

# Lecture 6: Common Probability Distribution

## §1 Sampling

### 1. Sampling (抽样)

1° Sampling 可以被用来 do simulation.

2° Sampling 可以被用来估计人口数. 因为样本数据可以近似真实模型.

### 2. To sample X:

1° 对于 Common R.V. (random variable): Python 有内置 function.

2° 对于 Uncommon R.V.: Need tricks

## §2 Common R.V.: Discrete

### 1. Bernoulli distribution (伯努利分布) $Ber(p)$

1° 伯努利分布 (0-1分布)

仅进行一次实验, 对于随机变量  $X$ , 有概率  $p$  取 1 为值, 有概率  $q=1-p$  取 0 为值.

e.g. 抛一枚硬币正面朝上, 一次游戏胜利 / 失败.

2° 期望与方差

$$Mean = p$$

$$Variance = p \cdot q$$

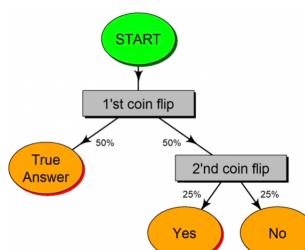
证:  $E(X) = 1 \cdot p + 0 \cdot q = p$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = (1^2 \cdot p + 0^2 \cdot q) - p^2 = p(1-p) = pq$$

3° 应用

#### 1. Bernoulli distribution: Application

- The platform knows whether a consumer has purchased a specific product.
- A seller wants to inquire this information.
- To protect the privacy, the platform cannot answer exactly.
- How to implement?



Randomized response!!!

### 2. Binomial distribution (二项分布) $Bin(n, p)$

1° 二项分布

①  $n$  次伯努利实验

②  $n$  次实验相互独立 (有放回)

③ 含有系数  $n$  (实验次数),  $p$  (每次成功概率)

④ 变量  $X$ : 成功 / 失败 次数

e.g. 抛一枚硬币 3 次, 2 次正面朝上

2<sup>o</sup> 概率 (研究n次实验成功/失败k次的概率)

$$\Pr(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} (C_n^k), \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

3<sup>o</sup> 期望与方差 (研究n次实验成功/失败的次数)

$$\text{Mean} = n \cdot p$$

$$\text{Variance} = n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)$$

证1:  $E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$= np \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} \quad (k=1: k=0的那一项值为0)$$

$$= np \sum_{k=1}^n C_{n-1}^{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} \longrightarrow = 1$$

$$= np$$

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

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} - n^2 p^2$$

$$= np \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot C_{n-1}^{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} - n^2 p^2$$

$$= np \cdot (1 + \sum_{k=1}^n (k-1) \cdot C_{n-1}^{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{n-k}) - n^2 p^2$$

$$= np \cdot (1 + (n-1)p) - n^2 p^2$$

$$= npq + n^2 p^2 - n^2 p^2$$

$$= npq$$

证2: 因为n次实验相互独立

$$E(X) = E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) = Ex_1 + Ex_2 + \dots + Ex_n = np$$

$$D(X) = D(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) = Dx_1 + Dx_2 + \dots + Dx_n = npq$$

4<sup>o</sup> 应用

## 2. Binomial distribution: Application

- A buyer buys N products from a producer.
- Each product can be flawed (w.p. p) or not (w.p. 1-p)
- If k products are flawed, the producer has to refund R\_k



- How much the producer will pay to the buyer on average?

$$R(N, p) = \sum_{k=1}^N \Pr(X=k) R_k$$

- Suppose the producer can incur cost C(p) to ensure that the product is flawed w.p. p.



- How much to invest?

- Choose p such that  $R(N, p) + C(p)$  is minimized

## \*5° 最可能值

①  $(n+1)p$  不为整数，则  $x = \lfloor (n+1) \cdot p \rfloor$  是最可能值

②  $(n+1)p$  为整数，则  $x = (n+1)p$ ,  $x = (n+1)p - 1$  是最可能值

例：彩票每周开一次，中奖率  $10^{-5}$ ，十年买了 520 次，求从未中奖的概率

$$P(X=0) = \binom{520}{0} \cdot (10^{-5})^0 \cdot (1-10^{-5})^{520}$$

$$= 0.99999^{520}$$

$$\approx 0.9948$$

可用泊松分布近似计算。

例：报警器，报 0.8，要以 99% 报警，求要装多少台

设安装台数为  $n$ , 报警台数为  $X$ ,  $X \sim B(n, 0.8)$

$$P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X=0\} = 1 - C_n^0 \cdot 0.8^0 \cdot 0.2^n = 1 - 0.2^n \geq 0.99$$

$$n \geq 3$$

## 3. Geometric distribution (几何分布) Geo(p)

### 1° 几何分布

① 连续进行伯努利实验，直至成功

② 实验间相互独立（有放回）

③ 含有系数  $p$  (每次成功概率)

