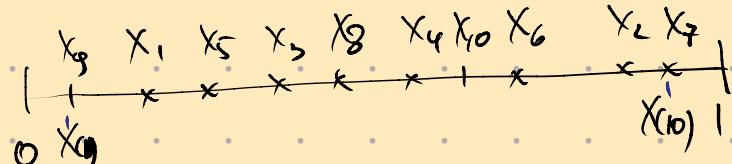


- Beta-paretoverteilung
- Kategorische Verteilung

(hyp) X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10} i.i.d. von $\text{Unif}[0;1]$
unabhängig voneinander $X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq X_{(3)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(10)}$



Kategorie mitteilen

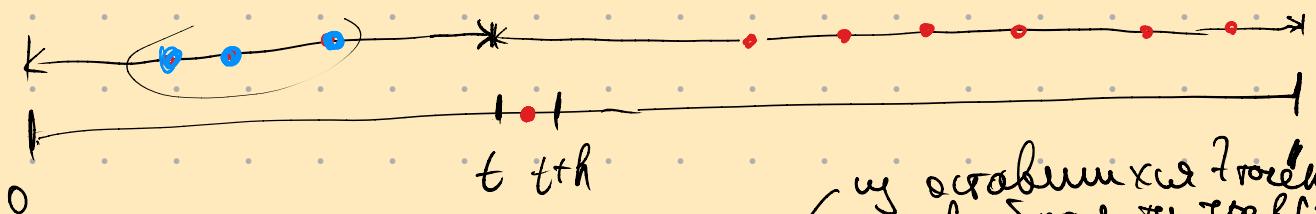
$X_{(4)}$?

$f_{X_{(4)}}(t)$?

$$f_{X_{(4)}}(t) = \begin{cases} ? & t \in [0;1] \\ 0, & \text{sonst.} \end{cases}$$

Zeigt mitteilen

$$P(X_{(4)} \in [t; t+h]) = f(t) \cdot h + o(h)$$



$$P(X_{(4)} \in [t; t+h]) = C_{10}^3 \cdot \left(\frac{t}{1}\right)^3 \cdot 7 \cdot \left(\frac{h}{1}\right) \cdot \left(1-t\right)^6 + o(h)$$

↑
ausgewählte
Vierergruppe von $[t; t+h]$
ausgewählte
Vierergruppe von $[t; t+h]$

Bestimmen t , x_4 nach $\sim [0; t]$

$$f(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(X_{(4)} \in [t; t+h])}{h} = C_{10}^3 \cdot 7 \cdot t^3 \cdot (1-t)^6 = 10 \cdot 7 \cdot C_5^3 \cdot t^3 \cdot (1-t)^6$$

Abstraktion

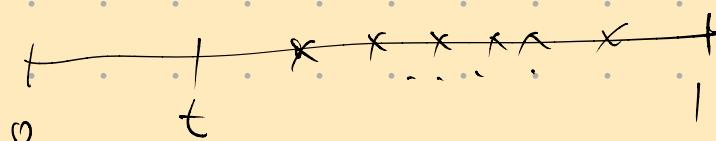
$$P(X_{(1)} \leq t) = 1 - P(X_{(1)} > t) =$$

