

< 3장 의미점 >

1. well-defined 의 의미

To ensure that $\mathbb{E}(X)$ is **well defined**, we say that $\mathbb{E}(X)$ exists if $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |x| dF_X(x) < \infty$. Otherwise we say that the expectation does not exist.

p.48

$$\text{Let } a_1, a_2, \dots \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i = \sum_{i: a_i \geq 0} a_i + \sum_{i: a_i < 0} a_i = b + c$$

$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$ is well defined if either b or c is finite

둘 중 하나라도 finite 면 well defined. 둘 다 infinite 하면 안됨

ex) $1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 \dots = ?$

< Example 1 >

$\mathbb{E}(X)$ may exist and be ∞ . $c = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} < \infty$

Let $p(k) = \frac{1}{c k^2}$ for $k \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{1}{c k^2} = \sum \frac{1}{c k} = \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbb{E}(X) = \infty$$

< Example 2 >

$\mathbb{E}(X)$ might not exist. $p(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2k^2} & \text{if } k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{int}}, k \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$\mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{int}}} k \cdot p(k) = \sum_{k > 0} + \sum_{k < 0} = \infty - \infty \quad (\text{not well defined})$$

근데 $\int_{\Omega} |x| dF(x) < \infty$ 이어야 존재한다는거 아니지?

$E[X]$ 는 finite 이든 infinite 이든 양측부분 음측부분 둘 다 infinite 이 아니게만 하면 존재할 수는 있따. (well-defined)

A random variable x is integrable if and only if

$$\int_{\Omega} |X| dP = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| dF(x) < \infty, |X| = X^+ + X^-$$

↳ 이 식은 둘 다 finite 해야 만족하는거 아닌가?

이렇게 다시 정리해보고 있습니다! 근데 well defined는 x^+ x^- 둘 중 하나라도 finite 면 성립하는건데 $\int |x| dF(x) < \infty$ 무한대 는 둘 다 finite 해야 만족하는거 아닌가요?



sungbin 🤔 12:15 AM

integrable 이랑 기대값의 존재랑 또 다르다는
일단

X is "integrable" 에서 integrable 은 우리가 소위 말하는 "적분이 가능하다" 란 의미로 보통 해석하는데
"적분값" 이 숫자로 존재하는 경우에 적분이 가능하다고 얘기하는 거구요

X is well-defined 는 "적분가능" 하거나 발산하더라도 $+\infty$ 나 $-\infty$ 로 발산하는 경우를 말해요

$\infty - \infty$ 의 케이스는 진동하는 케이스라서 well-defined 가 성립하지 않아요

"발산하더라도 $+\infty$ 나 $-\infty$ 로 발산하는 경우" 는 수학에서는 "extended real number system 안에서 수렴한다" 라고도 얘기해요

extended real number system = 실수 $\cup \{\infty\} \cup \{-\infty\}$ 임

2. 2H Sample Variance $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$ 가?

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

$$S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2 &= \sum (X_i^2 - 2X_i \bar{X}_n + \bar{X}_n^2) \\ &= \sum X_i^2 - 2\bar{X}_n \sum X_i + n \cdot \bar{X}_n^2 \\ &= \sum X_i^2 - 2n \bar{X}_n^2 + n \cdot \bar{X}_n^2 \\ &= \sum X_i^2 - n \cdot \bar{X}_n^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X_i^2] - E[X_i]^2 &= \sigma^2 \\ E[X_i^2] &= \mu^2 + \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[\bar{X}_n^2] - E[\bar{X}_n]^2 &= \text{Var}[\bar{X}_n] \\ E[\bar{X}_n^2] &= \mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

↪ 2H지?

$$\begin{aligned} E[\sum (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2] &= \sum E[X_i^2] - E[n \cdot \bar{X}_n^2] \\ &= \sum (\mu^2 + \sigma^2) - n \mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \\ &= n \cdot \mu^2 + n \cdot \sigma^2 - n \mu^2 - \sigma^2 \\ &= (n-1) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}[\bar{X}_n] = \text{Var}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i\right] = \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}[X_i] = \sum \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