④ 变量  $X$ : 第  $X$  次实验首次成功，前  $X-1$  次均未成功

e.g. 扔一枚硬币直至正面朝上

2° 概率 (研究实验首次成功需要 k 次的概率)

$$Pr(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p, k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

3° 期望与方差 (研究实验首次成功需要的次数)

$$\text{Mean} = 1/p$$

$$\text{Variance} = (1-p)/p^2$$

证：引理： $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-1} = (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k)' = (\frac{x}{1-x})' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p$$

$$= (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1}) \cdot p$$

$$= \frac{1}{p^2} \cdot p$$

$$= 1/p$$

引理： $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 x^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot kx^{k-1} = (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot x^k)' = (x \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot x^{k-1})' = (\frac{x}{(1-x)^2})' = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}$

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

$$= (\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot (1-p)^{k-1}) \cdot p - \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$= \frac{2-p}{p^3} \cdot p - \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$= (1-p)/p^2$$

## \* Connections

- A machine breaks down w.p.  $p$  on each date.

Bernoulli distribution	Binomial distribution	Geometric Distribution
X: Whether the machine breaks down on a specific date.	X: the number of breakdowns during the first N dates.	X: the first date the machine breaks down

## 4. Poisson distribution (泊松分布) $\text{Poi}(\lambda)$

### 1° 泊松分布

- ① 泊松分布是二项分布在  $n$  很大  $p$  很小时的一种极限形式
- ② 用于估计在某段连续的时间内，某件事发生的次数
- ③ 含有系数  $\lambda$  (单位时间内随机事件的平均发生次数) (历史测算数值)
- ④ 变量  $X$ : 某段时间内随机事件的发生次数 (未来估算数值)

e.g. 在 11:00 ~ 12:00 到达某一车站的人数

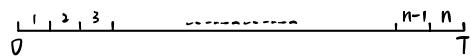
在显微镜某一特定面积内的红细胞数

### 2° 概率 (研究某段时间内随机事件发生 $k$ 次的概率)

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

证：求单位时间  $T$  内事件  $A$  发生  $k$  次的概率

- 将单位时间  $T$  等分为  $n$  段，使  $n \rightarrow \infty$



- 理想化假设 (化为二项分布):

① 独立性假设：各小时段内发生事件  $A$  的概率不互相影响。

② 各小时段内事件  $A$  最多发生 1 次 ( $n$  足够大时) 且概率为  $P$

- $P\{X=k\} = C_n^k \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}$

令  $\lambda = E(X) = np$ ，则  $p = \frac{\lambda}{n}$  ( $\lambda$  为历史数据，已知)

- 则  $P\{X=k\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n^k \cdot (\frac{\lambda}{n})^k \cdot (1-\frac{\lambda}{n})^{n-k}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C_n^k}{n^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)! n^k} = \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^k = \lambda^k$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{\lambda}{n})^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{\lambda}})^{\frac{n}{\lambda} \cdot (\lambda)} = e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{\lambda}{n})^{-k} = 1$$

- $P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-\lambda}$

### 3° 期望与方差

Mean =  $\lambda$

Variance =  $\lambda$

### §3 Common R.V.: Continuous

#### 1. Uniform distribution (平均分布) $\text{Unif}[a, b]$

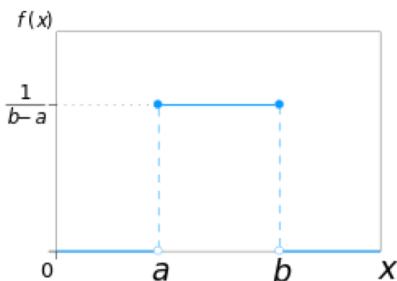
##### 1° 平均分布

①  $X$  在  $[a, b]$  上取值有着相同的概率

② 系数:  $a$  (区间下界),  $b$  (区间上界)

##### 2° 概率

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



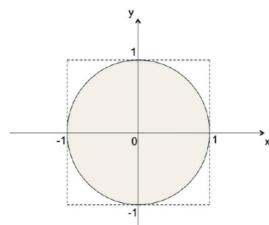
##### 3° Cumulative distribution function

