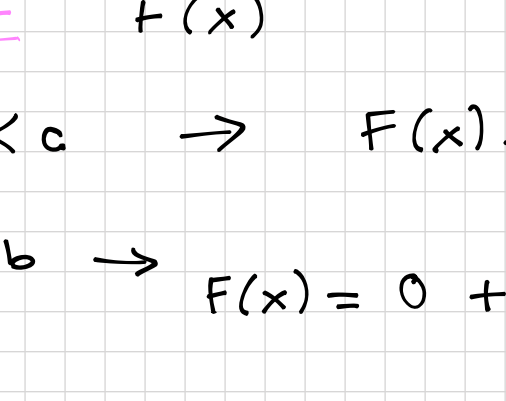


BAZI ÖZEL SÜREKLİ R.D'LER

① Sürekli Birbiricimli Dağılım (Düğü)

X bir sürekli R.D. ve OYF'si

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



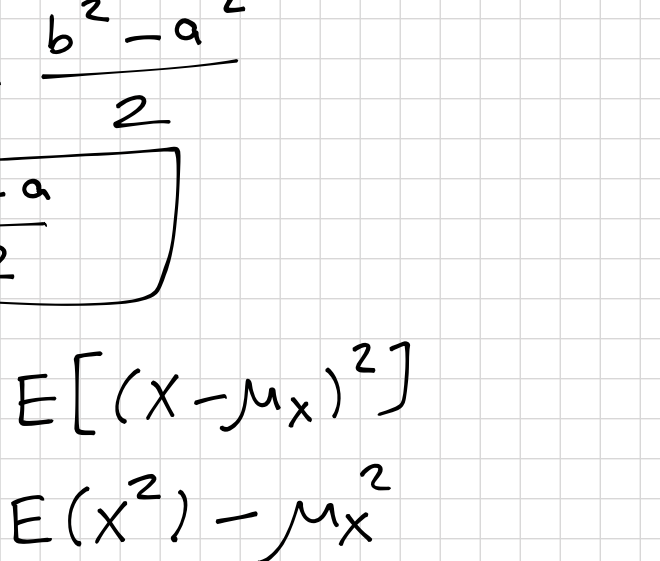
ise, X 'e "sürekli birbiricimli R.D" denir.

BDF $F(x)$

$$x < a \rightarrow F(x) = 0$$

$$a < x < b \rightarrow F(x) = 0 + \int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} du = \frac{u}{b-a} \Big|_a^x = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

$$x \geq b \rightarrow F(x) = 1$$



→ ortalama ve Varyans

$$\textcircled{1} \mu_x = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_x &= \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{b-a} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_a^b \\ &= \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\mu_x = \frac{b+a}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sigma_x^2 = V(X) = E[(X - \mu_x)^2] = E(X^2) - \mu_x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \int_a^b x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{b-a} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_a^b \\ &= \frac{1}{3(b-a)} (b^3 - a^3) \\ &= \frac{1}{3(b-a)} (b-a)(b^2 + ab + a^2) \\ &= \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} \\ \sigma_x^2 &= \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} - \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{4(b^2 + ab + a^2) - 3(a+b)^2}{12} \\ &= \frac{4b^2 + 4ab + 4a^2 - 3a^2 - 6ab - 3b^2}{12} \\ &= \frac{b^2 - 2ab + a^2}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma_x^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}}$$