$$= 1 - P(X_1 > t, X_2 > t, \dots, X_{10} > t) =$$

$$\{X_{(1)} > t\} = \{\text{caelbari mael-urte jaiburu } t\} =$$

$$= \{\text{koadzetai jaiburu } t\}$$

$$= 1 - P(X_1 > t) \cdot P(X_2 > t) \cdot \dots \cdot P(X_{10} > t)$$



ap. nacupergeleruia: $F_{(1)}(t) = 1 - (1-t)^{10} = P(X_{(1)} \leq t)$

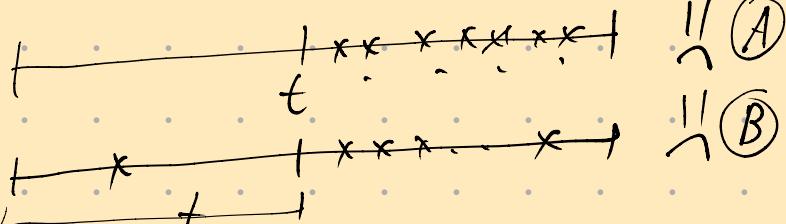
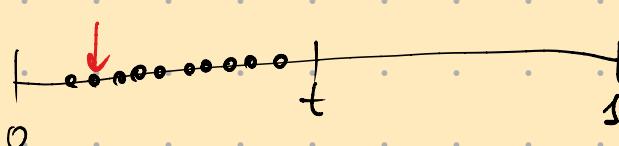
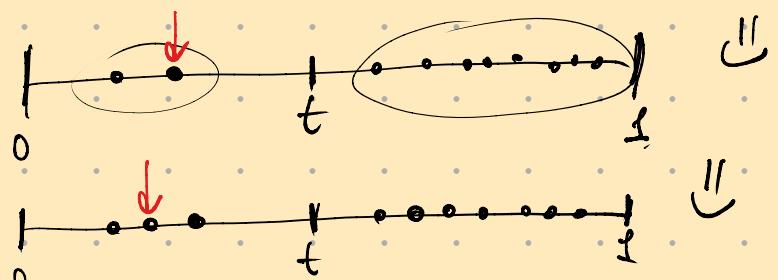
$$f_{(1)}(t) = F'_{(1)}(t) = 10 \cdot (1-t)^9$$

$$F_{(2)}(t) = P(X_{(2)} \leq t) = ?$$

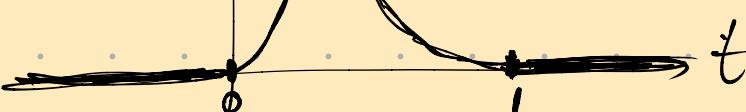
$$f_{(2)}(t) = F'_{(2)}(t)$$

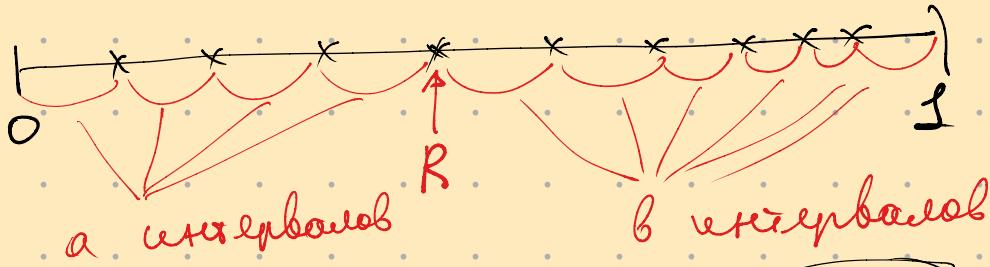
$$= 1 - (1-t)^{10} - C_{10}^1 \cdot t \cdot (1-t)^9$$

A



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} C_{10}^3 \cdot t^3 \cdot (1-t)^6, & t \in [0; 1] \\ 0, & t \notin [0; 1] \end{cases}$$





Всю
вероятност: arb.

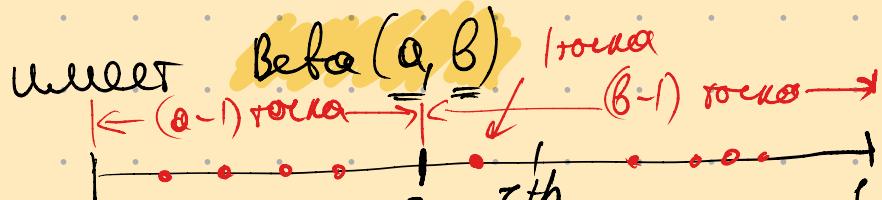
$$\text{Всю совокупность: } n = a+b-1$$

$$\text{напр. например } R = X_{(a)}$$

Определение (для $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}$)

