

机



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本周主题概述

- 9-1: 随机变数之和
- 9-2: MGF
- 9-3: 多个随机变数和
- 9-4: 中央极限定理(万佛朝宗)







9-1: 随机变数之和

第九周



Z = X + Y 的机率分布?

• Ex: 老张面店只卖牛肉面跟豆腐脑已知每天的面销量X碗与豆腐脑销量Y碗的联合机率分布 $p_{X,Y}(x,y)$

兄弟们约老张收摊后喝酒小聚。老婆规定老张洗完碗后才能赴约。 请问老张洗碗数量的机率分布是?



Z = X + Y 的机率分布?

Ex: 小明写国文作业的时间 X 与算术作业 Y 的联合 机率分布 f_{X,Y}(x,y)。兄弟们约小明喝酒小聚 老妈规定小明写完作业后才能赴约。请问小明兄弟要等多久时间的机率分布是?



若 X, Y 独立?

$$p_{Z}(z) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X,Y}(x,z-x) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X}(x) \cdot p_{Y}(z-x) = \underbrace{\sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X}(z-y) \cdot p_{Y}(y)}_{discrete \ convolution}$$

- $= |p_X(z) * p_Y(z)|$
- 连续: Z = X + Y



$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,z-z) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(x) f_{Y}(z-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(z-y) f_{Y}(y) dy$$
$$= \boxed{f_{X}(z) * f_{Y}(z)}$$

Prof. Yeh, Ping-Cheng (Benson) 葉丙成 Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University continuous convolution

如果有不只两个随机变量?



若 $X_1, ..., X_n$ 独立

(离散): $p_X(x) =$

(连续): $f_X(x) =$

很复杂,怎么办? MGF





9-2: MGF (MOMENT GENERATING FUNCTION)

第九周



Convolution 很不好算,怎办?

• 先看个例子吧!辛苦的红娘业



換新的洋名、造型、身分

小园超宅、小丽超夯 任务:撮合他们 (超难!) 撮合:一男一女、荒郊野岭 周围鬼哭神号,只有营火, 和你我的相互依偎! (超简单!)

转换:分别送去亚马逊荒野

逆转换:送他们回文明世界 从此在一起了!

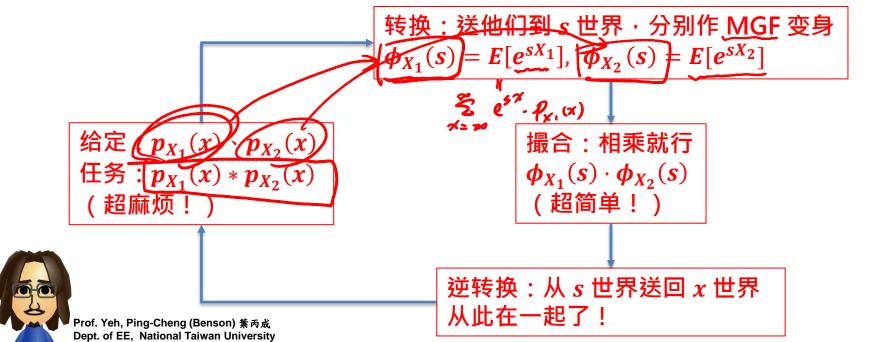


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Convolution 很不好算,怎办?

· 辛苦的 convolution,有法偷懒?

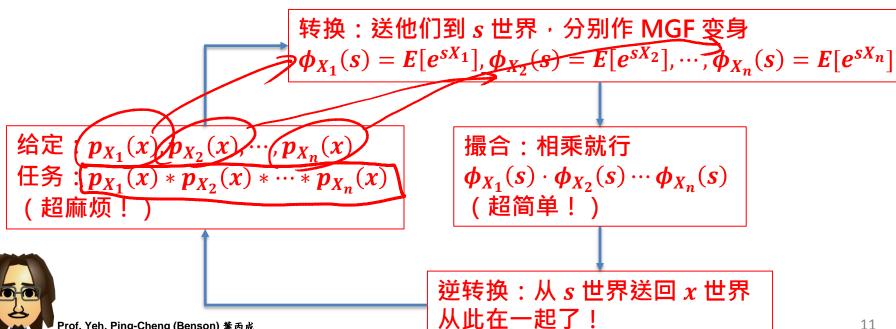




Convolution 很不好算, 怎办?

