

Chebyshev's VI

Motivation, intuition

Formulation

Proof

Examples

КИТСН
KITSEN

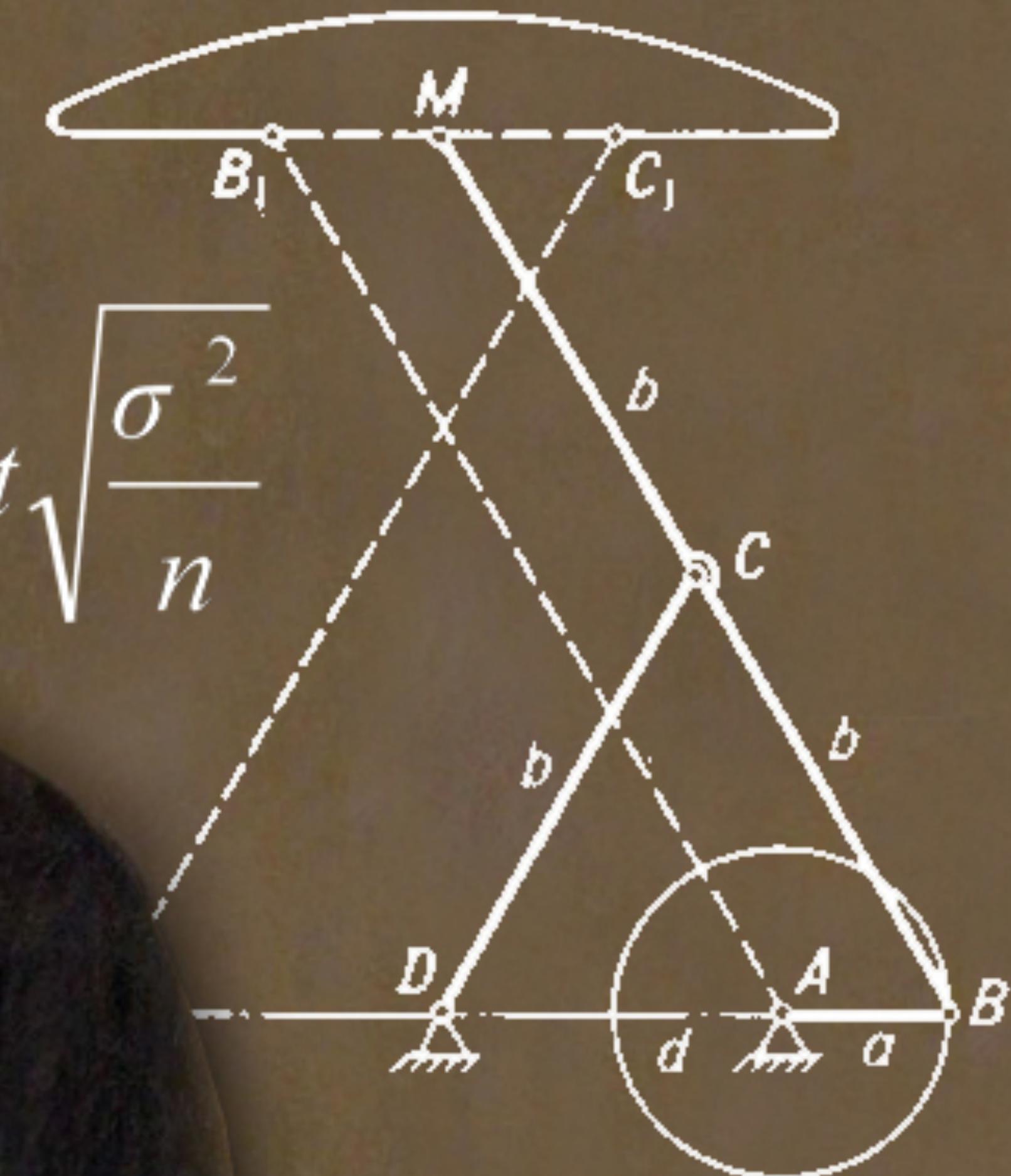
190 лет

Великий Русский математик

П.Л. Чебышев

(1821 - 1894)

