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دانشکده فنی

آمار و احتمال

تمرین سری اول

استاد: على فهيم

دستیار آموزشی: علیرضا صالحی حسین آبادی

مهلت تحویل: ۳۰ مهر ۱۴۰۳

نیمسال اول ۱۴۰۳–۱۴۰۴

1 XNB, namical = $P(x=k) = {n \choose k} P^{k} (1-P)^{n-k} > 1$

 λ و k کنید X یک متغیر تصادفی دو جملهای با پارامترهای p و p باشد، به طوری که k یک متغیر تصادفی دو جملهای با پارامترهای p و p باشد، به طوری که k یک متغیر تصادفی $n \to \infty$ میل کند، داریم: $P(X=k) = \frac{1}{k!} \lambda^k e^{-\lambda}$ $P(X=k) = \frac{1}$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{1}{k!} \lambda^k e^{-\lambda}$$

- Once bitten, twice shy

• Once bitten, twice sny
• Once bitten, twice bitten

• Once bitten, twice bitten

• $n = \lambda$ •

$$n \to \infty : P(X_n = k | A_n) \to P(Y = k | Y \ge 1)$$

اگر X یک متغیر تصادفی با توزیع پوآسون باشد، نشان دهید:

$$E(|X - \lambda|) = \frac{2\lambda^{\lambda}e^{-\lambda}}{(\lambda - 1)!} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{N}$$

۲. ثابت نرمالسازی برای توزیع گاوسی با میانگین صفر از رابطه زیر به دست می آید:

$$Z = \int_{a}^{b} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dx$$

که در این رابطه $a=-\infty$ و $b=\infty$ برای محاسبهٔ انتگرال داده شده ابتدا مجذور آن را در نظر می گیریم:

$$Z^{2} = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right) dx dy$$

حال با استفاده از تغییر متغیرهای زیر از دستگاه مختصات دکارتی (x,y) به دستگاه مختصات قطبی (r, heta) می(r, heta)

- $x = r \cos(\theta)$
- $y = r \sin(\theta)$

در ادامه تأثیر این تغییر متغیرهای عبارتند از:

- $dxdy = rdrd\theta$
- $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$$Z^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} r \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dr d\theta$$

$$Z = \sqrt{\sigma^2 2\pi}$$

۳۰. نشان دهید که کانولوشن دو توزیع گاوسی، گاوسی است؛ یعنی:

$$p(y) = \mathcal{N}(x_1|\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \otimes \mathcal{N}(x_2|\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) = \mathcal{N}(y|\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$$

که در رابطه فوق داریم:

- $y = x_1 + x_2$
- $x_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(x_1|\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$
- $x_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(x_2|\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$

که متغیرهای x_1 و x_2 متغیرهای تصادفی مستقل از یکدیگر هستند.

If
$$X \sim Binomial(n, k)$$
 then $IP(x=k)=\binom{n}{k}p^{k}(1-p)^{n-k}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (k) p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = (k) (\frac{\lambda}{n})^k (1-\frac{\lambda}{n})^{n-k}; (1-\frac{\lambda}{n})^n \sim e^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}}$$

$$= \int_{n \to \infty}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} (\frac{1}{n})^{k} (1-\frac{\lambda}{n})^{n-k} = \binom{n}{k} (\frac{\lambda}{n})^{k} \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{(\frac{1}{n})^{k}} = \binom{n}{k} (\frac{\lambda}{n})^{k} e^{-\lambda} \times \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{n})^{k}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} {\binom{n}{k}} {\binom{\frac{1}{k}}{n}}^{k} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \frac{x^{k}}{(n-\lambda)^{k}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} {\binom{n}{k}} \frac{x^{k}}{(n-\lambda)^{k}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} {\binom{n}{n}} \frac{x^{k}}{(n-\lambda)^$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\Lambda(N-1)(N-2) \cdots (N-k+1)}{k!} \quad \chi^{k} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\Lambda^{k}e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\Lambda(N-1)(N-2) \cdots (N-k+1)}{k!} \quad \chi^{k} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\Lambda^{k}e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

$$P(x=k) = \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \frac{1}{k!} = \frac{1}{k!} e^$$

نس بالعال عافی مدمد یا سیعی عربر فاز در فرز خوالد این سے مقار اول نریدی بسری ن

C) $X \times B$ inomval $(x_1 P)$, $\lambda = nP$, $A_1 = \{x_1 \mid x_1 \neq x_1 \}$ $Y \times B$ oison (λ) Prove that if $x_1 = x_2 + x_3 = x_4 = x_4 = x_5 = x_$

This document works through the details of the k-truncated Poisson distribution, a special case of which is the zero-truncated Poisson distribution. The k-truncated Poisson distribution is the distribution of a Poisson random variable Y conditional on the event Y>k. It has one parameter, which we may take to be $\mu=E(Y)$. Since μ is not the mean (or anything else simple) of the distribution of Y conditioned on the even Y>k, we do not call μ the mean, rather we call it the original parameter.

