

Mathematical Statistics

- Implementation with R -

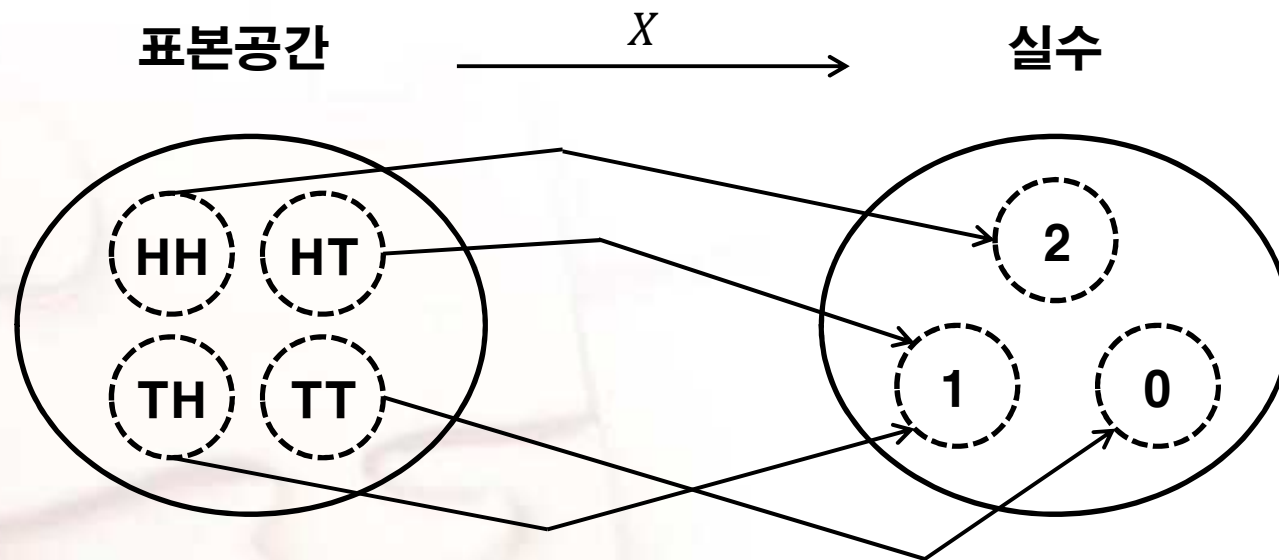
Chap 2. Random Variables and Probability Distributions



2.0 Introduction

Def 2.1 Random Variable(확률변수)

- A function X that assigns to each element s in Ω one and only one real number $X(s) = x$
- 표본공간 내의 각 사건들에 실수 값을 대응시키는 함수



Examples of random variables

- (a) 주사위를 던질 때 나오는 눈의 수 V
- (b) 어느 공장에서 생산된 1,000개의 제품 중 불량품의 수 W
- (c) 대학입시에서 합격여부 X (예 : 합격이면 1, 불합격이면 0)
- (d) 동전을 세 번 던질 때 앞면이 나오는 횟수 Y
- (e) 어느 공장에서 생산되는 전구의 수명 Z

2.0 Introduction

[예 2.1] X : 앞면이 나올 때까지 동전을 던지는 실험에서
총 동전을 던지는 횟수

- 표본공간의 각 원소가 X 에 의하여 어떤 실수 값으로 변환되는지?
- X 에 의하여 실수의 부분집합에서 정의된 새로운 확률?

Def. Probability Distribution(확률분포)

- Denotes the possible outcomes of a random variables with its probability
- 확률변수가 취할 수 있는 값과 각 대응하는 확률을 나타낸 것

Def. Cumulative Distribution Function(누적분포함수, CDF)

- Means the probability of random variable X belongs to $(-\infty, x]$ that is, $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$

2.0 Introduction

Properties of CDF

(i) $F(x)$ is non-decreasing function (비감소함수),

For $x \leq y$, $F(x) \leq F(y)$

$$(i) \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$$

(i) $F(x)$ is right continuous function (우연속함수),

$$\text{i.e. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F\left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right) = F(x)$$

$$\text{cf. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F\left(x - \frac{1}{n}\right) = P(X < x) \neq F(x)$$

2.0 Introduction

[예 2.2] 확률변수 X 의 cdf $F(x)$ 가 다음과 같을 때, 아래의 확률?

