

Sifat- sifat Nilai Harapan

Ingat Nilai Harapan

$$E(X) = \sum_x x \cdot f(x), X \text{ diskrit}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx, X \text{ kontinu}$$

Sifat-sifat nilai harapan :

1. Jika X peubah acak dengan pdf $f(x)$, $u(x)$ fungsi bernilai riil.

$$E(u(X)) = \sum_x u(x) \cdot f(x), X \text{ diskrit}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x) \cdot f(x) dx, X \text{ kontinu}$$

Misal X peubah acak dengan pdf

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 12(1-x)x^2, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{untuk } x \text{ yang lain} \end{cases}$$

Tentukan $E(X^2)$

Jawab :

$$u(x) = x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(u(X)) &= E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 12(1-x)x^2 dx \\ &= 12 \int_0^1 x^4 - x^5 dx \\ &= \left[12 \left(\frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{6} x^6 \right) \right]_0^1 \\ &= 12 \left(\frac{1}{30} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

2. Jika X peubah acak dengan pdf $f(x)$, a , b konstan, $g(x)$ dan $h(x)$ fungsi bernilai riil, maka :

$$E[a \cdot g(X) + b \cdot h(X)] = a \cdot E[g(X)] + b \cdot E[h(X)]$$

Bukti :

$$\begin{aligned} E[a \cdot g(X) + b \cdot h(X)] &= \int (a(g(x)) + b(h(x))) f(x) dx \\ &= \int a g(x) f(x) dx + \int b \cdot h(x) f(x) dx \\ &= a \int g(x) f(x) dx + b \int h(x) f(x) dx \\ &= a \cdot E(g(X)) + b \cdot E(h(X)) \end{aligned}$$

$$E(aX + b) = aE(X) + b$$

Bukti :

$$\begin{aligned} E[aX + b] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (ax + b)f(x)dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} axf(x)dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} bf(x)dx \\ &= a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx + b \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx \\ &= a E(X) + b \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, terbukti.

A. Varians/Ragam

Misal X peubah acak, varians peubah acak X didefinisikan :

$$Var(X) = E(X - \mu)^2$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = E(X - \mu)^2$$

Teorema 2.4.3

$$\sigma_x^2 = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 \text{ atau } E(X^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

Bukti :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x^2 &= E(X - \mu)^2 \\&= E(X^2 - 2\mu X + \mu^2), E(X) = \mu_x \\&= E(X^2) - 2\mu^2 + \mu^2 \\&= E(X^2) - \mu^2 \\ \sigma_x^2 &= E(X^2) - (E(X))^2\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, terbukti.

Teorema 2.4.4

$$Var(aX + b) = a^2 \cdot Var(X)$$

Bukti :

$$\begin{aligned} Var(aX + b) &= E((aX + b) - E(aX + b))^2 \\ &= E(aX + b - (a\mu + b))^2 \\ &= E(aX + b - a\mu - b)^2 \\ &= E(a(X - \mu))^2 \\ &= a^2 E(X - \mu)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$Var(aX + b) = a^2 \cdot Var(X)$$

Jadi, terbukti.

B. Momen

Definisi

Momen ke-k terhadap titik asal (O) dari peubah acak X

$$\mu'_k = E(X^k)$$

Contoh :

$E(X)$ = momen pertama terhadap titik asal

$E(X^2)$ = momen kedua terhadap titik asal

Dan momen ke-k terhadap rata-rata (μ) dari peubah acak X

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_k &= E(X - \mu)^k \\ &= E(X - E(X))^k\end{aligned}$$

Misal :

$$\mu_1 = E(X - \mu) = E(X) - \mu = 0$$

$$\mu_2 = E(X - \mu)^2 = \sigma_X^2$$

Jadi, $Var(X) = E(X - \mu)^2$ adalah momen kedua terhadap rata-rata

C. FUNGSI PEMBANGKIT MOMEN

Misal X peubah acak, fungsi pembangkit momen dari peubah acak X didefinisikan sebagai

$$M_X(t) = E(e^{tX}), -h < t < h, h > 0$$

Sehingga,

$$M_X(t) = \sum_x e^{tx} f(x), X \text{ diskrit}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f(x) dx, X \text{ kontinu}$$

