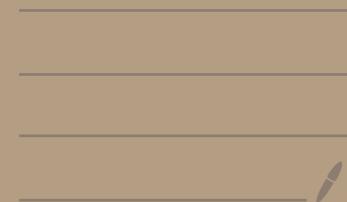


수리통계학 1



CH 1

확률실험 : 결과를 정확하게 예측할 수 없는 실험. BUT 가능한 결과의 집합은 확정될 수 있음.

표본공간 S : 확률실험에서 가능한 모든 결과의 집합.

사상 A : S 의 부분집합.

확률 probability

(a) $P(A) \geq 0$

(b) $P(S) = 1$

(c) $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ (상호배반) 이면, $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k) = P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_k)$ 이다.

정리. $P(A) = 1 - P(A')$

정리. $P(\emptyset) = 0$

증명) $S = A \cup A'$, $A \cap A' = \emptyset$ 이므로

증명) $A = \emptyset$ 일 때 $A' = S$

$1 = P(A) + P(A')$ 이다.

$P(\emptyset) = 1 - P(S) = 0$

정리. 사상 A, B 가 $A \subset B$ 이면 $P(A) \leq P(B)$ 이다.

정리. $P(A) \leq 1$

증명) $B = A \cup (B \cap A')$, $A \cap (B \cap A') = \emptyset$

증명) $A \subset S$ $P(A) \leq P(S) = 1$

$P(B) = P(A) + \frac{P(B \cap A')}{\geq 0} \geq P(A)$

정리. $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

증명) $A \cup B = A \cup (A' \cap B) \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(A' \cap B)$

$B = (A \cap B) \cup (A' \cap B) \Rightarrow P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(A' \cap B)$

$P(A' \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

정리. $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(B \cap C) - P(C \cap A) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$

증명) $A \cup B \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(A) + P(B \cup C) - P(A \cap (B \cup C)) \\ &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C) \\ &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(B \cap C) - P(C \cap A) + P(A \cap B \cap C) \end{aligned}$$

CH 1

등확률 equally likely : 확률실험의 가능한 실현치들의 발생가능성이 모두 같으면 실현치들은 등확률을 갖는다고 말함.

$$S = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\} \text{ 이면 } P(e_i) = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\text{mean} = \frac{1}{m} \sum e_i$$

사건 A에 속한 실현치의 개수 = h 이면, 등확률의 가정하에서 다음 식이 성립함.

$$P(A) = \frac{h}{m} = \frac{N(A)}{N(S)}$$

$$\text{mean} = \sum e_i \cdot P(e_i)$$

곱의 원리 : 확률실험이 차례대로 시행될 때

순열 permutation : n개의 서로 다른 개체에 대한 n! 가지의 배열 ($0! = 1$)

$$nPr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} = n(n-1)\cdots(n-r+1)$$

→ n개의 개체 중 r개를 선택하여 배열한 순열

크기 r인 순서표본 ordered sample : n개의 개체를 포함하고 있는 집합으로부터 순서를 고려하여 r개의 개체를 추출할 때,
선택된 r개의 개체 집합.

복원추출 : 개체를 추출할 때 다음번 개체가 추출되기 전에 추출한 개체를 다시 돌려 놓으며 추출하는 방법.

곱의 원리에 의해 n개 개체들의 집합으로부터 r개를 복원추출에 의해 추출했을 때 순서표본의 개수 = n^r

비복원추출 : 일단 추출된 개체를 다시 돌려놓지 않으며 추출하는 방법.

곱의 원리에 의해 n개의 개체들의 집합으로부터 r개를 비복원추출에 의해 추출했을 때 순서표본의 개수 = $\frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

조합 combination : 비순서 부분집합 각각을 n개의 개체 중 r개를 선택하는 조합.

$$nCr = \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

이항전개 expansion of a binomial : $(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} b^r \cdot a^{n-r}$
이항계수

조건부확률 : 사건 B가 발생했다는 조건하에 사건 A가 일어날 확률 $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

(a) $P(A|B) \geq 0$

(b) $P(B|B) = 1$

(c) $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$ (상호배반) 이면, $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k | B) = P(A_1|B) + \dots + P(A_k|B)$ 이다.

$$\star P(A|B) = 1 - P(A'|B)$$

CH 1

조건부확률에서 곱의법칙 : 두개의 사건 A와 B가 모두 일어날 확률

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B) &= P(A) P(B|A) \\ &= P(B) P(A|B) \\ P(A \cap B \cap C) &= P(A) P(B|A) P(C|A \cap B) \end{aligned}$$

독립사상 : 어떤 두가지 사건에 대하여 한 사건의 발생 여부는 다른 사건의 발생에 대한 확률에 영향을 주지 않는 경우

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) \iff \text{독립}$$

* A 와 B 가 독립사상이면 A 와 B', A' 와 B, A' 와 B' 도 독립이다.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{증명} > P(A \cap B') &= P(A)P(B'|A) \\ &= P(A)(1 - P(B|A)) \\ &= P(A)(1 - P(B)) \\ &= P(A)P(B') \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore A$ 와 B' 독립

상호독립 mutually independent 이기 위한 필요충분조건은 다음 2가지를 모두 만족해야함.

(a) 사건 A, B, C 가 쌍별로 독립. $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$

$$P(B \cap C) = P(B)P(C)$$

$$P(C \cap A) = P(C)P(A)$$

(b) $P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$

* A, B, C 가 서로 독립일때 A 와 $B \cap C$, A 와 $B \cup C$, A' 와 $B \cap C'$ 도 독립이다.

또한 A', B', C' 도 상호독립이다.

분할 partition : 사상 B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m 이 표본공간 S 의 분할

$$S = B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_m \quad \text{그리고 } B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$$

$$A = (B_1 \cap A) \cup \dots \cup (B_m \cap A)$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(B_i \cap A) = \sum_{i=1}^m P(B_i)P(A|B_i) \quad ; \text{ 전화율 법칙 law of total probability}$$

베이즈정리 Bayes' theorem

$$P(B_k | A) = \frac{P(B_k \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_k)P(A|B_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^m P(B_i)P(A|B_i)}$$

↑
조건 A

↑
조건 B

CH 2

확률변수 : 표본공간 S 를 갖는 확률실험이 주어진다면 각 원소 s 에 대해 오직 하나의 실수 $X(s) = x$ 를 대응시키는 함수 X

이산형 확률변수 : X 를 실수공간의 부분집합인 S 를 공간으로 갖는 확률변수라고 하자.

공간 S 가 유한이거나 양의정수들에 1:1 대응관계를 가질때, 즉 S 의 원소를 셀수 있을때의 확률변수 X

확률질량함수 (probability mass function) = pmf = $P(X=x) = f(x)$

pmf $f(x)$ 의 성질

$$(a) f(x) > 0, x \in S$$

$$(b) \sum_{x \in S} f(x) = 1$$

$$(c) P(X \in A) = \sum_{x \in A} f(x)$$

누적분포함수 cumulative distribution function : $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$

- y 축이 구간에 대한 확률
- $0 \leq F(x) \leq 1$
- $F(x)$ 는 감소하지 않는 함수. 일정할 수는 있음.
- $F(\infty) = 1, F(-\infty) = 0$
- $F(x)$ 는 step function

수학적 기댓값 : 이산형 확률변수 X 의 pmf가 $f(x)$ 이고 총합 $\sum u(x)f(x)$ 가 존재하면,
그 합을 $u(X)$ 의 수학적 기댓값이라 하고 $E[u(X)]$ 로 표기함.

$$E[u(x)] = \sum u(x)f(x)$$

* C 가 상수. U 가 항수일때

$$(a) E(C) = C$$

$$(b) E[C \cdot u(x)] = C \cdot E[u(x)]$$

$$(c) E[C_1 u_1(x) + C_2 u_2(x)] = C_1 E[u_1(x)] + C_2 E[u_2(x)] \quad (\text{수학적 기댓값 } E \text{ 는 선형연산자})$$

* $Y = aX + b$ 일때 $E(Y) = aE(X) + b = a\mu_x + b$

$$\begin{aligned} E[(Y - \mu_Y)^2] &= E[(aX + b - a\mu_x - b)^2] = E[a^2(X - \mu_x)^2] \\ &= a^2 E[(X - \mu_x)^2] = a^2 \cdot \sigma_x^2 \end{aligned}$$

적률 moment : 거리와 가중치의 곱.