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2}, & \frac{1}{4} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ x, & \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & 1 \leq x \end{cases}$$

(a) $P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{8}\right)$ (b) $P\left(X < \frac{1}{8}\right)$ (c) $P\left(X = \frac{1}{8}\right)$ (d) $P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{4}\right)$

(e) $P\left(X < \frac{1}{4}\right)$ (f) $P\left(X = \frac{1}{4}\right)$ (g) $P\left(\frac{1}{4} < X \leq \frac{3}{4}\right)$ (h) $P\left(\frac{1}{4} \leq X \leq \frac{3}{4}\right)$

Discrete random variable(이산형 확률변수)

- Random variable that takes finite or countable discrete values
- 유한하거나 셀 수 있는 무한개의 이산적인 값을 취하는 확률변수

Probability mass function(p.m.f, 확률질량함수)

X : Discrete r.v, $f(x) \equiv p(x) = P(X = x)$: pmf

\Leftrightarrow (a) For all x , $f(x) \geq 0$

(b) $\sum_x f(x) = 1$

(c) $P(a \leq X \leq b) = \sum_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x)$

2.0 Introduction

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[예 2.3] 동전을 2번 던져 나온 앞면의 수를 X 라 할 때 X 가 가질 수 있는 값과 확률질량함수?

[예 2.4] 앞면이 나올 때까지 동전을 던지는 횟수를 X 라 할 때 X 가 가질 수 있는 값과 확률질량함수?

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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2.1.1 Bernoulli distribution (베르누이 분포)

Bernoulli trial :

random experiment with exactly two possible outcomes,
"success" and "failure"

Bernoulli random variable :

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if 성공 (with probability } p) \\ 0, & \text{if 실패 (with probability } 1 - p) \end{cases}$$

Notation & pmf :

$$X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p) \text{ \& } p(x) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}, \quad x = 0 \text{ 또는 } 1$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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2.1.2 Binomial distribution (이항분포)

When $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Bernoulli}(p)$, let

$$Y_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

then, $Y_n \sim B(n, p)$: Binomial distribution

pmf of Y_n :

$$P(Y_n = y) = \binom{n}{y} p^y q^{n-y}, \quad y = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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[예 2.5] 주사위를 5번 던져 3이나 6이 나오는 횟수 : X

[예 2.6]

Note. Discrete Uniform distribution: $U(1, N)$ (이산균일분포)

N : Parameter (positive integer)

$$f(x) = P(X=x) = \frac{1}{N}, \quad x = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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2.1.3 Geometric distribution (기하분포)

X : the number of trials needed to observe the 1st success
with success probability p

한 번 시행에서 성공률 p 인 베르누이 시행을 반복할 때,
첫 번째 성공이 나올 때까지 시행 횟수

$$X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow f(x) &\equiv P(X = x) = P(x\text{번째 시행에서 처음 성공이 나오는 사건}) \\ &= P(\text{처음 } (x-1)\text{번은 계속 실패, } x\text{번째는 성공}) \\ &= (1-p)^{x-1}p, \quad x = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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[예 2.7] 주사위를 던져 3이나 6이 나올 때까지 던지는 시행 횟수 : X ,
 X 의 확률질량함수와 $X = 5$ 일 확률?

[풀이] 주사위의 눈이 3이나 6이 나올 확률은 $\frac{1}{3}$,

X 는 성공(앞면)의 확률 $p = \frac{1}{3}$ 인 기하분포를 따르는 확률변수.

X 의 확률질량함수는

$$p(k) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{3}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(X = 5) = p(5) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^4 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{243}$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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<Note 1> $X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$ 일 때,

$$P(X > x) = (1-p)^x, \quad x = 1, 2, \dots$$

<Note 2> Memoryless property (기하분포의 비기억성)

When $X \sim \text{Geometric}(p)$, for $x > y$, $P(X > x | X > y) = P(X > x - y)$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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2.1.4 Negative Binomial (음이항분포)

Bernoulli trial with success probability p : $\begin{cases} S, & \text{w.p. } p \\ F, & \text{w.p. } 1 - p \end{cases}$