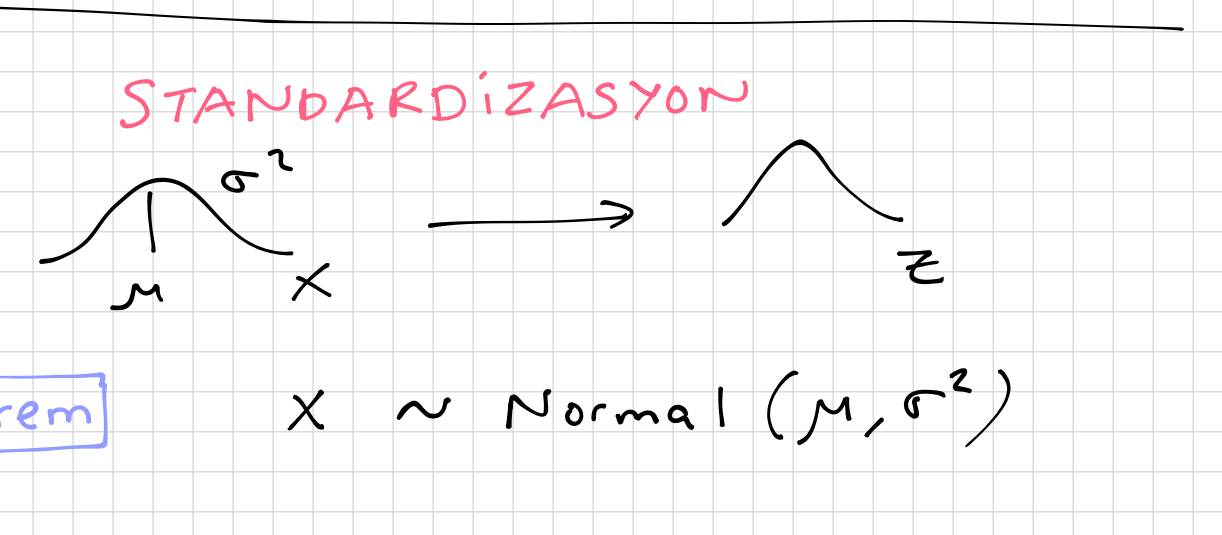
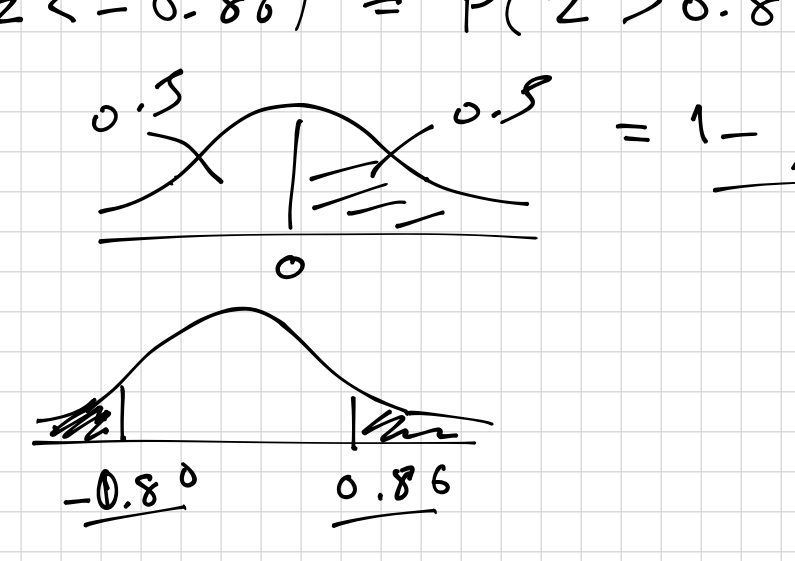
NORMAL (GAUSS) DAĞILIM

X bir sürekli R.D. ve $\mu_x = \mu, \sigma_x^2 = \sigma^2$ olsun

X normal dağılımlı ise, OYF'si:

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

olur.



Standart Normal RD'ler

Z , ortalaması $\mu=0$, varyansı $\sigma^2=1$ olan normal dağılımlı bir R.D. ise, Z bir "STANDART NORMAL R.D."dir.

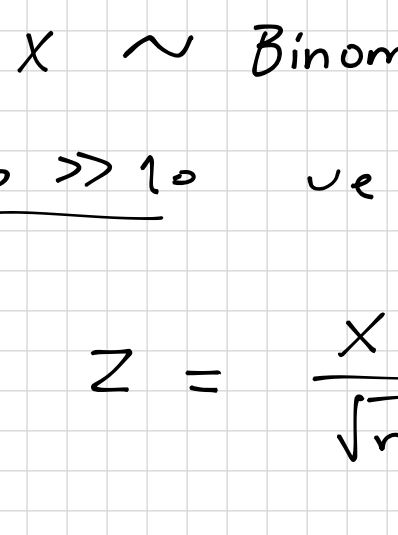
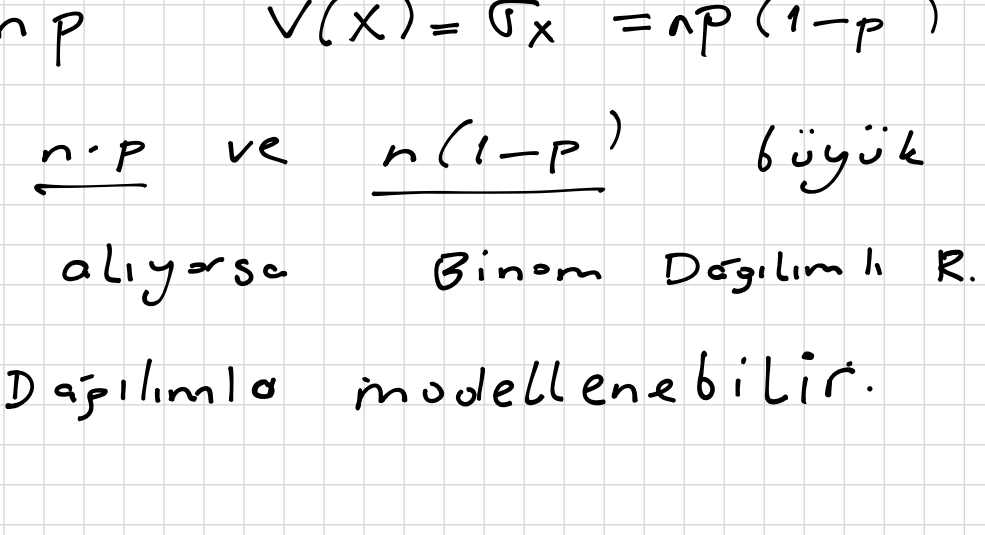
Z 'nin OYF'si

$$f_z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2}, -\infty < z < +\infty$$