원점에 관해 1차 적률 = 원점으로부터 거리 U_i 와 가중치 $f(U_i)$ 의 곱 $U_i f(U_i)$ 의 총합 = 평균

평균에 관해 2차 적률 = $\sigma^2 = \sum (x - \mu)^2 f(x)$ 를 확률변수 X 의 분산

= 평균으로부터 떨어진 거리 제곱의 가중평균

$$= \text{Var}(x) = E[(x - \mu)^2] = E(x^2) - \mu^2$$

원점에 관해 분포의 r차 적률 $E(x^r) = \sum x^r f(x)$

b에 관해 분포의 r차 적률 $E[(x-b)^r] = \sum (x-b)^r f(x) \leftarrow b = E(x)$ 일때

$r=2$: 분산

$r=3$: 왜도

$r=4$: 첨도

* $\mu = E(x)$ 는 확률변수 X 의 분포의 중심을 나타내는 측도

표준편차 σ 는 공간 S 에 속한 점들의 산포의 측도

CH 2

표본 sample

- sample size = n
- distribution of the sample = empirical distribution \leftrightarrow theoretical distribution
- sample mean
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i / n$$
- variance of the empirical distribution
$$V = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2$$
- sample variance
$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

적률생성함수 moment generating function : 분포의 적률 생성. 유일성을 가짐.

X 는 이산형 pmf $f(x)$ 와 공간 S 를 가지는 확률변수.

기댓값 $E(e^{tx}) = \sum e^{tx} f(x)$ 이 존재하고 유한이라면

함수 $M(t) = E(e^{tx})$ 을 X 의 적률생성함수라고 함. (mgf)

(두 확률변수가 같은 mgf를 갖는다면 두 확률변수들은 똑같은 확률분포를 가짐.
mgf가 존재하면 mgf에 상응하는 오직 하나의 확률분포가 존재함.)

mgf가 $E(X)$, $E(X^2)$, $E(X^3)$ 등을 계산하기 편하게 해줌.

Step 1. 식 세우기

$$E(e^{tx}) = \sum e^{tx} f(x)$$

Step 2. t 에 대해 미분 (n 차 moment \rightarrow n 번 미분)

$$M'(t) = \sum x e^{tx} f(x)$$

$$M''(t) = \sum x^2 e^{tx} f(x)$$

Step 3. $t=0$ 대입

$$M'(0) = \sum x f(x) = E(X)$$

$$M''(0) = \sum x^2 f(x) = E(X^2)$$

CH 2

이산형 균일분포 discrete uniform : 1부터 80까지 카드뽑기

$$X \sim DU(a, b) \quad R = \{a, a+1, \dots, b\} \text{ 일때, } f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a+1}$$

초기화분포 hypergeometric : 주머니 안에 빨간공, 파란공이 있을때 뽑힌 n개중 빨간공이 x개일 확률

$$X \sim \text{Hypergeo}(n, N_1, N_2) \quad f(x) = P(X=x) = \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N_2}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

$$E(X) = n \cdot \frac{N_1}{N} \quad \text{Var}(X) = n \cdot \frac{N_1}{N} \cdot \frac{N-N_1}{N} \cdot \frac{N-n}{N-1}$$

mark-recapture : 모집단의 크기를 측정할때.

capture a small number of individuals → mark on them

→ release them back into the population → catch another group

→ record how many have a mark

N : 예측된 모집단 개체수

N_1 : 첫번째에 잡혀서 마크된 개체수

$$N = (n \times N_1) / \mu$$

n : 두번째에 잡힌 개체수

μ : 두번째에 잡힌 마크가 있는 개체수

베르누이실험 Bernoulli experiment : 결과가 상호 배타적이고 전체를 포괄하는 두 결과 중 하나로 나타나는 확률실험

성공확률 p , 실패확률 q

베르누이시행 : 베르누이실험의 성공확률 p 가 같고 독립적으로 반복해서 이루어지는 시행

베르누이분포 Bernoulli distribution : 베르누이 시행에서 성공의 경우는 $X=1$, 실패의 경우는 $X=0 \Rightarrow X$ 는 베르누이 확률변수.

$$X \sim \text{Ber}(p) \quad f(x) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$$

$$M(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \sum e^{tx} p^x (1-p)^{1-x} = \sum (pe^t)^x (1-p)^{1-x} = [(1-p) + pe^t]^n$$

$$\mu = E(x) = p \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(x) = pq$$

이항분포 binomial distribution : - 베르누이 실험이 n 회 시행

- 각 시행은 독립
- 각 시행에서 성공의 확률 = p , 실패의 확률 = q
- 확률변수 X 는 n 회 시행에서 성공의 횟수와 같음

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

$$M(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \sum \binom{n}{x} (pe^t)^x (1-p)^{n-x} = [(1-p) + pe^t]^n$$

$$\mu = E(x) = np, \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(x) = npq$$

$$* \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = (p+1-p)^n = 1$$

$$* B(1, p) = \text{Ber}(p)$$

CH 2

* 이항분포와 초기하분포의 차이

이항분포 : 시행 횟수에 관계없이 확률 일정. 복원추출.

초기하분포 : 모집단의 크기가 유한하고 실험을 수행하는 과정에서 모집단의 크기가 줄어듬. 비복원추출.

* 초기하분포가 이항분포로 근사

$$N_1, N_2 \rightarrow \infty . \quad p = N_1 / N \quad \text{일때} \quad \text{Hypergeo}(n, N_1, N_2) \equiv B(n, p)$$

Proof) $P(X = x) = \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N_2}{n-x}}{\binom{N_1+N_2}{n}} = \frac{\frac{N_1!}{(N_1-x)!x!(N_2-n+x)!(n-x)!}}{\frac{(N_1+N_2)!}{(N_1+N_2-x)!n!}}$

$$= \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} \frac{N_1!}{(N_1-x)!} \frac{N_2!}{(N_2-n+x)!} \frac{(N_1+N_2-n)!}{(N_1+N_2)!}$$

Using Stirling's formula
 $n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n}(n/2)^n$

$$\approx \binom{n}{x} \frac{N_1^{N_1+0.5}}{(N_1-x)^{N_1-x+0.5}} \frac{N_2^{N_2+0.5}}{(N_2-n+x)^{N_2-n+x+0.5}} \frac{(N_1+N_2-n)^{N_1+N_2-n+0.5}}{(N_1+N_2)^{N_1+N_2+0.5}}$$

$$= \binom{n}{x} \left(\frac{N_1}{N_1-x}\right)^{N_1+0.5} \left(\frac{N_2}{N_2-n+x}\right)^{N_2+0.5} \left(\frac{N_1+N_2-x}{N_1+N_2}\right)^{N_1+N_2+0.5} \frac{(N_1+N_2-n)^{-n}}{(N_1-x)^{-x}(N_2-n+x)^{-n+x}}$$

Proof) $\lim_{\substack{N_1 \rightarrow \infty \\ N_2 \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N_2}{n-x}}{\binom{N_1+N_2}{n}} = \lim_{\substack{N_1 \rightarrow \infty \\ N_2 \rightarrow \infty}} \binom{n}{x} \left(\frac{N_1}{N_1-x}\right)^{N_1+0.5} \left(\frac{N_2}{N_2-n+x}\right)^{N_2+0.5} \left(\frac{N_1+N_2-x}{N_1+N_2}\right)^{N_1+N_2+0.5} \frac{(N_1+N_2-n)^{-n}}{(N_1-x)^{-x}(N_2-n+x)^{-n+x}}$

$$= \binom{n}{x} \lim_{\substack{N_1 \rightarrow \infty \\ N_2 \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\frac{N_1}{N_1-x}\right)^{N_1+0.5} \lim_{\substack{N_1 \rightarrow \infty \\ N_2 \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\frac{N_2}{N_2-n+x}\right)^{N_2+0.5} \frac{(N_1+N_2-x)^{N_1+N_2+0.5}}{(N_1-x)^{-x}(N_2-n+x)^{-n+x}}$$

$$\approx \lim_{\substack{N_1 \rightarrow \infty \\ N_2 \rightarrow \infty}} \binom{n}{x} e^x e^{k-x} e^{-k} \frac{(N_1+N_2-n)^{-n}}{(N_1-x)^{-x}(N_2-n+x)^{-n+x}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{N_1 \rightarrow \infty \\ N_2 \rightarrow \infty}} \binom{n}{x} \frac{(N_1-x)^x (N_2-n+x)^{n-x}}{(N-n)^x (N-n)^{n-x}}$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{x} \frac{\left(\frac{N_1}{N}-\frac{x}{N}\right)^x \left(\frac{N_2}{N}-\frac{n-x}{N}\right)^{n-x}}{\left(1-\frac{n}{N}\right)^x \left(1-\frac{n}{N}\right)^{n-x}} \approx \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

