### СЕМ, лекция 8

(2020-11-19)

$$\rho(X,Y) = \frac{cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}}, \ |\rho(X,Y)| \le 1 \ \text{if} \ |\rho(X,Y)| = 1 \Leftrightarrow Y = aX + b.$$

Когато 
$$X$$
 и  $Y$  са дискретни:  $cov(X,Y) = \sum_{i,j} (x_i - \mathbb{E}X)(y_i - \mathbb{E}Y)p_{ij}$ 

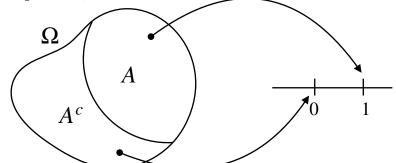
$$DX = \sum_i (x_i - \mathbb{E}X)^2 \mathbb{P}(X = x_i)$$

## Условно математическо очакване (УМО)

Знаем, че  $min(X - a)^2 = \mathbb{E}[X - \mathbb{E}X] = DX$ ,  $a = \mathbb{E}X$ .

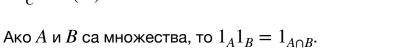
Ако 
$$Y = \begin{cases} 1, p \\ 0, 1-p \end{cases}$$

$$A = \{Y = 1\}$$
$$A^c = \{Y = 0\}$$

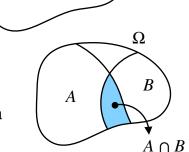


$$\begin{split} Y &= 1_A = 1_{\{Y=1\}} \\ p &= \mathbb{E}Y = \mathbb{E}1_A = \mathbb{E}1_{\{Y=1\}} = \mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(Y=1) \end{split}$$

По-общо 
$$C \subseteq \Omega$$
  $\mathbb{E}1_C = \mathbb{P}(C)$ 

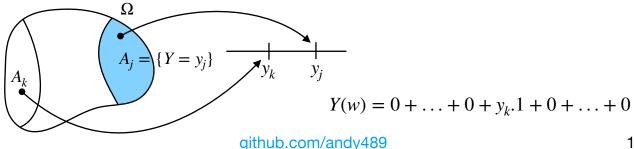


Следователно  $\mathbb{E}1_A1_B=\mathbb{P}(A\cap B)$ . Удобно е да записваме вероятностите като очакване на индикаторни функции, тъй като очакването знаем, че е линеен функционал и това може доста да ни помогне в някои случаи.



Ако Y е дискретна случайна величина, то  $Y = \sum_{i} y_{j}.1_{A_{j}}$ , където  $A_{j}$  е пълна група от

събития и 
$$\mathbb{P}(A_j) = \mathbb{P}(Y = y_j), \;\; A_j = \{Y = y_j\}$$



 $\oplus$  Случайна величина X и наблюдаваме  $Y = \begin{cases} 1, \, p \\ 0, \, 1-p \end{cases}$ ,  $Y = 1_A$ , където  $A = \{Y = 1\}$ .

(Пример: X е клиент влязъл в магазин, а Y е дали клиента е мъж или жена)

 $G: \{0,1\} \to \mathbb{R}$  е функция.

 $\min_G \mathbb{E}[X-G(Y)]^2 = ?$  От всички функции G искаме да вземем тази, която минимизира квадратичната грешка.

$$\mathbb{E}[X-f(Y)]^2,\,f(x)=?$$
 взаимно изключващи се 
$$G(Y)=a.1_A+b.1_{A^c}=aY+b(1-Y),\,\text{тьй като }1-Y=1_{A^c}$$
 
$$\min_{a,b}\mathbb{E}[X-a1_A-b1_{A^c}]^2=\min_{a,b}(\mathbb{E}X^2-a^2\mathbb{E}1_A+b^2\mathbb{E}1_{A^c}-2a\mathbb{E}X1_A-2b\mathbb{E}X1_{A^c}-0)=f(a,b)$$