X : the number of trials needed to observe the r th success

$$\Rightarrow X \sim NB(r, p), \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1, \quad r \geq 1$$

$$\text{p.m.f: } f(x) = P(X = x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{x-r}, \quad x = r, r+1, r+2, \dots$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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e.g. $r = 3$

SSS $X = 3$

FSSS

SFSS $X = 4$

SSFS

$\Rightarrow \binom{x-1}{r-1}$: # of cases putting $(r - 1)$ S into $(x - 1)$ different boxes

FFSSS

FSFSS

FSSFS $X = 5$

SFFSS

SFSFS

SSFFS

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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Derivation of pmf of NB(p, r)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=k) &= P(k\text{번째 시행에서 } r\text{번째 성공이 나오는 사건}) \\ &= P(\text{처음 } (k-1)\text{번 시행에서 성공이 } (r-1)\text{번 나오고} \\ &\quad \text{마지막 } k\text{번째 시행은 성공인 사건}) \\ &= P(\text{처음 } (k-1)\text{번 시행에서 성공이 } (r-1)\text{번인 사건}) \\ &\quad \times P(\text{마지막 } k\text{번째 시행은 성공인 사건}) \\ &= P(Y=r-1) \times p, \quad Y \sim B(k-1, p) \\ &= \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^{r-1} (1-p)^{k-r} \times p \end{aligned}$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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2.1.5 Hypergeometric distribution (초기하분포)

n : Size of the population items

r : # of items having specific characteristics ($0 \leq M \leq N$)

m : Sample size ($1 \leq m \leq N$)

X : # of items having specific characteristics among selected sample

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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Example

n : A 공장에서 오늘 생산된 제품의 수

r : n 개의 제품 중 불량품의 수

$n - r$: n 개의 제품 중 양호품의 수

m : n 개의 제품 중 비복원추출로 뽑은 표본의 수

$X \equiv$ 뽑힌 표본 가운데 불량품의 수,

$$\max(0, m - n + r) \leq X \leq \min(r, m)$$

$P(X = k) ??$

$\binom{n}{m}$: 서로 다른 표본이 뽑히는 경우의 수

$$\Rightarrow \text{각 표본이 뽑힐 확률} : \frac{1}{\binom{n}{m}}$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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$\binom{r}{k}$: 불량품에서 k 개를 뽑는 경우의 수

$\binom{n-r}{m-k}$: 양호품을 뽑는 경우의 수

\Rightarrow 초기하분포의 확률질량함수 :

$X \sim \text{HyperGeom}(n, r, m)$ 일 때,

$$p(k) = P(X = k) = \frac{\binom{r}{k} \binom{n-r}{m-k}}{\binom{n}{m}},$$

$$\max(0, m - n + r) \leq k \leq \min(r, m)$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

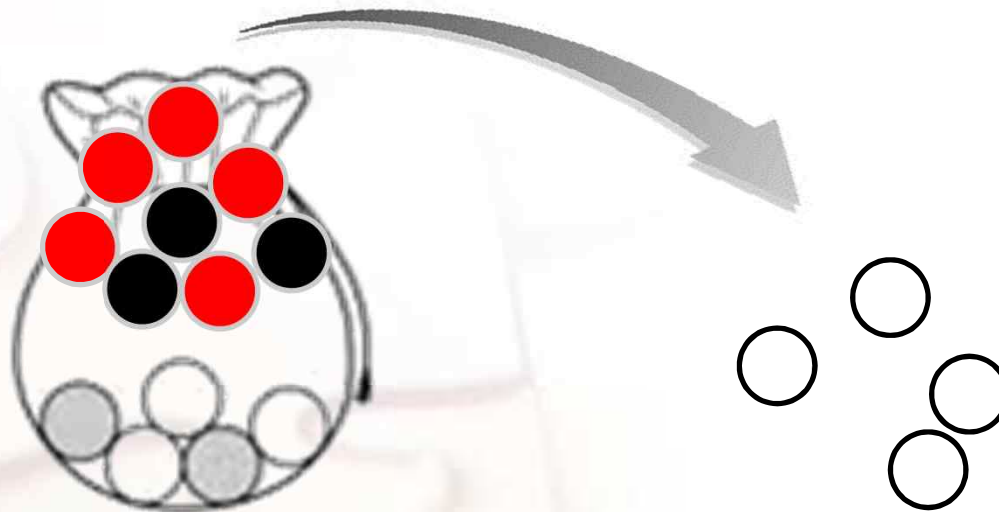
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[예 2.8]

주머니 : 빨간색 구슬 5개, 검정색 구슬 3개

임의로 4개의 구슬을 꺼낼 때 빨간색 구슬의 수 : X

X 의 확률질량함수?