CH 2

기하분포 geometric distribution : 베르누이 시행에서 x번째에 처음 성공할 확률분포

확률변수 x는 베르누이 시행에서 처음 성공할때까지 시행한 횟수

$$X \sim Geo(p)$$

$$f(x) = p \cdot (1-p)^{x-1} \quad \leftarrow \text{성공하는 사건은 마지막. Combination 없음.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(t) &= E(e^{tx}) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} e^{tx} \cdot p \cdot q^{x-1} \cdot p = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) \sum (qe^t)^x \\ &= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) \left[(qe^t) + (qe^t)^2 + (qe^t)^3 + \dots \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) \frac{qe^t}{1-qe^t} = \frac{pe^t}{1-qe^t} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} t = 0 \text{ 근처에서만!} \\ qe^t \div q < 1 \end{array}$$

$$\mu = E(X) = \frac{1}{p} \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = \frac{q}{p^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * S_n &= \sum ar^{k-1} = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * P(X > k) &= 1 - P(X \leq k) \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} p q^{x-1} - \sum_{x=1}^k p q^{x-1} \\ &= p\left(\frac{1}{1-q}\right) - p\left(\frac{1-q^k}{1-q}\right) = \frac{p q^k}{1-q} \end{aligned}$$

* 무기억성

음이항분포 negative binomial distribution : 베르누이 시행에서 x번째에 r회 성공할 확률분포

확률변수 x는 베르누이 시행에서 r회 성공할때까지 시행한 횟수

$$X \sim NB(r, p)$$

$$f(x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r q^{x-r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(t) &= E(e^{tx}) = \sum_{x=r}^{\infty} e^{tx} \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{x-r} = (pe^t)^r \sum_{x=r}^{\infty} \binom{x-1}{r-1} [(1-p)e^t]^{x-r} \\ &= \frac{(pe^t)^r}{[1-(1-p)e^t]^r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu = E(X) = \frac{r}{p}, \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = \frac{rq}{p^2}$$

* 테일러급수

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(b) + \frac{f'(b)}{1!} (x-b) + \frac{f''(b)}{2!} (x-b)^2 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(b)}{k!} (x-b)^k \end{aligned}$$

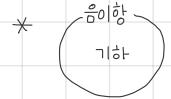
$\hookrightarrow b=0$ 이면 맥클로린 급수

Ex) $f(\omega) = (1-\omega)^{-r}$ 일때

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \omega^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{r+k-1}{r-1} \omega^k = \sum_{x=r}^{\infty} \binom{x-1}{r-1} \omega^{x-r}$$

* $NB(1, p) = Geo(p)$

$$X_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} Geo(p) \text{ 이면 } \sum X_i \sim NB(r, p)$$



CH 2

포아송분포 poisson distribution : 단위시간당 어떤 사건이 x번 발생하는 확률분포

확률변수 x는 단위시간당 사건 발생 횟수

$$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$$

$$M(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \sum e^{tx} \cdot \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \sum \frac{(\lambda e^t)^x}{x!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda e^t} = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$$

$$\mu = E(X) = \lambda . \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(x) = \lambda$$

$$* X_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \text{Poisson}(\lambda), \quad Y = \sum_{i=1}^k X_i \sim \text{Poisson}(k\lambda)$$

* 이항분포에서 n이 크고 성공확률이 작을때 포아송분포가 됨.

$$n \rightarrow \infty . \quad p \rightarrow 0 . \quad X \sim B(n,p) \approx \text{Poisson}(np)$$

Proof) Let's $\lambda = np$, then $p = \frac{\lambda}{n}$

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

$$= \frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-x+1)}{x!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^x \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-x}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^x (n(n-1) \dots (n-x+1))}{x! n^x} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-x}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^x (n(n-1) \dots (n-x+1))}{x! n^x} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^x (n(n-1) \dots (n-x+1))}{x! n^x} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-x} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n(n-1) \dots (n-x+1))}{n^x} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-x} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

[Note50-1]

- ✓ The Poisson approximation is quite accurate if $n \geq 20$ and $p \leq 0.05$ or $n \geq 100$ and $p \leq 0.1$
- ✓ Good for $np < 5$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

EX) 전구공장에서 생산되는 전구중 약 2%는 불량품. 100개의 전구가 한 상자에 담겨있다면 그 중 많아야 3개의 불량품이 포함되어 있을 확률.

</> 이항분포

$$\sum_{x=0}^3 \binom{100}{x} (0.02)^x (0.98)^{100-x}$$

</> 포아송분포

$$\sum_{x=0}^3 \frac{2^x e^{-2}}{x!}$$

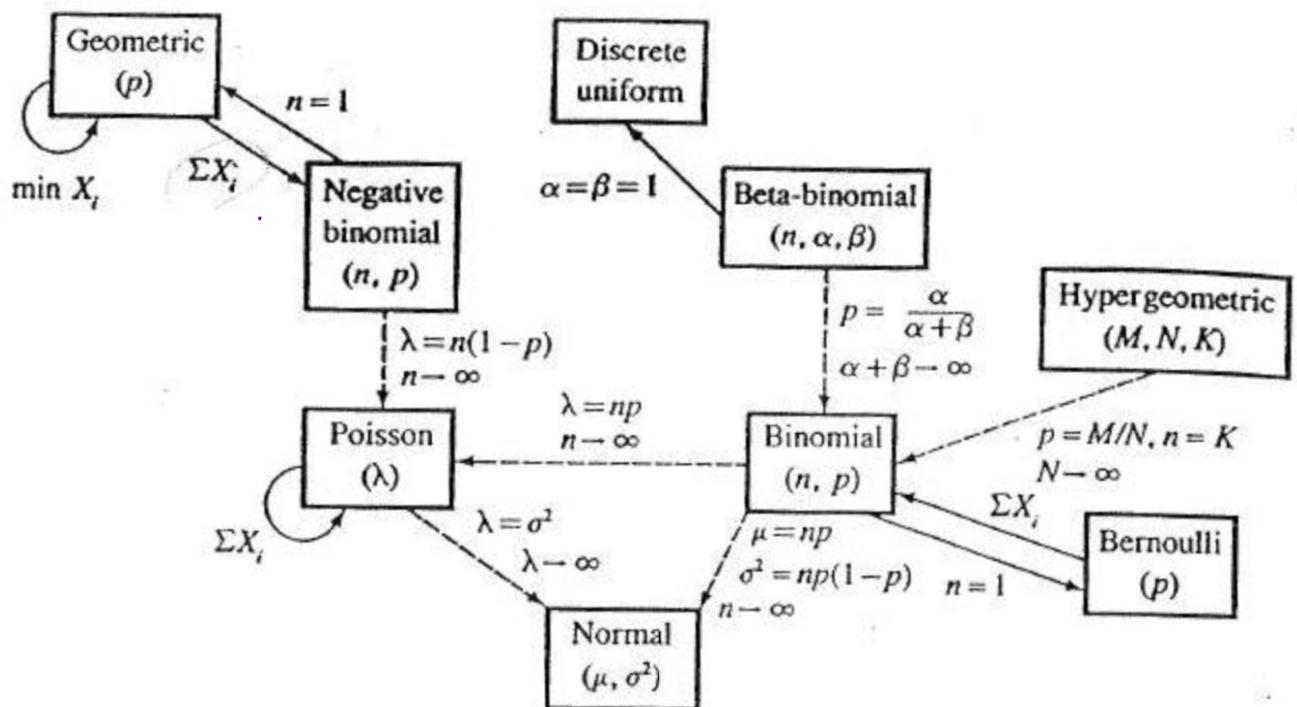
CH 2

이산형 분포 정리

Bernoulli	$f(x) = p^x(1-p)^{1-x}, \quad x = 0, 1$ $M(t) = 1 - p + pe^t, \quad -\infty < t < \infty$ $\mu = p, \quad \sigma^2 = p(1-p)$	Negative Binomial	$f(x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{x-r}, \quad x = r, r+1, r+2, \dots$ $0 < p < 1$ $r = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $M(t) = \frac{(pe^t)^r}{[1 - (1-p)e^t]^r}, \quad t < -\ln(1-p)$ $\mu = r\left(\frac{1}{p}\right), \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$
Binomial $b(n, p)$ $0 < p < 1$	$f(x) = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ $M(t) = (1 - p + pe^t)^n, \quad -\infty < t < \infty$ $\mu = np, \quad \sigma^2 = np(1-p)$	Poisson $\lambda > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ $M(t) = e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}, \quad -\infty < t < \infty$ $\mu = \lambda, \quad \sigma^2 = \lambda$
Geometric $0 < p < 1$	$f(x) = (1 - p)^{x-1} p, \quad x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $M(t) = \frac{pe^t}{1 - (1-p)e^t}, \quad t < -\ln(1-p)$ $\mu = \frac{1}{p}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$	Uniform $m > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{m}, \quad x = 1, 2, \dots, m$ $\mu = \frac{m+1}{2}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{m^2-1}{12}$
Hypergeometric $N_1 > 0, \quad N_2 > 0$ $N = N_1 + N_2$	$f(x) = \frac{\binom{N_1}{x} \binom{N_2}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}, \quad x \leq n, x \leq N_1, n-x \leq N_2$ $\mu = n\left(\frac{N_1}{N}\right), \quad \sigma^2 = n\left(\frac{N_1}{N}\right)\left(\frac{N_2}{N}\right)\left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right)$ $M(t) = \frac{\binom{N-K}{n} {}_2F_1(-n_1-K; N-K-n+1; e^t)}{\binom{N}{n}}$		