Интересувме се от 
$$\min_{a,b} f(a,b) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = 2a \mathbb{E} 1_A - 2\mathbb{E} 1_A X \\ 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = 2b \mathbb{E} 1_{A^c} - 2\mathbb{E} X 1_{A^c} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$
 
$$a = \frac{\mathbb{E} X 1_A}{\mathbb{E} 1_A} \quad \text{и} \quad b = \frac{\mathbb{E} X 1_{A^c}}{\mathbb{E} 1_{A^c}}$$

$$G(Y) = \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{E}X1_A}{\mathbb{P}1_A}}_{a} \times 1_A + \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{E}X1_{A^c}}{\mathbb{P}1_{A^c}}}_{b} \times 1_{A^c} \overset{\text{ekb.}}{=} \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{E}XY}{\mathbb{P}(Y=1)}}_{} \times 1_{\{Y=1\}} + \underbrace{\frac{\mathbb{E}(1-Y)}{\mathbb{P}(Y=0)}}_{} \times 1_{\{Y=0\}}$$

<u>Дефиниция</u>: (**Условно математическо очакване – УМО**) Нека X и Y са две случайни величини. Тогава

$$\mathbb{E}[X | Y] = f(y) : \min_{G} \mathbb{E}[X - G(Y)]^2 = \mathbb{E}[X - f(Y)^2]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X \,|\, Y] = \mathbb{E}[1_B \,|\, Y] = \\ = \frac{\mathbb{E}1_B 1_A}{\mathbb{P}(A)} 1_A + \frac{\mathbb{E}1_B 1_{A^c}}{\mathbb{P}(A^c)} 1_{A^c} = \\ = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(A)} 1_A + \frac{\mathbb{P}(A^c \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(A^c)} 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A + \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A^c) \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_A \times 1_{A^c} = \\ = \mathbb{P}(B \,|\, A) \times 1_{A^c}$$

<u>Твърдение</u>: Нека X и Y са случайни величини, като Y е дискретна.

Y	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>		$y_j$	•••
P	$p_1$	• • •	$p_{j}$	

$$Y = \sum_{j} y_{j} 1_{A_{j}}, A_{j} = \{Y = y_{j}\}, \mathbb{P}(A_{j}) = p_{j}.$$

Тогава  $\mathbb{E}[X\,|\,Y] = \sum_j \frac{\mathbb{E}X1_{A_j}}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)}1_{A_j}$ . Количеството  $\mathbb{E}[X\,|\,Y = y_j] = \frac{\mathbb{E}X1_{A_j}}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)}$  се нарича

условно очакване на X при положение (условие)  $Y=y_{j^{\star}}$ 

$$\bigoplus X = 1_B, B = \{X = 1\}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[1_B \mid Y = y_j] = \frac{\mathbb{E}1_B 1_{A_j}}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(B \cap A_j)}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)} = \mathbb{P}[B \mid A_j] = \mathbb{P}[X = 1 \mid Y = y_j]$$

 $\bigoplus X = \sum_i x_i 1_{B_i}, X$  е дискретна случайна величина.

$$Y = \sum_j y_j 1_A \text{ if } p_{ij} = \mathbb{P}(X = x_i \cap Y = y_j)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}X \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}}; \qquad \mathbb{E}X \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}} \mathbf{1}_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\mathbf{1}_{B_{i}}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i} x_$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_j] = \frac{\sum_i x_i p_{ij}}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)} = \sum_i x_i \frac{\mathbb{P}(A_j \cap B_i)}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)} = \sum_i x_i \mathbb{P}(B_i \mid A_j) = \sum_i \underline{x_i} \underbrace{\mathbb{P}(X = x_i \mid Y = y_i)}$$

<u>Твърдение</u>: X и Y са случайни величини, като Y е дискретна. Тогава  $\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y]$  е дискретна случайна величина и  $\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_{j} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_j] 1_{A_j}$ .