If f_{μ} is the probability mass function (PMF) of Y, then the PMF g_{μ} of the k-truncated Poisson distribution is defined by

$$g_{\mu}(x) = \frac{f_{\mu}(x)}{1 - \sum_{j=0}^{k} f_{\mu}(j)}, \qquad x = k+1, k+2, \dots$$
 (1)

Plugging in the formula for the Poisson PMF, we get

$$g_{\mu}(x) = \frac{\frac{\mu^{x}}{x!}e^{-\mu}}{1 - \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{\mu^{j}}{j!}e^{-\mu}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu^{x}}{x!(e^{\mu} - \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{\mu^{j}}{j!})}$$
(2)

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$$||E||_{(1\chi-\lambda_1)} = \sum_{k} ||E-\lambda_1||_{(1\chi-\lambda_1)} = \sum_{k} ||E-\lambda_1||_{(1\chi-\lambda_1$$

 $=>2=\frac{1}{(A-1)!}$

$$= e^{\lambda} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\lambda - 1} \right) \right] = e^{\lambda} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\lambda - 1} \right) + \frac{1}{\lambda - 1} \right]$$

$$= 2 e^{\lambda} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\lambda - 1} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2 e^{\lambda} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\lambda - 1} \right) \right]$$

بإسنع سؤال دوم

$$Z = \int_{\alpha}^{b} enp\left(-\frac{n^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right) dn \qquad Z^{2} = \int_{\alpha}^{b} enp\left(-\frac{n^{2}+y^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right) dndy \qquad \int_{b=+\infty}^{a=-\infty} n^{2} dndy \qquad \int_{b=+\infty}^{a=-\infty} n^{2} dndy \qquad \int_{b=+\infty}^{a=-\infty} n^{2} dndy \qquad \int_{a=-\infty}^{a=-\infty} n^{2} dndy \qquad \int$$

$$y = 1 \sin(\theta)$$
 = $\int dn dy = r dr d\theta$
 $y = 1 \sin(\theta)$ = $\int dn dy = r dr d\theta$

$$\Rightarrow Z^2 : \int \int \exp\left(-\frac{12}{25^2}\right) dr d\theta \qquad \text{prove} \quad Z : \int 5^2 4\pi$$

$$\alpha = 8^2$$
 - $d\alpha = 2rdr = 3$ $Z^2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} enp(-\frac{\alpha}{20^2}) dr d\theta$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(-2\sigma^{2}\right)\exp\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2\sigma^{2}}\right)\Big|_{\alpha=0}^{\alpha=+\infty}=\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(-2\sigma^{2}\right)\Big[o-1\Big]$$

$$=\ln\sigma^{2}=Z^{2}\Rightarrow Z=\pm\left[\ln\sigma^{2}\Rightarrow Z=\left[\ln\sigma^{2}\right]\right]$$

$$=\ln^{2}\left[\ln\sigma^{2}\Rightarrow Z=\left[\ln\sigma^{2}\Rightarrow Z\right]\right]$$

$$=\ln^{2}\left[\ln\sigma^{2}\Rightarrow Z\right]$$

ما تتنجاب السوا

Y= M, +M2 X, Normal (M, /M, , 5,2)

N, M2 ore independent X2 Normal (M2/M2, 52).

 $f_{xym} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int eyp(i)t - \frac{1}{2}s^2t^2 \cdot eyp(-itn) dt$

 $-\int_{X(M)} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{st}^{2} + i \operatorname{t}(M-X)\right) dt = \frac{1}{\ln s^{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(n-M)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right)$

: Ch_{E}^{ν} = LE(enp(itn,i)), $P_{Xz}(t) = LE(enp(itn_z))$, $P_{Y}(t) = LE(enp(ity))$

, Y = X, + X2 = Py ut = Px, ut Px2 (4) = onp (i), t-120, 22 Josp (i), t-120, 22)

=> fy th = emp(i/, t - \frac{1}{2} \sight(t) + i/\frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} \sight(t)

 $= \exp\left(i\left(\frac{M_{+}/2}{2}\right)t - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sigma_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2}}{2}\right)t^{2}\right)$ $= f_{Y}(y) = \frac{1}{2R} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sigma_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2}}{2}\right)t^{2} + i\left(\frac{M_{+}}{2}\right)t\right)dt$

 $f_{yy} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y-\alpha)^2}{y^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\left(\delta_1^2 + \sigma_2^2\right)} \exp\left(-\frac{(y-(M_1+M_2))^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right) \mathbb{Z}$