* It is very hard to derive the mgf of Hypergeometric distribution

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CH 2

핵심 수학 공식

Differentiation Formulas:

1. $\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$
2. $\frac{d}{dx}(ax) = a$
3. $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$
4. $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$
5. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$
6. $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$
7. $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$
8. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$
9. $\frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x (\cot x)$
10. $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$
11. $\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$
12. $\frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = (\ln a)a^x$
13. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
14. $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
15. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

Integration Formulas:

1. $\int 1 dx = x + C$
2. $\int a dx = ax + C$
3. $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, n \neq -1$
4. $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$
5. $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$
6. $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$
7. $\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$
8. $\int \sec x (\tan x) dx = \sec x + C$
9. $\int \csc x (\cot x) dx = -\csc x + C$
10. $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$
11. $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
12. $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C a > 0, a \neq 1$
13. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x + C$
14. $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + C$
15. $\int \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \sec^{-1} x + C$

Sum of Sequence Formula

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2$$

Sum of Arithmetic Sequence Formula

$$a_k = a_1 + (k-1)d, \\ \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \cdot n = \frac{2a_1 + (n-1)d}{2} \cdot n$$

Sum of Geometric Sequence Formula

$$\sum_{k=1}^n ar^{k-1} = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} = a \frac{1-r^n}{1-r}$$

Sum of Infinite Geometric Sequence Formula

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ar^{k-1} = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} + \dots = \frac{a}{1-r}, \text{ where } |r| < 1$$

CH 3

확률밀도함수 probability density function : 연속형 확률 변수의 pdf.

y값이 1보다 클 수 있음.

면적 = 확률

$$(a) f(x) \geq 0$$

$$(b) \int f(x) dx = 1$$

$$(c) P(a < x < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

* pdf 임을 보이는 방법

(1) 모든 구간에서 0 이상

(2) 면적 = 1

누적분포함수 cumulative distribution function : 연속형 확률변수 x의 cdf.

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$P(a < x < b) = F(b) - F(a)$$

기댓값 expectation : $E[U(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x)f(x) dx$ $\mu = E[X] = \int x f(x) dx$

$$\sigma^2 = E[(x-\mu)^2] = \int (x-\mu)^2 f(x) dx$$

$$M_x(t) = E[e^{tx}] = \int e^{tx} \cdot f(x) dx$$

percentile / quantile / quartile : 25th percentile = 0.25th quantile = first quartile

50th percentile = 0.5th quantile = second quartile = median

75th percentile = 0.75 quantile = third quartile

CH 3

부분적분 공식

/ / <부분적분>

$$\int f(x)g(x) dx = F(x)g(x) - \int F(x)g'(x) dx$$

적분수식

로다삼지
적분수식
적분수식

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \sin x dx &= \int \sin x x dx \\ &= -\cos x \cdot x - \int -\cos x dx \\ &= -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \\ &= -x \cos x + \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^x (x+1) dx &= e^x (x+1) - \int e^x dx \\ &= e^x (x+1) - e^x \\ &= x \cdot e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \ln x dx &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \end{aligned}$$

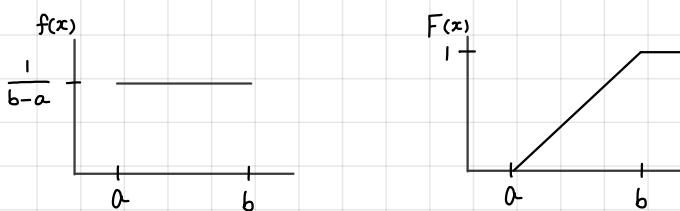
$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln x dx &= \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= x \ln x - x \end{aligned}$$

균일분포 uniform distribution : pdf 가 상수

$$X \sim U(a, b) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$M_x(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \begin{cases} \int_a^b e^{tx} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b e^{tx} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{t} (e^{bt} - e^{at}) & , t \neq 0 \\ | \quad (로피탈정리) & , t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$M = E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(x) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$



* 로피탈정리

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 가 음꼴, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 꼴일때 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 로 대신함.

CH 3

지수분포 exponential distribution : 첫번째 사건이 발생할때까지 대기시간

$$X \sim \text{exponential}(\lambda)$$

* 포아송분포로 지수분포 도출

$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda t)$: 단위시간동안 사건이 발생한 횟수에 대한 분포

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

U : 포아송과정에서 다음 사건이 일어날때까지 걸린 시간

$P(U > t) = t$ 시간동안 사건이 발생하지 않음

$$= P(X = 0) = e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$F_U(u) = P(U \leq u) = 1 - P(U > u) \\ = 1 - e^{-\lambda u}$$

$$f_U(u) = \lambda e^{-\lambda u} \quad (\lambda \text{는 단위시간당 평균 사건 발생률})$$

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

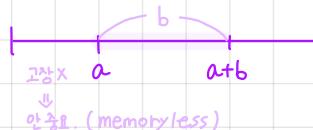
$$M(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \lambda \int_0^\infty e^{-(\lambda-t)x} dx = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t} = \left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\mu = E(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$



* 무기억성 : a시간까지 사건이 일어나지 않았을때 b시간까지 사건이 일어나지 않을 확률
= b시간까지 사건이 일어나지 않을 확률

$$P(X > a+b | X > a) = P(X > b)$$



Proof)

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$$

$$P(X > a+b | X > a) = \frac{P(X > a+b, X > a)}{P(X > a)} = \frac{P(X > a+b)}{P(X > a)}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, x > 0, \theta > 0 \quad \therefore P(X > x) = e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, x > 0, \theta > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{P(X > a+b)}{P(X > a)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{a+b}{\theta}}}{e^{-\frac{a}{\theta}}} = e^{-\frac{b}{\theta}} = P(X > b)$$

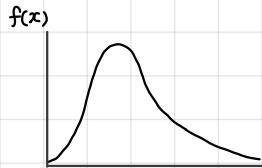
CH 3

감마분포 gamma distribution : α 번째 사건이 발생할때까지 대기시간

$$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot \beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta}$$

$$M(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \int \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot \beta^\alpha} \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \cdot \exp(-(1-\beta t)x/\beta) dx = (1 - \beta t)^{-\alpha}$$

$$\mu = E(x) = \alpha\beta \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(x) = \alpha\beta^2$$



* 감마분포와 포아송분포의 관계

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = 1 - P(X > x) \\ = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\alpha-1} \frac{(\lambda x)^k e^{-\lambda x}}{k!}$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{\lambda (\lambda x)^{\alpha-1}}{(\alpha-1)!} e^{-\lambda x} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \lambda^\alpha x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} \Rightarrow X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \frac{1}{\lambda})$$

* 감마함수

$$\Gamma(n) = \int y^{n-1} e^{-y} dy$$

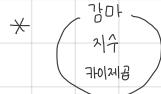
$$n \text{ 이 양의 정수일때 } \Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

* 감마분포에서 $\alpha = 1$ 이면 지수분포

* 감마분포에서 $\alpha = r/2$, $\beta = 2$ 이면 카이제곱분포



CH 3

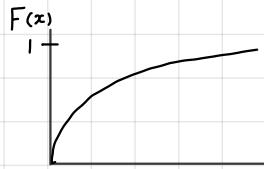
카이제곱분포 chi-square distribution : 표준정규 확률변수를 각각 제곱한 후 합해서 얻어지는 분포
감마분포의 특수한 형태

$$X \sim \chi^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(r/2) \cdot 2^{r/2}} x^{r/2-1} e^{-x/2} \sim \text{Gamma}(r/2, 2)$$

$$M(t) = (1-2t)^{-r/2}$$

$$\mu = E(X) = d\beta = r \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = d\beta^2 = 2r$$



* 카이제곱분포에서 $r=1$ 이면 표준정규분포의 제곱

* $r=2$ 인 카이제곱분포 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda=\frac{1}{2}$ 인 지수분포 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha=1, \beta=2$ 인 감마분포

정규분포 normal distribution

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

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$M(t) = \exp\left[\frac{\sigma^2}{2}t^2 + \mu t\right] \quad \leftarrow \text{어떤 확률분포의 적률모함수가 } e^{t\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2t^2} \text{ 끌이면 무조건 정규분포}$$

[Theorem 2] The moment generating function of then $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ is $e^{\mu t + \sigma^2 t^2/2}$.

