

4/10 KUPT

<미적분 핵심>

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (e^x)' = e^x, \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(e^{x^2})' = \frac{(e^{x^2})(2x)}{\text{같이분 속미분}} \quad \text{by chain rule} \quad (\ln(2x+1))' = \left(\frac{1}{2x+1}\right) \times 2$$

$$\text{예제)} \quad (e^{(3x^2+6x)})' = (e^{(3x^2+6x)}) \times (6x+6)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$\int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\text{예제)} \quad \int e^{(2x+1)} dx = (e^{2x+1}) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$\downarrow \text{이분}$

$$e^{2x+1} = (e^{2x+1}) \cdot 2 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

<pivotal quantity 전에 알아둘 것>

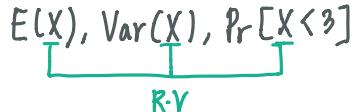
| parameter | estimator |
|------------|----------------|
| μ | \bar{x} |
| σ^2 | s^2 |
| θ | $\hat{\theta}$ |

<Random Variable>

$$\text{ex)} \quad \underline{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n} \sim \exp(\theta)$$

\hookrightarrow Random variable : 아직 모르는 값들. sampling 하기 전

$\underline{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n}$
 \hookrightarrow sampling 후 아는 값들

$E(X), \text{Var}(X), \Pr[X < 3]$


$$\text{ex)} \quad \underset{\text{RV}}{\underline{f_X(x)}} = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}x} = \underset{\text{RV}}{\underline{f_X(a)}} = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}a}$$

$\therefore \text{R.V } X$ 가 어떤 분포를 따른다는 것이 중요. $f_X(\text{●})$ 같은 상관없음 (변수 변환에서 중요)

<부표> pdf & cdf

★ 지수분포

- $Y \sim \exp(\theta)$: RV Y 가 평균이 θ 인 지수분포를 따름

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}y}, 0 < y < \infty$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = \int_0^y \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}y} dy = \left[-e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}y} \right]_0^y = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}y}$$

$F_Y(a) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}a}$ 바로 알아야 함

$$\text{since } F_Y(a) = P(Y \leq a) = \int_0^a \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}y} dy = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}a}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_Y(y) = f_Y(y) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial a} F_Y(a) = f_Y(a)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial a} (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}a}) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}a} = f_Y(a)$$

지수분포 특징

$$\int_0^\infty f(y) dy = 1$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^\infty y f(y) dy = \int_0^\infty y \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}y} dy \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \theta$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^\infty y^2 f(y) dy = \int_0^\infty y^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}y} dy = \theta^2$$

예제) $\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{3}x} dx = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -\frac{x}{3} \\ du &= -\frac{1}{3} dx \\ dx &= -3du \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} -3 \int e^u du &= -3e^u \\ &= -3xe^{-\frac{x}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

<변수변환> 가장 중요.

학회논문 $\Rightarrow Y \sim \exp(\theta)$ $E(Y), \text{Var}(Y)$ 구하니

*

수리통계학 $\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \frac{e^y}{y^\theta}$ 우리가 처음보는 분포

$X = \ln Y$ 변수변환

$X \sim \exp(\theta)$: 모르는 분포를 변수변환해서 하는 분포로 만들어야 한다
ex) 지수, 감마, χ^2

<CDF Method>

ex1) $f(x) = 1 \quad 0 < x < 1$: 우리가 이미 아는 pdf
find $E(e^x)$

$$\text{i)} \quad Y = e^X$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y) = F_X(\ln y)$$

$$F_Y(y) = F_X(\ln y)$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_Y(y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_X(\ln y)$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad f_Y(y) = \frac{f_X(\ln y)}{\frac{1}{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{by chain rule}$$

$$\text{v)} \quad f_Y(y) = f_X(\ln y) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 1 \times \frac{1}{y}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{y}, \quad e^0 < y < e^1$$

$$E(e^x) = E(Y) = \int_{e^0}^{e^1} y \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy = e - 1$$

ex2) HW #1 8번

$$f_Y(y) = 3(1-y)^2 \quad 0 < y < 1$$

$$\text{find pdf of } U = (1-Y)^3 = f_U(a)$$

$$\text{i)} \quad U = (1-Y)^3$$

ex3) HW #1 1번 order statistics

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \exp(\theta)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, \quad x > 0$$

$$Y = \max(X_i), \quad \text{Find pdf of } Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(\max(X_i) \leq y) \\ &= P(X_1 \leq y, X_2 \leq y, \dots, X_n \leq y) \\ &= P(X \leq y)^n \quad \text{since indep.} \end{aligned}$$

$$= [F_X(y)]^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii)} \quad f_Y(y) &= n(F_X(y))^{n-1} \times f_X(y) \\ &= n(1 - e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}})^{n-1} \times \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}} \\ &= \frac{n}{\theta} e^{-\frac{ny}{\theta}} \times \left[1 - e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}}\right]^{n-1}, \quad y > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$Y \sim \exp(\theta)$ 일 때

$$F_X(y) = 1 - e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}}$$

+ 추가문제

$U = \min(X_i)$ 의 pdf?