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & a \leq x < b \\ 1 & b \leq x \end{cases}$$

##### 4° 应用

Estimation the value of  $\pi$

- $\pi$  is the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter
- $\pi$  is also the area of a unit disc
- Can write it as an integral:  $\pi = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 1\{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} dx dy$



#### 2. Normal distribution (正态分布) $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

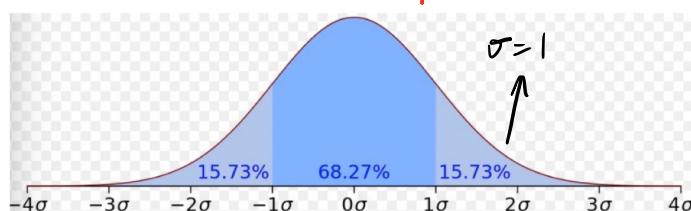
##### 1° 正态分布

① 系数:  $\mu$  (均值),  $\sigma$  (标准差)

e.g. 人群中的身高, 人群的财富分布

##### 2° 概率

$$f(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$



### \*3<sup>o</sup> 性质

①  $y = \varphi(x)$  w<sub>3</sub>  $x = \mu$  为对称轴，呈钟形

$x = \mu$  时， $\varphi(x)$  取最大值  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}$

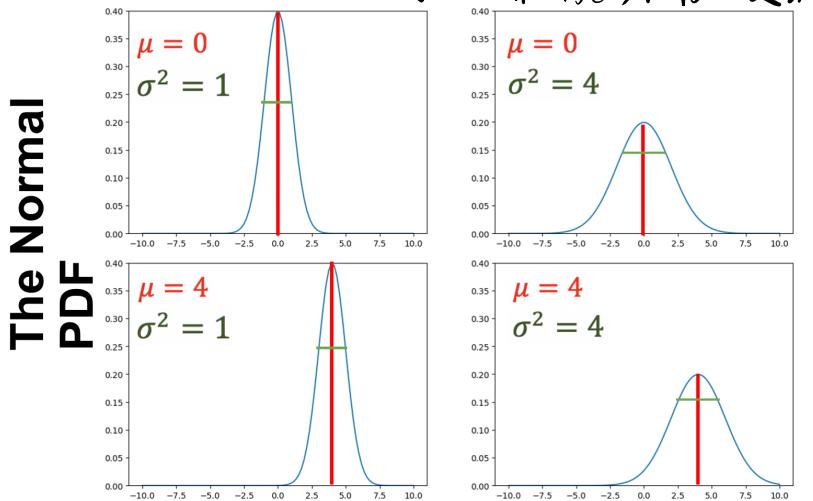
②  $y = \varphi(x)$  w<sub>3</sub>  $x$  轴为渐近线

$x = \mu \pm \sigma$  为拐点

③  $\sigma$  固定， $\mu$  变化。左右移动

$\mu$  固定， $\sigma$  变化。 $\sigma$  变小，最高点上移，变陡

$\sigma$  变大，最高点下移，变缓



### \*4<sup>o</sup> Cumulative distribution function

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

### \*5<sup>o</sup> 标准正态分布

$$\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$$

$$\varphi_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\Phi_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

性质：① w<sub>3</sub> y 轴为对称轴

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \varphi_0(x) = \varphi_0(-x)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \Phi_0(-x) = 1 - \Phi_0(x)$$

### \*6<sup>o</sup> 将一般正态分布化为标准正态分布

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \varphi_0\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\Phi(x) = \Phi_0\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

例： $X \sim N(1, 4)$ ,  $\mu = 1$ ,  $\sigma = 2$ , 求  $P\{0 < x < 1.6\}$

$$P\{0 < x < 1.6\} = \Phi(1.6) - \Phi(0)$$

$$= \Phi_0\left(\frac{1.6-1}{2}\right) - \Phi_0\left(\frac{0-1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \Phi_0(0.3) - \Phi_0(-0.5)$$

$$= \Phi_0(0.3) - 1 + \Phi_0(0.5)$$

例：零件长度  $X \sim N(50, 1)$ ,  $\mu=50$ ,  $\sigma=1$ ,  $50\pm1$  为合格，求：

(1) 合格率

(2) 抽3个，至少1个合格的概率

$$\begin{aligned} (1) P(49 \leq X \leq 51) &= \Phi(51) - \Phi(49) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{51-50}{1}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{49-50}{1}\right) \\ &= \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) \\ &= 2\Phi(1) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) P\{Y \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{Y=0\} = 1 - (1 - 0.6826)^3 \approx 0.968$$

### 3. Exponential distribution (指数分布) $Exp(\lambda)$

#### 1° 指数分布

① 与泊松分布相对

② 用于估计同一事件相邻两次发生的时间间隔

- Exponential distribution models the interarrival time between two consecutive events.
- Poisson distribution models the number of arrivals in a unit time interval.