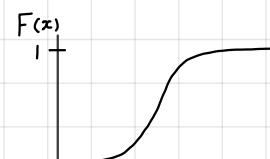
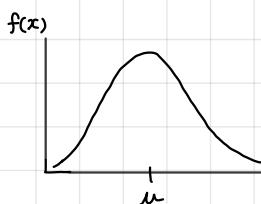
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proof)} M_X(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{tx}}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}[x^2 - 2(\mu + \sigma^2 t)x + \mu^2]\right\} dx. \end{aligned}$$

To evaluate this integral, we complete the square in the exponent:

$$x^2 - 2(\mu + \sigma^2 t)x + \mu^2 = [x - (\mu + \sigma^2 t)]^2 - 2\mu\sigma^2 t - \sigma^4 t^2.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} M_X(t) &= \exp\left(\frac{2\mu\sigma^2 t + \sigma^4 t^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}[x - (\mu + \sigma^2 t)]^2\right\} dx}_{1} \\ &= \exp\left(\frac{2\mu\sigma^2 t + \sigma^4 t^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = \exp\left(\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$



* 정규분포를 따르는 확률변수의 선형변환

$$Y = aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$$

CH 3

표준정규분포 standard normal distribution

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$Z \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$M(t) = e^{t^2/2}$$

[Theorem 1] If $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, then $Z = (X - \mu)/\sigma$ is $N(0,1)$

Proof 1) We know that

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Consider the transformation $Z = (X - \mu)/\sigma$ so that $X = \mu + Z\sigma$ with $-\infty < z < \infty$. These gives

$$\begin{aligned} h(z) &= \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{z^2}{2}\right] J(X \rightarrow Z) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{z^2}{2}\right] \quad -\infty < z < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

This is the pdf of $N(0,1)$.

[Theorem 1] If $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, then $Z = (X - \mu)/\sigma$ is $N(0,1)$

Proof 2) The cdf of Z is

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z \leq z) &= P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq z\right) = P(X \leq z\sigma + \mu) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{z\sigma+\mu} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] dx. \end{aligned}$$

Now, for the integral representing $P(Z \leq z)$, we use the change of variable of integration given by $w = (x - \mu)/\sigma$ (i.e., $x = w\sigma + \mu$) to obtain

$$P(Z \leq z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-w^2/2} dw.$$

But this is the expression for $\Phi(z)$, the cdf of a standardized normal random variable. Hence, Z is $N(0,1)$.

* 표준정규분포와 카이제곱분포

$$Z \sim N(0, 1) \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$$

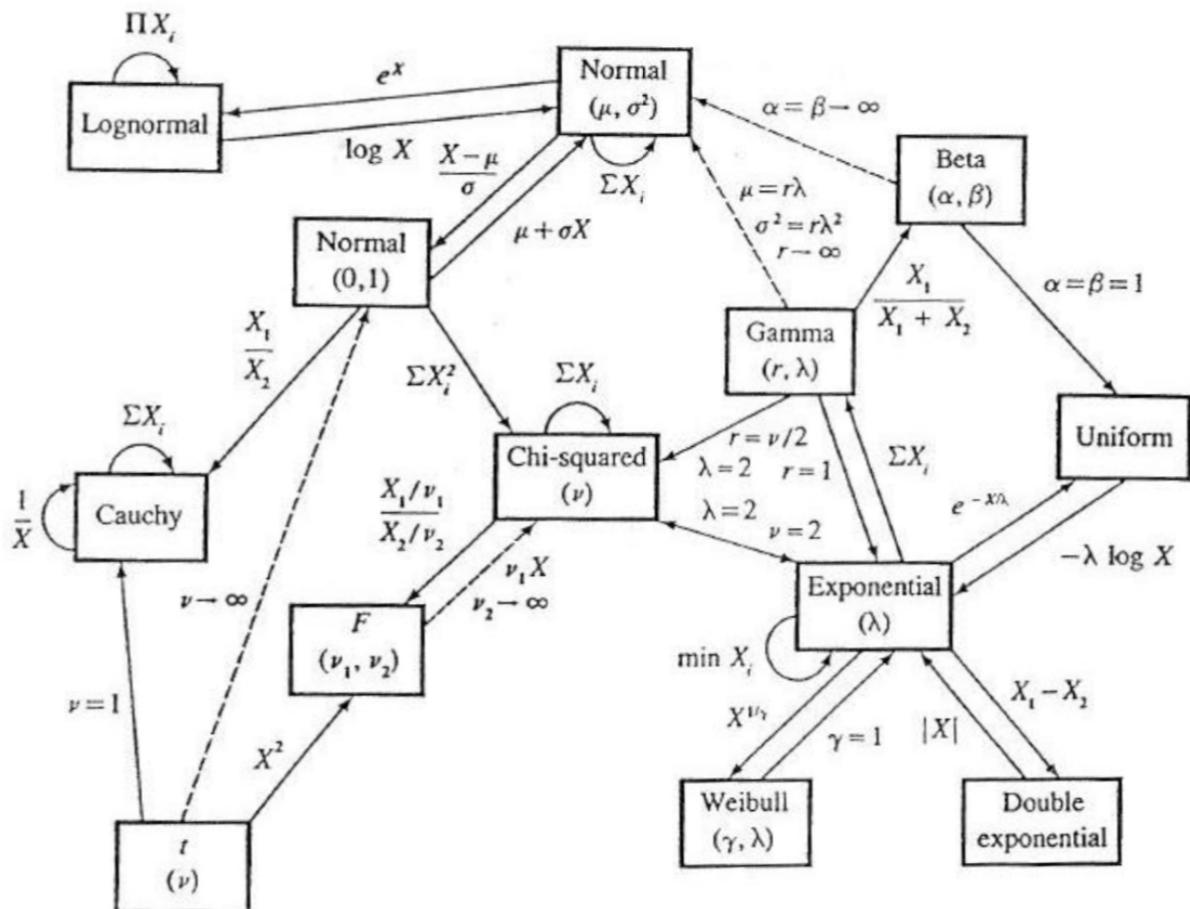
$$X = Z^2 \quad F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(Z^2 \leq x) = P(-\sqrt{x} < Z < \sqrt{x})$$

$$= 1 - 2(1 - F_z(\sqrt{x})) = -1 + 2F_z(\sqrt{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot 2f_z(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \text{인 카이제곱} \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}}} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = 2 \text{인 감마} \end{aligned}$$

CH 3

Beta $\alpha > 0$ $\beta > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1$ $\mu = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta + 1)(\alpha + \beta)^2}$	Gamma $\alpha > 0$ $\theta > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\theta}, \quad 0 < x < \infty$ $M(t) = \frac{1}{(1-\theta t)^\alpha}, \quad t < \frac{1}{\theta}$ $\mu = \alpha\theta, \quad \sigma^2 = \alpha\theta^2$
Chi-square $\chi^2(r)$ $r = 1, 2, \dots$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(r/2)2^{r/2}} x^{r/2-1} e^{-x/2}, \quad 0 < x < \infty$ $M(t) = \frac{1}{(1-2t)^{r/2}}, \quad t < \frac{1}{2}$ $\mu = r, \quad \sigma^2 = 2r$	Normal $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $-\infty < \mu < \infty$ $\sigma > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$ $M(t) = e^{\mu t + \sigma^2 t^2/2}, \quad -\infty < t < \infty$ $E(X) = \mu, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$
Exponential $\theta > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta}, \quad 0 \leq x < \infty$ $M(t) = \frac{1}{1-\theta t}, \quad t < \frac{1}{\theta}$ $\mu = \theta, \quad \sigma^2 = \theta^2$	Uniform $U(a, b)$ $-\infty < a < b < \infty$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}, \quad a \leq x \leq b$ $M(t) = \frac{e^{tb} - e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}, \quad t \neq 0; \quad M(0) = 1$ $\mu = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$



CH 4

결합 확률질량함수 joint probability mass function (joint pmf)

random variable X, Y

$$f(x, y) = P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{조건} \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} (a) 0 \leq f(x, y) \leq 1 \\ (b) \sum \sum f(x, y) = 1 \\ (c) P[(X, Y) \in A] = \sum \sum f(x, y) \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

주변 확률질량함수 marginal probability mass function (marginal pmf)

X, Y 가 결합 pmf $f(x, y)$ 를 가질 때 X 만의 pmf 또는 Y 만의 pmf를 각각 X 또는 Y 의 주변 확률질량함수라고 함.

$$f_x(x) = \sum_y f(x, y) = P(X=x) \quad f_y(y) = \sum_x f(x, y) = P(Y=y)$$

* X, Y 독립/종속 $P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x)P(Y=y)$ 이면 X, Y 독립

$$\text{즉, } f(x, y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) \text{ 이면 } X, Y \text{ 독립}$$

수학적 기댓값 X_1, X_2 는 결합 pmf $f(x_1, x_2)$ 를 갖는 이산형 확률변수.