$$\Delta x = t \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}$$



2011

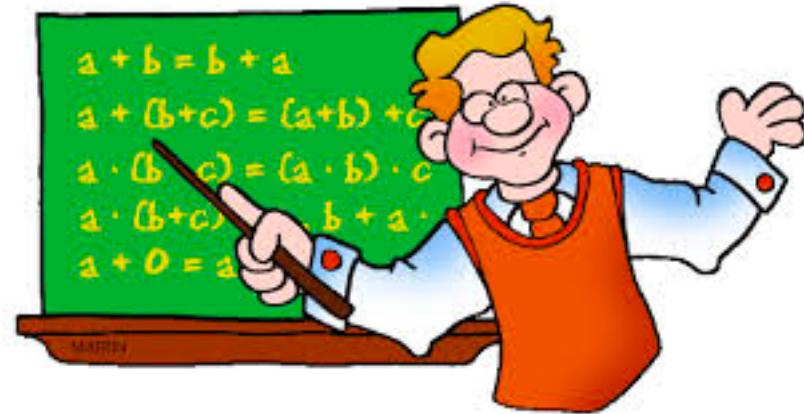


Family

Destined



Walking difficulty



Many results

$$\forall n < \exists \text{ prime} < 2n$$

Probability theory

Legendary teacher

Punctual



Advocated applied math

Flowery language

Pafnuty
Chebyshev

1821-1894

To isolate mathematics from practical sciences is to shut the cow away from the bulls

Famous students

Markov

Lyapunov

> 12K “descendents”

M
o
s
t

famous for
spellings

“Father” of modern Russian Mathematics

Chebychev, Chebysheff, Chebychov, Chebyshov, Tchebychev,
Tchebycheff, Tschebyschev, Tschebyschef, Tschebyscheff, ...