3. Covariance.

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}((X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)) \quad \text{ולמה?} \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}(XY) - \mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y). \quad \text{איך?}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= \mathbb{E}((X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(XY - \mu_Y X - \mu_X Y + \mu_X \mu_Y) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(XY) - \mu_Y \mathbb{E}(X) - \mu_X \mathbb{E}(Y) + \mu_X \mu_Y \\ &= \mathbb{E}(XY) - \mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(XY) - \mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V}(X + Y) &= \mathbb{V}(X) + \mathbb{V}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(X - \mathbb{E}(X))^2 + \mathbb{E}(Y - \mathbb{E}(Y))^2 + 2\mathbb{E}((X - \mathbb{E}(X))(Y - \mathbb{E}(Y))) \quad \text{איך?} \\ &= \mathbb{E}(X^2 - 2XE(X) + \mathbb{E}(X)^2) + \mathbb{E}(Y^2 - 2YE(Y) + \mathbb{E}(Y)^2) \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E}(2XY - 2YE(X) - 2XE(Y) + 2\mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E}((X + Y - \mathbb{E}(X + Y))^2) = \mathbb{E}(X^2 + Y^2 + (\mathbb{E}(X + Y))^2 + 2XY - 2X\mathbb{E}(X + Y) - 2Y\mathbb{E}(X + Y))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(X)^2 + \mathbb{E}(Y)^2 + 2\mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y)) &= \mathbb{E}((\mathbb{E}(X + Y))^2) \\ &= \mathbb{E}((\mathbb{E}(X) + \mathbb{E}(Y))^2) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(X)^2 + \mathbb{E}(Y)^2 + 2\mathbb{E}(X)\mathbb{E}(Y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X + Y) &= \mathbb{E}((X + Y)^2) - \mathbb{E}(X + Y)^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}(X^2 + 2XY + Y^2) - (\mu_X + \mu_Y)^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}(X^2) + 2\mathbb{E}(XY) + \mathbb{E}(Y^2) \\ &\quad - \mu_X^2 - 2\mu_X\mu_Y - \mu_Y^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}(X^2) - \mu_X^2 + 2(\mathbb{E}(XY) - \mu_X\mu_Y) \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E}(Y^2) - \mu_Y^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(X) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Var}(Y) \end{aligned}$$

4. Conditional Variance

$$\mathbb{V}(Y|X=x) = \int (y - \mu(x))^2 f(y|x) dy$$

$$= \int (y - E(Y|X=x))^2 f(y|x) dy$$

이제

$$\mathbb{V}(Y) = \mathbb{E}\mathbb{V}(Y|X) + \mathbb{V}\mathbb{E}(Y|X).$$

인가?

$$E[X] = \int x \cdot f(x) dx$$

$$E[Y|X] = \int x f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx$$



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Answered Mar 26

Using the formula for the variance of the difference of two random variables (e.g., [this page](#)) we have

$$\text{var}(Y - E(Y|X)) = \text{var}(Y) - 2\text{cov}(Y, E(Y|X)) + \text{var}(E(Y|X)).$$

Clearly, the [covariance](#) above can be expressed as

$$\text{cov}(Y, E(Y|X)) = E(Y E(Y|X)) - E(Y) E(E(Y|X)).$$

However, using the [law of total expectation](#), we have

$$E(Y E(Y|X)) = E(E(Y E(Y|X)|X)) = E(E(Y|X) E(Y|X)) = E((E(Y|X))^2),$$

제곱의 평균

and

$$E(Y) E(E(Y|X)) = E(E(Y|X)) E(E(Y|X)) = (E(E(Y|X)))^2,$$

평균의 제곱

therefore, in fact,

$$\text{cov}(Y, E(Y|X)) = \text{var}(E(Y|X)),$$

hence

$$\text{var}(Y - E(Y|X)) = \text{var}(Y) - \text{var}(E(Y|X)).$$

The rest of the proof follows from the [law of total variance](#)

$$\text{var}(Y) = \text{var}(E(Y|X)) + E(\text{var}(Y|X)).$$