$U(X_1, X_2)$ 를 두 확률변수의 하나의 함수라 하면, $U(X_1, X_2)$ 의 기댓값은

$$E[U(X_1, X_2)] = \sum \sum U(x_1, x_2) f(x_1, x_2)$$

* 평균 $U_i(x_1, x_2) = x_i, i=1, 2$ 이면 $E[U_i(x_1, x_2)] = E(x_i) = \mu_i$

* 분산 $U_i(x_1, x_2) = (x_i - \mu_i)^2, i=1, 2$ 이면 $E[U_i(x_1, x_2)] = E[(x_i - \mu_i)^2] = \sigma_i^2 = \text{var}(x_i)$

* 평균 μ_i 와 분산 σ_i^2 은 결합 pmf $f(x_1, x_2)$ 혹은 주변 pmf $f_i(x_i)$ 로 부터 계산 가능

* 특별한 수학적 기댓값 $\mu_x = E(X) \quad \sigma_x^2 = E[(X - \mu_x)^2]$

$$\mu_y = E(Y) \quad \sigma_y^2 = E[(Y - \mu_y)^2]$$

공분산 covariance

$$U(X, Y) = (X - \mu_x)(Y - \mu_y) \text{ 라 하면}$$

$$E[U(X, Y)] = E[(X - \mu_x)(Y - \mu_y)] = \sigma_{xy} = \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

* X, Y 가 독립이면 $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$ 이므로 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$

CH 4

상관계수 correlation coefficient

$$\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y > 0 \text{ 이면 } \rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y}$$

* Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality

For any two random variables X and Y

$$|E(XY)| \leq E(|XY|) \leq (E(|X|^2))^{1/2} (E(|Y|^2))^{1/2}$$

In correlation coefficient,

$$\begin{aligned} E(|(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)|) &\leq (E(|X - \mu_X|^2))^{1/2} (E(|Y - \mu_Y|^2))^{1/2} \\ \Leftrightarrow E\left(\frac{|(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)|}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}\right) &\leq 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow |E\left(\frac{(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}\right)| &\leq 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow -1 &\leq \rho_{XY} \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

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- $E[XY] = \mu_x \cdot \mu_y + \rho \sigma_x \sigma_y$

- $-1 \leq \rho \leq 1$ (코시수바르소 부등식에 의해 증명)

- X, Y 가 독립이면 $\rho = 0$ (역은 항상 성립하는 것은 아님)

- Covariance 를 σ_x, σ_y 로 나누는 이유 : 표준화. 비교하기 위함.

Example) joint pmf 가 주어졌을 때, 상관계수 구하기

Joint \rightarrow marginal $\rightarrow E(X), E(Y), Sd(X), Sd(Y) \rightarrow \text{cov} \rightarrow \text{correlation}$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x+2y}{18}, \quad x = 1, 2, \quad y = 1, 2.$$

The marginal probability mass functions are, respectively,

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{y=1}^2 \frac{x+2y}{18} = \frac{2x+6}{18} = \frac{x+3}{9}, \quad x = 1, 2,$$

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{x=1}^2 \frac{x+2y}{18} = \frac{3+4y}{18}, \quad y = 1, 2.$$

Since $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, X and Y are dependent. The mean and the variance of X are, respectively,

$$\mu_X = \sum_{x=1}^2 x \frac{x+3}{9} = (1)\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) + (2)\left(\frac{5}{9}\right) = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \sum_{x=1}^2 x^2 \frac{x+3}{9} - \left(\frac{14}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{24}{9} - \frac{196}{81} = \frac{20}{81}.$$

The mean and the variance of Y are, respectively,

$$\mu_Y = \sum_{y=1}^2 y \frac{3+4y}{18} = (1)\left(\frac{7}{18}\right) + (2)\left(\frac{11}{18}\right) = \frac{29}{18}$$

$$\sigma_Y^2 = \sum_{y=1}^2 y^2 \frac{3+4y}{18} - \left(\frac{29}{18}\right)^2 = \frac{51}{18} - \frac{841}{324} = \frac{77}{324}.$$

The covariance of X and Y is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= \sum_{x=1}^2 \sum_{y=1}^2 xy \frac{x+2y}{18} - \left(\frac{14}{9}\right)\left(\frac{29}{18}\right) \\ &= (1)(1)\left(\frac{3}{18}\right) + (2)(1)\left(\frac{4}{18}\right) + (1)(2)\left(\frac{5}{18}\right) \\ &\quad + (2)(2)\left(\frac{6}{18}\right) - \left(\frac{14}{9}\right)\left(\frac{29}{18}\right) \\ &= \frac{45}{18} - \frac{406}{162} = -\frac{1}{162}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the correlation coefficient is

$$\rho = \frac{-1/162}{\sqrt{(20/81)(77/324)}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1540}} = -0.025.$$

CH 4

조건부 확률질량함수 conditional probability mass function

$$Y=y \text{ 가 주어졌을 때 } X \text{의 조건부 pmf} : g(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_y(y)}, \quad f_y(y) > 0$$

$$X=x \text{ 가 주어졌을 때 } Y \text{의 조건부 pmf} : g(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_x(x)}, \quad f_x(x) > 0$$

* joint 분포 먼저 필요함. (꼭 x, y 두개일 필요 없음. 확장가능. ex. 윷놀이)

- Proper: $\sum_y g(y|x) = \sum_y \frac{f(x,y)}{f_x(x)} = \frac{f_x(x)}{f_x(x)} = 1$
- $P(a < Y < b | X=x) = \sum_{y=a}^b g(y|x) \quad \leftarrow \text{키를 아는데 몸무게 분포}$
- $\mu_{Y|x} = E[Y|X=x] = \sum_y y \cdot g(y|x)$
- $E[h(y)|X=x] = \sum_y h(y) g(y|x)$
- $\sigma_{Y|x}^2 = E[(Y - E[Y|x])^2 | X=x] = \sum_y (y - E[Y|x])^2 \cdot g(y|x) = E(Y^2|x) - [E(Y|x)]^2$

[Theorem] The conditional mean of Y , given $X=x$ is a function of x alone, so that $E[Y|X=x] = a + bx$.

$$\text{Then } a = \mu_Y - \rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X} \mu_X, \text{ and } b = \rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X}.$$

$$E[Y|X=x] = \mu_Y + \rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X} (x - \mu_X).$$

$$\sum_y y \cdot g(y|x) = \sum_y y \cdot \frac{f(x,y)}{f_x(x)} = a + bx \quad \text{이므로}$$

$$\sum_x \sum_y y \cdot f(x,y) = \sum_x (a+bx) f_x(x) \Rightarrow \mu_Y = a + b \mu_X$$

$$\sum_x \sum_y xy \cdot f(x,y) = \sum_x (ax+bx^2) f_x(x) \Rightarrow E(XY) = aE(X) + bE(X^2)$$

$$\mu_X \mu_Y + \rho \sigma_X \sigma_Y = a \mu_X + b (\mu_X^2 + \sigma_X^2)$$

$$\therefore a = \mu_Y - \rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X} \mu_X, \quad b = \rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X}$$

$$E[Y|X=x] = \mu_Y + \rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X} (x - \mu_X) \quad \leftarrow x \text{에 대한 선형식}$$

(μ_X, μ_Y) 를 지나.

\downarrow
 ρ 는 기울기.

X 와 Y 의 선형성의 강도 속도

CH 4

결합확률밀도함수 joint probability density function (joint pdf)

random variable X, Y
(continuous)

- 성질
- $f(x, y) \geq 0$
 - $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) \cdot dx dy = 1$
 - $P[(X, Y) \in A] = \iint_A f(x, y) dx dy : \{(X, Y) \in A\}$ 는 평면상에서 정의된 하나의 사상
 ↳ $P[(X, Y) \in A]$ 는 xy 평면상의 영역 A 를 면적으로 하고 A 상에 있는 각 점 (x, y) 에 대하여 높이 $z = f(x, y)$ 를 갖는 공간체의 부피를 의미함.

주변확률밀도함수 marginal probability density function (marginal pdf)

X, Y 가 결합 pdf $f(x, y)$ 를 가질 때 X 만의 pdf 또는 Y 만의 pdf를 각각 X 또는 Y 의 주변확률밀도함수라고 함.

