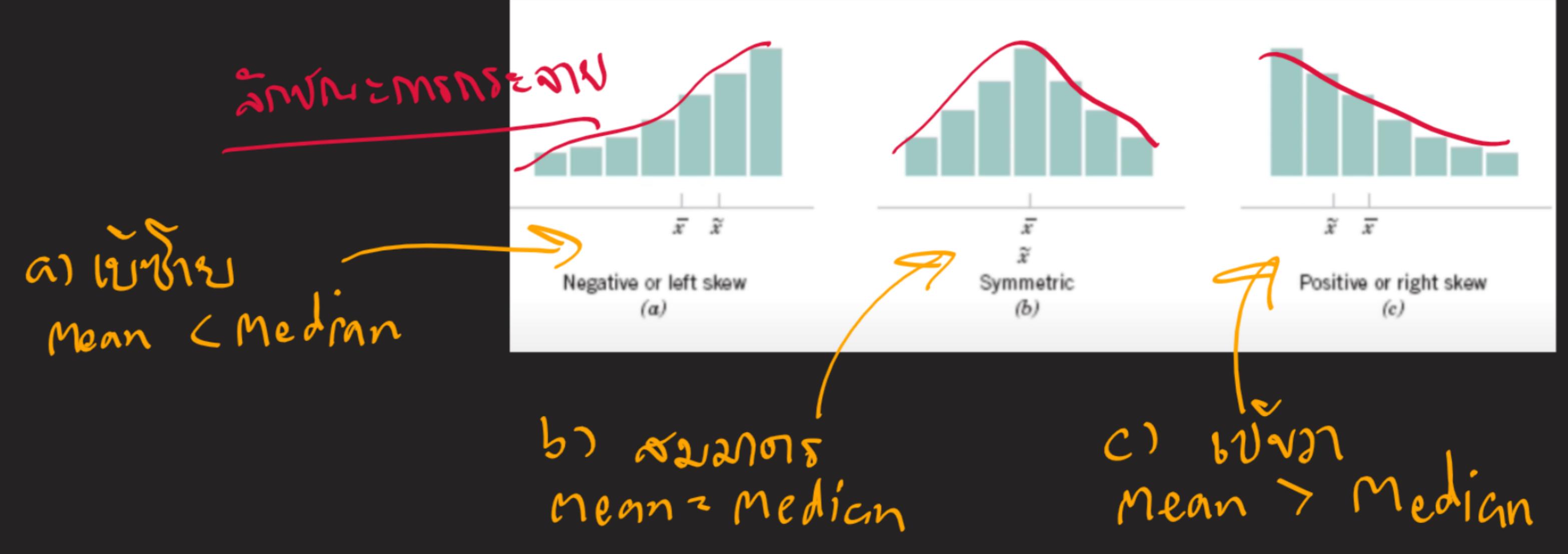
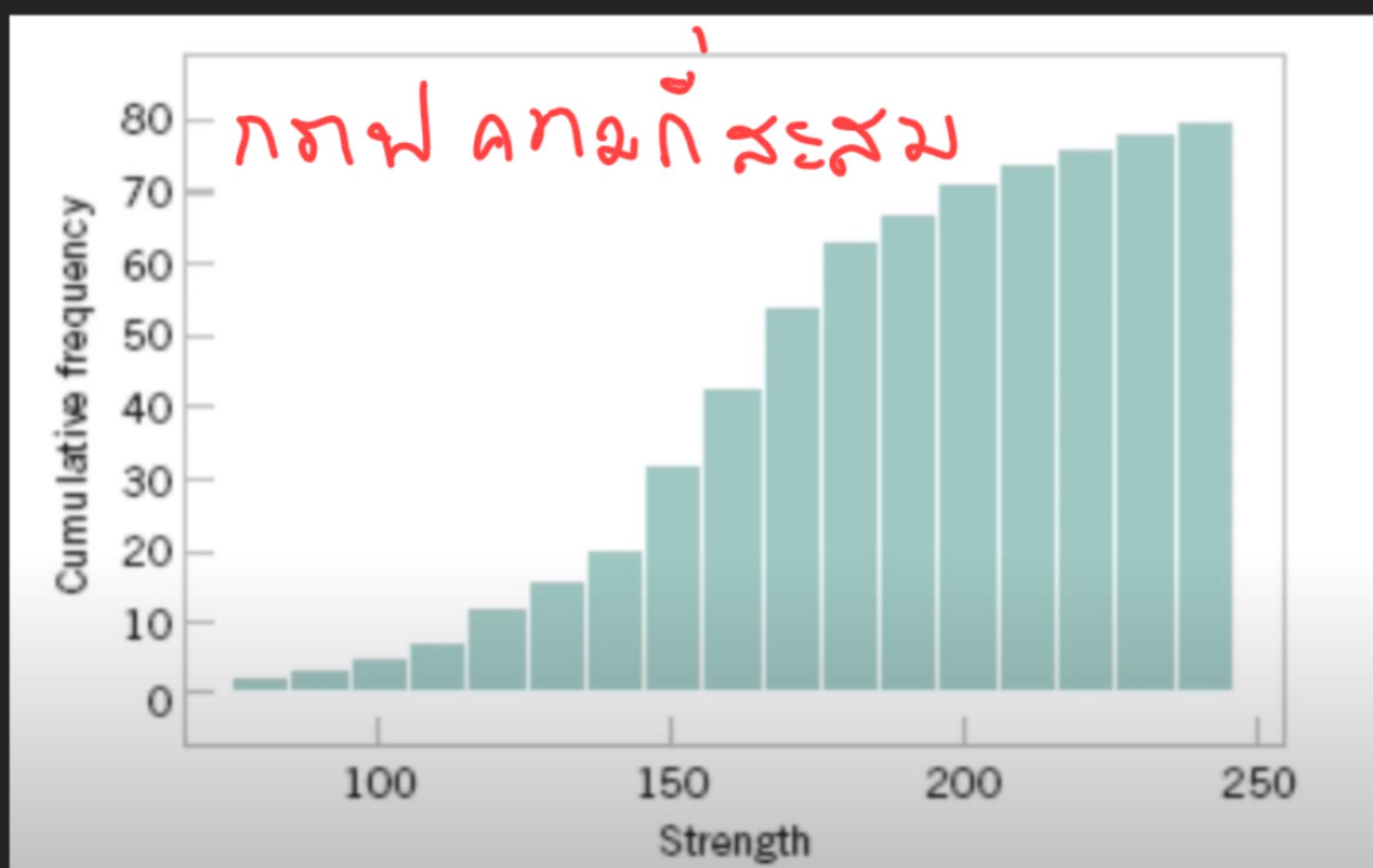
ການຮັດວຽກ  
ສ້າງຕາງານໄລ່ຈາກ

ຕົ້ນຕອນ ຕາງານໄຈການຄາວດີ

Class	70 ≤ x < 90	90 ≤ x < 110	110 ≤ x < 130	130 ≤ x < 150	150 ≤ x < 170	170 ≤ x < 190	190 ≤ x < 210	210 ≤ x < 230	230 ≤ x < 250
Frequency	2	3	6	14	22	17	10	4	2
Relative frequency	0.0250	0.0375	0.0750	0.1750	0.2750	0.2125	0.1250	0.0500	0.0250
Cumulative relative frequency	0.0250	0.0625	0.1375	0.3125	0.5875	0.8000	0.9250	0.9750	1.0000

7 8 9 4 5 6 7 8 9  
↓ histogram





## • Box plot

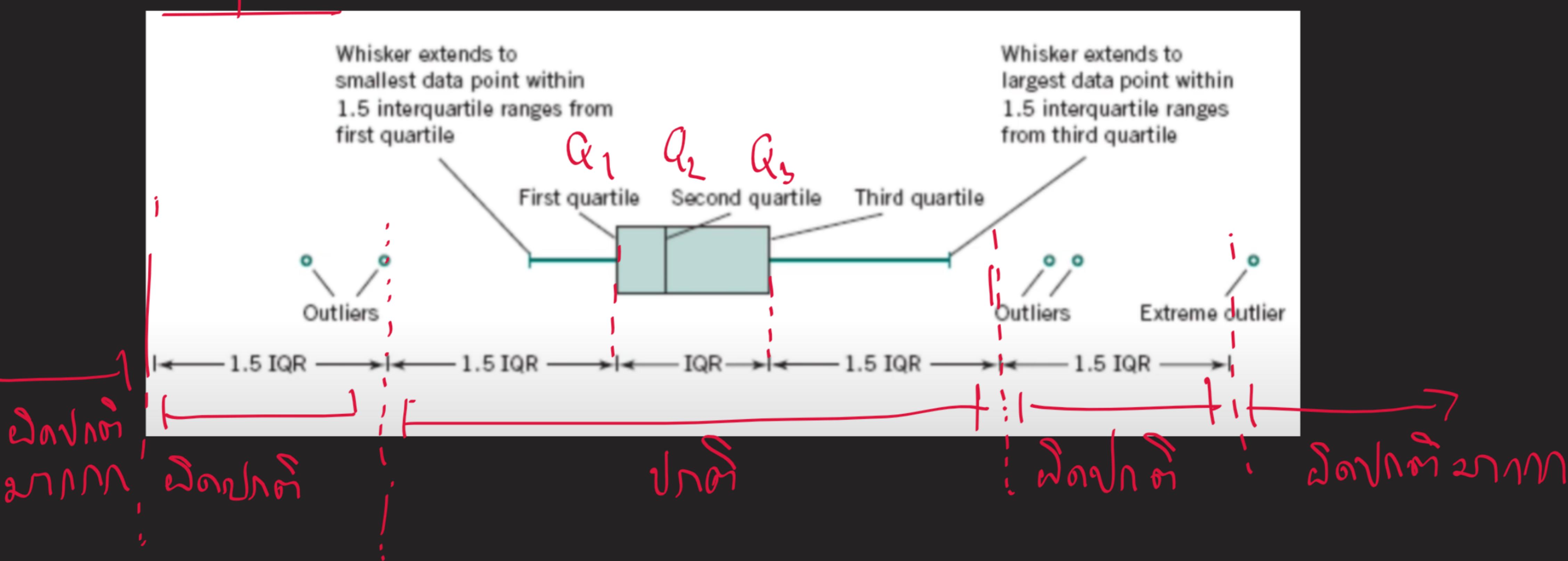
Feature

- center (ຄົນຫຼາຍໝາຍ Mean . . . )
- spread (ສຳປັນຕົວຮັດຈາກ)
- departure from symmetry (ນໍາທາດຂະໜາດທາຕິຫຼຸນ)
- ທີ່ໃຫ້ເປົ້າກັບລົງລູຫຼັກໆ ອາງລາຍລຸ່ມ້າສ່ວນຂາກ (ສອ່ນຫຼຸນ Extreme)

Box plot is graphical display that simultaneously describes several important features of a data set, such as