Birlikimli dağılım fonksiyonu

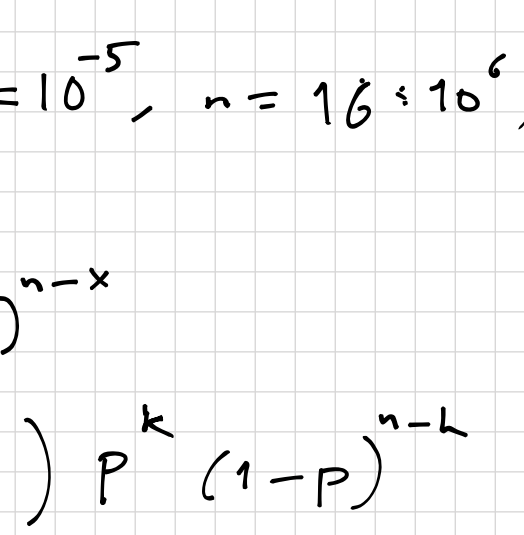
$$\phi(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2} du$$

(TABLO) - Birlikimli Standart Normal Dağılım Tablosu



Örnek

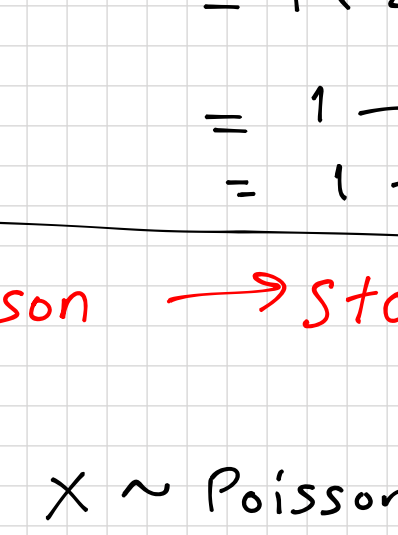
a) $P(Z \leq 1.53)$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \phi(1.53) \\ &= 0.9366 \end{aligned}$$

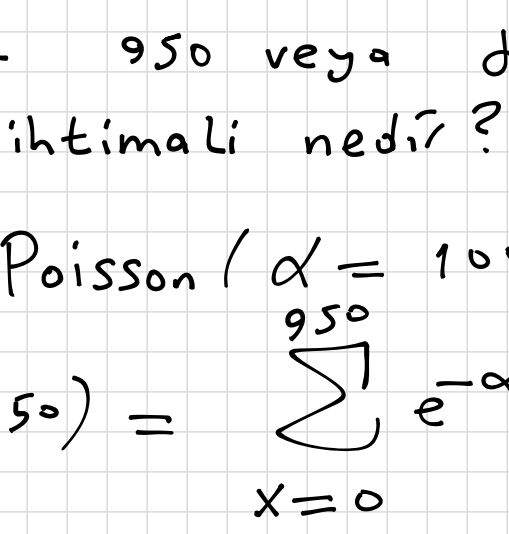
b) $P(Z > 1.26) = 1 - \phi(1.26)$

c) $P(z_1 < Z < z_2) = \phi(z_2) - \phi(z_1)$



d) $P(Z < -0.86) = P(Z > 0.86)$

$$= 1 - \phi(0.86)$$



STANDARDİZASYON

$$X \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \quad \text{bir standart normal R.D'dir.}$$

$X \rightarrow Z$ dönüşümüne "Standardizasyon" denir.