2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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2.1.6 Poisson distribution(포아송분포)

- Some experiments result in counting the number of particular events occur in the given times or on given physical objects
- 특정한 사건이 어떤 일정한 시간대에 또는 특정 영역에서 발생한 횟수가 따르는 분포
- **Examples :**
 - the number of phone calls arriving at a switchboard for a given time period
 - the number of flaws in 100 feet of wire
 - the number of customers that arrive at a shop between 10 and 12 AM
 - the number of typos in the given page of a textbook

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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Requirement for the poisson process(포아송의 우선조건)

1. The probability of occurring two or more events in a sufficiently short interval is essentially zero.
2. The probability of occurring an event in a given interval is proportional to the length of the interval.
3. The number of occurring events in non-overlapping intervals are independent.

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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Probability mass function (pmf)

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

$$f(x) = P(X=x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}, \quad x=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

참고

단위(시간, 공간)당 어떤 사건이 평균적으로 λ 회 발생된다고 할 때,

X : t 단위(시간, 공간)동안 발생하는 사건의 수

$\Rightarrow X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda t)$ 이고, X 의 확률질량함수는

$$P(X=x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^x}{x!}, \quad x=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

2.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

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포아송분포의 확률질량함수 모양 : [그림 2.4] 참고

[예 2.9] 전화통화 수가 시간당 0.5통인 포아송분포를 따름

(a) 5시간 동안 한 통화도 걸려오지 않을 확률

: t 시간 동안 걸려오는 전화통화 수는 $\text{Poisson}(0.5t)$ 분포를 따름을 이용

(b) 5시간 동안 걸려오는 통화 수가 1일 확률

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

연속형 확률변수 (continuous random variable)

: Random variable with possible outcomes in an interval.

일정한 구간에 속하는 모든 값을 취할 수 있는 확률변수

Probability Density Function (p.d.f, 확률밀도함수)

$f(x)$: 확률밀도함수

$$\Leftrightarrow i) f(x) \geq 0$$

$$i) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} i) P(a \leq X \leq b) &= P(a < X \leq b) = p(a < X < b) = F(b) - F(a) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

Here, $F(x)$ is the cdf of X .

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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Relation between pdf and cdf:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt \quad \& \quad f(x) = \frac{d}{dx}F(x)$$

Graphical meaning of the pdf

$$P(x \leq X \leq x + \Delta x) = \int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt \approx f(x) \Delta x$$

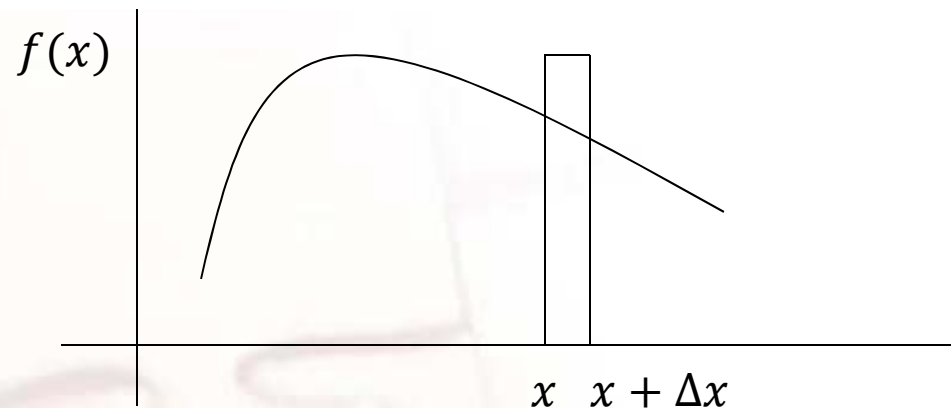


그림 2.5: 구간 $(x, x + \Delta x]$ 에 속할 확률

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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[예 2.10] X 를 $[0,1]$ 에서 임의로 선택된 수라 할 때 X 의 확률밀도함수

