

## HW04 : Proof

Variance	
(a) Bernoulli - p	$\rightarrow \text{Var}[X] = p(1-p)$
(b) Geometric - p	$\rightarrow \text{Var}[X] = (1-p)/p^2$
(c) Binomial - n, p	$\rightarrow \text{Var}[X] = np(1-p)$
(d) Pascal - k, p	$\rightarrow \text{Var}[X] = k(1-p)/p^2$
(e) Poisson - $\alpha$	$\rightarrow \text{Var}[X] = \alpha$
(f) Discrete uniform - k, l	$\rightarrow \text{Var}[X] = (l-k)(l-k+1)/12$

### a. Bernoulli

กำหนด  $X$  ว่าเป็น Bernoulli RV ที่ Probability of success  $p$

$$\text{PMF} = P_X(x) = \begin{cases} p & ; x=1 \\ 1-p & ; x=0 \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

expected value :  $E[X] = \mu_X = p$

and definition of Variance :  $\text{Var}[X] = E[(X - \mu_X)^2]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ดังนั้น } E[X] &= \sum_{x \in S_X} x P_X(x) \\ &= \sum_{x \in S_X} (x - \mu_X)^2 P_X(x) \\ &= (1-p)^2 p + (0-p)^2 (1-p) \\ &= (1-p)^2 p + (1-p)p^2 \\ &= (1-p)p [ \cancel{1-p} + \cancel{p} ] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E[X] = (1-p)p$$

ดังนั้น: ค่า  $\text{Var}[X]$  of Bernoulli คือ  $(1-p)p$  ~~XX~~

b. Geometric

giả X là Geometric RV với Prob of success  $p$

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

- expected value :  $E[X] = \mu_X = \frac{1}{p}$

and definition of  $\text{Var}[X] = E[(X - \mu_X)^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$  (1)

trên đây  $E[X^2] = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 p_X(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 p(1-p)^{x-1} \\ &= p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 (1-p)^{x-1} \\ &= p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dp} [x(1-p)^x] \quad \left( \frac{d}{dp} x(1-p)^x = x^2 (1-p)^{x-1} \frac{d}{dp} (1-p) \right) \\ &= -p \frac{d}{dp} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} [x(1-p)^x] \\ &= -p \frac{d}{dp} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \left[ \underbrace{x(1-p)^x}_{\text{đạo hàm của } E[X]} \times \underbrace{\frac{(1-p)}{(1-p)}}_{=1} \times \underbrace{\frac{p}{p}}_{=1} \right] \quad \left( \text{để đạo hàm trong } E[X] = \sum_{x \in S_X} x p_X(x) \right) \\ &= -p \frac{d}{dp} \frac{(1-p)}{p} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{[x(1-p)^{x-1}]}_{E[X]} \\ &= -p \frac{d}{dp} \frac{(1-p)}{p} \times \frac{1}{p} \quad \left( E[X] = \frac{1}{p} \right) \\ &= -p \frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p} \right) \\ &= -p \left( -\frac{2}{p^3} + \frac{1}{p^2} \right) \quad \therefore E[X^2] = \frac{2-p}{p^2} \quad \text{--- (2)} \end{aligned}$$

b. Geometric (Cont.)

Ansatz  $E[X] = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow (E[X])^2 = \frac{1}{p^2} \quad - (3)$

b6n7b (2), c3) 9.2b c1) ;

$$\text{Var}[x] = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}[X] = \frac{1-p}{p^2} \quad \#$$

เพราะฉะนั้น Variance of Geometric คือ  $\frac{1-p}{p^2}$  ~~XX~~

### c. Binomial

Qü  $X$  is Binomial RV with Prob of success  $p$

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

- expected value :  $E[X] = np$

- Definition of  $\text{Var}[X] = E[(X - \mu_X)^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$  — (1)

- Definition of  $E[X] = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \cdot P_X(x)$

ทฤษฎีบท

$$\begin{aligned} E[X^2] &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 P_X(x) \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x(x-1)P_X(x) + \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} xP_X(x) \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x(x-1) \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} + np \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x(x-1) \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} + np \\ &= \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(x-2)!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} + np \end{aligned}$$

การคำนวณ

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 0 &= x + (x-x) \\ &= (x^2 - x) + x \\ &= x(x-1) + x \end{aligned}$$

การคำนวณ

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x(x-1)P_X(x) + \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} xP_X(x) \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x(x-1) \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} + np \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x(x-1) \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} + np \\ &= \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(x-2)!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} + np \end{aligned}$$