Örnek $X \sim \text{Normal}(\sigma^2=4, \mu=10)$

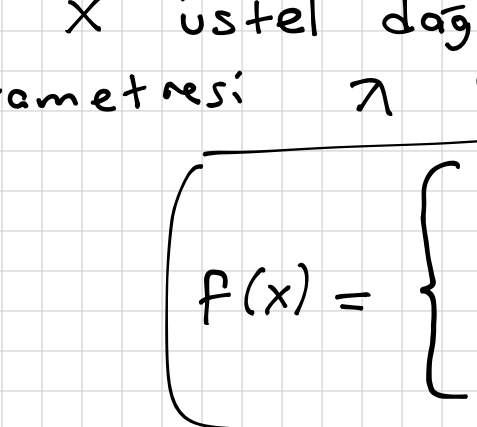
$$P(X > 13) = 1 - F_X(X < 13)$$

$$Z = \frac{X - 10}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{X - 10}{2}$$

$$P\left(\frac{X - 10}{2} > \frac{13 - 10}{2}\right) = P(Z > \frac{3}{2}) = 1 - \phi(1.5)$$

$$P(X > 13) = 0.067$$

Binom Dağılımının Standart Normal Dağılım ile Tahmini



$$X \sim \text{Binom}(n, p)$$

$$E(X) = np \quad V(X) = \sigma_x^2 = np(1-p)$$

Eğer $\frac{n \cdot p}{1}$ ve $\frac{n(1-p)}{1}$ büyük değerler alıyorsa Binom Dağılımlı R.D. Normal Dağılımı ile modellenabilir.

Tanım

$$X \sim \text{Binom}(n, p)$$

$$\frac{n \cdot p}{1} \gg 10 \quad \text{ve} \quad \frac{n(1-p)}{1} \gg 10$$

ise

$$Z = \frac{X - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}$$

yaklaşık olarak standart normal bir R.D.'dir.

Örnek

$$X \sim \text{Binom}(p=10^{-5}, n=16 \cdot 10^6)$$

$$P(X \leq 150) = ?$$

$$P(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$P(X \leq 150) = \sum_{k=0}^{150} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

Normal dağılıma yaklaşırsak:

$$\mu = np = 160 > 10$$

$$n \cdot (1-p) \approx 1.6 \times 10^6 \cdot (1 - 10^{-5}) \approx 1.6 \times 10^6 > 10$$

$$\sigma_x \approx np(1-p) \approx 160$$

$$Z = \frac{X - 160}{\sqrt{160}} \quad \text{bir standart normal R.D'dir}$$

$$P(X \leq 150) = P\left(\frac{X - 160}{\sqrt{160}} \leq \frac{150 - 160}{\sqrt{160}}\right)$$

$$= P(Z < -0.75)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z < 0.75) = 0.227$$

$$= 1 - \phi(0.75) = \underline{\underline{0.227}}$$

Poisson → Standart Normal Dönüşümü

$$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\alpha = \lambda T) \quad \sigma_x^2 = \mu_x = \alpha$$

$\alpha \gg 10$ ise

$$Z = \frac{X - \alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \quad \text{yaklaşık olarak bir standart normal R.D.'dir.}$$

Örnek

Bir yüzeydeki parçacık sayısı X olsun. m^2 başına ortalama 1000 parçacık bulunur. $1 m^2$ 'de 950 veya daha az parçacık bulunma ihtimali nedir?

$$X: \text{Poisson}(\alpha = 1000 \text{ parçacık}/m^2 \times 1m^2)$$

$$P(X \leq 950) = \sum_{x=0}^{950} e^{-\alpha} \frac{\alpha^x}{x!}$$

$$Z = \frac{X - 1000}{\sqrt{1000}}$$

$$P(Z \leq \frac{950 - 1000}{\sqrt{1000}}) = \phi(0.1581)$$

Tablo

Üstel Dağılım

Örnek Poisson Süreci

- t eksenini boyunca birim başına λ adet başarılı olay bulunur.

- X : Başlangıç noktasında ilk başarılı olay gerçekleşinceye kadar geçen (süre/süreklilik) $[t]$ miktarı

- N : 0 ile X arasındaki başarılı olay sayısı. $\sim \text{Poisson}(\alpha = \lambda x)$

$$P(N=0) = P(X \geq x) = e^{-\lambda x} \cdot \frac{(\lambda x)^0}{0!}$$

$$P(X \geq x) = 1 - P(X \leq x) = 1 - F_X(x) \quad x > 0$$

BDF $F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$ olur.

$$f_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x)$$

$$f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \quad x > 0 \text{ için}$$

OYF.

Tanım

X üstel dağılımlı bir R.D. ise ve parametresi λ ise, X 'in OYF'si

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{olur.}$$

Ortalama ve Varyans

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

önce

$E(X^n)$ 'i inceleyelim.

$$E(X^n) = \int_0^{\infty} x^n \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

Kismi integral uygulayalım.

$$\int u \cdot dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$dx = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$v = -e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$u = x^n$$

$$du = n x^{n-1} dx$$

$$E(X^n) = \int_0^{\infty} x^n \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \left[-x^n e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} n x^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= 0 + \frac{n}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} \lambda x^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{n}{\lambda} E(X^{n-1})$$

$$E(X^n) = \frac{n}{\lambda} E(X^{n-1})$$

$$\mu = E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} E(1) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{Ortalama}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{2}{\lambda} E(X) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \quad \text{B}$$