- Whisker
- Outlier
- Extreme outlier

## Box plot



# Chapter 2 Probability

↳ Method ព້າກໃນງານໄວ້ຕີເນັດການຢູ່ໃຫຍງການ ແລ້ວຈະສາມາເກີດໄດ້

## 2.1) Sample Spaces and Events

↳ Set of all possible outcome

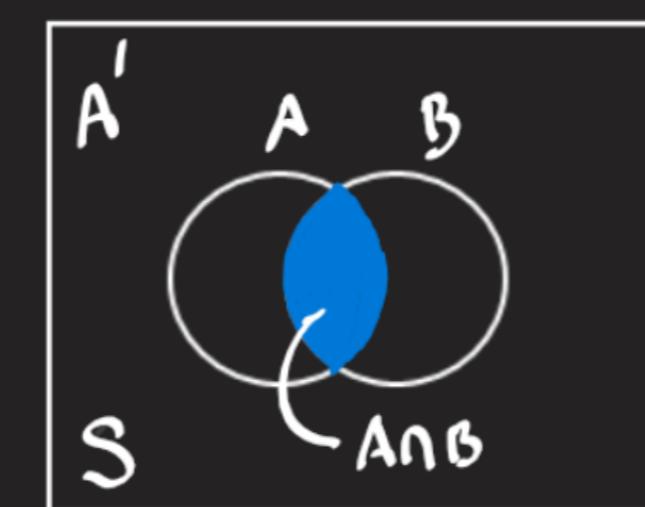
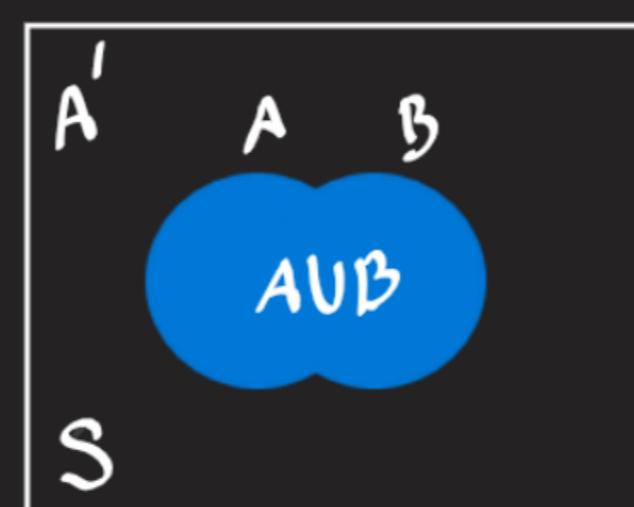
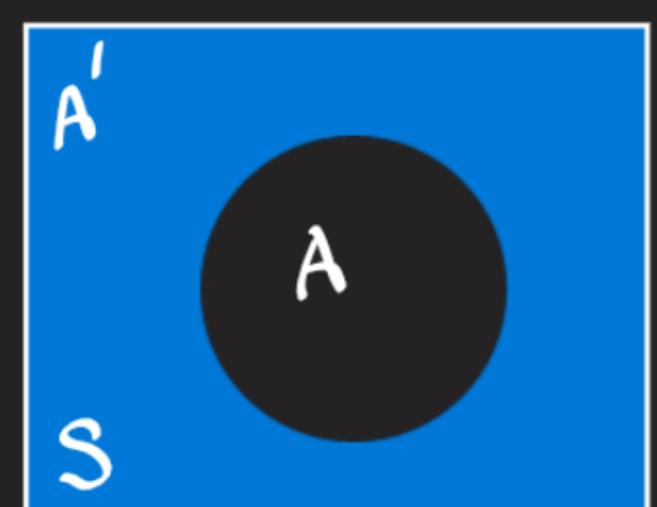
- Experiment (试验) eg. การโยน骰子, 试验抛硬币  
 $S = \{H, T\}$        $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

Simple Event → Event ທີ່ມີຜົນລົງທຶນ 1 outcome

Compound Event → Event ທີ່ມີຜົນລົງທຶນ  $> 1$  outcomes

### -> Some Relations from Set Theory

- 1) Complement ( $A'$ )
- 2) Union ( $A \cup B$ )
- 3) Intersection ( $A \cap B$ )



### -> Mutually Exclusive / Disjoint Event

↳ ເນັດການທີ່ມີ Mutually Exclusive ຕ່ອງກັນຕ້ອງ ເນັດການ ຂະໜາງການ  $A \text{ II } B$   
 $\Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset \rightarrow$  (Empty set)

## 2.2) Axioms, Interpretations

### -> Axioms (ລົດພາບ)

(ສຳພານີ: ດຳກຳລ່າວທີ່ດີວ່າເປັນຄວາມຈິງໂດຍໄປ່ຕ້ອງພິສູານີ)

ກຳລັດໄຫະ

$A =$  ເນັດການ

Axiom 1

$$P(A) \geq 0$$

ໂຄມສະກິເຫຼຸດການ  $A$  ເກີດຈົນ  $\geq 0$  ເກີດ ຕະຫຼາມໄຟຟ້າ

Axiom 2

$$P(S) = 1$$

ອານຸມາຈະເປັນຈອງ Sample space = 1 ໃກສອ

Axiom 3

ກຳລັງ Event  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$  ທີ່ແມ່ນ Disjoint Event ແລ້ວ

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \dots \cup A_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$$

• ເນັດການ  $A$  II  $B$  Disjoint ກັບ  $B$  ໃລະ

$$P(S) = P(A) + P(B)$$

$$1 = P(A) + P(B)$$

$$P(B) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$A \cup B = S \quad \text{ແລ້ວ}$$

ເຖິງ  $A$  ແລ້ວ  $A'$

$$\text{ລືມ } P(A') = 1 - P(A) \quad \text{ໃຊ້ກັບ}$$



ມາກຳນົດຄໍ່າ prob ເຖິງພາບທຸກຕາລີໄດ້ຕາມດີເນື້ອ

• Prob ແຕງມານີ້ຖືກແນວໃຈ Sample Space ຮອບກັນຕອນ = 1

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i) = 1$$

### Example 15

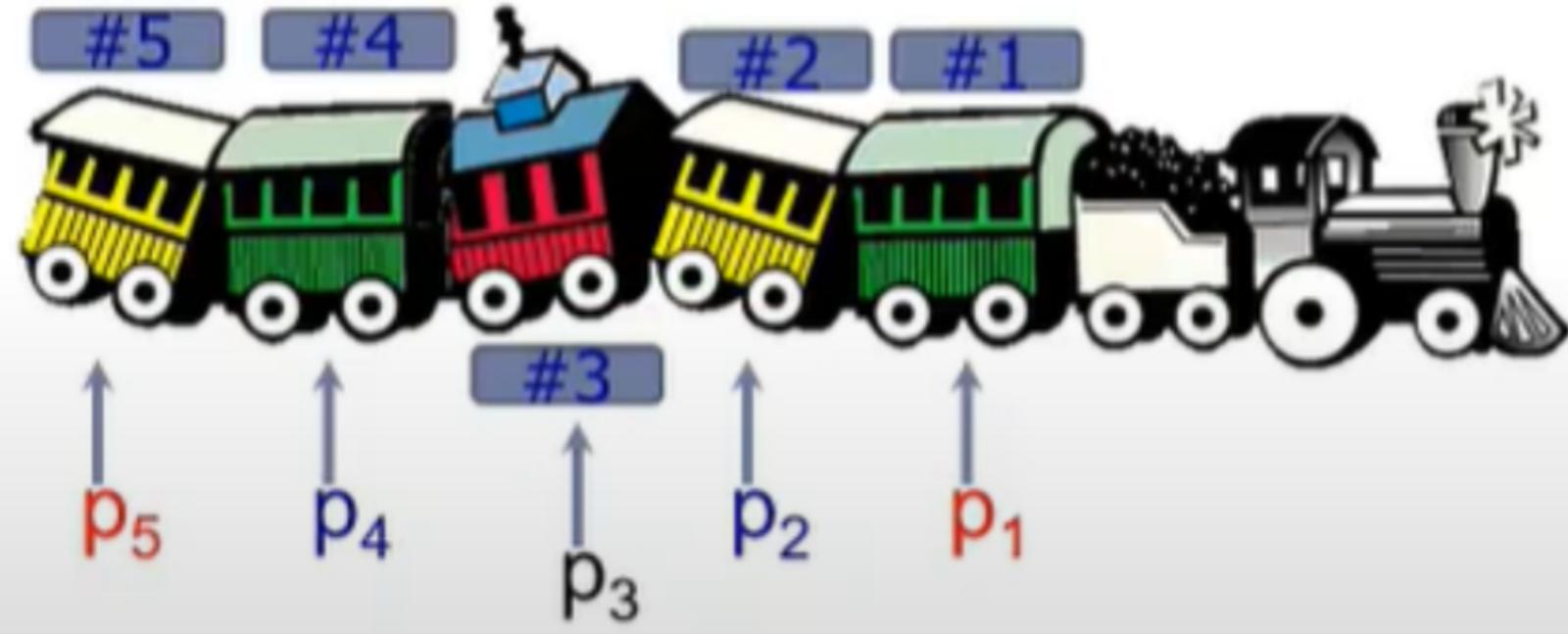
► During off-peak hours a commuter train has five cars.

► Suppose a commuter is

twice as likely to select the middle car (#3) as to select either adjacent car (#2 or #4), and is  $p_3 = 2p_2 = 2p_4$

twice as likely to select either adjacent car as to select either end car (#1 or #5).

$$p_2 = p_4 = 2p_1 = 2p_5$$



► Let  $p_i = P(\text{car } i \text{ is selected}) = P(E_i)$ .

ເຊື້ອນ  
P<sub>1</sub> = P(E<sub>1</sub>)  
P<sub>2</sub> = P(E<sub>2</sub>)  
P<sub>3</sub> = P(E<sub>3</sub>)  
P<sub>4</sub> = P(E<sub>4</sub>)  
P<sub>5</sub> = P(E<sub>5</sub>)

① ດະເບີນຢູ່ໃນສັ່ນ 3 ຖ້າມີຢູ່ 2 ມີຢູ່ 2 ມີຢູ່ 4  
 $P_3 = 2P_2 = 2P_4$

② ດະເບີນຢູ່ 4 ບັນດາ 2 ມີຢູ່ 4 ມີຢູ່ 2 ມີຢູ່ 5  
 $P_2 = P_4 = 2P_1 = 2P_5$   
 $P_1 = P_5$

$\sum_{i=1}^5 P(E_i) = P(E_1) + P(E_2) + P(E_3) + P(E_4) + P(E_5) = 1$   
 $P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5 = 1$   
 $P_1 + 2P_1 + 4P_1 + 2P_1 + P_1 = 1$   
 $10P_1 = 1$   
 $P_1 = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$

$P_1 = 0.1$   
 $P_2 = 2P_1 = 2(0.1) = 0.2$   
 $P_3 = 4P_1 = 0.4$   
 $P_4 = 2P_1 = 0.2$   
 $P_5 = P_1 = 0.1$

### Equally Likely outcomes (ຜລລົມທີ່ມີໂຄສະກິດຈົນຍາກເກົ່າເຫັນກັນ)

- ອີກຮັດລົງທີ່ Outcome ຕະໜີ N outcomes ຫຼັງຕ້ອນ ອີກຮັດລົງທີ່ Outcome ມີໂຄສະກິດໄດ້ຍາກເກົ່າ