$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y]$	•••	$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_j]$
P		$\mathbb{P}(A_j)$

## Свойства на условните математически очаквания

<u>Теорема</u>: Нека X, Z са случайни величини и Y е дискретна случайна величина -  $Y = \sum_{j} y_{j} 1_{A_{j}}$ . Тогава:

a) 
$$\mathbb{E}[aX + bZ \mid Y] = a\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] + b\mathbb{E}[Z \mid Y]$$

б) Ако 
$$X \perp \!\!\! \perp Y$$
, то  $\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \mathbb{E}X$ 

в) Ако 
$$X=g(Y)$$
, то  $\mathbb{E}[X\,|\,Y]=g(Y)$ 

$$r) \mathbb{E}\big[\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y]\big] = \mathbb{E}X$$

д) 
$$\mathbb{E}\left[f(U,Y)\,|\,Y=y_i\right]=\mathbb{E}f(U,y_i)$$
, където

U е конкретна случайна величина U=X;

U е вектор от случайни величини  $U=(X_i)_{i\geq 1}$ 

U е редица от случайни величини  $U=(X_1,\ldots,X_n)$ , ако  $U\perp\!\!\!\perp Y$  .

#### Доказателство:

a) 
$$\mathbb{E}[aX + bZ \mid Y] = \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[(aX + bZ)1_{A_{j}}\right]}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} 1_{A_{j}} = \sum_{j} \frac{a\mathbb{E}X1_{A_{j}} + b\mathbb{E}Z1_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} 1_{A_{j}} =$$

$$= a \sum_{i} \frac{\mathbb{E}X1_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} 1_{A_{j}} + b \sum_{i} \frac{\mathbb{E}Z1_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} 1_{A_{j}} = a\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] + b\mathbb{E}[Z \mid Y].$$

б) Нека X е дискретна (ще го докажем само в този случай, макар и да е вярно и ако не е дискретна)

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_{i} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}]}_{I_{A_{j}}} 1_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{P}(X = x_{i} \mid Y = y_{j}) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{P}(X = x_{i} \mid Y = y_{i}) = \sum_{i} x_{i} \mathbb{P}(X =$$

$$\stackrel{X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y}{=} \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{P}(X = x_i) \mathbb{P}(Y = y_j)}{\mathbb{P}(Y = y_i)} = \sum_{j} \mathbb{E} 1_{A_j} = \mathbb{E} X.$$

пълна група от събития

в) 
$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_j \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[g(Y)1_{A_j}\right]}{\mathbb{P}(A_j)} 1_{A_j} = S,$$

имаме, че  $g(Y)1_{A_i}=g(Y).1_{\{Y=y_i\}}=g(y_j)1_{\{Y=y_i\}}$ 

$$\Rightarrow S = \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[g(y_{j})1_{A_{j}}\right]}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} 1_{A_{j}} = \sum_{j} g(y_{j}) \frac{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} 1_{A_{j}} = g(Y) = X.$$

 $\Gamma$ ) Нека X е дискретна.

$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y] = \sum_{j} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] 1_{A_{j}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y]\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{j} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] 1_{A_{j}}\right] = \sum_{j} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] \mathbb{E} 1_{A_{j}} =$$

$$= \sum_{j} \mathbb{E}[X \mid Y = y_{j}] \mathbb{P}(Y = y_{j}) = \sum_{j} \frac{\mathbb{E}X 1_{A_{j}}}{\mathbb{P}(A_{j})} \mathbb{P}(A_{j}) = \mathbb{E}\sum_{j} X 1_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}X \sum_{j} 1_{A_{j}} = \mathbb{E}X.$$

### д) ⊕ Имаме следния модел:

В даден магазин влизат клиенти, като знаем, че мъжете закупуват нещо с вероятност 1/3, а жените с вероятност 2/3.

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, \mathbb{P}(Y) \\ 0, \mathbb{P}(Y) \end{cases}$$
  $Y = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & \text{мъж (вероятност 1/2)} \\ \frac{2}{3}, & \text{жена (вероятност 1/2)} \end{cases}$ 

закупува или не

$$X=Z_1.1_{\{Y=rac{1}{3}\}}+Z_2.1_{\{Y=rac{2}{3}\}}$$
, където  $Z_1\in Ber\left(rac{1}{3}
ight)$ , а  $Z_2\in Ber\left(rac{2}{3}
ight)$ .