[예 2.11] 연속형 확률변수 X 의 확률밀도함수가 $f(x) = 2x, 0 \leq x \leq 1$ 일 때,

(a) X 의 누적분포함수

(b) $X \in [0,0.5]$ 일 확률

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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2.2.1 Uniform distribution (균일분포)

- 연속형 분포 중 가장 간단한 형태
- 균등분포라 불리기도 함
- 유한인 특정한 구간 안에서 동일한 확률 구조를 갖고, 그 구간 밖에서는 확률 0

[pdf](#)

확률변수 X 가 구간 (a, b) 에서 균일분포를 따를 때, X 의 확률밀도함수 :

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}, a < x < b$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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Notation

$$X \sim U(a, b)$$

Cdf

$$F(x) = P(a \leq X \leq x) = \int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{x-a}{b-a}, \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

[예 2.12] X 가 구간 $[2,5]$ 에서 임의로 선택된 수일 때,

- (a) X 가 4이하일 확률
- (b) X 의 확률밀도 함수

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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2.2.2 Exponential distribution (지수분포)

X : Waiting time until the first occurrence of an event for the poisson process with mean λ

평균이 λ 인 포아송 분포에서 첫 번째 사건이 일어날 때까지의 대기시간.

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq t) &= 1 - P(X > t) = 1 - P(\text{첫 번째 사건이 발생하는 시간} > t) \\ &= 1 - P([0, t] \text{ 사이에서 발생하는 사건의 수} = 0) \\ &= 1 - P(\text{Poisson}(\lambda t) = 0) \\ &= 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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pdf of X :

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx}F(x) = \frac{d}{dx}P(X \leq x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x \geq 0, \lambda > 0$$

Distribution of X : Exponential distribution & $X \sim \text{Exp}(1/\lambda)$

(H.W.) : Use R

지수분포의 확률밀도함수 형태를 몇 가지 λ 값에 대해 그려볼 것

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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Note 1. Other representation of exponential distribution

지수분포의 확률밀도함수는 $\theta = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ 로 치환해서

$$\frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, x \geq 0, \theta > 0$$

로 나타내기도 함. 이 경우 표기는 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$ 이 됨.

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

Note 2. Memoryless property of exponential distribution

(지수분포의 비기억성)

For $0 < t < s$, $P(X > s | X > t) = P(X > s - t)$

(Proof)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > s | X > t) &= \frac{P(X > s, X > t)}{P(X > t)} = \frac{P(X > s)}{P(X > t)} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda s}}{e^{-\lambda t}} = e^{-\lambda(s-t)} = P(X > s - t) \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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2.2.3 Gamma Distribution (감마분포)

Gamma function (감마함수)

$$\text{For } a > 0, \Gamma(a) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{a-1} e^{-x} dx$$

Therefore, $f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} x^{a-1} e^{-x}$, $x > 0$ can be a p.d.f.

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

Facts about gamma function :

- $\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$
- $\alpha > 1$ 에 대해, $\Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha - 1)\Gamma(\alpha - 1)$
- 자연수 n 에 대해 $\Gamma(n) = (n - 1)!$
- $0 < \alpha < 1$ 에서 $\Gamma(\alpha)$ 의 값만 있으면 모든 α 에 대한 값을 구할 수 있음

예 : $1 < \alpha \leq 2 \Rightarrow \Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha - 1)\Gamma(\alpha - 1)$

$$2 < \alpha \leq 3 \Rightarrow \Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2)\Gamma(\alpha - 2)$$

\vdots

\vdots

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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(Proof of the second fact)

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(\alpha) &= \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx \\&= x^{\alpha-1} (-e^{-x}) \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} -e^{-x} (\alpha-1) x^{\alpha-2} dx \\&= \int_0^{\infty} (\alpha-1) x^{\alpha-2} e^{-x} dx \\&= (\alpha-1) \Gamma(\alpha-1)\end{aligned}$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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pdf of gamma distribution :

$$f(x|\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}, \quad x > 0, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$$

α : shape parameter, β : scale parameter

Notation :

