## RPIS Lista 8 1-7

Zmienna losowa (X,Y) ma gestość okieślona wzorem f(x,y)=xy na [0,1]×[0,2]
Wyznaczyć obstrybuante f(s,t) tej zmiennej

Sprawdramy meraleiność (gęstości birugowe)
$$f_{x}(x) = \int_{0}^{2} xy \, dy = x \cdot \frac{y^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} = 2x$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_0^1 xy \, dx = y \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}y$$

$$f_{x}(x) \cdot f_{y}(y) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot y = xy = f(x,y) \rightarrow \text{ Trule now so, mercle ine}$$

$$21 \cdot q(x) \cdot f_{y}(y) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot y = xy = f(x,y) \rightarrow \text{ Trule now so, mercle ine}$$

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$$21 \cdot q(x) \cdot f_{y}(y) = x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

• Dia 571 oraz te [0,2]:  

$$F(s,t) = \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{s-1} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{t} \left[ \frac{x^{2}}{2} y \Big|_{0}^{1} \right] dy = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{y}{2} \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{t} = \frac{t^{2}}{4}$$

• Dia SE [0,1] + 72  

$$F(s,t) = \int_{0}^{t^{2}} \int_{0}^{s} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{2} \left[ y \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{s} \right] \, dy = \int_{0}^{2} \left[ y \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{s} - \frac{s^{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{y^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} - \frac{s^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} - \frac{s^{2$$

$$F(s, +) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{$$

[Zad 3] X~ Poisson(1), a7,3 P(x > ax) > Markov 1 Podać oszacowanie dla  $P(x_7 a \lambda) \in \frac{E(x)}{a \lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{a \lambda} = \frac{1}{a}$ @ Wykarać i se rachodzi nievówność  $P(x = a\lambda) \in \frac{1}{\lambda(a-1)^{2}}$   $\chi \text{ jost dodatnie } z \text{ det. Poissona}$   $P(x = a\lambda) = P(x - \lambda = a\lambda - \lambda) =$ =  $P(|X-\lambda| > a\lambda - \lambda) = P(|X-EX| > (a-1)\lambda) =$  $(ubysuv) \le \frac{E \times}{((a-1)^{\lambda})^2} = \frac{\lambda}{(a-1)^2} \cdot \lambda^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda \cdot (a-1)^2}$ 

(Chernoff) Wykarać, że  $P(x > a\lambda) \leq \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{a\lambda} e^{\lambda(a-1)}$ 

2 nierówności Chernoffa mamy:

$$P(x > a \lambda) \leq \min_{t \neq 0} \frac{M_x(t)}{e^{ta \lambda}} =$$

Wyliczmy minimum tej funkcji: Mx(t)= ex(et-1) [notatka 5 - MGF dla rozkładu Poissona]  $f(t) = \frac{e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}}{e^{ta\lambda}} = e^{-ta\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)} = \tilde{e}^{ta\lambda + \lambda e^t - \lambda} =$ 

$$f(t) = \frac{e^{\lambda(e^{t-1})}}{e^{ta\lambda}} = e^{-ta\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda(e^{t-1})} = e^{ta\lambda t \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda}}$$

$$= e^{\lambda(at + e^{t-1})}$$

$$f'(t) = e^{\lambda \cdot (at + e^{t} - 1)} \cdot (\lambda \cdot e^{t} - \lambda a) =$$

$$= e^{\lambda \cdot (at + e^{t} - 1)} \cdot \lambda (e^{t} - a)$$

$$f'(t) = 0 \iff \underbrace{e^{\lambda \cdot (-at + e^{t} - 1)}}_{>0} \cdot \lambda(e^{t} - a) = 0$$

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

$$e^{t} - \alpha = 0$$

$$e^{t} = \alpha$$

Nierówność Markowa Intuicja "jeżeli X70 i E[x] mari to X prawdopodobnie nie będzie Jeieli, X70 i a70, to random P(x7,a) & E[x] Nierówność Chebyszera Intuicja:, Jeżeli variacja jest mata, to X nie będzie nowdzo daleko od średniej' P(IX-EXI > a) & V(x)  $P(x, a) \in E(x)$ 