eg. - ການໂລົບເລືອດນູ້ X ດັວງ

- ການກອບເຕົ່າ X ດັວງ

- ການເລືັດກິ່າໄລ້ສັບ ຂາ X ດັວງ

ທຸກ outcome ມີໂຄສະກິດເກົ່າງກັນ  $P(E_i) = \frac{1}{N}$

ສະກຸນ Probability ທຸກ outcome are equally likely

$$P(A) = \frac{N(A)}{N}$$

### Counting Techniques (ເຫດສີດຕຽບ)

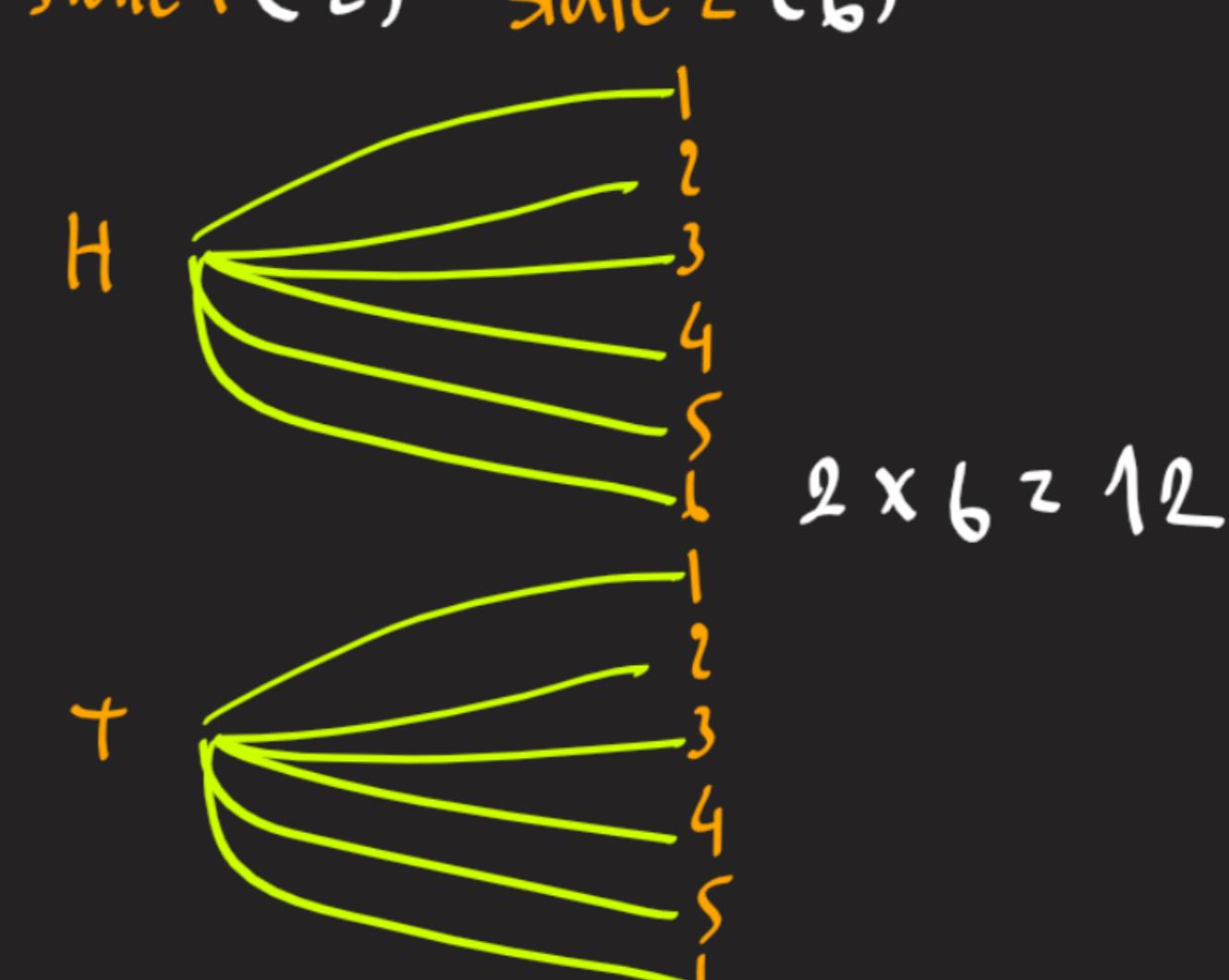
↪ ຮັດກັບ Equally Likely Event

-> Product Rule for Ordered Pairs (ກູກກາຣຄູນສໍາຫຼັບຄູວັນດັບທີ່ມີກາຣເຮີຍລໍາດັບ)

↪ ມາກຳນານແປງຢູ່ state<sub>1</sub>, state<sub>2</sub>, states, .... ອີ້ນ້າຈົນວ່າໃນແຕ່ລະ state ອູນດັບ

eg. ການໂຍບແຮ່ງນູ້ 1 ແລ້ວນູ້ 2 ແລ້ວໂຍບລົດເຕົ່າ 1 ສູກ

$$\begin{array}{cc} \text{state 1} & \text{state 2} \\ \{H, T\} & \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \\ \xrightarrow{2} & \xrightarrow{6} \end{array}$$



## Permutations (การเรียงสับเปลี่ยน)

$${}^n P_k = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

เลือกตัว  $k$  ตัวจาก  $n$  แบบ 순서固定  
 $(a, b) \neq (b, a)$

## Combination(การจัดหมู่)

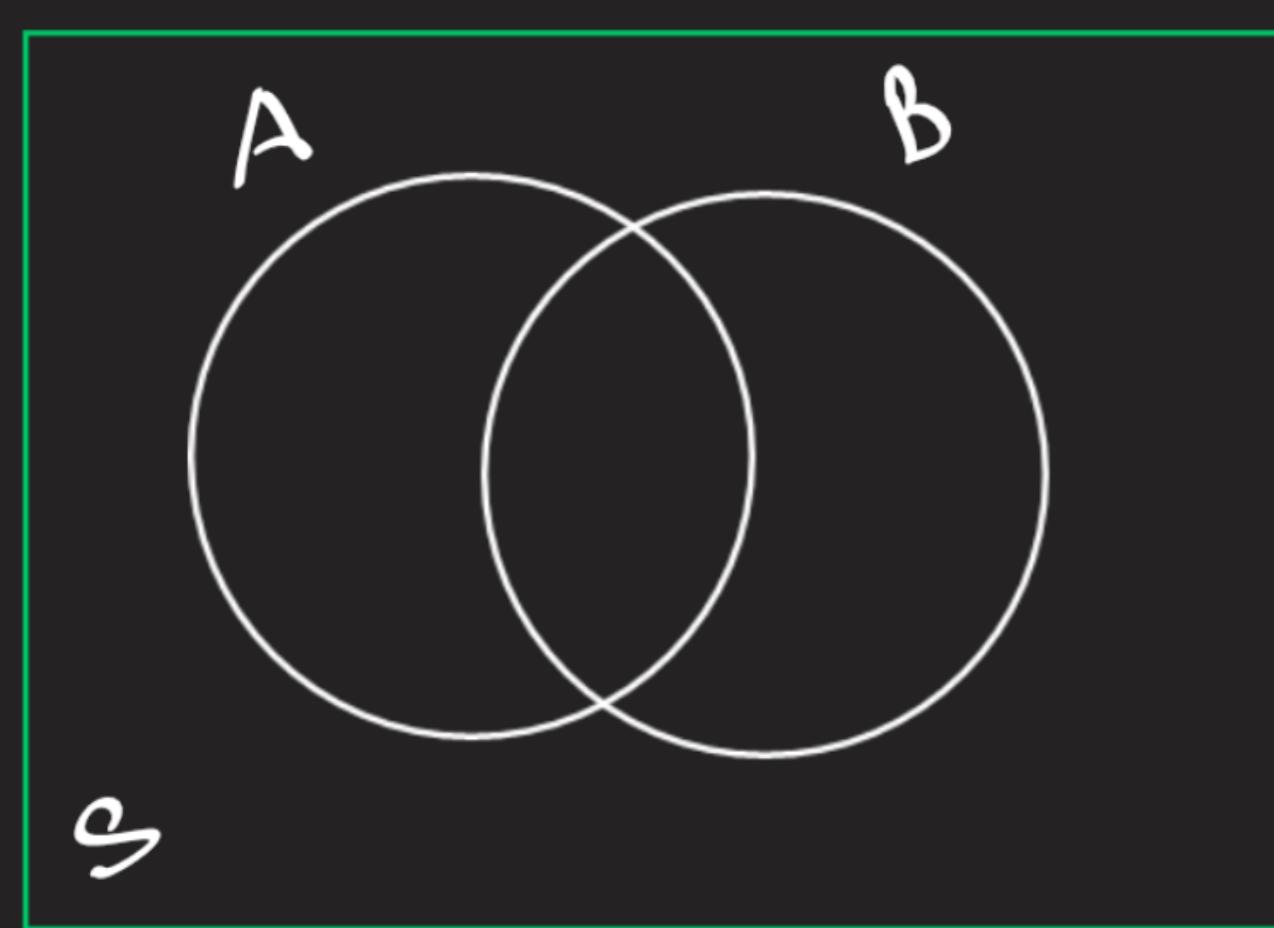
$${}^n C_k / {}^n P_k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

เลือกตัว  $k$  ตัวจาก  $n$  แบบไม่สนใจลำดับ  
 $(a, b) = (b, a)$

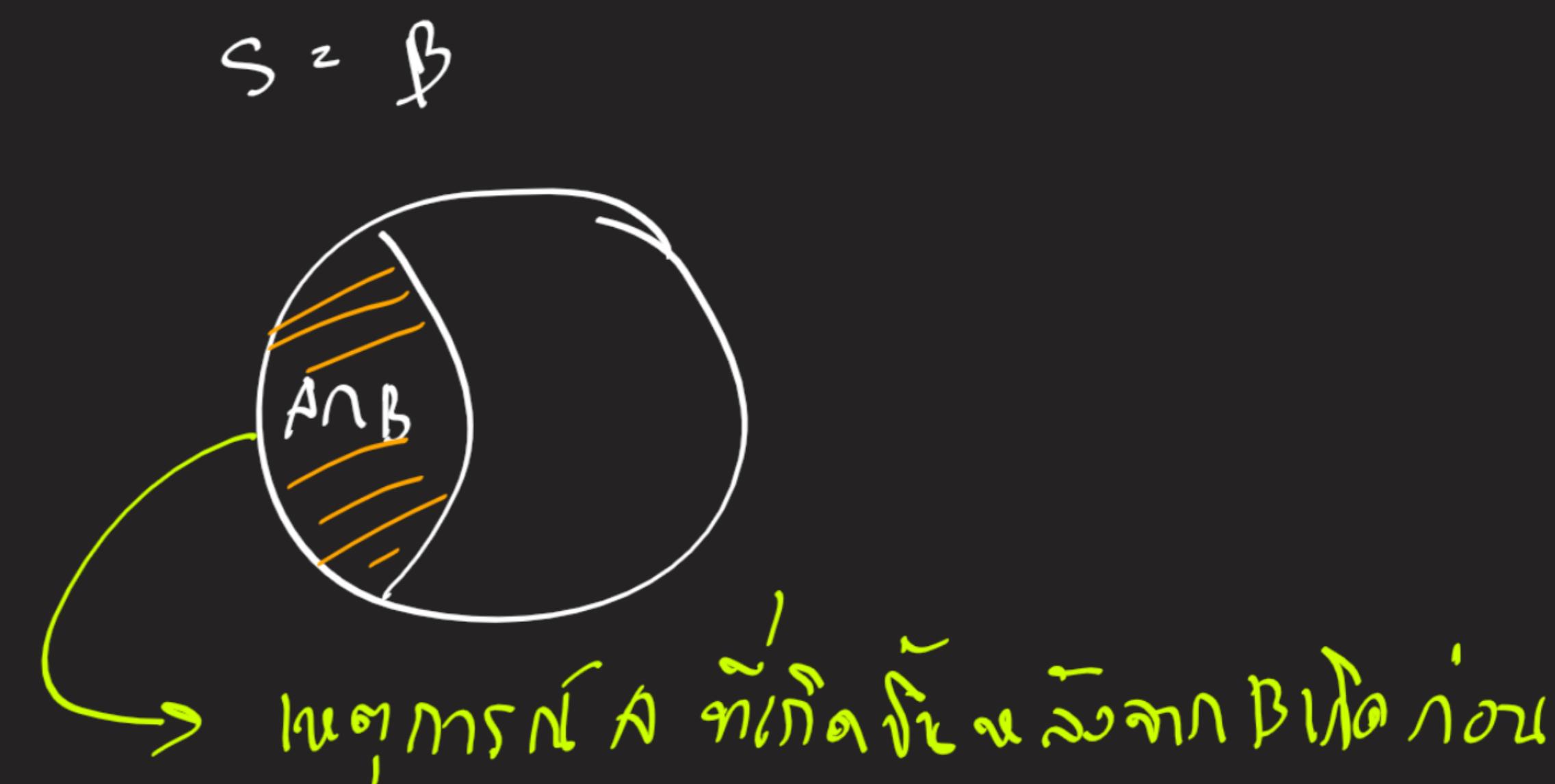
$$\begin{aligned} {}^n C_k &= \frac{{}^n P_k}{k!} \\ &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\ &\quad \text{since } {}^n P_k = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \\ &\quad \text{and } k! = k \cdot (k-1)! \\ &\quad \therefore \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1)!}{1 \cdot (n-1)!} = n \end{aligned}$$

## Conditional Probability

$P(A|B) \rightarrow$  conditional probability of  $A$  given that  $B$  has occurred  
 เกิดความน่าจะเป็นที่  $A$  จะเกิดหาก  $B$  เกิดจริงไปก่อน



$B$  เกิดก่อน  $A$  | สภาพปัจจุบัน  $S$   
 ดังนี้



\* ระวัง!  
 $P(A|B) \neq P(B|A)$

อธิบายง่าย ลองหาจุดที่ดู

$$P(A|B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

\* กรณีที่  $P(B) = 0$   
 \* กรณีที่  $P(A \cap B) = 0$

ตัวอย่างที่ 3.15 จากการสำรวจนักศึกษาสาขาวิชาสถิติในมหาวิทยาลัยแห่งหนึ่ง พบร่วมกันน่าจะเป็นที่นักศึกษาจะสอบผ่านวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ เป็น 0.75 ความน่าจะเป็นที่จะสอบผ่านวิชาคณิตศาสตร์เป็น 0.70 และความน่าจะเป็นที่จะสอบผ่านทั้งสองวิชาเป็น 0.50 ถ้าสุ่มนักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยแห่งนี้มา 1 คน จึงหา

- a. ความน่าจะเป็นที่เขาจะสอบผ่านวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ ถ้าเขาระบุว่าวิชาคณิตศาสตร์สอบผ่านแล้ว