$$X = f(Z_1, Z_2, Y) = \begin{cases} Z_1, Y = \frac{1}{3} \\ Z_2, Y = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E}X = \mathbb{P}(X = 1) = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}[X \mid Y]\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{1}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{1}{3}\right) + \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] \mathbb{P}\left(X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[X \mid Y = \frac{2}{3$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{1} \mid Y = \frac{1}{3}\right] \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \mathbb{E}\left[Z_{2} \mid Y = \frac{2}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbb{E}Z_{1} + \mathbb{E}Z_{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\bigoplus U = (X_j)_{j \geq 1}, X_j$  са независими една от друга случайни величини и  $X_j \in Ber(p)$  (хвърляне на нечестна монета с вероятност p за ези и q за тура)

Нека 
$$N \in Ge(r)$$
 и  $N$  не зависи от  $U$ . Търсим  $\mathbb{E} \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} X_j$ .

$$f(U,N) = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} X_j, \text{ ako } N = n. \text{ Toraba}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} X_j = \mathbb{E} \left[ f(U,N) \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[ \mathbb{E} f(U,N) \mid N \right] = \mathbb{E} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \left[ f(U,N) \mid N = n \right] 1_{N=n} =$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \left[ f(U,n) \right] 1_{N=n} \right] = \mathbb{E} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \mathbb{E} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} X_j \right] 1_{\{N=n\}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} X_j. \mathbb{E} 1_{N=n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} X_j. \mathbb{P}(N=n) =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)p(1-r)^n r = pr \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(1-r)^n = T$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \stackrel{|x| < 1}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow T \stackrel{x=1-r}{=} pr \frac{1}{(1-(1-r))^2} = pr. \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{p}{r}.$$

### Условни разпределения

Нека X и Y са дискретни случайни величини. Тогава под разпределение на X при условие  $Y=y_j$  се разбира следната таблица:

$X \mid Y = y_j$	•••	$x_i$	•••
P		$\mathbb{P}(X = x_i   Y = y_j)$	

$$\sum_{i} \mathbb{P}(X = x_i | Y = y_j) = 1, \, \forall j$$

 $\oplus$  Хвърляме два зара (1,...,6). Нека X е броят шестици, а Y е броят единици. Търси се (X,Y). За едно хвърляне може да имаме 0,1,2 шестици или единици.

$Y \setminus X$	X = 0	1	2	
Y = 0	$\frac{16}{36}$	$\frac{8}{36}$	<u>1</u> 36	$\mathbb{P}(Y=0) = \frac{25}{36}$
1	$\frac{8}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	0	$\mathbb{P}(Y=1) = \frac{10}{36}$
2	$\frac{1}{36}$	0	0	$\mathbb{P}(Y=2) = \frac{1}{36}$
	$\mathbb{P}(X=0) = \frac{25}{36}$	$\mathbb{P}(X=1) = \frac{10}{36}$	$\mathbb{P}(X=2) = \frac{1}{36}$	

### Условно разпределение:

$X \mid Y$	X = 0	1	2	
Y = 0	16 25	$\frac{8}{25}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\sum_{i=0}^{2} \mathbb{P}(X \mid Y=i) = 1$
1	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	0	•••
2	1	0	0	

# Ж. Полиномно разпределение

Имаме n - независими експеримента. Всеки експеримент има r възможни стойности с вероятност  $p_0, p_1, \ldots, p_{r-1}$  и  $p_0+p_1+\ldots+p_{r-1}=1$ . Тогава  $(X_0, X_1, \ldots, X_{r-1})$  са случайнит величини  $X_i$  - брой експерименти измежду n, които са върнали i за  $0 \le i \le r-1$ .

Забележка:  $(X_0, \ldots, X_{r-1})$  вече не са независими!

$$J=\mathbb{P}(X_0=k_0,\,\dots,\,X_{r-1}=k_{r-1})$$
, където  $k_0+\dots+k_{r-1}=n$  и  $k_i\in\mathbb{N}_0$ 

$$J = \binom{n}{k_0} p_0^{k_0} \binom{n - k_0}{k_1} p_1^{k_1} \dots \binom{n - k_0 - k_1 - \dots - k_{r-2}}{k_{r-1}} p_{r-1}^{k_{r-1}}.$$