$$F_U(a) = \Pr[U \leq a] = \Pr[\min(X_i) \leq a]$$

$$= 1 - \Pr[\min(X_i) > a]$$

$$= 1 - \Pr(X_1 > a, X_2 > a, \dots, X_n > a)$$

$$= 1 - P(X > a)^n$$

$$= 1 - [1 - F_X(a)]^n \quad F_X(a) = 1 - e^{-\frac{a}{\theta}} \text{ 일 때}$$

$$f_U(a) = -n(1 - F_X(a))^{n-1} \times (-f_X(a))$$

$$= n \left(e^{-\frac{a}{\theta}} \right)^{n-1} \times f_X(a)$$

$$= n \left(e^{-\frac{a}{\theta}} \right)^{n-1} \times \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{a}{\theta}}$$

<Gamma distribution>

$\alpha=1$ 이면 Gamma 분포가 exp 분포가 된다

$$Y \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} \times y^{\alpha-1} \times e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}y}, \quad y > 0$$

$$\underline{\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y} dy = (\alpha-1)!}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^\infty y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} y^\alpha \times e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}y} dy$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\beta^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\beta^{\alpha+1}} y^{(\alpha+1)-1} \times e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}y} dy$$

$$= \text{gamma}(\alpha+1, \beta), \text{ 총면적}=1$$

$$= \frac{\alpha! \beta^{\alpha+1}}{(\alpha-1)! \beta^\alpha} = \alpha \beta$$

$$Y \sim \text{Gamma}(1, \beta) = \exp(\beta)$$

$$\therefore \exp(\beta) = \text{Gamma}(1, \beta)$$

Gamma 분포 특징

$$Y_i \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha_i, \beta) \text{ 일 때}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \sim \text{Gamma}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i, \beta\right) \rightarrow \text{감마분포의 합}$$

$$c \cdot Y_i \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, c\beta) \quad \text{제번 시험문제! MGF는 두 줄로 해결 가능}$$

특성을 이용해서 풀기

$$X_i \sim \exp(\theta) \text{ 일 때 } \exp(\theta) = \text{gamma}(1, \theta)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Gamma}(n, \theta) : \text{치수분포의 합은 감마분포}$$

< χ^2 분포>

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

$$U = Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 + \cdots + Z_n^2 \text{ 일 때}$$

$$U \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$E(U) = n \quad \text{기댓값 = 자유도}$$



$$\chi^2(n) \sim \text{Gamma}(\frac{n}{2}, 2)$$

$$\text{ex)} \chi^2(4) \sim \text{Gamma}(\frac{4}{2}, 2)$$

$$\text{Gamma}(8, 2) \sim \chi^2(16)$$

$$\text{Gamma}(n, 2) \sim \chi^2(2n)$$

$\langle \text{exp, gamma, } \chi^2 \text{ 관계} \rangle$

$\text{exp} \rightarrow \chi^2$

$$Y_i \sim \text{exp}(\theta) \sim \text{gamma}(1, \theta)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \sim \text{gamma}(n, \theta)$$

$$\frac{2}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \sim \text{gamma}(n, 2) \sim \underline{\chi^2(2n)}$$

θ를 depend하지 않는 데다가 된다.

→ pivotal method

$$\text{exp}(2) \sim \chi^2(?)$$

$$\text{exp}(2) \sim \text{gamma}(1, 2) \sim \chi^2(2)$$

$$\text{ex)} Y \sim \text{exp}(2) \sim \chi^2(?)$$

$$Y \sim \text{exp}(2) \sim \text{gamma}(1, 2)$$

$\langle \text{Confidence Interval} \rangle$

$$P(\hat{\theta}_L < \theta < \hat{\theta}_U) = (1-\delta)$$

target parameter

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \sim \text{Gamma}(n, 2) \sim \chi^2(2n)$$

양 끝에는 우리가 아니 sample space 를 만들고 이루어져야 함!

pivotal method: one useful method for finding CI

• Pivotal quantity 조건

① pivotal quantity 외에 θ가 only unknown parameter.

② pivotal quantity의 pdf는 θ에 의존 X

[ex) 시험: 특정 분포 Y를 주고

$\sum Y_i$ 가 pivotal quantity인지 아는지 판별

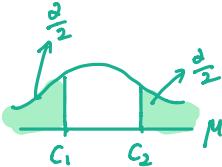
ex) $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

σ^2 : known

Q. $(1-\alpha)$ CI for μ ?
 ↗ target parameter

$$P(C_1 < \mu < C_2) = 1 - \alpha$$

만약 μ 의 분포를 알면 pivotal 안쓰고 바로



C_1, C_2 구할 수 있다

but μ 의 분포를 모르기 때문에

우리가 아는 분포를 도출하는 것: pivotal quantity

ex) $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$ by CLT $f_z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$



Q. pivotal quantity?

- ① μ only parameter ok
- ② Not depend on $f(x)$ ok