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy, \quad f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

* X, Y 독립/종속 $f(x, y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y)$ 이면 X, Y 독립 ($X \perp Y$)

example) joint pdf와 x, y 의 범위가 주어졌을 때

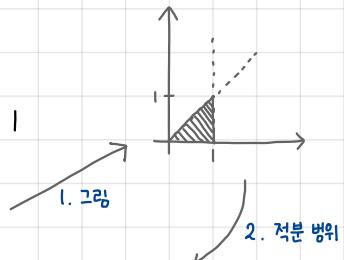
$$f(x, y) = \frac{3}{2} x^2(1 - |y|), \quad -1 < x < 1, \quad -1 < y < 1$$

$A = \{(x, y) : 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x\}$ 라고 할 때,

$$(X, Y) \text{ 가 } A \text{ 에 속할 확률은 } P[(X, Y) \in A] = \int_0^1 \int_0^x \frac{3}{2} x^2(1-y) dy dx \\ = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} \left(x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} \right) dx = \frac{9}{40} \quad (\text{부II}) = (\text{확률})$$

$$X, Y \text{ 의 평균은 } \mu_x = E(X) = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot f_x(x) dx = 0$$

$$\mu_y = E(Y) = \int_{-1}^1 y \cdot f_y(y) dy = 0$$

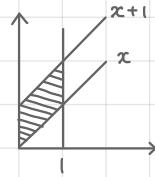


CH 4

example2) joint pdf와 x,y의 범위가 주어졌을 때

$$f(x, y) = 1, \quad x \leq y \leq x+1, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Marginal Pdf} \quad f_x(x) = \int_x^{x+1} 1 \cdot dy = 1, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$



$$f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^y 1 \cdot dx = y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ \int_{y-1}^1 1 \cdot dx = 2-y, & 1 \leq y \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_x = \int_0^1 x \cdot 1 \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad \mu_y = \int_0^1 y \cdot y \cdot dy + \int_1^2 y(y-2) \cdot dy = 1$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot dx = \frac{1}{3} \quad E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot y \cdot dy + \int_1^2 y^2(y-2) \cdot dy = \frac{7}{6} \quad E(XY) = \int_0^1 \int_x^{x+1} xy \cdot 1 \cdot dx = \frac{7}{12}$$

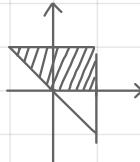
$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{12} \quad \sigma_y^2 = \frac{7}{6} - 1^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{7}{12} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{6}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

example3) joint pdf와 x,y의 범위가 주어졌을 때

$$f(x, y) = Cx^2y, \quad -y \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1 \quad \rightarrow$$



$$\int_0^1 \int_{-y}^1 Cx^2y \cdot dx dy = \frac{7C}{30} = 1 \quad \therefore C = \frac{30}{7}$$

$$\text{Marginal Pdf} \quad f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^1 \frac{30}{7} x^2 y \cdot dy = \frac{15}{7} x^2 (1-x^2), & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \int_0^1 \frac{30}{7} x^2 y \cdot dy = \frac{15}{7} x^2, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_{-y}^1 \frac{30}{7} x^2 y \cdot dx = \frac{10}{7} (y + y^4), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$P(X \leq 0) = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{15}{7} x^2 (1-x^2) dx = \frac{2}{7}$$

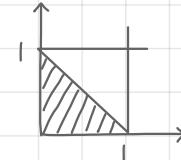
$$P(0 \leq Y \leq X \leq 1) = \int_0^1 \int_0^x \frac{30}{7} x^2 y dy dx = \frac{3}{7}$$

CH 4

example4) joint pdf 와 x,y의 범위가 주어졌을 때

$$f(x,y) = C(x+y) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1, \quad 0 < x+y < 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} C(x+y) dy dx = \frac{3}{C} = 1 \quad \therefore C = 3$$



$$\text{marginal pdf } f_x(x) = \int_0^{1-x} 3(x+y) dy = -\frac{3}{2}(-1+x^2), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_0^{1-y} 3(x+y) dx = -\frac{3}{2}(-1+y^2), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$\mu_x = \int_0^1 x \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}(-1+x^2) \right) dx = \frac{3}{8} \quad \mu_y = \int_0^1 y \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}(-1+y^2) \right) dy = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}(-1+x^2) \right) dx = \frac{1}{5} \quad E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}(-1+y^2) \right) dy = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_y^2 = \frac{19}{320}$$

조건부 확률밀도함수 conditional probability density function

$$Y=y \text{ 가 주어졌을 때 } X \text{의 조건부 pdf : } g(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_y(y)}, \quad f_y(y) > 0$$

$$X=x \text{ 가 주어졌을 때 } Y \text{의 조건부 pdf : } g(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_x(x)}, \quad f_x(x) > 0$$

* joint 분포 먼저 필요함. (꼭 x,y 두개일 필요 없음. 확장가능)

$$- E(Y|x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \cdot g(y|x) dy$$

$$- \text{Var}(Y|x) = E[(Y - E(Y|x))^2 | x]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [y - E(Y|x)]^2 \cdot g(y|x) \cdot dy$$

$$= E[Y^2|x] - (E[Y|x])^2$$

CH 4

example1) joint pdf와 x,y의 범위가 주어졌을때 conditional pdf

$$f(x,y) = 2 \quad 0 \leq x \leq y \leq 1 \longrightarrow$$

$$f_x(x) = 2(1-x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

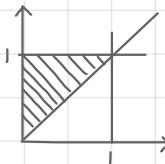
$$f_y(y) = 2y, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$g(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_x(x)} = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad x \leq y \leq 1$$

$$E(Y|x) = \int_x^1 y \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} dy = \frac{1+x}{2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$E(X|y) = \int_0^y x \cdot g(x|y) dx = \frac{y}{2}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

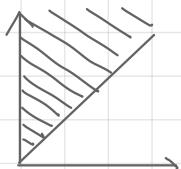
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Y|x) &= \int_x^1 \left(y - \frac{1+x}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} dy = \left[\frac{1}{3(1-x)} \cdot \left(y - \frac{1+x}{2} \right)^3 \right]_x^1 \\ &= \frac{(1-x)^2}{12} \end{aligned}$$



example2) joint pdf와 x,y의 범위가 주어졌을때 conditional pdf

$$f(x,y) = e^{-y} \quad 0 < x < y < \infty \longrightarrow$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_x^\infty e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}, \quad 0 < x < \infty$$



$$f_y(y) = \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = ye^{-y}, \quad 0 < y < \infty$$

$$g(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_x(x)} = e^{x-y}$$

$$E(Y|x) = \int_x^\infty y \cdot e^{x-y} dy = 1+x, \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

$$\text{Var}(Y|x) = \int_x^\infty (y - (1+x))^2 \cdot e^{x-y} dy = 1$$

CH 4

문제1) $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_1)$, $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_2)$

$$X + Y \sim ? \quad P(X+Y=0) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{풀이1)} \quad & P(X+Y=k) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k P(X+Y=k \mid X=i) \\ &= \sum P(Y=k-x \mid X=i) \\ &= \sum P(Y=k-x) P(X=i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{풀이2)} \quad & M_x(t) = \exp[\lambda(e^t - 1)] \\ & X + Y = Z \\ & M_z(t) = E[\exp(tx + ty)] \\ &= E(e^{tx}) \cdot E(e^{ty}) \end{aligned}$$

문제2) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $Y = ax + b$

$$Y \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$$

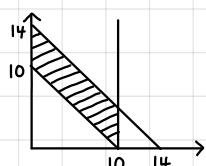
$$\begin{aligned} \text{풀이1)} \quad & \text{CDF 방법} \\ & F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) \\ &= P(ax + b \leq y) \\ &= P\left(x \leq \frac{y-b}{a}\right) \\ &= F_x\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) - F_x(-\infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(y) = f_x\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{풀이2)} \quad & \text{MGF 방법} \\ & M_x(t) = \exp\left[\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}t^2\right] \\ & M_Y(t) = E(e^{ty}) \\ &= E[\exp(t(ax+b))] \\ &= e^{tb} \cdot E(e^{atx}) \\ &= e^{tb} \cdot \exp(a\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}a^2t^2) \\ &= \exp\left[(a\mu + b)t + \frac{a^2\sigma^2}{2}t^2\right] \end{aligned}$$

문제3) $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{40}$, $0 \leq x \leq 10$, $10-x \leq y \leq 14-x$

$$(a) \quad f(x,y) > 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad & f_x(x) = \int_{10-x}^{14-x} f(x,y) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{40} \cdot y \Big|_{10-x}^{14-x} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot . \quad 0 \leq x \leq 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad & f(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot , \quad 10-x \leq y \leq 14-x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d) \quad & E(Y|x) = \int_{10-x}^{14-x} y \cdot f(y|x) dy \\ &= 12 - x \end{aligned}$$

CH 4

문제4) $X \sim U(0, 2)$, $Y|X=x \sim U(0, x^2)$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leq x \leq 2 \quad f_{Y|X=x}(y) = \frac{1}{x^2}, 0 \leq y \leq x^2$$

$$(a) f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_{Y|X=x}(y) \\ = \frac{1}{2x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq x^2$$

$$(b) f_Y(y) = \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 f(x,y) dx \\ = \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 \frac{1}{2x^2} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} - \frac{1}{2} \right), 0 \leq y \leq 4$$

$$(c) f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f(y)} = \frac{2\sqrt{y}}{x^2(2-\sqrt{y})}$$

$$E(X|Y) = \int x \cdot f(x|y) dx$$

$$(d) E(Y|X) = \int_0^{x^2} y \cdot f(y|x) dy \\ = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