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

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

Expected value and variance :

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

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^{\alpha}} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^{\alpha}} \int_0^{\infty} x^{(\alpha+1)-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\beta^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^{\alpha}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\beta^{\alpha+1}} x^{(\alpha+1)-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\beta^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^{\alpha}} \\ &= \alpha\beta \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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$$\text{Var}(X) = \alpha\beta^2 \quad (\text{H.W.})$$

Subset of gamma distribution :

① Exponential distn (지수분포)

$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$ 일 때, $\alpha = 1$ 이면 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\beta)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}, x > 0$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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② Chi-square distribution (카이제곱분포)

$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$ 일 때, $\alpha = \frac{r}{2}, \beta = 2$ (r 은 양의 정수)이면

$X \sim \chi^2(r)$ (즉, 자유도가 r 인 카이제곱분포)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{r}{2}) 2^{r/2}} x^{r/2-1} e^{-x/2}, x > 0$$

$$E(X) = r/2 \times 2 = r$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = r/2 \times 2^2 = 2r$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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2.2.4 Normal distribution (정규분포)

pdf of normal distribution (정규분포의 확률밀도함수) :

$$f(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \sigma^2 > 0$$

Notation (정규분포의 표기) :

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

Expected value and variance (기댓값과 분산) :

$$E(X) = \mu, \quad Var(X) = \sigma^2$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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Properties of normal distribution (정규분포의 특징) :

- 연속형 분포 가운데 가장 중요
- 많은 분포형태가 정규분포에 가까움
- 모집단에 관계없이 표본평균의 분포는 정규분포로 근사됨 (CLT)
- 다른 확률분포들을 정규분포로 근사시킬 수 있음

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

Facts related to normal distribution (정규분포와 관련된 사실) :

(1) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 일 때,

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx: \text{직접 계산 불가}$$

\Rightarrow 표를 이용

(2) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 일 때, $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} : \text{X를 표준화}$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

(3) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 일 때,

$$\begin{aligned} P(a < X < b) &= P\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{b-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = P\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma} < Z < \frac{b-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{b-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}\right), \end{aligned}$$

여기서, $\Phi(\cdot)$ 는 $N(0, 1)$ 의 cdf. 즉, $\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$.

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

(4) 이항분포의 정규근사

$X \sim B(n, p)$ 이고, n 이 충분히 클 때 ($\min(np, n(1-p)) \geq 5$)

$X \overset{\cdot}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 여기서, $\mu = np, \sigma^2 = np(1-p)$.

예제 : $P(X=2) \approx P(1.5 \leq X \leq 2.5)$, 0.5 : 수정항

$$X \sim B(25, 0.6) \Rightarrow X \overset{\cdot}{\sim} N(15, 6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq 13) &\approx P(X \leq 13.5) = P\left(\frac{X-15}{\sqrt{6}} \leq \frac{13.5-15}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \\ &= P(Z \leq -0.61) = 0.271 \end{aligned}$$

실제로는 $P(X \leq 13) = 0.267$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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2.2.5 베타분포 (beta distribution)

베타분포의 확률밀도함수 :

$$f(x|\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad \alpha, \beta > 0$$

베타분포의 표기 :

$$X \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$$

베타분포의 기댓값과 분산 :

$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha + \beta)}, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta + 1)(\alpha + \beta)^2}$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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(증명)

$$\begin{aligned} EX^n &= \int_0^1 x^n \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^1 x^{n+\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(n + \alpha + \beta)} \int_0^1 \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(n + \alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{n+\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha)}{\Gamma(n + \alpha + \beta)} \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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n 이 양의 정수 일 때,

$$\begin{aligned} EX^n &= \frac{(n + \alpha - 1)(n + \alpha - 2) \cdots \alpha \Gamma(\alpha) \Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)(n + \alpha + \beta - 1)(n + \alpha + \beta - 2) \cdots (\alpha + \beta) \Gamma(\alpha + \beta)} \\ &= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(\alpha + i)}{(\alpha + \beta + i)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}, \quad E(X^2) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha + \beta + 1)}$$

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

베타분포의 확률밀도함수 형태 :

몇 개의 α, β 조합에 대해 그려볼 것 (H.W.)