## Binomial (Cont.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[X^2] &= \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(x-2)!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} + np \\
 &= \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(x-2)!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} + np \\
 &= n(n-1) \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{(n-2)!}{(x-2)!(n-x)!} p^{x-2} \cdot \underbrace{p^2 (1-p)^{n-x}}_{p_x(x)} + np \\
 &= n(n-1)p^2 \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \underbrace{\binom{n-2}{x-2}}_{=1} p^{x-2} (1-p)^{n-x} + np \\
 &= n(n-1)p^2 (1) + np \quad \left[ \sum_{x \in S_X} p_x = 1 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E[X^2] = n(n-1)p^2 + np \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

และจาก  $E[X] = np \Rightarrow (E[X])^2 = n^2 p^2 \quad \text{--- (3)}$

รวม (2), (3) ได้ (1);

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}[X] &= E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 \\
 &= n(n-1)p^2 + np - n^2 p^2 \\
 &= \cancel{n^2 p^2} - np^2 + np - \cancel{n^2 p^2} \\
 \therefore \text{Var}[X] &= np(1-p)
 \end{aligned}$$

สรุป: ค่า Variance of Binomial คือ  $np(1-p)$

d. Pascal

Let  $X$  be Pascal RV with Prob of success  $p$

- PMF of  $X = P_X(x) = \binom{x-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{x-k}; x = k, k+1, \dots$

- Expected Value :  $E[X] = \frac{k}{p}$

-  $\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$  — (1)

∴  $E[X^2]$

∴ Definition of  $E[X] = \sum_{x \in S_X} x P_X(x)$

∴  $E[X^2] = \sum_{x \in S_X} x^2 P_X(x)$

$$= \sum_{x=k}^{\infty} [x^2 - x + x] \binom{x-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{x-k}$$

Negative Binom.  $\propto E[X]$

$$= \sum_{x=k}^{\infty} [x(x-1)] \frac{(x-1)!}{(k-1)!(x-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{x-k} + \sum_{x=k}^{\infty} x P_X(x)$$

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$$= \frac{k(1-p)}{p^2} + \frac{k}{p}$$

∴  $E[X^2] = \frac{k(1-p) + k^2}{p^2}$  — (2)

∴ (2) - (1) ;

$$\text{Var}[X] = \frac{k(1-p) + k^2}{p^2} - \left(\frac{k}{p}\right)^2 = \frac{k(1-p)}{p^2}$$

∴ Variance of Pascal is  $\frac{k(1-p)}{p^2}$  \*

e. Poisson

ให้  $X$  แทน Poisson RV

$\lambda$  แทน อัตราเฉลี่ยต่อช่วงเวลา

$T$  แทน ช่วงเวลา

และ:  $\alpha = \lambda T$

**Poisson**

occurrence in a period

$$\begin{cases} \frac{(\lambda T)^x e^{-(\lambda T)}}{x!} & x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Expected Value :  $E[X] = \alpha$

-  $\text{Var}[X] = E[(X - \mu_X)^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$  (1)

จาก Definition ของ expected value

$$E[X] = \sum_{x \in S_X} x P_X(x)$$

$$\text{ให้ } E[X^2] = \sum_{x \in S_X} x^2 P_X(x)$$

$$E[X^2 - X + X] = \sum_{x \in S_X} [x^2 - x + x] P_X(x)$$

$$E[X(X-1) + X] = \sum_{x \in S_X} [x(x-1) + x] P_X(x)$$

$E[X]$

$$E[X(X-1)] + E[X] = \sum_{x \in S_X} [x(x-1) P_X(x) + \boxed{\sum_{x \in S_X} x P_X(x)}] \quad (2)$$

$$\text{พิจารณา } E[X(X-1)] = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} [x(x-1)] \frac{(\lambda T)^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda T}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda T} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x(x-1) \frac{(\lambda T)^x}{x!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda T} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \cancel{x(x-1)} \frac{(\lambda T)^x}{\cancel{x(x-1)}(x-2)!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda T} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda T)^x}{(x-2)!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda T} \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda T)^x}{(x-2)!} \times \frac{(\lambda T)^{-2}}{(\lambda T)^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda T)^2}{e^{-\lambda T}} \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda T)^{x-2}}{(x-2)!}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda T)^2}{e^{\lambda T}} \sum_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda T)^{x-2}}{(x-2)!}$$