Markov → Chebyshev

Markov

Probability (non-neg X is $\geq \alpha \mu$) $\leq 1/\alpha$

Chebyshev

Probability (any X is $\geq \alpha \sigma$ away from μ) $\leq 1/\alpha^2$

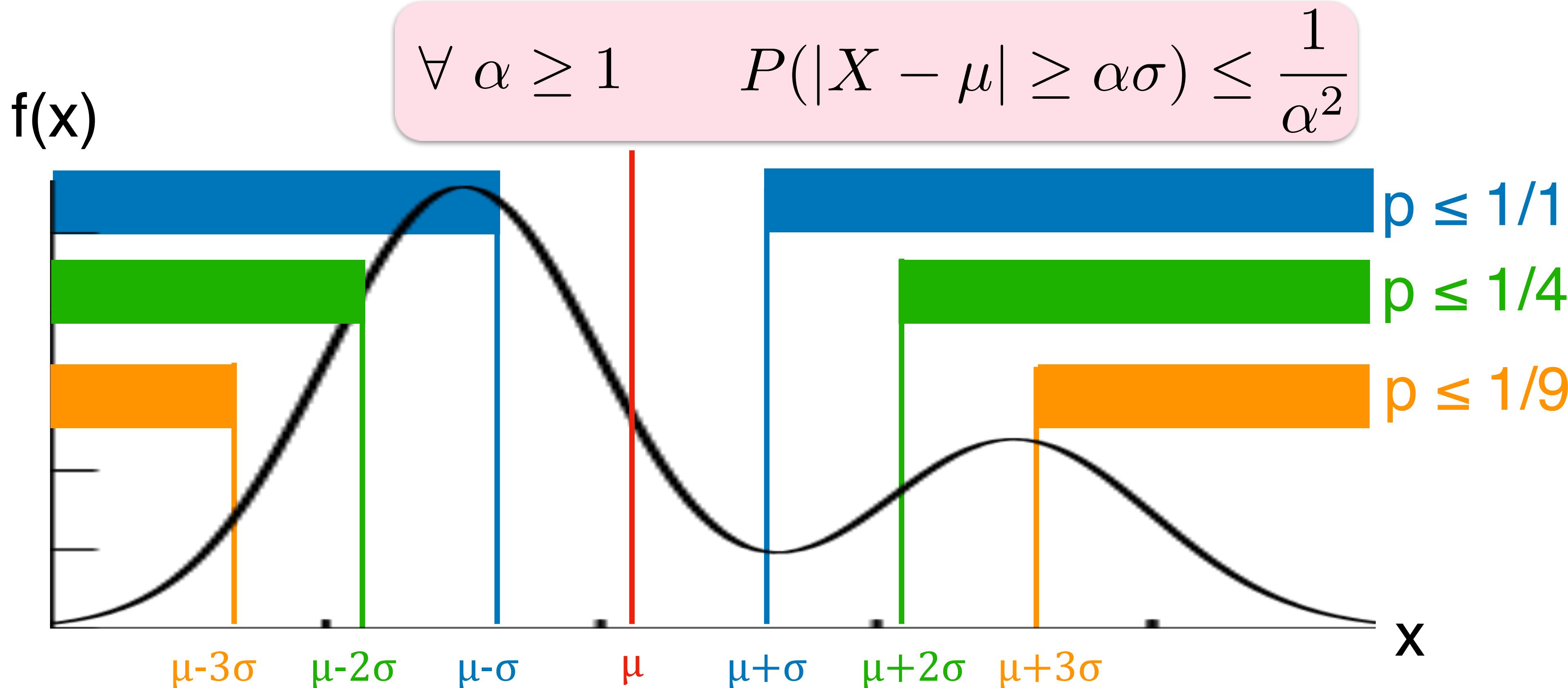
Chebyshev's Inequality

Same two versions

1

Easier to illustrate, understand, remember

X any discrete or continuous r.v. with finite **mean μ** and **std σ**



Second Formulation

X any discrete or continuous r.v. with finite mean μ and std σ

1

Easier to visualize, understand, remember

$$\forall \alpha \geq 1 \quad P(|X - \mu| \geq \alpha\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

2

Easier to prove, use

$$a = \alpha\sigma$$

$$\forall a \geq \sigma \quad P(|X - \mu| \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{a^2}$$

Just use value
of interest

Reduce to Markov

Markov

$$\forall a \geq \mu \quad P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{\mu}{a}$$

same

Chebyshev

$$\forall a \geq \sigma \quad P(|X - \mu| \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{a^2}$$

different

|
=

$$|X - \mu| \geq a \iff (X - \mu)^2 \geq a^2$$

$$P((X - \mu)^2 \geq a^2) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{a^2}$$

same

Apply Markov to $(X - \mu)^2$

Proof

$$Z \geq 0$$

Markov's \leq

Proof

$$P(|X - \mu_X| \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma_X^2}{a^2}$$

Y
Soon

X - any random variable

$$\mu_X = EX$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = V(X) = E(X - \mu_X)^2$$

$$Y = (X - \mu_X)^2$$

$$Y \geq 0$$

$$\mu_Y = E(X - \mu_X)^2 = \sigma_X^2$$

$$P(|X - \mu_X| \geq a) = P((X - \mu_X)^2 \geq a^2)$$

$$= P(Y \geq a^2)$$

Markov

$$\leq \frac{\mu_Y}{a^2} = \frac{\sigma_X^2}{a^2}$$

Citations



X - # paper citations

$\mu = 8$

Suppose $\sigma = 5$

$P(X \geq 28)$?

Markov

$P(X \geq 28) \leq 8/28 \approx 29\%$

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{\mu}{a}$$

Chebyshev

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq 28) &= P(X - \mu \geq 20) \\ &\leq P(|X - \mu| \geq 20) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{a^2}$$

Markov: $\leq 0.02\%$

$$\leq \left(\frac{\sigma}{20}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{5}{20}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16} \approx 6.3\%$$

$$P(X \geq 40,000) = P(X - \mu \geq 39,992)$$

$$\leq P(|X - \mu| \geq 39,992)$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{\sigma}{39,992}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{5}{39,992}\right)^2 = 1.6 \times 10^{-6}\%$$

Inside View



Survey Responses

Survey expected to result in $\mu = 1M$ responses with $\sigma = 50K$

Bound $P(0.8M < \# \text{ responses} < 1.2M)$

$$0.8M = \mu - 4\sigma$$

$$1.2M = \mu + 4\sigma$$

$$P(\mu - 4\sigma < X < \mu + 4\sigma) = P(|X - \mu| < 4\sigma)$$

$$= 1 - P(|X - \mu| \geq 4\sigma)$$

$$\geq 1 - 1/16$$

$$= 15/16$$

Mark x Che

	Formula	Applies	Input	Range	Decreases
Markov	$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{\mu}{a}$	$X \geq 0$	μ	$a \geq \mu$	Linearly
Chebyshev	$P(X - \mu \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{a^2}$	Any X	μ and σ	$a \geq \sigma$	Quadratically

11 ₽

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(1821 - 1894)