2.2.6 코쉬분포(Cauchy distribution)

코쉬분포의 확률밀도함수 :

$$f(x|\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + (x - \theta)^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad -\infty < \theta < \infty$$

코쉬분포의 표기 :

$$X \sim C(\theta, 1)$$

코쉬분포의 기댓값과 분산 : 존재하지 않음

2.2 Continuous Random Variable

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2.2.7 이중지수분포(double exponential distribution)

이중지수분포의 확률밀도함수 :

$$f(x|\mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{\sigma}}, -\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < \mu < \infty, 0 < \sigma$$

이중지수분포의 표기 :

$$X \sim DE(\mu, \sigma)$$

이중지수분포의 기댓값과 분산 :

$$E(X) = \mu, \text{Var}(X) = 2\sigma^2 \quad (\text{H.W.})$$

H.W. : $N(0,1)$, $C(0,1)$ 과 $DE(0,1)$ 의 확률밀도함수를 그리고 그 특성을 비교 서술하라.

2.3 Variable transformation

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2.3 Variable transformation : **Change-of-Variable**

When the distribution of X is given, what is the prob. distn. of $Y = g(X)$?

Ex : Given the p.d.f of X , what is the p.d.f of $Y = X^2$ or $Y = e^X$?

2.3 Variable transformation

2.3.1 Discrete case

X : Discrete r.v. which can take x_1, x_2, \dots

Then, $Y = g(X)$ is the r.v. which can take $g(x_1), g(x_2), \dots$

$p_X(x)$: p.m.f of X

$p_Y(y)$: p.m.f of $Y = g(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} p_Y(y) &= P(Y = y) = P(g(X) = y) \\ &= P(X \in g^{-1}(y)) \\ &= \sum_{x \in g^{-1}(y)} p_X(x) \end{aligned}$$

2.3 Variable transformation

Example : p.m.f of X

x	-1	0	1	2
$p_X(x)$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4

p.m.f of $Y = X^2$

y	0	1	4
$p_Y(y)$	0.2	0.4	0.4

2.3 Variable transformation

2.3.2 Continuous case

$f_X(x), F_X(x)$: p.d.f and c.d.f of X

Method for finding the p.d.f of conti. r.v. $Y = g(X)$:

- Find the c.d.f of Y , $F_Y(y)$, and take the derivative
- Example : Simple linear transformation case

2.3 Variable transformation

(i) When $Y = 2X$,

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(2X \leq y) = P\left(X \leq \frac{y}{2}\right) = F_X\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy}F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2}f_X\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)$$

(ii) When $Y = aX + b$, ($a > 0$)

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(aX + b \leq y) = P\left(X \leq \frac{y - b}{a}\right) = F_X\left(\frac{y - b}{a}\right)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy}F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{a}f_X\left(\frac{y - b}{a}\right)$$

2.3 Variable transformation

(iii) When $Y = aX + b$, ($a < 0$)

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(aX + b \leq y) = P\left(X \geq \frac{y-b}{a}\right) = 1 - F_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy}F_Y(y) = -\frac{1}{a}f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)$$

From (ii) and (iii), the p.d.f of Y when $Y = aX + b$:

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

2.3 Variable transformation

Ex 2.1 When $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, what is the p.d.f of $Y = aX + b$? What about $Y = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$?

[Sol.]

p.d.f of Y :

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \left| \frac{1}{a} \right| f_X \left(\frac{y - b}{a} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{|a|} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{\left(\frac{y-b}{a} - \mu\right)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 a^2}} e^{-\frac{(y - a\mu - b)^2}{2\sigma^2 a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $Y = aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$. When $a = \frac{1}{\sigma}$ and $b = -\frac{\mu}{\sigma}$, $a\mu + b = 0$, $a^2\sigma^2 = 1$. Hence, $Y = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ follows $N(0, 1)$.

2.3 Variable transformation

Note 1 Direct derivation of the above results using c.d.f.

pf)

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

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore f(z) = \frac{dP(Z \leq z)}{dz} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{z^2\sigma^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} \cdot \sigma \\&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

i.e., $Z \sim N(0, 1)$.