จะใช้สูตร ? LOL  
 $P$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol} \quad P(E) &= \text{Prob ผ่าน Eng} = 0.75 & P(E') &= \text{Prob ไม่ผ่าน Eng} = 0.25 \\ P(F) &= \text{Prob ผ่าน Physic} = 0.70 & P(F') &= \text{Prob ไม่ผ่าน Physic} = 0.30 \\ P(E \cap F) &= \text{Prob ผ่านทั้งสอง} = 0.50 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{A) } P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{0.5}{0.7} = 0.714$$

$$\text{B) } P(F|E) = \frac{P(F \cap E)}{P(E)} = \frac{0.5}{0.75} = 0.667$$

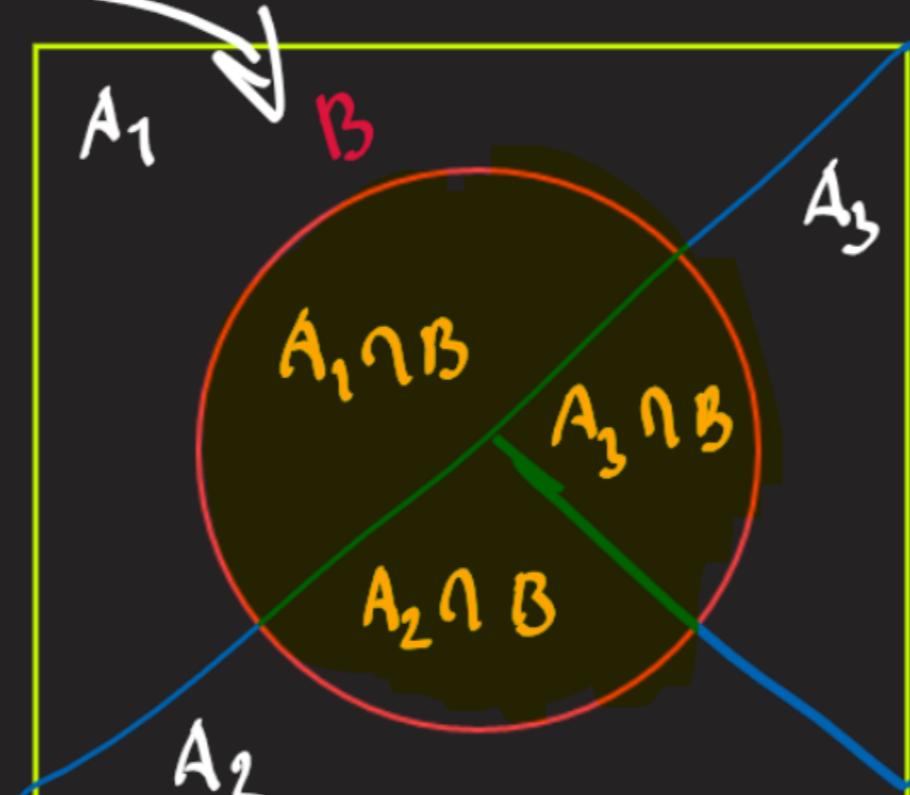
# Multiplication Rule for $P(A \cap B)$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) \times P(B)$$

## Total Probability

ស្ថិតិមាលា  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$  Disjoint នៃ  $B$  ពីចំណែកជាន់  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$

$$\underbrace{P(B)}_{\text{Total Probability}} = P(A_1 \cap B) + P(A_2 \cap B) + P(A_3 \cap B) + \dots + P(A_n \cap B)$$



$$* \text{ តារាងនេះ } P(A_n \cap B) = P(B|A_n) \times P(A_n)$$

$$P(B) = P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + P(B|A_3)P(A_3) + \dots + P(B|A_n)P(A_n)$$

### Example

#### Example 30

- An individual has 3 different email accounts.
- Most of her messages, in fact
  - 70% come into account #1, whereas
  - 20% come into account #2 and
  - the remaining 10% into account #3
- Of messages into account #1, only 1% are spam, whereas the corresponding percentages for accounts #2 and #3 are 2% and 5%, respectively.
- What is probability that a randomly selected message is spam?



លទ្ធផល

$$P(E_1) = \text{Prob. មែនការ ទី ១} = 0.7$$

$$P(E_2) = \text{Prob. មែនការ ទី ២} = 0.2$$

$$P(E_3) = \text{Prob. មែនការ ទី ៣} = 0.1$$

ការណើត  $S$  = ងាយការណើត ឱ្យបានសម្រាប់

$$P(SM|E_1) = 0.01 \quad P(SM|E_3) = 0.05$$

$$P(SM|E_2) = 0.02$$

លទ្ធផល  $P(SM) = ?$

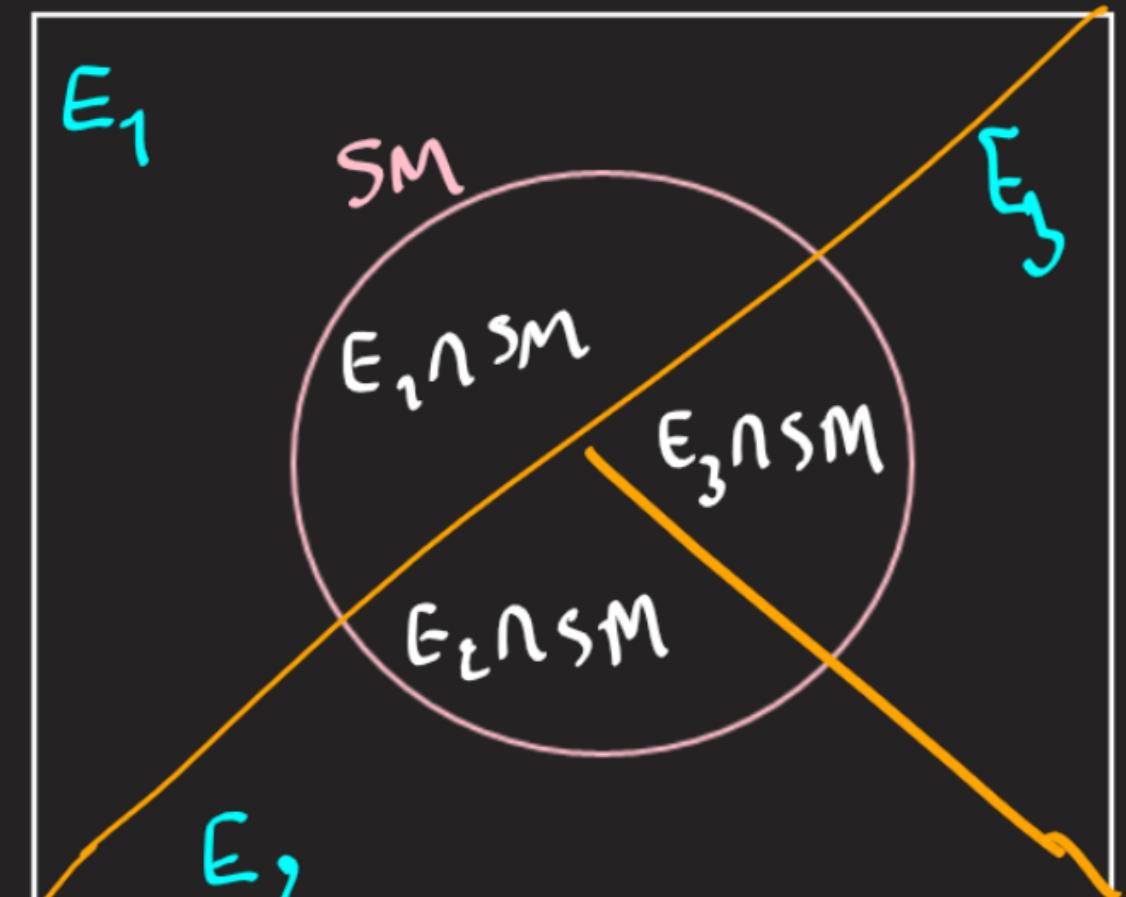
### វិធាននៃ Total probability

$$P(SM) = P(SM|E_1)P(E_1) + P(SM|E_2)P(E_2) + P(SM|E_3)P(E_3)$$

$$= (0.01)(0.7) + (0.02)(0.2) + (0.05)(0.1)$$

$$= (0.007) + (0.004) + (0.005)$$

$$= 0.016 \quad \cancel{\text{X}}$$



# Bayes's Theory

Condition prob չհայտնի են առաջանակած աշխատանքում

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Հայտնի  $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A) \times P(A)$  աշխատանքում

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Հայտնի  $P(B)$  աշխատանքում Total prob աշխատանքում

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B|A_1) P(A_1) + P(B|A_2) P(A_2) + \dots}$$

## Example

- Incidence of a rare disease.
- Only 1 in 1,000 adults in afflicted with a rare disease for which a diagnostic test has been developed.
- The test is such that when an individual actually has the disease, a positive result will occur 99% of the time, whereas an individual without the disease will show a positive test result only 2% of the time.
- If a randomly selected individual is tested and the result is positive, what is probability that individual has the disease?

Տաղանձ

հայտնի աշխատանքում  
 $P = \text{Event առաջանալու վարչականություն} + \text{Event առաջանալու վարչականություն}$

$$P(\text{rd}) = 0.001$$

$$P(P|\text{rd}) = 0.99$$

$$P(P|\text{rd}') = 0.02$$

Տաղանձում  $P(\text{rd}|P) = ?$

Հայտնի

$$P(\text{rd}|P) = \frac{P(\text{rd} \cap P)}{P(P)} \rightarrow P(P|\text{rd}) \times P(\text{rd})$$

Total prob

1) առ պահանջվում

$$P(\text{rd} \cap P) = P(P|\text{rd}) P(\text{rd}) = 0.99(0.001) = 0.00099$$

2) առ պահանջվում

$$\begin{aligned} P(P) &= P(P|\text{rd}) P(\text{rd}) + P(P|\text{rd}') P(\text{rd}') \\ &= (0.99)(0.001) + 0.02(0.999) \\ &= 0.00099 + 0.01998 \\ &= 0.02097 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\text{rd}|P) = \frac{0.00099}{0.02097} = 0.04721 \neq$$

# Chapter3 Discrete Random Variables and Probability distributions

Outcomes → qualitative (អំពីរាយកម្ម) នៃ សេវាទូលាល់. {A, B<sup>t</sup>, B, C<sup>t</sup>, C, D<sup>t</sup>, D, F}

→ quantitative (អំពីរាយកម្ម) នៃ ប៉ារិមារ, តម្លៃស្តុះ etc.

\* ក្នុងការស្នើសុំការពិនិត្យនូវសេវាទូលាល់ នឹងការពិនិត្យនូវសេវាទូលាល់ដែលបានបង្កើតឡើង ដើម្បីបង្កើតឡើងសេវាទូលាល់ដែលបានបង្កើតឡើង។ ទៅនេះគឺជាការបង្កើតឡើងសេវាទូលាល់ដែលបានបង្កើតឡើង។

-> **Random variables** → ដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងនៃសេវាទូលាល់ និងត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង។  
(តែវាអ្នកត្រូវ)