• 辛苦的 convolution, 有法偷懒?



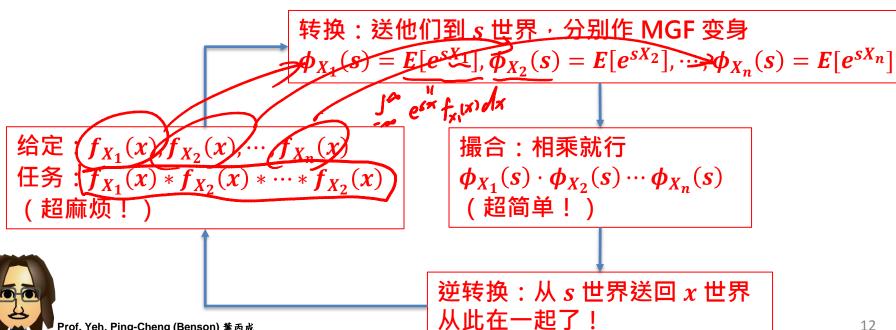


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Convolution 很不好算, 怎办?

• 辛苦的 convolution, 有法偷懒?





MGF (Moment Generation Function)



• MGF $\phi_X(s)$ 定义:

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] = \begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$$

• 逆转换怎么做?

通常靠查表



我说 MGF 为什么叫 MGF 呢?

- 还记得什么叫 moment 吗? E[Xⁿ]
- $\phi_X(s)$ 跟 moment 有关系吗?离散 case:

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} \cdot p_X(x)$$

$$\phi_X'(s) = \frac{d}{ds} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} \cdot p_X(x) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{de^{sx}}{\underbrace{ds}} \cdot p_X(x) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot e^{sx} \cdot p_X(x)$$

- $\phi_X'(0) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot e^{0 \cdot x} \cdot p_X(x) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot 1 \cdot p_X(x) = E[X]$
- $\phi_X^{(n)}(\mathbf{0}) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \cdot e^{sx} \cdot p_X(x)|_{s=0} = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \cdot p_X(x) = E[X^n]$





我说 MGF 为什么叫 MGF 呢?

- 还记得什么叫 moment 吗? $E[X^n]$
- $\phi_X(s)$ 跟 moment 有关系吗?连续 case:

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

$$\phi_X'(s) =$$

- $\phi_X'(0) =$



MGF的重要性质

• Y = aX + b



$$\phi_{Y}(s) = E[e^{sY}] = E[e^{s(X+b)}]$$

$$= E[e^{sdX} \cdot e^{sb}]$$

$$= [e^{sb}] E[e^{sdX}]$$

$$= [e^{sb}] \cdot \phi_{X}(as)$$

常见离散机率分布之 MGF

• $X \sim Bernoulli(p): p_X(0) = 1 - p, p(1) = p$ $\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] = e^{s \cdot 0} \cdot p_X(0) + e^{s \cdot 1} \cdot p_X(1)$ $= 1 - p \cdot p = 1 - p \cdot p =$



• X~BIN(n,p):作n次实验成功次数等于各实验成功次数的总和

$$\Rightarrow X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n X_i \text{ 独立, } X_i \sim Bernoulli(p),$$

$$\phi_{X_i}(s) = 1 - p + pe^s$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_X(s) = \boxed{\phi_{X_1}(s) \cdot \phi_{X_2}(s) \cdots \phi_{X_n}(s)} = [1 - p + pe^s]^n$$



常见离散机率分布之 MGF



• $X \sim Geometric(p)$:

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} \mathcal{P}_{x}(x)$$

• $X \sim Pascal(k, p)$: 看到第k次成功的花的总实验次数等于第1号成功花多少次+第2号成功花多少次+...+第k号成功花多少次

$$\Rightarrow X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_k, X_i \text{ in } \Delta, X_i \sim Geometric(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{\phi_X(s)} = E[e^{sX}] = \widehat{\phi_{X_1}(s)} \cdots \widehat{\phi_{x_n}(s)} = \widehat{\phi_{x_1}(s)}$$



常见离散机率分布之 MGF



• $X \sim Poisson(\alpha)$:

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] =$$

• $X \sim UNIF(a,b)$:

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] =$$



常见连续机率分布之 MGF

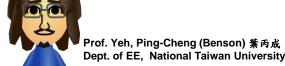


• $X \sim Exponential(\lambda)$:

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_X(s) = \boldsymbol{E}[\boldsymbol{e}^{sX}] =$$

• $X \sim Erlang(n, \lambda)$:

$$\underbrace{X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n, X_i \text{ in } \Sigma, \underbrace{X_i \sim Exponential(\lambda)}}_{\Rightarrow \phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] = \phi_{\chi_i(s)}. \dots \phi_{\chi_k(s)} = \left[\phi_{\chi_i(s)}\right]^n$$



常见连续机率分布之 MGF



• $X \sim UNIF(a,b)$:

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] =$$

• $X \sim Gaussian(\mu, \sigma)$:

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] =$$





9-3: 多个随机变数之和

第九周



独立随机变数之和

· X₁, X₂,... 独立,且各自都有一模一样的 机率分布,表示为



 $\{X_i\}$ I.I.D.

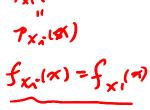
Independently and Identically Distributed

• $X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$, n 为常数 ,请问 X 的机率分布?

离散:
$$p_X(x) = p_{X_1}(x) * p_{X_1}(x) * \cdots * p_{X_1}(x)$$

连续:
$$f_X(x) = f_{X_1}(x) * f_{X_1}(x) * \cdots * f_{X_1}(x)$$

$$\phi_X(s) = \left[\phi_{X_1}(s)\right]$$





Ex: 将太的寿司

寿司饭团的理想重量是13公克。将太初当学徒,每次抓饭量为常态分布,期望值是14,标准偏差是3。
 师父要将太每天练习作100个寿司才能休息,做完的寿司都得自己吃掉。请问将太每天吃的饭量的机率分布?



随机个数之独立随机变数和

• X_1, X_2, \dots I.I.D.

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N$$



找的到吗?

$$N: p_N(n)$$
 已知
$$\phi_N(\tilde{s}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{\tilde{s} n} \cdot [p_N(n)]$$

$$\tilde{s} = \ln \phi_{x_1(s)}$$

$$\phi_{X}(s) = E[e^{sX}] = E[e^{sX_{1}+sX_{2}+\cdots+sX_{N}}]$$

$$= E[e^{sX_{1}} \cdot e^{sX_{2}} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{sX_{N}}]$$

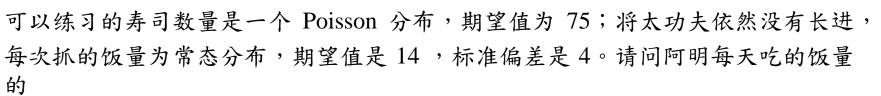
$$= E_{N} \left[E[e^{sX_{1}}] \cdot E[e^{sX_{2}}] \cdot \dots \cdot E[e^{sX_{N}}]\right]$$

$$= E_{N} \left[\left[\phi_{X_{1}}(s)\right]^{N}\right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\phi_{X_{1}}(s)\right]^{n} \left[p_{N}(n)\right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{\ln(\phi_{X}(s))} \cdot p_{N}(n) = \phi_{N} \left(\ln(\phi_{X_{1}}(s))\right)$$

Ex: 如果不景气呢?