문제5) 사건 A, B $P(A) = P(B) = \frac{2}{3}$ $P(A \cap B) = ? \leftarrow \text{Max, Min}$

$$\frac{\text{평균}}{\text{평균}} P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

* Bonferroni Inequality

$$S \supset A \cup B$$

$$P(S) > P(A \cup B)$$

$$1 > P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} \leq P(A \cap B) \leq 1$$

문제6) $f(x,y) = 3\theta^{-3}(x+y)$

$$0 < x < \theta, 0 < y < \theta, 0 < x+y < \theta$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \\ 0 < x < \theta - y \\ 0 < y < \theta - x \end{array}$$

$$(a) f_X(x) = \int_0^{\theta-x} f(x,y) dy = \frac{3}{2} \theta^{-3} (\theta-x)(\theta+x), 0 < x < \theta$$

$$(b) f(Y|X=x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x)} = \frac{2(x+y)}{(\theta-x)(\theta+x)}, 0 < y < \theta$$

$$E(Y^k|X=x) = \int_0^{\theta} y^k \cdot f(Y|X=x) dy = \frac{2}{(\theta-x)(\theta+x)}$$

CH 4

문제 7) $\text{COV}(X, Y | Z) = E[\{X - E(X)\}\{Y - E(Y)\} | Z]$

(a) 증명 : $\text{Cov}(X, Y | Z) = E(XY | Z) - E(X | Z)E(Y | Z)$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{좌변}) &= E[XY - XE(Y | Z) - YE(X | Z) + E(X | Z)E(Y | Z) | Z] \\ &= E(XY | Z) - E(X | Z)E(Y | Z) - E(Y | Z)E(X | Z) + E(X | Z)E(Y | Z) \\ &= E(XY | Z) - E(X | Z)E(Y | Z) \\ &= (\text{우변}) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 증명 : $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[\text{cov}(X, Y | Z)] + \text{cov}(E(X | Z), E(Y | Z))$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{좌변}) &= E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] = E[XY - XE(Y) - YE(X) + E(X)E(Y)] \\ &= E_z [E[XY - XE(Y) - YE(X) + E(X)E(Y) | Z]] \\ &= E_z [E(XY | Z) - E(X | Z)E(Y) - E(Y | Z)E(X) + E(X)E(Y)] \\ &= E_z [\text{COV}(XY | Z) + \{E(X) - E(X | Z)\}\{E(Y) - E(Y | Z)\}] \\ &= E[\text{cov}(XY | Z)] + \text{cov}(E(X | Z), E(Y | Z)) \\ &= (\text{우변}) \end{aligned}$$

* $E(XY) = E_z(E(XY | Z))$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{좌변}) &= \iint xy \cdot f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \iiint xy \cdot f(x, y | z) \cdot f(z) \cdot dz dx dy \\ &= \int E(XY | Z) f(z) \cdot dz \\ &= E_z[E(XY | Z)] \end{aligned}$$

CH 4

다변량정규분포 multivariate normal distribution

$$X = (X_1, \dots, X_k) \quad X \sim N_k(\mu, \Sigma)$$

$$f_X(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^k |\Sigma|}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu)\right)$$

이변량정규분포 bivariate normal distribution

$$f_{XY}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_y)^2}{\sigma_y^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} \right]\right)$$

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x \\ \mu_y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \rho\sigma_x\sigma_y \\ \rho\sigma_x\sigma_y & \sigma_y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

이변량정규분포의 marginal distribution

Proof)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_y)^2}{\sigma_y^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} \right]\right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(y-\mu_y)^2}{\sigma_y^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} \right]\right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\left\{ \frac{(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_y} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)}{\sigma_x} \rho \right\}^2 - \left(\frac{(x-\mu_x)}{\sigma_x} \rho \right)^2 \right]\right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} \rho^2 \right)\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\left\{ \frac{(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_y} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)}{\sigma_x} \rho \right\}^2 \right]\right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} \rho^2 \right)\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left\{ \frac{(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_y} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)}{\sigma_x} \rho \right\} \right]^2\right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} \rho^2 \right)\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left\{ \frac{(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_y} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)}{\sigma_x} \rho \right\} \right]^2\right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} \rho^2 \right)\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left\{ \frac{(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_y} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)}{\sigma_x} \rho \right\} \right]^2\right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} \rho^2 \right)\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{y - (\mu_y + \sigma_{XY}(x-\mu_x))}{\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \right]^2\right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} - \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} \rho^2 \right)\right) \sim N\left(\mu_y + \rho \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} (x - \bar{x}), (1 - \rho^2)\sigma_y^2\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} (1-\rho^2) \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu_x}{\sigma_x} \right)^2\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

CH 4

이변량정규 pdf에서 조건부분포

$$f_{XY}(x, y) \sim N(\mu, \Sigma) \quad f_X(x) \sim N(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{XY}(x,y)}{f_X(x)} \quad Y|X \sim N(\mu_y + \rho \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} (x - \mu_x), \sigma_y^2(1 - \rho^2))$$

$$E(Y|x) = \mu_y + \rho \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} (x - \mu_x)$$

$$\text{Var}(Y|x) = \sigma_y^2 = \sigma_y^2(1 - \rho^2)$$

Proof) $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{XY}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_X\sigma_Y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_X)^2}{\sigma_X^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_Y)^2}{\sigma_Y^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_X)(y-\mu_Y)}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y} \right] \right)}{\frac{1}{\sigma_X\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu_X)^2}{2\sigma_X^2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_X)^2}{\sigma_X^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_Y)^2}{\sigma_Y^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_X)(y-\mu_Y)}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y} \right] + \frac{(x-\mu_X)^2}{2\sigma_X^2}\right)}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_Y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\rho^2 \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{\sigma_X^2} (x-\mu_X)^2 + (y-\mu_Y)^2 - 2\rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X} (x-\mu_X)(y-\mu_Y) \right] \right)}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_Y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_Y^2(1-\rho^2)} \left[y - \mu_Y - \rho \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X} (x - \mu_X) \right]^2\right)}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_Y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}$$

CH5

한 확률변수의 함수

분포함수 기법 감마분포를 따르는 확률변수 X 의 Pdf

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \theta^\alpha} \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-x/\theta}, \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

$Y = e^X$ 라 놓으면 확률변수 Y 의 Cdf ($1 < y < \infty$)

$$G(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y)$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln y} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \theta^\alpha} \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-x/\theta} \cdot dx$$

$$\text{확률변수 } Y \text{ 의 Pdf } g(y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot \theta^\alpha} (\ln y)^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-(\ln y)/\theta} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$$

⇒ 로그감마 Pdf

$$\text{평균 } \mu = \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^\alpha}$$

$$\text{분산 } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{(1-2\theta)^\alpha} - \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^{2\alpha}}$$

변수변환 기법 – continuous increasing function

$C_1 < x < C_2$ 에서 Pdf $f(x)$ 를 갖는 연속형 확률변수 X

증가함수 $Y = u(x)$ 의 역함수를 $X = v(y)$ 라 놓는다. ($d_1 = u(c_1) < y < u(c_2) = d_2$)

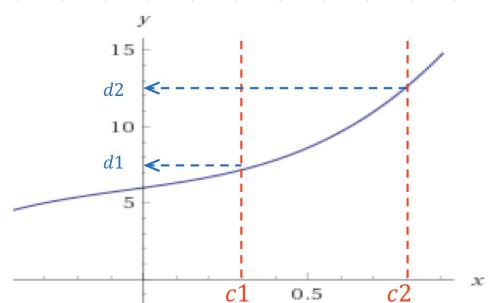
Y 의 Cdf $G(y) = P(Y \leq y)$

$$= P[u(x) \leq y]$$

$$= P[x \leq v(y)]$$

$$= \int_{C_1}^{v(y)} f(x) dx, \quad d_1 < y < d_2$$

$$Y \text{의 Pdf } g(y) = G'(y) = f[v(y)][v'(y)]$$



CH 5

변수변환 기법 - continuous decreasing function

$C_1 < x < C_2$ 에서 pdf $f(x)$ 을 갖는 연속형 확률변수 X

증가함수 $Y = u(X)$ 의 역함수를 $X = v(Y)$ 라 놓는다. ($d_1 = u(C_1) < y < u(C_2) = d_2$)

Y 의 cdf $G(y) = P(Y \leq y)$

$$= P[u(x) \leq y]$$

$$= P[X \leq v(y)]$$

$$= \int_{C_1}^{v(y)} f(x) dx, \quad d_1 < y < d_2$$

Y 의 pdf $g(y) = G'(y) = f[v(y)][v'(y)]$