## 3.1) Random Variables

↳ rv ឬនិងការបង្កើតឡើងតែលើថ្វីកីនុយោង outcome

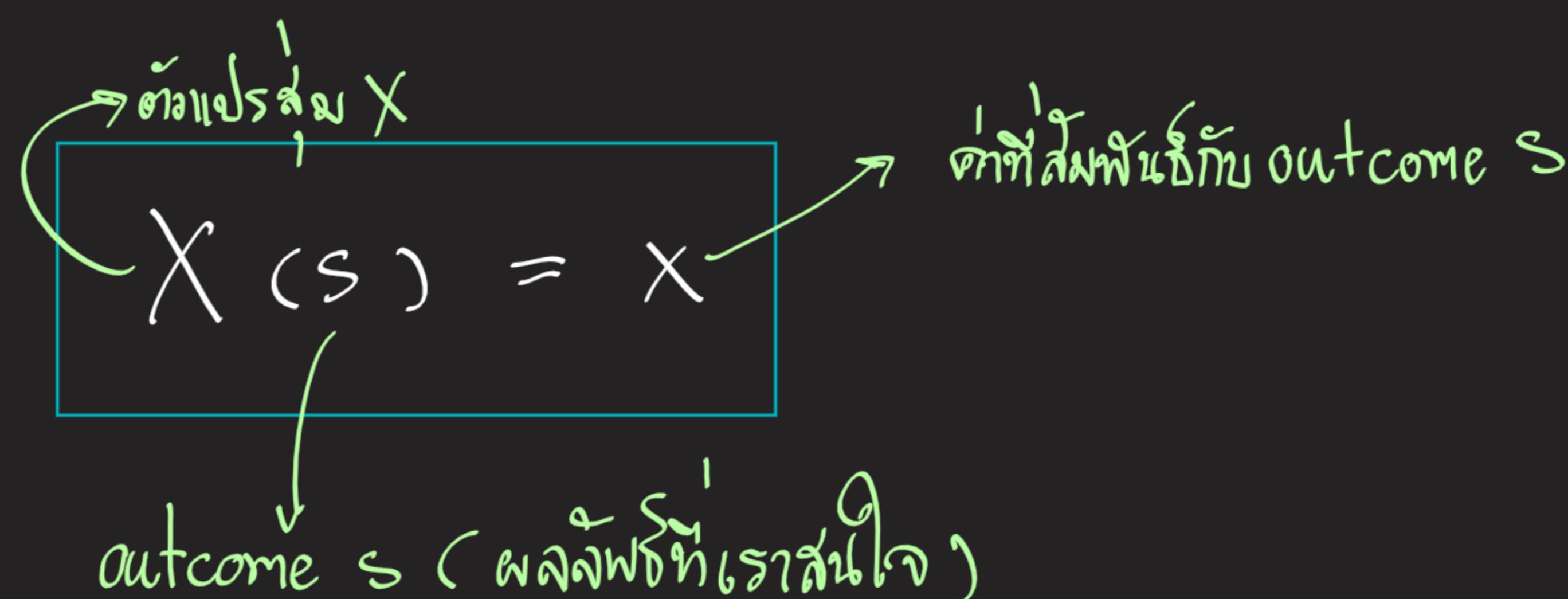
Random variables. តើ function តិចចំណាំ Domain និង sample space  
និងវិវឌីថាមតម្លៃ (Real Number)

- rv. ឧបាទុលាល់តិចចំណាំជាអំពីរាយកម្មដែលបានបង្កើតឡើង X, Y និងវិវឌីថាមតម្លៃនិងវិវឌីថាមតម្លៃ

\* ជាមួយ ឧបាទុលាល់និងវិវឌីថាមតម្លៃ គឺជាប្រព័ន្ធឌុំបានបង្កើតឡើង។

X = ទីបុណ្ណោះ bit ទូរសព្ទទាំង 2

$$X(0010) = 4 \quad X(1101010) = 7$$



### Example 1



When a student calls a university help desk for technical support, he/she will either immediately be able to speak to someone (S, for success) or will be placed on hold (F, for failure).

With  $\mathcal{S} = \{S, F\}$ , define an rv X by

$$X(S) = 1 \quad X(F) = 0$$

The rv X indicates whether (1) or not (0) student can immediately speak to someone.

នាយកអាសយដ្ឋានទូរសព្ទ call center ដើម្បីទទួលបានសេវាទូលាល់

$$\text{sample space} = \{S = \text{ទូរទិន}, F = \text{ទូរស៊ីហេតុ}\}$$

កិច្ចនឹង RV . ទីនេះ  $X(S) = 1$  ,  $X(F) = 0$

### Example 3.2

Consider the experiment in which a telephone number in a certain area code is dialed using a random number dialer (such devices are used extensively by polling organizations), and define an rv Y by

Y = 0 if the selected number is listed in the directory  
Y = 1 if the selected number is listed in the directory

For example

If 5282966 appears in the telephone directory, then  $Y(5282966) = 0$ , whereas  $Y(7727350) = 1$  tells us that number 7727350 is unlisted

A word description of this sort is more economical than a complete listing, so we will use such a description whenever possible

In ex.3.1 and 3.2, the only possible values of this random variable were 0 and 1

Such a random variable arises frequently enough to be given a special name, after the individual who first studied it.

ការកណ្តល់សេវាទូលាល់ នៅពេល

$$\text{sample space} = \{0000000, 0000001, \dots, 9999999\}$$

កិច្ចនឹង RV  $Y = \begin{cases} 1 ; & \text{ភាពីលីកនឹងលើលូលីខ្លួន} \\ 0 ; & \text{ភាពីលីកនឹងលូលីខ្លួន} \end{cases}$

$$\text{សម្រាប់ } 1111111 \text{ (លូលីខ្លួន)} \quad Y(1111111) = 1 \\ 0123456 \text{ (លូលីខ្លួន)} \quad Y(0123456) = 0$$

- Bernoulli Random Variable : ຕົວເປົ້າສໍາກັນທີ່ມີຄວາມຢືນຢັນແລ້ວ ດັ່ງນີ້  
eg. ອຸປະກອດ ສັບ, ສັບ ສຳເນົາ, ປະສົບເຮົາ' 0,1 ຕີ່ Covid, ມີ ຕີ່ covid

## ->Types of Random Variables

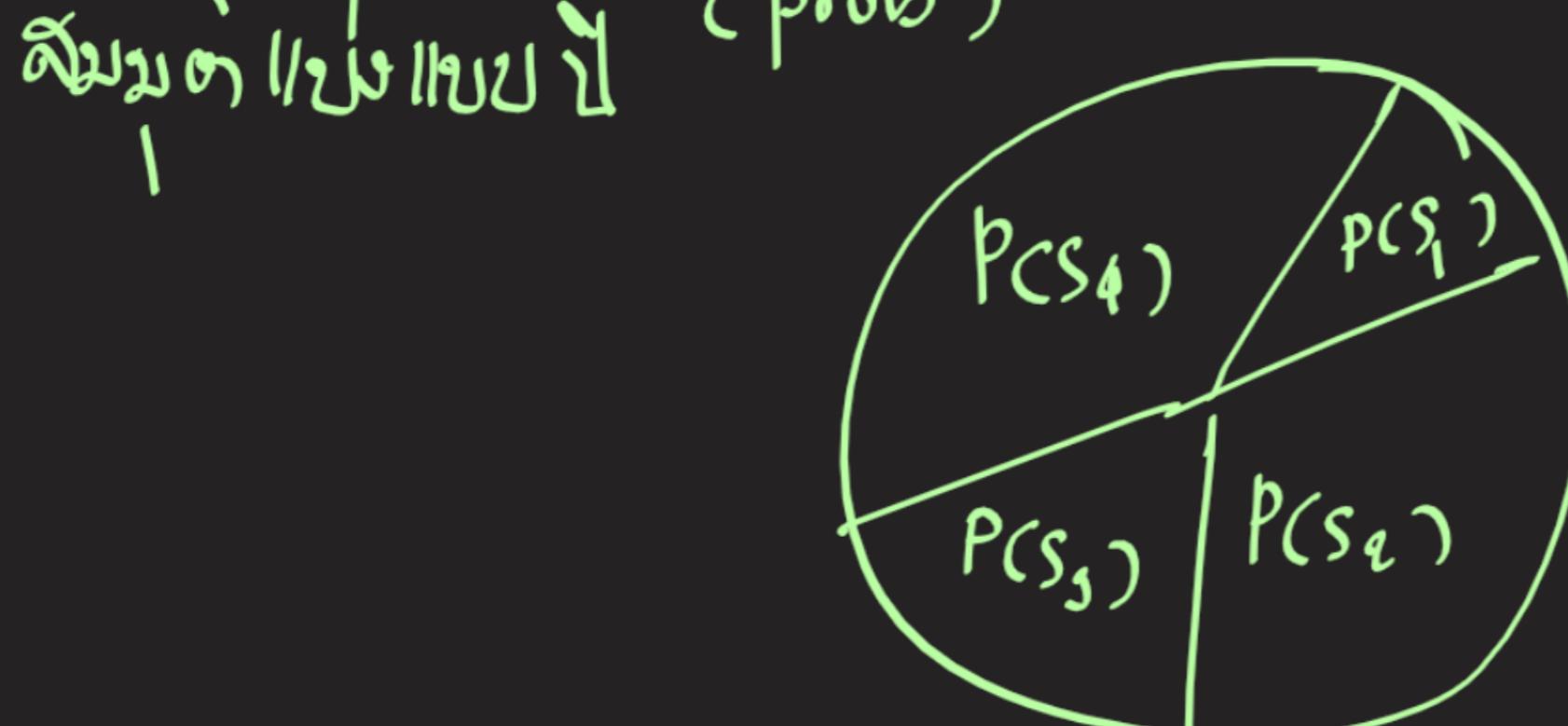
- 1) Discrete : (rv. ຍັງຕົວເທົ່ານີ້) rv. ທີ່ມີຄວາມຢືນຢັນ finite set ຂັ້ນ Countably infinite set
- 2) Continuous : (rv. ຕົວເທົ່ານີ້) rv. ທີ່ມີຄວາມຢືນຢັນ ໄປຈົບໃຈຂອງຂະໜາດ ແລ້ວຈົບຈັດ ພ(𝑋=𝑐)=0 ສິ້ນຮັບຖຸກຕ່າງ

## 3.2) Probability Distributions for Discrete Random Variables

(ການແຈກແລງຄວາມນໍາຈະເປັນສໍາຫຼັບຕົວແປຣສຸມແບນໄມ້ຕ່ວເນື່ອງ)

Probability Distribution of  $X \rightarrow$  ຈະບໍລິກັນກາງກະຈາຍ ດໍາລັກນຳຈຳປົງຫຼາຍໆ ສົ່ງໝາຍພລົດພົນທຶນແລ້ວ total prob = 1 ເນື່ອງ ແບ່ງໄປຢູ່  $P(X=s_1)$  ເທິງໄດ້  $P(X=s_2)$  ເທິງໄດ້ . . .

ສູນຕີ rv.  $X$  ມີຄວາມຢືນຢັນ 4 ແບ່ງຕົວ  $\{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\}$   
ກັບ total prob ເສັ່ນປະເທົ່າກອນ ແມ່ນ ຊື່ໝົງປົງປົກປົກ = 1 kg.  
ເຈົ້າໄຢູ່ ເທິງໄດ້ ແກ້ໄຂກັບ  $P(X=s_1), P(X=s_2), P(X=s_3), P(X=s_4)$



ອີນເຕີຍດັ່ງ Probability Distribution  
Outcome ໂອດຕະຫຼາດ ເທິກະຊິ້ນຊື່ຕ່າງໆ ໃຫ້ກຳນົດກຳນົດກຳນົດ  
ໄຕ່ກຳນົດກຳນົດກຳນົດ = 1 kg. ແນວດໄດ້

## Probability Distribution / Probability Mass Function(pmf)

↪ ການແຈກແລງຄວາມນໍາຈະເປັນ ຂັ້ນ ສົ່ງໝາຍພລົດພົນທຶນ ຂອງຕົວແປຣສຸມແບນ (ຄໍ່ຄວາມນໍາຈະເປັນ ຂອງຕົວແປຣສຸມແບນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຢູ່ຢືນຢັນ)

$$p(x) = P(X=x) = P(\text{all } s \in S : X(s) = x)$$

ເຖິງທີ່  $p(x) \geq 0$ ,  $\sum_{\text{all possible } x} p(x) = 1$

**Example 3.8**

$X(s) = x$

- Six lots of components are ready to be shipped by a certain supplier.
- Number of defective components in each lot is as follows:

Lot	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of defectives	0	2	0	1	2	0

$X(1) = 0$   
 $X(2) = 2$   
 $X(3) = 0$   
 $X(4) = 1$   
 $X(5) = 2$   
 $X(6) = 0$

- One of these lots is to be randomly selected for shipment to  $x = \{0, 1, 2\}$  particular customer
- Let  $X$  be number of defectives in selected lot
- Three possible  $X$  values are 0, 1, and 2  $\Rightarrow \{X(1,3,6) = 0\}, \{X(4) = 1\}, \{X(2,5) = 2\}$

$p(x) = P(X = x) = P(\text{all } s \in \{1,2,3,4,5,6\} : X(s) = x)$

**Example 3.8**

$p(x) = P(X = x) = P(\text{all } s \in \{1,2,3,4,5,6\} : X(s) = x)$

- Of the six equally likely simple events,

Lot	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of defectives	0	2	0	1	2	0

Three result in  $X=0$  One in  $X=1$  Two in  $X=2$

- Then

$p(0) = P(X = 0) = P(\text{lot 1 or 3 or 6 is sent}) = \frac{3}{6} = 0.500$  Probability of 0.5 is distributed to  $X$  value 0

$p(1) = P(X = 1) = P(\text{lot 4 is sent}) = \frac{1}{6} = 0.167$  Probability of 0.167 is placed on  $X$  value 1