ถ้า  $A$  แทน  $x-2$  ;

$$E[x(x-1)] = e^{2-\lambda T} \sum_{A=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda T)^A}{A!}$$

เนื่องจาก  $\sum_{A=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)x^n}{n!}$  เป็น Maclaurin series ของ  $e^x$

$$\therefore E[x(x-1)] = \cancel{e^{-\lambda T}} \cdot (\lambda T)^2 \cdot \cancel{e^{\lambda T}}$$

$$\therefore E[x(x-1)] = (\lambda T)^2 = \alpha^2 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

แทน (3) ใน (2) ;

$$E[x^2] = \alpha^2 + \alpha \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

แทน (4) ใน (1) ;

$$\text{Var}[X] = \alpha^2 + \alpha - \alpha^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}[X] = \alpha$$

นั่นคือ เราสามารถสรุปได้ว่า Variance of Poisson distribution  $\alpha$  #

f. Discrete Uniform.

9.  $X$  is Uniform RV

$j, k$  are integers s.t.  $k < j$

- then  $P_X(x) = \frac{1}{(j-k+1)}$  ;  $x = k, k+1, \dots, j$

- Expected Value :  $E[X] = \frac{j+k}{2}$

an Definition of Variance is  $\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$  — (1)

then  $E[X^2]$

an Definition of Expected Value is  $E[X] = \sum_{x \in S_X} x P_X(x)$

an  $E[X] = \sum_{x \in S_X} x P_X(x)$

9.10  $E[X^2] = \sum_{x=k}^j x^2 P_X(x)$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{x=k}^j x^2 \left( \frac{1}{j-k+1} \right)$$

$$E[X^2] = \frac{1}{j-k+1} \sum_{x=k}^j x^2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

9.11  $y = x - k + 1 \rightarrow x = y + k - 1$  mod (2);

$$E[X^2] = \frac{1}{j-k+1} \sum_{y=1}^{j-k+1} (y+k-1)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{j-k+1} \sum_{y=1}^{j-k+1} (y^2 + 2y(k-1) + (k-1)^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{j-k+1} \left[ \sum_{y=1}^{j-k+1} y^2 + 2(k-1) \sum_{y=1}^{j-k+1} y + (k-1)^2 \sum_{y=1}^{j-k+1} 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{j-k+1} \left[ \frac{(j-k+1)(j-k+2)(2j-2k+3)}{6} + \frac{2(k-1)(j-k+1)(j-k+2)}{2} + (k-1)^2(j-k+1) \right]$$



f. Discrete Uniform. cdf

$$E[X_j^2] = \frac{1}{j-k+1} \left[ \frac{(j-k+1)(j-k+2)(2j-2k+3) + 6(k-1)(j-k+1)(j-k+2) + (k-1)^2(j-k+1)}{6} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(j-k+2)(2j-2k+3) + 6(k-1)(j-k+2) + (k-1)^2}{6} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

พิจารณา  $(E[X])^2 = \left[ \frac{j+k}{2} \right]^2 \quad \text{--- (4)}$

แทน (3), (4) ใน (1) ;

สมมติฐานสุดท้าย

$$\text{Var}[X] = \frac{(j-k+2)(2j-2k+3) + 6(k-1)(j-k+2) + (k-1)^2}{6} - \left[ \frac{j+k}{2} \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{(j-k+2)(2j-2k+3) + 6(k-1)(j-k+2)}{6} + \left( k-1 + \frac{j+k}{2} \right) \left( k-1 - \frac{j+k}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(j-k+2)(2j-2k+3) + 6(k-1)(j-k+2)}{6} + \left( \frac{3k+j-2}{2} \right) \left( \frac{k-j-2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2(j-k+2)(2j-2k+3) + 12(k-1)(j-k+2) + 3(3k+j-2)(k-j-2)}{12}$$

$$= \frac{2(j-k+2)(2j-2k+3) - 3(3k+j-2)(j-k+2) + 12(k-1)(j-k+2)}{12}$$

$$= \frac{(4j-4k+6-3k-3j+6)(j-k+2) + 12(k-1)(j-k+2)}{12}$$

$$= \frac{(13k+j+12)(j-k+2) + 12(k-1)(j-k+2)}{12}$$

$$= \frac{(13k+j+12 + 12k-12)(j-k+2)}{12}$$

$\therefore \text{Var}[X] = \frac{(j+k)(j-k+2)}{12}$  ; เมื่อ  $k < j$

variance of Discrete Uniform is  $\frac{(j+k)(j-k+2)}{12}$  #