2.3 Variable transformation

General method for finding the p.d.f. of $Y = g(X)$

When the function $g(\cdot)$ is invertible and differentiable

(i) When $g(\cdot)$ is monotone increasing :

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(g(X) \leq y) = P(X < g^{-1}(y)) = F_x(g^{-1}(y))$$

$$\therefore f_y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = f_x(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y)$$

2.3 Variable transformation

(i) When $g(\cdot)$ is monotone decreasing : Note that $\{g(X) \leq y\} \equiv \{X \geq g^{-1}(y)\}$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(g(X) \leq y) = P(X \geq g^{-1}(y)) = 1 - F_x(g^{-1}(y))$$

$$\therefore f_y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = -f_x(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y)$$

From (i) and (ii)

$$f_y(y) = f_x(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot \left| \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y) \right|$$

2.3 Variable transformation

Thm 2.1 $f_X(x)$: pdf of X , let $Y = g(X)$ with $g(\cdot)$: invertible and differentiable.

Then, the pdf of Y :

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot \left| \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y) \right|$$

Ex 2.2 When $X \sim \text{Uniform}[0,1]$, what is the pdf of $Y = \frac{1}{X}$?

[Sol.]

$f_X(x) = 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1$. $g^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{y}$: diff'ble. By Thm 2.1,

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot \left| \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y) \right| = f_X\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \cdot \left| \frac{d}{dy} \frac{1}{y} \right| = \frac{1}{y^2}, \quad 1 \leq y < \infty$$

2.3 Variable transformation

Method based on using CDF

Ex 2.3 $X \sim N(0, 1)$ 일 때 $Y = X^2$ 의 확률분포?

[Sol.]

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})$$

pdf of Y :

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = f_X(\sqrt{y}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} + f_X(-\sqrt{y}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^{1/2} y^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, \quad y > 0 \end{aligned}$$

: This corresponds to the Gamma distribution with $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$, i.e. pdf of $\chi^2(1)$

2.3 Variable transformation

Note 2 CDF 계산을 통한 직접 유도

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \sigma^2 > 0 \Rightarrow V = \left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \equiv Z^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

pf) $G(v)$: 확률변수 V 의 분포함수, $v \geq 0$.

그러면, $G(v) = P(V \leq v) = P(Z^2 \leq v) = P(-\sqrt{v} \leq Z \leq \sqrt{v})$.

$$G(v) = \int_{-\sqrt{v}}^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz$$

$$z = \sqrt{y} \text{라 하자. 그러면, } dz = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} dy.$$

2.3 Variable transformation

$$\therefore G(v) = \int_0^v \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi y}} \exp\left(-\frac{y}{2}\right) dy, \quad v \geq 0$$

$$\therefore g(v) = G'(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{2}} v^{1/2-1} e^{-v/2}, \quad 0 < v < \infty$$

$g(v)$: V 의 pdf 이므로 $\int_0^\infty g(v)dv = 1$ 을 만족해야 함. $x = v/2$ 라 하면,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty x^{1/2-1} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\therefore g(v) = G'(v) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1/2)2^{1/2}} v^{1/2-1} e^{-v/2}, \quad 0 < v < \infty$$

: $\chi^2(1)$ 의 확률밀도함수 $\equiv \text{Gamma}(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$ 의 확률밀도함수

2.3 Variable transformation

Thm 2.2 $F(\cdot) : X$ 의 cdf일 때, $Y=F(X) \sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$

[증명]

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y), \quad 0 < y < 1. \quad (F(x) : \text{단조증가함수}) \\ &= P(X \leq F^{-1}(y)) = F(F^{-1}(y)) = y \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Y \sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$$

Note 3 X 가 평균이 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 인 지수분포를 따를 때, $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$ 이므로
 $Y = 1 - e^{-\lambda X} \sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$

2.3 Variable transformation

Thm 2.3 $U \sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$, $F(\cdot)$: 연속형 확률분포의 cdf $\Rightarrow Y = F^{-1}(U) \sim F(\cdot)$

[증명] Y 의 cdf는

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F^{-1}(U) \leq y) = P(U \leq F(y)) = F(y)$$

Note 4 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ 일 때, $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$ 이고 $F^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \log(1 - x)$ 이므로
 $U \sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$ 일 때,

$$Y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \log(1 - U) \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

난수발생 방법 설명