③ 系数： $\lambda$  (单位时间内随机事件的平均发生次数) (历史测算数值)

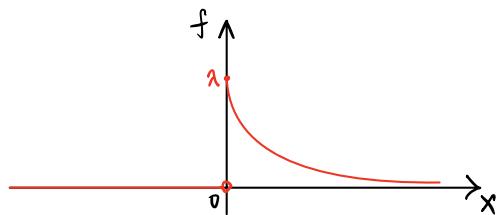
④ 变量  $X$ ：随机事件相邻两次发生的时间间隔 (未来估算数值)

e.g. 乘客进入机场的时间间隔

相邻两次呼叫服务台的时间间隔

#### 2° 概率

$$f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



#### 3° Cumulative distribution function

$$F(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

证：

- Suppose a T-length duration is split into n periods.
- At each period, an event occurs with probability  $\frac{\lambda T}{n}$
- What is the probability that at least one event happens during the duration?

$$1 - \left(1 - \frac{\lambda T}{n}\right)^n$$

Continuous version of geometric distribution

$$\downarrow \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$1 - e^{-\lambda T}$$

X: time until the first event

$$\begin{aligned} F(T) &= P(X \leq T) \\ &= P(\text{at least one event during } T) \end{aligned}$$

## 4<sup>o</sup> 无记忆性

$X$  服从指数分布,  $s > 0, t > 0$ , 则  $P\{X > s+t | X > s\} = P(X > t)$

e.g. 若灯泡寿命服从指数分布, 则其活着存活  $n$  年的概率与其现有寿命无关

$$\text{证: } P\{X > s+t | X > s\} = \frac{P\{X > s+t \wedge X > s\}}{P\{X > s\}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{P\{X > s+t\}}{P\{X > s\}} \\ &= \frac{\int_{s+t}^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx}{\int_s^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx} \\ &= \frac{-e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{s+t}^{+\infty}}{-e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_s^{+\infty}} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda(s+t)}}{e^{-\lambda s}} \\ &= e^{-\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

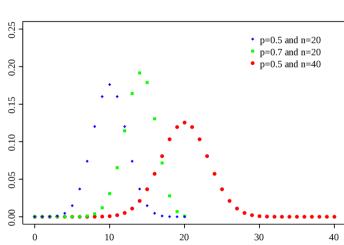
## Discrete

	p.m.f	Mean	Variance
Bernoulli; Ber(p)	$P(X = 1) = p$ $P(X = 0) = 1 - p$	$p$	$p(1 - p)$
Binomial; Bin(n,p)	$\Pr(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k}$	$np$	$np(1 - p)$
Geometric; Geo(p)	$\Pr(X = k) = (1 - p)^{k-1} p$	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$
Poisson; Poi( $\lambda$ )	$P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k = 0, 1, \dots$	$\lambda$	$\lambda$

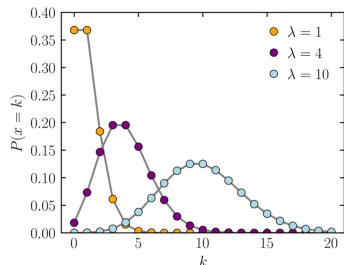


Bernoulli distribution	Binomial distribution	Geometric Distribution
X: Whether the machine breaks down on a specific day.	X: the number of breakdowns during the first N days.	X: the first day the machine breaks down

## Discrete - visualization



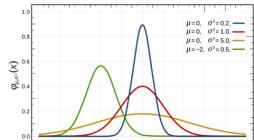
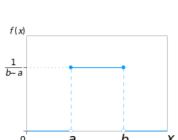
Comparison of different binomial



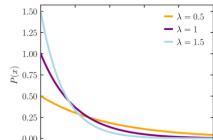
Comparison of different Poisson

## Continuous

	p.d.f	Mean	Variance
Uniform; Unif[a,b]	$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}, a \leq x \leq b$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2$
Normal; $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$f(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	$\mu$	$\sigma^2$
Exponential; Exp( $\lambda$ )	$f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$



Comparison of different normal



Comparison of different exp