$p(2) = P(X = 2) = P(\text{lot 2 or 5 is sent}) = \frac{2}{6} = 0.333$  Probability of 0.333 is associated with  $X$  value 2

- Value of  $X$  along with their probabilities collectively specify the pmf
- If this experiment were repeated over and over again, in the long run
  - $X = 0$  occur one-half of the time,
  - $X = 1$  one-sixth of the time, and
  - $X = 2$  one-third of the time

### Example 3.10 $p(y) = P(Y = y) = P(\text{all } s \in \{a, b, c, d, e\} : Y(s) = y)$

- Consider a group of five potential blood donors – a, b, c, d, and e – of whom only a and b have type  $O^+$  blood.
  - Five blood samples, one from each individual, will be typed in random order until an  $O^+$  individual is identified.
  - Let  $Y$  = Number of typings necessary to identify an  $O^+$  individual.
  - Then the pmf of  $Y$  is
- $p(1) = P(Y = 1) = P(a \text{ or } b \text{ typed first}) = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$
- $p(2) = P(Y = 2) = P(c, d, \text{ or } e \text{ first, and then } a \text{ or } b)$
- $$= P(c, d, \text{ or } e \text{ first}) \cdot P(a \text{ or } b \text{ next} | c, d, \text{ or } e \text{ first}) = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0.3$$
- $p(3) = P(Y = 3) = P(c, d, \text{ or } e \text{ first and second, and then } a \text{ or } b)$
- $$= \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0.2$$
- $p(4) = P(Y = 4) = P(c, d, \text{ and } e \text{ all done first}) = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0.1$
- $p(y) = 0 \text{ if } y \neq 1, 2, 3, 4$

Sol^n

ສົດໃຫຍ່ ສາມາດ ກົດໄວ້ ຂອງລົງທຶນ



ກົດ  $Y$  = ຈຳນວນຄົງທີ່ຕ່າງໆຈະໄດ້ຮັບກົດ  $O^+$  ດັບໄວ້

ຢ່າງລົງທຶນ

$$1 \rightarrow (O^+)$$

$$2 \rightarrow (Not O^+, O^+)$$

$$3 \rightarrow (Not O^+, Not O^+, O^+)$$

$$4 \rightarrow (Not O^+, Not O^+, Not O^+, O^+)$$

ວາງສາມາດ ດືນໄດ້ ໄດ້ ຖະແຫຼງ

Not  $O^+$  ພິບຕີບ ຢຸດ

ສົດໃຫຍ່  $O^+$  ລາຍງົດ

Sol^n

ເວັບ pmf ວັດວະ ຍ

$$P(Y=1) = O^+ = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(Y=2) = Not O^+, O^+ = P(Not O^+) \cdot P(O^+ | Not O^+)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{2}{4}\right) \quad \text{ເລືອກປົກນະໂວກ ສາລະ 4$$

$$P(Y=3) = Not O^+, Not O^+, O^+ = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

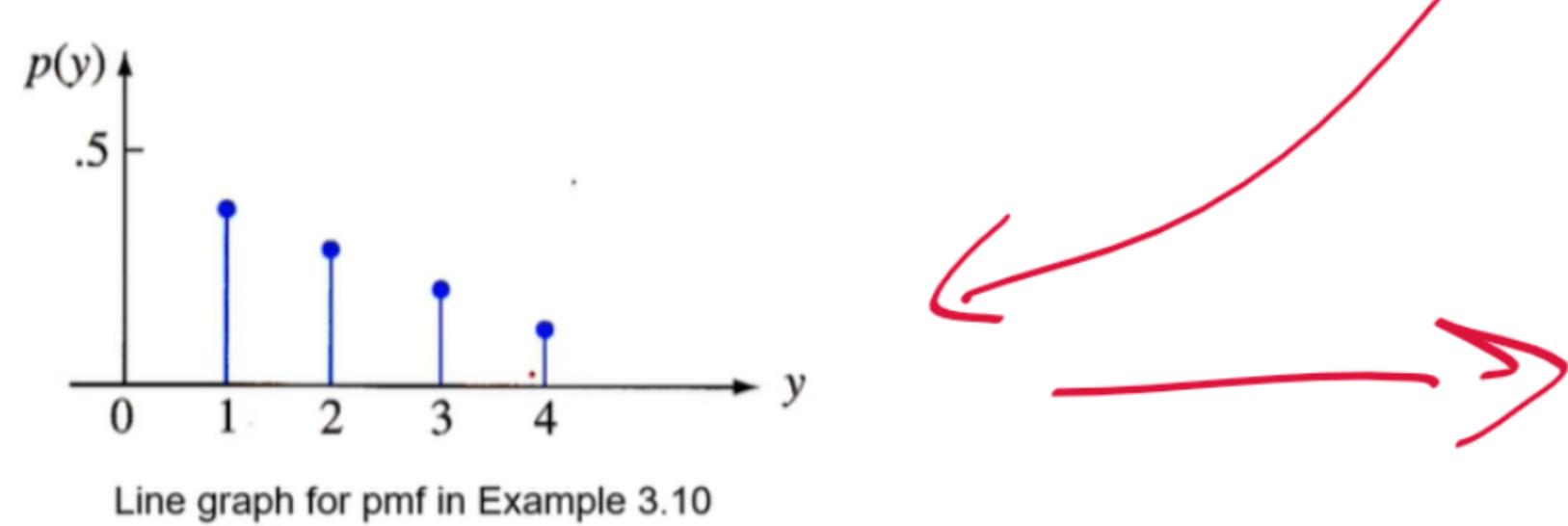
$$P(Y=4) = Not O^+, Not O^+, Not O^+, O^+ = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

### Example 3.10

- In tabular form, the pmf is

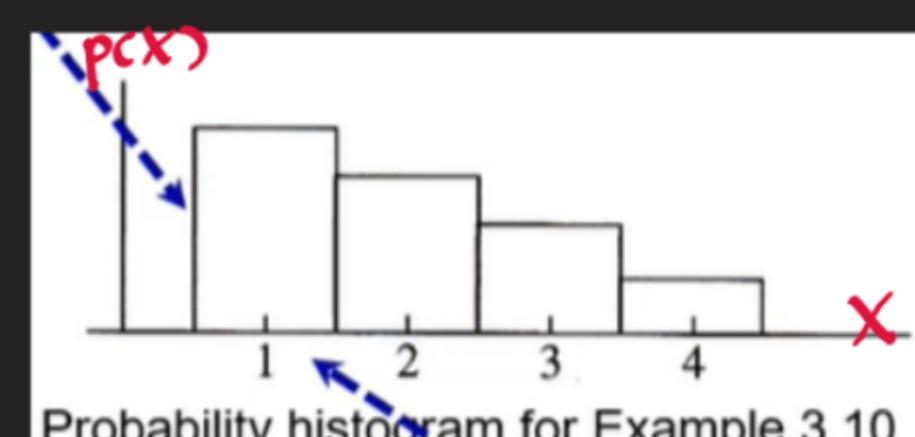
y	1	2	3	4
p(y)	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

- where any  $y$  value not listed receives zero probability



ໃຊ້ pmf ວັດວະ ຍ ປົກລົງ ນັ້ນ

probability histogram



# Probability Distribution แบบต่างๆ

## -> Bernoulli Distribution

การทดลองมีผลลัพธ์สองแบบ สำเร็จ กับ ไม่สำเร็จ

$$P(1) = \alpha \rightarrow \text{parameter of Bernoulli}$$

$$P(0) = 1 - \alpha$$

$\alpha$  : ค่านี้จะเป็นตัวเลือก  $P(\text{success})$

$$\therefore P(X, \alpha) = \begin{cases} 1 - \alpha &; X = 0 \\ \alpha &; X = 1 \\ 0 &; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## -> Geometric Distribution

การทดลองที่ผลลัพธ์สองแบบ สำเร็จ กับ ไม่สำเร็จ

การทดลองที่ทำไปเรื่อยๆจนกว่าจะได้ผลลัพธ์ที่สำเร็จ

$X$  = จำนวนครั้งที่ต้องทดลองเพื่อให้สำเร็จ ครั้งที่  $n$  เป็น  $1, 2, 3, \dots$

parameter  $\rightarrow p = \text{ความน่าจะเป็นที่จะสำเร็จ} P(\text{success})$

$$P(X) = \begin{cases} (1-p)^{x-1} p &; X = 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ 0 &; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## -> Cumulative Distribution Function

ความน่าจะเป็นที่ rv  $X$  มีค่าอย่างมาก  $x$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{y: y \leq x} P(y)$$

$$P(X \leq 4) = P(0) + P(1) + P(2) + P(3) + P(4)$$

## -> สูตรCDF ใน Geometric distribution

$$F(x) = \sum_{y \leq x} P(y) = \sum_{y=1}^x P(1-p)^{y-1} p = p \sum_{y=0}^{x-1} (1-p)^y$$

หาก ลูตรตัวบุญฯ  $a = p$ ,  $r = (1-p)$ ,  $n = x$

$$P \sum_{y=0}^{x-1} (1-p)^y = p \frac{(1 - (1-p)^x)}{1 - (1-p)} = p \frac{(1 - (1-p)^x)}{p} = 1 - (1-p)^x$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 &; x < 1 \\ 1 - (1-p)^x &; x = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

$[x] = \text{ตัวที่มากที่สุด} \leq x$  เช่น  $[2.7] = 2$

## Sequences and Series Formulas



### Arithmetic

$$\text{Sequence formula of } n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} \quad a_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$\text{Series formula for the sum of } n \text{ terms} \quad S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$$

### Geometric

$$\text{Sequence formula of } n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} \quad a_n = ar^{(n-1)}$$

$$\text{Series formula for the sum of } n \text{ terms} \quad S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{(1-r)}$$

$$\text{Series formula for sum of infinite terms} \quad S_n = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ when } |r| < 1$$

### Harmonic

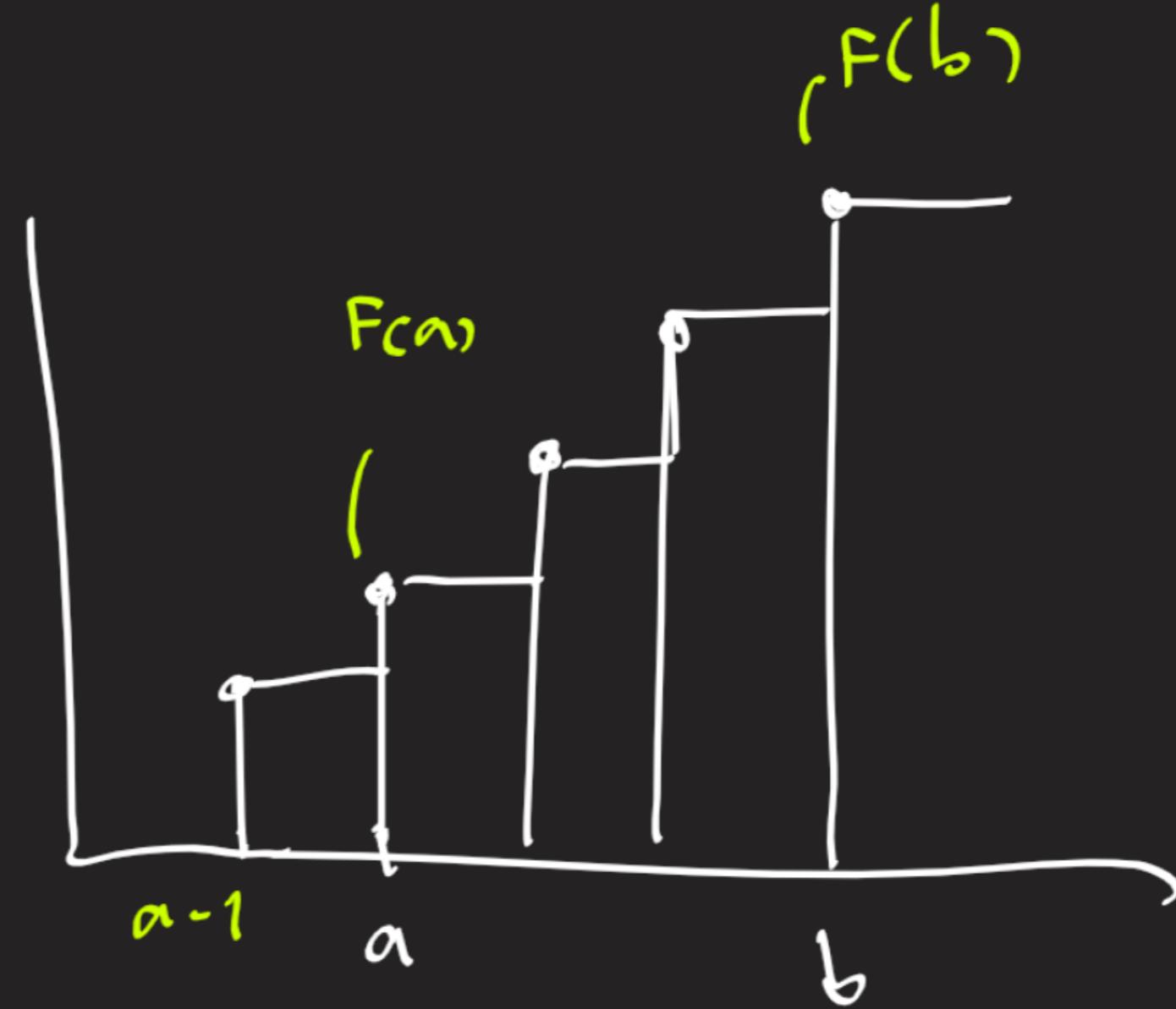
$$\text{Sequence formula of } n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{a + (n-1)d}$$

$$\text{Series formula for the sum of } n \text{ terms} \quad S_n = \frac{1}{d} \ln \left[ \frac{2a + (2n-1)d}{2a - d} \right]$$