Nievowność Chernoffa (rozsorzenie Markova) + dla e Wieny 120 2 def. funk. tworza, ca momenty to: Mx(+) = E (e+x) When the markov | P(etx > eta) { E[etx] | Mx(t) | eta | = Mx(t) Jeieli P(x > k) & Mx(+) dla KAZDEGO tro, to musi by c = dla minimalnego t  $P(X 7 a) \leq \min_{t \neq 0} \frac{M_X(t)}{e^{ta}}$ 

podstawiamy min, który wyliczylismy

X1, ... , X10 - niezależne zm. losowe; podlegają rozkt. Paissona 202 z J = 2 dla P(EX: >40) + povownać z wynikiem doktadnym. ? Ossacowanie Wiemy, ie: Z = EXi ~ Poisson (EXi), expli Z~Poisson (20) Jereti Xinpois(Xi), Xi sa niezal, to: Parom. X= 2 Y= EXi or Pois(EXi) 1 Markov E(x) = ) alla Poisson  $P(\Sigma x_1, 7, 40) \leq \frac{E(\Sigma x_1)}{40} = \frac{\Sigma E(x_1)}{40} = \frac{\lambda}{40} = \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{\lambda}{4}$ 2 Chebyszer:  $\lambda = E(x) = Vav(x)$ Zauwaimy, że Wtedy: AAWA KNACH Q  $P\left(\sum_{x_i} - E(\sum_{x_i} \frac{1}{720}) \leqslant \frac{V(\sum_{x_i} \frac{1}{20^2})}{20^2} = \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}$ Wynik dokładny f= & e-20 zok  $P\left(\xi_{x_{1}740}\right) = 1 - P(\xi_{x_{1}40}) = 1 - \xi_{x_{1}40} - \xi_{x_{1}40}$ Cryli przybliżenia są stabe. (Zad 6) Znalezi osiacowanie Cheunotta dia XNN(M, 62). P(x > apr) P(x 7 am) & e -tam. Mx(t) = e -tam. e mt. e -t2 MCF dla
N(m, 62) P(x>a) < e-a+Mx(+) Y+>0 = e(-toj+ mt + 6"2") 5 P(xra) & min e-at. Mx(t) Myliamy min tej f-ji f'(t) = e(tan+m++ g'2t2). (-gn+m+ g'2t) =0 - am + m + 62. t=0 ( = an-m = f2. m.(a-1) zamiast + podstawiamy min +  $\left( t_{M} \cdot \left( -\alpha + 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = e^{t_{M} \cdot \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{2} \right)} = e^{\frac{1}{6^{2}} \cdot M \cdot (\alpha - 1) \cdot M \left( \frac{\Lambda - \alpha}{2} \right)} = e^{\frac{1}{(\alpha - 1)(1 - \alpha) \cdot M^{2}}} = e^{\frac{1}{(\alpha - 1)(1$  $= e^{\left(\frac{(\alpha-1)^2 m^2}{2 G^2}\right)}$ 

[2ads] [2]

Niech X=10, a e {2,4,63. Podać wart doktadna P(x,a) ovar oszacowania Markova, Chebyszewa i Chevnoffa, Xn Poisson (X), a >13

1) Wartość doktadna

What to so abelianing

a) 
$$a = 2$$

$$P(x > a \lambda) = P(x > 20) = 1 - P(x < 20) = 1 - \begin{cases} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(x > a \lambda) = P(x > 20) = 1 - P(x < 20) = 1 - \begin{cases} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(x = 0.1) = P(x = 0.1) = 1 - P(x = 0.$$

$$P(x > a \cdot \lambda) = P(x > 60) = 1 - P(x < 60) = 1$$

@ Markov

a) 
$$a = 2$$
  
 $P(x = 7.2 \cdot \lambda) = P(x = 7.20) \le \frac{E(x)}{20} = \frac{\lambda}{20} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$P(x > 7 \cdot \lambda) = P(x > 40) \cdot \frac{E(x)}{40} = \frac{10}{40} = \frac{1}{4}$$

() 
$$a = b = 1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

Chebyszev
$$P(x \ni a\lambda) = P(x - Ex \ni a\lambda - EX) = P(x - Ex \mid \forall (a-1)\lambda) \leq \frac{\sqrt{(x)}}{(\alpha - 1)^2 \cdot \lambda^2} = \frac{\lambda}{(\alpha - 1)^2 \cdot \lambda^2} = \frac{1}{(\alpha - 1)^2 \cdot \lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{(2-1)\cdot 10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{(2-4)\cdot 10} = \frac{1}{10} \qquad b) \quad a = 4 \qquad \frac{1}{(4-4)^2 \cdot 10} = \frac{1}{90} \qquad c) \quad a = 6 \qquad \frac{1}{(b-4)^2 \cdot 10} = \frac{1}{250}$$

e) 
$$\alpha = 6$$
  $\frac{1}{(b-1)^2 \cdot 16}$ 

$$P(x\pi,a\lambda) \in \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{a\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda(a-1)} - z \overline{zad4}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2.10} \cdot e^{10.1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20} \cdot e^{10} = 0.024$$

• 
$$P(x=k) = e^{-x} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$
 (Poisson)

Markov 
$$P(x_{71}a) \in \frac{E(x)}{a}$$

Chebyster 
$$P(|x-Ex|, 7a) \leq \frac{V(x)}{a^2} \|P(x, 7a) \leq \frac{E(x)}{a}$$

• Chernoff 
$$P(x_{7/a}) = \frac{M_x(t)}{p^{ta}}$$