Hubungan momen dan Fungsi Pembangkit Momen

Misal X peubah acak diskrit

$$M_X(t) = \sum_x e^{tx} f(x)$$

Jika fungsi pembangkit momen

$M_X(t) = \sum_x e^{tx} f(x)$ diturunkan terhadap t ,

- $M'_X(t) = \sum_x e^{tx} x f(x)$
 $t = 0 \rightarrow M'_X(0) = \sum_x x f(x)$
 $= E(X) = \mu = \mu'$
- $M''_X(t) = \sum_x x^2 e^{tx} f(x)$
 $t = 0 \rightarrow M''_X(0) = \sum_x x^2 f(x)$
 $= E(X^2) = \mu'_2$
- $M'''_X(t) = \sum_x x^3 e^{tx} f(x)$
 $t = 0 \rightarrow M'''_X(0) = E(X^3) = \mu'_3$

Teorema 2.5.1

Jika MGF dari peubah acak X ada,

$$E(X^r) = M_X^{(r)}(0), \text{ untuk } r=1,2,3,\dots$$

Misal X peubah acak dengan MGF $M_X(t)$ ada

$$Y = aX + b, M_Y(t) = ?$$

$$M_Y(t) = E(e^{tY})$$

$$= E(e^{t(aX+b)})$$

$$= E(e^{atX} \cdot e^{bt})$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{taX+bt} f(x) dx$$

$$M_Y(t) = e^{bt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{atx} f(x) dx$$

$$= e^{bt} E(e^{atX})$$

$$= e^{bt} M_X(at)$$

Sifat Keunikan Fungsi Pembangkit Momen

Jika X_1, X_2 mempunyai CDF F_1, F_2 dan MGF $M_{X_1}(t), M_{X_2}(t)$ maka:

$$F_1 = F_2 \Leftrightarrow M_{X_1}(t) = M_{X_2}(t)$$

Exercise (Halaman 87)

24. Let X be continuous with pdf $f(X) = 3x^2$ if $0 < x < 1$ dan zero otherwise.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & ; 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & ; x \text{ yang lain} \end{cases}$$

Find:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } E(X) &= \int_0^1 x f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x \cdot 3x^2 dx = \int_0^1 3x^3 dx = \left[\frac{3}{4} x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 3x^2 \, dx - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= \int_0^1 3x^4 \, dx - \frac{9}{16}$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{5} x^5 \right]_0^1 - \frac{9}{16}$$

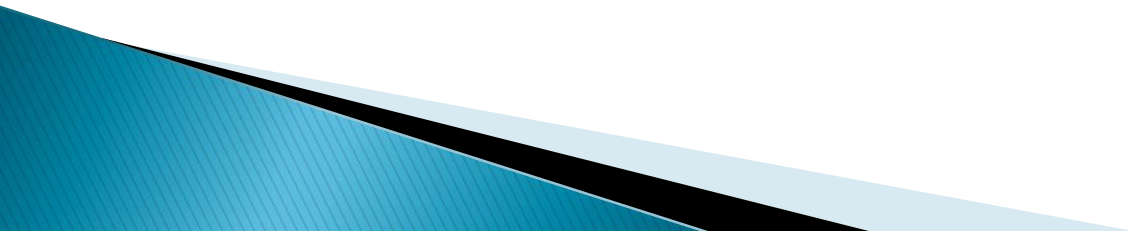
$$= \frac{3}{5} - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{3}{80}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } E(X^r) &= \int_0^1 x^r 3x^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 3x^{2+r} dx = 3 \int_0^1 x^{r+2} dx = 3 \left[\frac{1}{r+3} x^{r+3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{r+3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. } E(3X - 5X^2 + 1) &= \int_0^1 (3x - 5x^2 + 1)(3x^2) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 9x^3 - 15x^4 + 3x^2 dx = \left[\frac{9}{4} x^4 - 3x^5 + x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Tugas

Kerjakan soal dari buku Bain hal 87 – 88 no
26,27,36



TERIMA KASIH