CDF (cumulative distribution function)  
 ↳ ສັກກົບລັກອະນະ ເປີດຈິງປິ່ນໄດ້ (step function)

- ການອາດ Prob ນະເພັບ ຕໍ່າ, b

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a-1)$$



- ດັບນີ້ໃຫຍ່ໃນກໍ່ X = a

$$P(X = a) = F(a) - F(a-1)$$

$$P(a < X \leq b) = P(b) - P(a)$$

### 3.3) Expected Values : ຄ່າຄາດຫວັງ/ຄ່າເຂົ້າລື່ຍ

↳ ຂອດ : ສາມາດກົດ ດັ່ງນີ້ຕ້ອງປຽບປຸງທີ່ ປະໂຫຍດກົງ ໃຫຍ່ ພົມ ມີຕົວຢ່າງໃຫຍ່ ມີການກົດໄດ້

$$E(x) = \mu_x = \sum_{x \in D} x \cdot p(x)$$

ດ = ເຊື້ອງຈຳກັດ ໂປ່ງໄປໄດ້ທີ່ຈະມາດີມາຕົ້ນທີ່ປຽບປຸງ X

- Expected value for Bernoulli RV.

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= \begin{cases} 1-p & ; x=0 \\ p & ; x=1 \\ 0 & ; x \neq 1, x \neq 0 \end{cases} \\ \text{ການຄູນ} E(x) &= \sum_{x \in D} x \cdot p(x) \\ &= 0 \times (1-p) + 1 \times p \\ &= p \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E(x)_{\text{Bernoulli}} = P$$

Expected value for Geometric Distribution Function

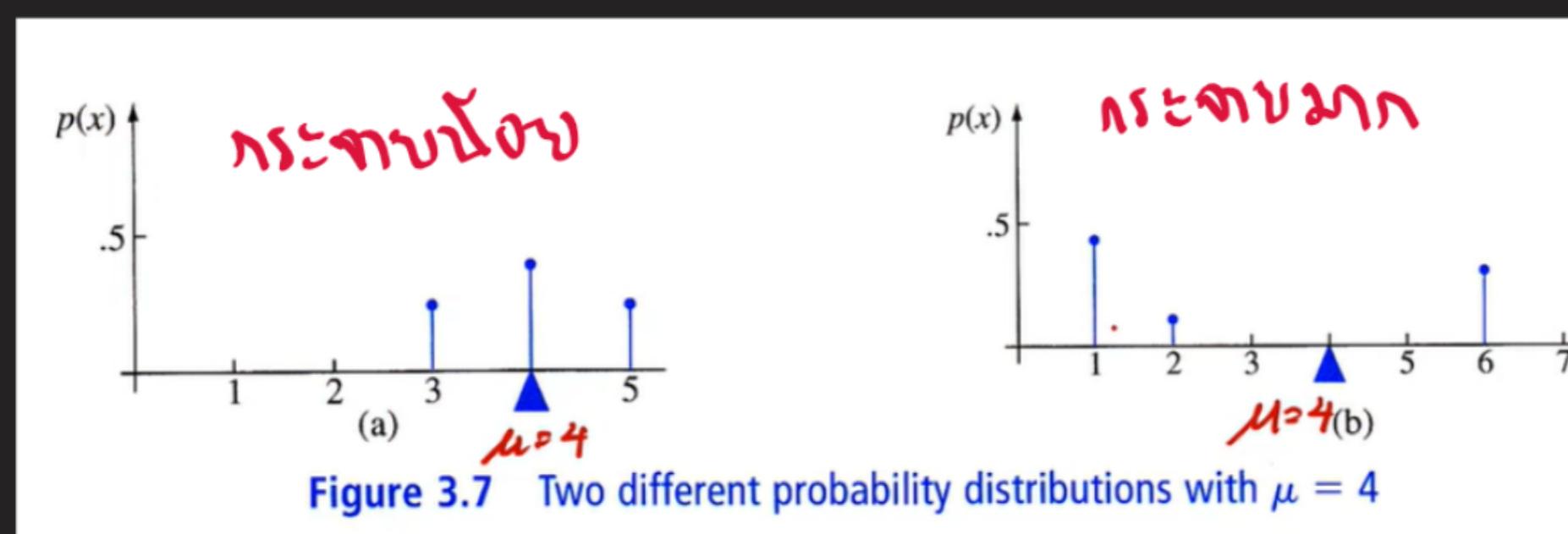
$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= \begin{cases} p(1-p)^{x-1} & ; x=1, 2, 3, 4, \dots \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \text{ຕາມ} E(x) &= \sum_{x \in D} x \cdot p(x) \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \cdot p(1-p)^{x-1} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ຈົດປຶກຂອງ } \frac{d(1-p)^x}{dp}} \\ &= p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x(1-p)^{x-1} \quad \xrightarrow{\frac{d(1-p)^x}{dp} = u(1-p)^{x-1} \frac{d(1-p)}{dp}} \\ &= p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} -\frac{d(1-p)^x}{dp} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ກຳນົດ}} \\ &= -p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{d(1-p)^x}{dp} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ສະບັບສິດປັດ}} \\ &= -p \frac{d}{dp} \left[ \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^x \right] - 1 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ກຳນົດກຳນົດ}} \\ &= -p \frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{1}{1-(1-p)} - 1 \right) \quad \xrightarrow{a=1, r=(1-p)} \\ &= -p \frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{1}{p} - 1 \right) = -p \left( \frac{p \frac{d}{dp}}{p^2} - \frac{1 \frac{d}{dp}}{p^2} - 0 \right) \\ &= -p \left( -\frac{1}{p^2} \right) = \frac{1}{p} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(x)_{GD} = \frac{1}{p}$$

F

# Variance of X : ความแปรปรวนของตัวแปรสุ่ม X

- គោលការណ៍ជាមួយបច្ចុប្បន្នរបស់ខ្លួន ដែលមានតម្លៃជាមួយគ្នា និងតម្លៃជាមួយគ្នាដែលមិនមែនតម្លៃជាមួយគ្នាដែលមិនមែនតម្លៃជាមួយគ្នា



\* ပြုကြတ်မှုများစာရင်းအတွက် ပေါ်လေ့ရှိသူများ၏ Variance များ

ឯុំ  $X$  ត្រូវបានបង្កើតជា pmf  $p(x)$  និង expected value  $\mu$ .  
 ការ Variance ឬ  $\text{Var}(X)$  បានគូយស្ថូលាការណ៍  $V(X)$  ឬ  $\sigma_x^2$  ឬ  $\sigma^2$

వర්ග  
 $V(X) = \sum_p (x - u)^2 \cdot p(x) = E[(X - u)^2]$

Standard Deviation (SD) vs X

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2}$$

## Example 3.24

$x$	4	6	8	
$p(x)$	.5	.3	.2	

*Probabilitatea să fie obținută este de 0.5.*

If  $X$  is the number of cylinders on the next car to be tuned at a service facility

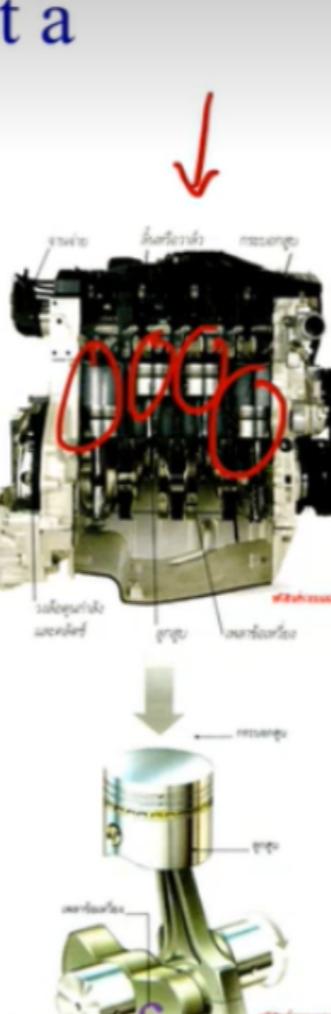
p(6) = 0.3, p(8) = 0.2, from w

$$V(X) = \sum_D (x - \mu)^2 \cdot p(x) = E[(X - \mu)^2]$$

$$V(X) = \sigma^2 = \sum_{x=4}^8 (x - 5.4)^2 \cdot p(x)$$

$$= (4 - 5.4)^2(5) + (6 - 5.4)^2(3) + (8 - 5.4)^2(2) = 2.44$$

The standard deviation of  $X$  is  $\sigma = \sqrt{2.44} = 1.562$ .



When pmf  $p(x)$  specifies mathematical model for distribution of population values, both  $\sigma^2$  and  $\sigma$  measure the spread of values in population;  $\sigma^2$  is population variance, and  $\sigma$  is population standard deviation.

Sol<sup>h</sup>

x	4	6	8
p(x)	.5	.5	.2

$\mu = 5.4$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sum_p (x - u)^2 \cdot p(x)$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2} = \sqrt{2.44} = 1.562$$

# ក្នុងរលែង Varience

$$\sigma_x^2 = V(x) = \left[ \sum_p x^p \cdot p(x) \right] - u^2 = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

### 3.4 Binomial Probability Distribution

- การทดลองแบบ Binomial

ผู้นำไปใช้

1) เต็อว่าเป็นการทดลองครั้งเดียว หรือหลายครั้ง ที่ต้องรักษาความคงเสถียร เช่น โยนเหรียญ ที่ได้ 1 หัว 1 ท่า 2 ท่า 3 ท่า ฯลฯ

2) ผลลัพธ์จะเป็นสองอย่าง คือ 成功 (S) และ 失敗 (F)

eg. 试验成功或失败 3 ครั้ง ว่าผลลัพธ์จะเป็นอย่างไร

ผลลัพธ์จะเป็นอย่างไร { หัว 1 หัว 2 หัว } { หัว 1 หัว 2 หาง }

ตัวอย่างเช่น S หรือ F จะอยู่ในช่วงระหว่าง 0 ถึง 3 X

3) การทดลองต่อไปต่อมา ต้องเป็นการทดลองต่อๆ กัน (Independent) ไม่ (ไม่ต่อเนื่องต่อ กัน)

4) โอกาสความสำเร็จของการทดลอง (P(S)) =  $\frac{\text{จำนวนตัวอย่างที่สำเร็จ}}{\text{จำนวนทั้งหมด}}$

\* ข้อจำกัดของการทดลองแบบ Binomial คือ การทดลองต้องมีตัวอย่างอย่างน้อย 30 ตัว ถ้า  $\frac{n}{N} \leq 0.05$  (sample ไม่เกิน 5% ของ population) สามารถใช้ Binomial ประมาณได้   
  $n$  = จำนวน sample  
  $N$  = จำนวน population

• คุณภาพของการทดลองแบบ Binomial สำคัญมาก ต้องมีความคงเสถียร เช่น ความต้องการที่ต้องการผลลัพธ์ที่สำเร็จ (S)

- Binomial Random Variable  $X$ : ตัวแปรสุ่ม  $X$  ที่แสดงฟังก์ชันการทดลองแบบ Binomial นั้นๆ