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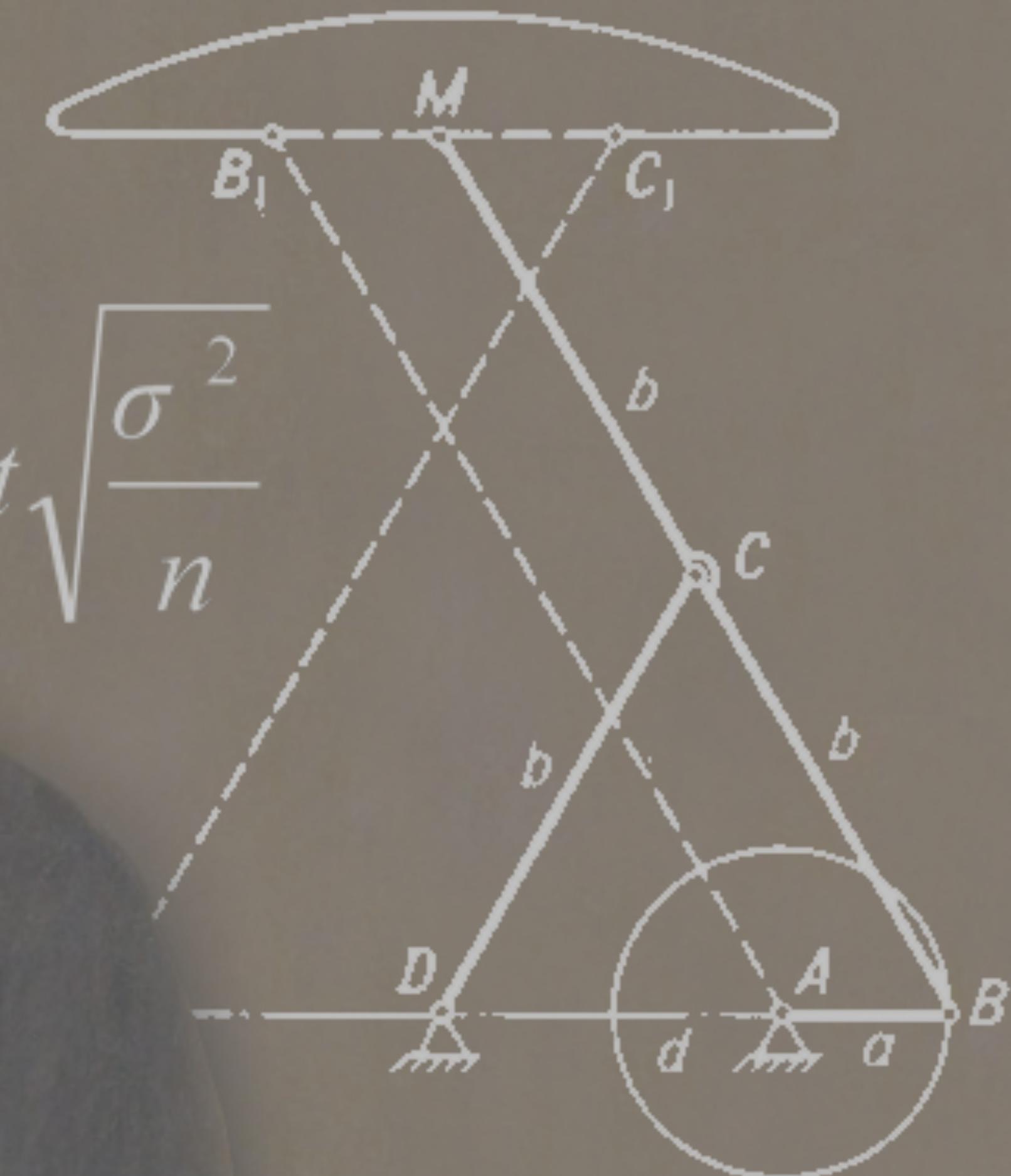
Example

The great Russian mathematician



Weak law of Large Numbers

$$\Delta x = t \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}$$



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One-Sided Chebyshev



I have a couple of proofs at <http://www.se16.info/hgb/cheb.htm#OTProof> and <http://www.se16.info/hgb/cheb2.htm>

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One of these, loosely based on *Probability and Random Processes* by Grimmett and Stirzaker, would give a proof like this:



With $a > 0$, for any $b \geq 0$

$$P(X \geq a) = P(X + b \geq a + b) \leq E \left[\frac{(X + b)^2}{(a + b)^2} \right] = \frac{\sigma^2 + b^2}{(a + b)^2}$$

But treating $\frac{\sigma^2 + b^2}{(a + b)^2}$ as a function of b , the minimum occurs at $b = \sigma^2/a$, so

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma^2 + (\sigma^2/a)^2}{(a + \sigma^2/a)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2(a^2 + \sigma^2)}{(a^2 + \sigma^2)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + a^2}.$$

	chev	chov	sheff	shov	schef	scheff	schev
Che							
Tche							

Alternative spellings: *Chebychev*, *Chebysheff*,
Chebychov, *Chebyshov*, *Tchebychev*, *Tchebycheff*,
Tschebyschev, *Tschebyschef*, *Tschebyscheff*