Всю $X_1, \dots, X_{a+b-1} \sim U[0;1]$ независимо, то

$$R = X_{(a)}$$

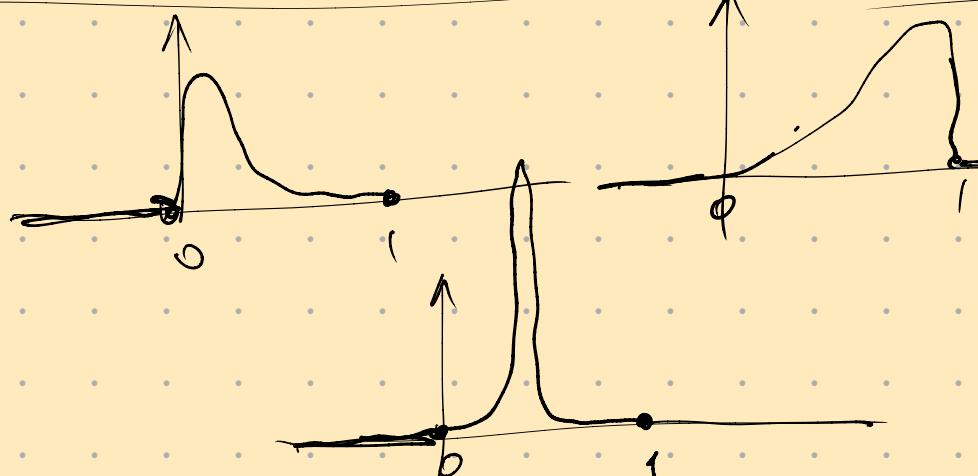


Что $f_R(z)$?

$$P(R \in [z; z+h]) = \frac{(\alpha+\beta-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!(\beta-1)!} \cdot z^{\alpha-1} \cdot (1-z)^{\beta-1} + o(h)$$

$$f_R(z) = \frac{(\alpha+\beta-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!(\beta-1)!} \cdot z^{\alpha-1} \cdot (1-z)^{\beta-1}, \quad z \in [0;1]$$

$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}$



Задача (обоснование для $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$)

$$R \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_R(z) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} \cdot z^{\alpha-1} \cdot (1-z)^{\beta-1}, \quad z \in [0;1]$$

α, β неаре

$$\text{для } \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N} \quad \frac{(\alpha-1)!(\beta-1)!}{\alpha+\beta-1!}$$

oup. корректирующая
коэффициент

$$B(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} (1-t)^{\beta-1} dt$$

услв: $\int_0^1 f_R(t) dt = 1$

Усп услв

$$\int_0^1 t^{56} \cdot (1-t)^{1000} dt = \frac{56! \cdot 1000!}{1057!}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{(56+1000+1)!}{56! \cdot 1000!} t^{56} \cdot (1-t)^{1000} dt = 1$$

Частнка

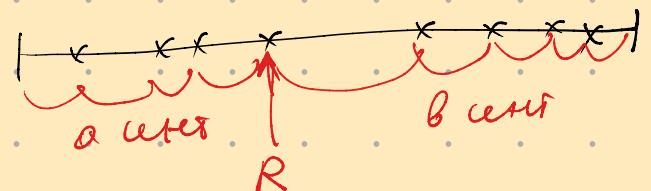
$R \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$

распределение

[Вероят для $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$]
[расп. и гл глуп]

1) a) $E(R) ?$

$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$



2) $V_{\text{ар}}(R) ?$

3) b) $1-R \sim ? \text{ Beta}(\beta, \alpha)$

$$E(R) = \int_0^1 t \cdot f(t) dt = \int_0^1 \frac{(\alpha+\beta-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!(\beta-1)!} t \cdot t^{\alpha-1} \cdot (1-t)^{\beta-1} dt =$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha+\beta-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!(\beta-1)!} \int_0^1 t^\alpha \cdot (1-t)^{\beta-1} dt =$$

наше п. неотк
Beta($\alpha+1, \beta$)

$$= \frac{(\alpha+\beta-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!(\beta-1)!} \cdot \frac{\alpha! (\beta-1)!}{(\alpha+\beta-1+1)!} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \quad !!$$

$$4) E(R^2) = \int_0^1 t^2 f(t) dt = \frac{(\alpha+\beta-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!(\beta-1)!} \cdot \int_0^1 t^{\alpha+1} (1-t)^{\beta-1} dt =$$

\uparrow аналог

$$= \frac{(\alpha+\beta-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!(\beta-1)!} \cdot \frac{(\alpha+1)!(\beta-1)!}{(\alpha+\beta+1)!} =$$

$V_{\text{ар}}(R) = E(R^2) - (E(R))^2$

Упр / Теорема.