$X = \text{จำนวนครั้งที่ได้ผลลัพธ์ที่สำเร็จ (S)}$  ในกราฟจะเป็น หตุถี่

$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

$n$  = จำนวนครั้งของการทดลอง

$p$  = prob ของ ผลลัพธ์ที่สำเร็จ

เมื่อแบบฟูนตร์นี้ได้รับความนิยมมากที่สุด ด้วย CDF ( $P(X \leq k)$ ) แต่ต้องคำนวณมันยากมาก

สรุป ความสำเร็จในการทดลองแบบ Binomial

$$b(x, n, p) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} ; & x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n \\ 0 ; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X)_{\text{Bin}} = np$$

$$V(X)_{\text{Bin}} = np(1-p) = npq$$

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{npq}$$

### 3.5 Hypergeometric and Negative Binomial Distribution

→ Hypergeometric Distribution

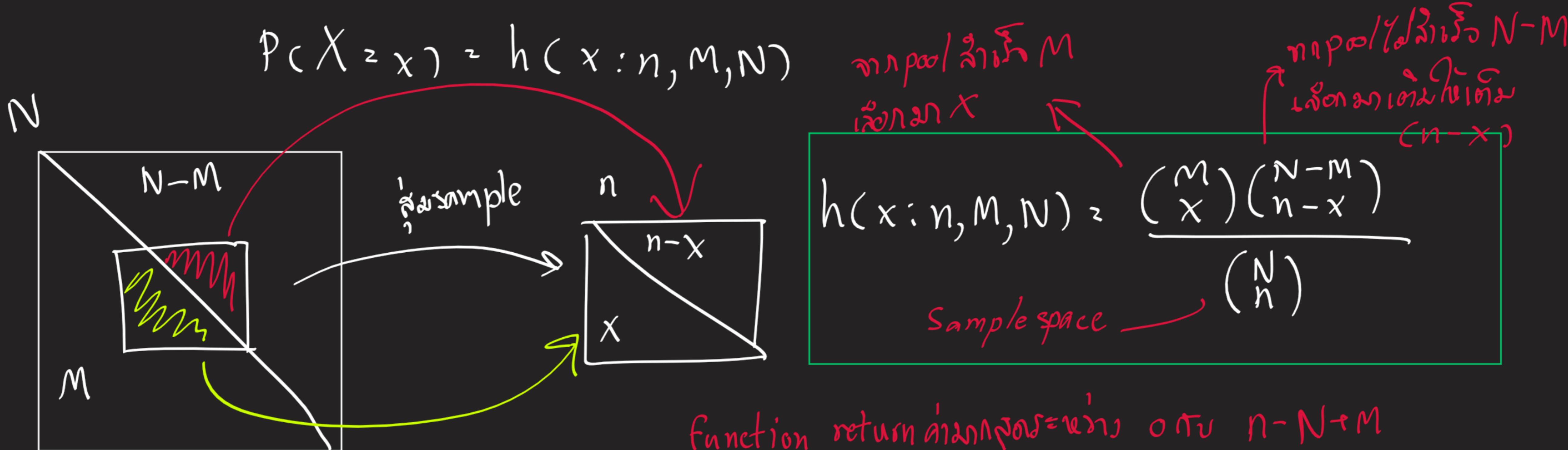
ເສື່ອນິ້ນ

• 1) Population ແລະ Sample ມີຂາດ  $N^1$  ພະຍາຍ

• 2) ອັດລົງພົງຂໍ້ມູນ ສຳເວົນ ດັບໄຟສຳເນົາ ໃນທີ່ Population ມີຕົ້ນທີ່ສຳເວົນ  $M$  ປຸ່ນຍາຍ

• 3) ສົ່ງເສົ່າກຫຼາຍຈາກລອດ ຂ່າ  $n$  ນັ່ງຍຸດ (ໄຟສຳເນົາ)

ກິດແນວ ຕົວຢ່າງ  $X$  = ຈົບວະນາເຫຼຸກການໃຫ້ສຳເວົນ  $n$  ທີ່ມີຄຸນທີ່ສົ່ງມາ (sample)



ຄໍານອງ  $x$  ທີ່ມີຢູ່ຢືນຢັນ ມີ  $\max(0, n-N+M) \leq x \leq \min(n, M)$

- Expected Value

$$E(X) = n \cdot \frac{M}{N} = n \cdot p \quad p = \frac{M}{N}$$

function return ດ້ວຍການຈົບວະນາເຫຼຸກ  $n, M$

- Variance

$$\begin{aligned} V(X) &= \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right) \cdot \frac{M}{N} \left(1 - \frac{M}{N}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right) \cdot np(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

- ສາງປະນາກົດນາງປະທາດ

$$\hat{N} = \frac{M \times n}{X}$$

# Negative Binomial Distribution

630241

- 1) ກຽດລວງ ຈະກົດລວງໂຟນສຳເນົາໄປເປົ້າຢ່າງຖືກຕະຫຼອດ ແລະ ເປັນກົດລວງໄປບໍ່ອໍານວຍຕົວກິນ (Independent)

2) ແຕ່ລະກຽດລວງ ຈະລັບຜົນພໍໃຊ້ ໂດຍ 2 ໄປປ ດັ່ງ ລ້າຮູຈ (S) ແລະ ໄກສຸາເຮົາ (F)

3) ອຸດຄວາມປ່າຈະເປັນທີ່ຈະສິ້ນ, PCS ແລະ PCS ຕັດວິທີຕ່າມອົງຕາ

4) ກຽດລວງ ຈະກົດລວງ ໃຫ້ໄປເປົ້າຢ່າງຈະກວາຈະໄດ້ຜົນພໍທີ່ລ້າຮູຈທີ່ແວດ ຮົມມູນ

X 2 ជីវាងធនក្រាម នៃពលរដ្ឋ និងតាមីនុយោគ នៅថ្ងៃទី ១៩ មីនា ២០១៨

$$nb(x; r, p) = \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^x \quad x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Ex  $nb(7, 3, p) \rightarrow$  fail  $\forall n \exists m \forall k \exists j$  success  $\forall j \exists m$

วิชีดเดือนปีใหม่ ท้าทายคนตัวท้องชุมชน 10 กม. วี 10 ตุลาคม

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ถ้า } S \text{ คือ } 1 \text{ ตัว } \rightarrow \text{prob } p \\ & \text{ถ้า } S \text{ คือ } 2 \text{ ตัว } \rightarrow \text{prob } \binom{2}{1} p^1 (1-p)^1 \\ & \text{ถ้า } S \text{ คือ } 3 \text{ ตัว } \rightarrow \text{prob } \binom{3}{2} p^2 (1-p)^1 \\ & \vdots \\ & \text{ถ้า } S \text{ คือ } n \text{ ตัว } \rightarrow \text{prob } \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \binom{9}{2} p^2 (1-p)^7 p = \binom{9}{2} p^3 (1-p)^7 \cancel{\times}$$

$$\text{ถ้า } \gamma = 3 \text{ และ } p = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma+3-1} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ เ话น } n \cdot b(3, 3, p) = \binom{3+3-1}{3-1} p^3 (1-p)^3 = \binom{5}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2$$

# Expected value

$$E(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p}$$

# Variance

$$V(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

## 3.6) Poisson Probability Distribution

$$\text{Def} \quad p(x, \lambda) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^x}{x!} \quad x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

၁။ မြန်မာ ဘုရားတေသန ပေါ်လေ့ရှိခဲ့သည့် နေ့၏ အစွမ်းဆေးမှုများ

④ සාමානික ගර මුෂ්‍යවාස් පෝෂීන් මුෂ්‍යමාන්ත්‍රි බිජෝම්ඩ්‍රිය් මුෂ්‍ය

- න්‍යුත් බිනෝම්ඩාල් ප්‍රාග්‍රැම්  $b(x; n, p)$

4)  $n \rightarrow \infty$  ( $\text{ກົບວຸດໄສ່ໄດ້} \sim \text{ກົງທະລາວຕົວນີ້ກ່າງ$ )

2)  $p \rightarrow 0$  (prob น้อย แต่ผลลัพธ์ต้องมีค่าคงที่)

\* ถ้าบ่น 2 เมนท์นี้ ให้  $b(x; n, p) \rightarrow p(x; \lambda)$ .

$$\lambda = np$$

\* ចំណាយ ឬ ហ៊ា ន > ៥០ នៃ  $NP < 5$  ការវិភាគបានត្រួល

### Example 3.40

- o If publisher of nontechnical books takes great pains to ensure that its books are free of typographical errors,
  - o so that probability of any given page containing at least one such **error** is 0.005 and  $P(S) = 0.005$
  - o errors are independent from page to page,
  - o what is probability that one of its 400-page novels will contain
    - 1) exactly one page with errors?
    - 2) at most three pages with errors?
  - o With **S** denoting page containing at least one error and **F** an error-free page,
  - o the number **X** of pages containing at least one error is a binomial random variable with  $n = 400$  and  $p = 0.005$ , so

$$\lambda = np = (400)(0.005) = 2$$

ກິນດ້າ  $X$  ຊະແລກ error

$n > 50$ ;  $400 > 50$   $\text{mL}$

$np < 5$  ;  $400(0,005) \approx 2$   $\leq S$  and

$$\lambda \approx np \approx 2$$

$$P(x_j | \lambda) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{x_j!}$$

$$P(1; 2) = \frac{e^{-2}}{1!}$$

$$P(X \leq 3; 2) = \sum_{j=0}^3 \frac{e^{-2} (2)^j}{j!}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^3 \frac{e^{-2} (2)^j}{j!}$$

ຕີ່ຢູ່ Binomial ປກໃດ ດຳນວຍາກ  
 $b(x; n, p) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$

ສຶກສົດຂອງກົມ  
ແລະ ພັດທະນາ  
ຂາດທາງໂຮຄ່າປະເມີນຂະໜາດ

# Expected value and Variance

$$E(x) = V(x) = \lambda$$

# Standard Deviation

$$6^2 \sqrt{a}$$

## -> Poisson Process

ក្នុងការការណ៍ស្ថាបន មិនមែន Event តែប៉ុណ្ណោះ Overtime (ក្នុងពេលវេលា) ទេ

- កំណើនផ្តល់ស្លាកស្ថាបន
- ស្ថាបន pulses តែដូចជាពេលវេលា
- email/ messages តែអាសយដ្ឋាន address ទេ
- ទូរសព្ទ នៅក្នុងពេលវេលាអាចរក្សាយករាយ

គោលការណ៍



ស្ថាបន

$$\text{សម្រាប់ } P_k(t) = \frac{e^{-\alpha t} \cdot (\alpha t)^k}{k!}$$

$$p(x; \lambda) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$\lambda = \alpha t \quad 3000 \text{ word } \rightarrow \text{ 5 min }$$

$$\alpha t = \text{កំណើនស្ថាបនចាប់ពីពីរមិន្ទេរក្នុងពេល } t$$

$$\alpha = \text{កំណើនស្ថាបនមែន } 1 \text{ មុន្ទុយ } \text{ eg. } 5 \text{ word/} \rightarrow 100 \text{ word/minute}$$

Ex រាយការណ៍ស្ថាបនជាមួយ  $100 \text{ km/hr}$

$$\text{ដូចជា } 5 \text{ hr នៃ } 500 \text{ km, } \alpha t$$

### Example 42

- Suppose pulses arrive at counter at average rate of six per minute.
- Find probability that in  $\frac{0.5}{6}$  min interval at least one pulse is received.

Solution

$$\alpha = 6 \text{ /min} \quad t = 0.5 \text{ min} \quad \alpha t = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ស. } & P_{k \geq 1}(0.5) = 1 - P_0(0.5) \\ & = 1 - \frac{e^{-(3)}(3)^0}{0!} = 0.950 \end{aligned}$$

### Example

$$\alpha = 8.6/\text{hr.}$$

- Customers arrive to a bank according to Poisson Process having a constant average rate of 8.6 customers per hour.

- Suppose we begin observing the bank at some point in time.

- What is the expected value of the number of customers that arrive in the first 30 min.? —  $6 = 0.5 \text{ hr.}$

b

- What is the probability that 3 customers arrive in the first 30 min.?  $t = 0.5 \text{ hr.}$

a) សរុប  $\alpha t = ?$

$$\alpha t = (8.6)(0.5) = 4.3$$

$$\text{b) } P_3(0.5) = \frac{e^{-4.3}(4.3)^3}{3!} = 0.18 \text{ or } 18\%$$