



# HD•EDUCATION

MAST20004 Probability

Week 7 Summary 1

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# Summary of Assignment 2

Binomial Distribution  $X \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Bi}(n, p)$   $\begin{cases} n: \text{\# of success} \\ p: \text{prob. of success} \end{cases}$

- pmf:  $p_X(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$

- Expectation:  $E(X) = np$

- Variance:  $V(X) = np(1-p)$

- Mgf:  $M_X(t) = (1-p+pe^t)^n$

- Pgf:  $P_X(t) = (1-p+pt)^n$

- Recursive Formula

- $- r(x) = \frac{p_X(x)}{p_X(x-1)} = \frac{\frac{n+1}{x} - 1}{\frac{1}{p} - 1} = \begin{cases} x > p(x+1) & \text{pmf} \uparrow \\ x < p(x+1) & \text{pmf} \downarrow \end{cases}$

- Approximation

- Condition:  $p \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} \mu \approx np \\ \sigma^2 \approx np(1-p) \\ \text{Bi} \stackrel{d}{\approx} N(\mu, \sigma^2) \end{cases}$$

- Condition  $p \rightarrow 0$  ( $p < 0.05$ )

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \approx np \\ \text{Bi} \stackrel{d}{\approx} P_n(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

# Summary of Assignment 2

Poisson Distribution  $X \stackrel{d}{=} P_n(\lambda)$  discrete

- pmf  $p_X(x) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}$  (Note:  $\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} = e^{\lambda}$ )

- Expectation:  $E(X) = \lambda$

- Variance:  $V(X) = \lambda$

- Mgf:  $M_X(t) = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$

- Additivity

- $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Bi}(n, p)$ ,  $X_i \sim \text{Ber}(p_i)$ ,  $p \rightarrow 0$ ,  $p_i = p$

- $\Rightarrow X \stackrel{d}{\approx} P_n\left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i\right)$

# Summary of Assignment 2

Normal Distribution  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $Z \sim N(0, 1)$

• pdf :  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2}$ ,  $f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2}$

• Standardisation :  $Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}$

• Mgf :  $M_X(t) = e^{\mu t + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2}$   $M_Z(t) = e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2}$

• Higher Moments of  $Z$ :  $E(Z^n) = (n-1)E(Z^{n-1})$

$$E(Z^{2k+1}) = 0 \quad E(Z^{2k}) = \frac{(2k)!}{2^k \cdot k!}$$

• Note:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Moment :  $E(X^2) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$

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