$a, b \in \mathbb{N}$

[предполагается $a, b > 0$]

$$S_1 \sim \text{Gamma}(a, 1) \quad \text{кегаб}$$

$$S_2 \sim \text{Gamma}(b, 1)$$

$$R = \frac{S_1}{S_1 + S_2}$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2$$

Критич?
п. неот?

Более коротко
 $\alpha > 0$ предполагается
без b можно
норм

|| a) $f_{S_1, S_2}(s_1, s_2)$?

$$\prod_{i=1}^k \frac{\lambda^{s_i}}{s_i!} \cdot \frac{\lambda^b}{b!} \cdot \frac{\lambda^a}{a!} = \lambda^{S_1 + S_2}$$

δ) $f_{R, S}(r, s)$?

b) как расп-на R ?
как расп-на S ?

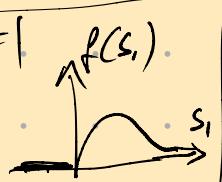
$$Y_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$$S_1 = Y_1 + \dots + Y_a \sim \text{Gamma}(a, \lambda)$$

$$f_{S_1}(s_1) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^a \cdot \exp(-\lambda s_1) \cdot s_1^{a-1}}{(a-1)!}, & s_1 > 0 \\ 0, & \text{иначе.} \end{cases} \quad a \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f_{S_2}(s_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^b \cdot \exp(-\lambda s_2) \cdot s_2^{b-1}}{\Gamma(b)}, & s_2 > 0 \\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

{
Более коротко} $\lambda = 1$
 $f_{S_1}(s_1) = \frac{\exp(-s_1) \cdot s_1^{a-1}}{\Gamma(a)}$



$$f_{S_2}(s_2) = \frac{\exp(-s_2) \cdot s_2^{b-1}}{\Gamma(b)} \quad \text{кегаб}$$

a) $f(s_1, s_2) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \cdot \exp(-s_1) \cdot \exp(-s_2) \cdot s_1^{a-1} \cdot s_2^{b-1}$

$$\begin{cases} S = S_1 + S_2 \\ R = \frac{S_1}{S_1 + S_2} \end{cases}$$

$$J = \frac{\partial \phi(s)}{\partial \theta}$$

нормально
Бета-расп!

δ) $f_{S, R}(s, r) = f(s_1(s, r), s_2(s, r)) \cdot |\det J|$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \text{old} & \text{new} \\ \hline S_1 = S \cdot R & \\ S_2 = S - S_1 = S - SR & \end{array}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} R & S \\ 1-R & -S \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{pmatrix} S & R \\ -S & 1-R \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\det J| = -RS - S(1-R) =$$

$$= S$$

$$S_1(s, r)$$

$$S_2(s, r)$$

$$f_{S, R} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \cdot \exp(-s) \cdot (SR)^{a-1} \cdot ((1-R) \cdot S)^{b-1}$$

$$S$$

$$f(s_1, s_2) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \cdot \frac{\exp(-s_1) \cdot \exp(-s_2) \cdot s_1^{\alpha-1} \cdot s_2^{\beta-1}}{\exp(-s_1 - s_2)}$$

$f_{S_1, R}(s, R) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \cdot z^{\alpha-1} \cdot (1-z)^{\beta-1} \cdot \exp(-s) \cdot s^{\alpha+\beta-1}$

(See created notes to Beta(a,b))

(See created notes Gamma(a+b, 1))

$$= \left[\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\cdot\Gamma(\beta)} \cdot z^{\alpha-1} \cdot (1-z)^{\beta-1} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\exp(-s) \cdot s^{\alpha+\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \right]$$

(neutr. Beta(a,b))

(neutr. Gamma(a+b, 1))

leider:

$$R = \frac{s_1}{s_1 + s_2} \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$$

R u S *unabhängig*.

$$\xi = s_1 + s_2 \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha+\beta, 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot \Gamma(\beta)}$$