因为不景气,师父的生意有一搭没一搭,没那么多钱让将太 挥霍。每天可以练习的寿司数量是由当天生意决定的。每天



机率分布?



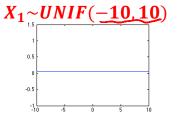


9-4: 中央极限定理 (万佛朝宗)

第九周

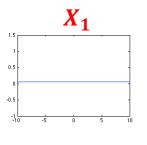


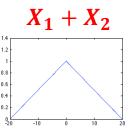








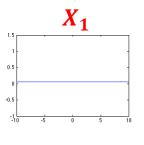


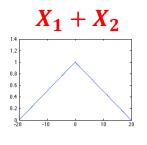


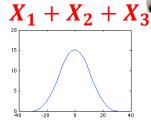




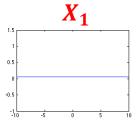
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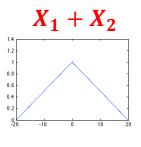


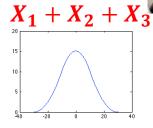


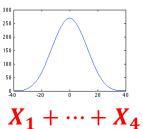






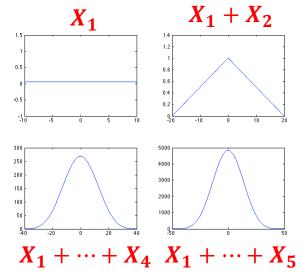






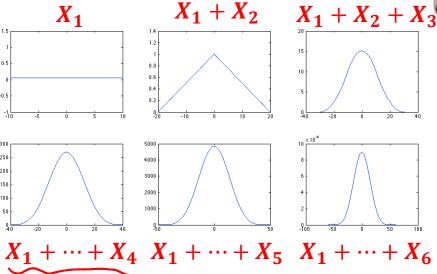








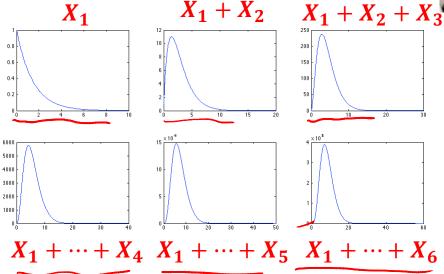






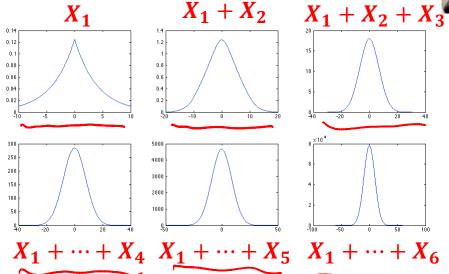
数个独立 Exponential 随机变数和







数个独立 Laplace 随机变数和

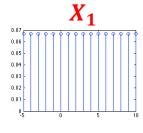




数个独立 Uniform 离散随机变数和

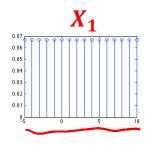


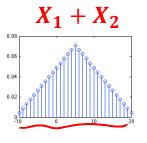
PMF:





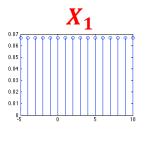


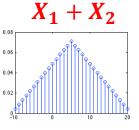


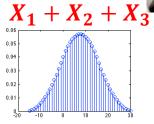






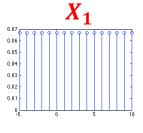


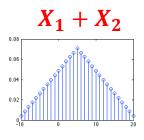


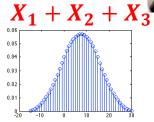


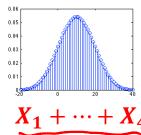




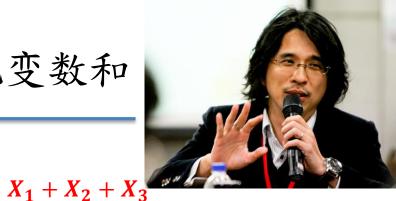


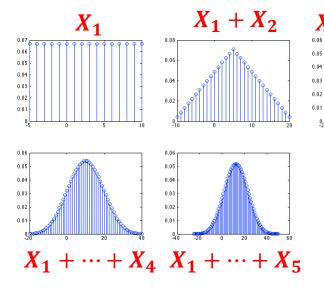






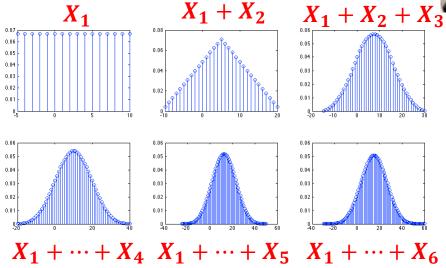






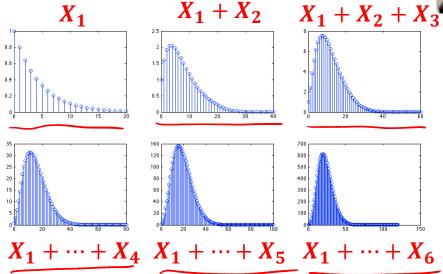








数个独立 Geometric 随机变数和





中央极限定理 (Central Limit Theorem)



• $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 为 I.I.D.,

则当 n 趋近于无穷大时:

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \sim N \left(\mu_{X_1 + X_2 \dots + X_n}, \sigma_{X_1 + X_2 \dots + X_n}^2 \right)
\mu_{X_1 + X_2 \dots + X_n} = \mu_{X_1} + \mu_{X_2} + \dots + \mu_{X_n} = n \mu_{X_1}$$



 $\sigma_{X_1+X_2...+X_n}^2 = \sigma_{X_1}^2 + \sigma_{X_2}^2 + \cdots + \sigma_{X_n}^2 = n\sigma_{X_1}^2$

中央极限定理 (CLT) 的应用

- · 当要处理多个独立的随机变量的 和时,我们可以 CLT 将其机率分布近似为 常态分布后计算机率
- 另若某机率分布等同于多个独立随机变量的和,此机率分布便可以用常态分布近似

之,再计算器率

例: $X \sim BIN(100, 0.3)$ $X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_{100}$ $\{X_i\} I.I.D., X_i \sim Berinoulli(0.3)$

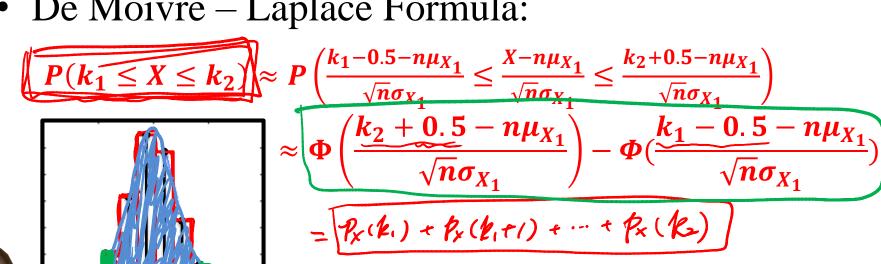
中央极限定理 (CLT) 的应用

• Ex: 天团五五六六有百万粉丝。每位粉丝各自独立,但有 0.2 的机率会买天团发片的 CD。若是天团发精选辑,请问天团精选辑发售超过 200,800 张之机率为何?



X 是离散的随机变数和...

- 我们可以算的更精确! X>Xit··· + Xh
- De Moivre Laplace Formula:





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若 X 是离散的随机变数和...

 Ex:萱萱为 5566 忠实粉丝,帮粉友去 20 家店 买 CD。每家店限购一张,缺货机率 0.5。 请问萱萱买到 7 张之机率为?



本周回顾

- 随机变数的和的机率分布?
- 为何要学MGF?
- 多个随机变数之和如何找机率分布?
- 中央极限定理(万佛朝宗)

