3.6 Chevy shev Inequality

Xt random 部 科 婚习 建树 한 번 해서는 父이 좋은 줄 疑다.

$$\hat{f}(\hat{x}) = \underbrace{(\hat{x} - \lambda)^2 + (\hat{x} - \lambda)^2 + \cdots + (\hat{x} - \lambda_n)^2}_{N} \qquad \qquad \hat{\hat{x}} = \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n}{N}}_{N}$$

$$A > 2 \frac{O_x^2}{O_x}$$
 $P_x > A - 2 O_x$

$$\frac{P(|X - E[X]| \ge a) \le \frac{\sigma_x}{\alpha^2}}{P(|X - E[X]| \ge 2\sigma_x) \le \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$|Y(|X-F[x]| \ge 2O_X) \le 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (4 - E[X])^2 f_{\times}(a) da = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (4 - E[X])^2 f_{\times}(a) da + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (4 - E[X])^2 f_{\times}(a) da + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (4 - E[X])^2 f_{\times}(a) da$$

Chap 4. Special Dist.

4:2 Bernoulli Dist.

$$RV: X \rightarrow b\bar{n}ary$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
P(\text{success}) = P & \longrightarrow 1 \\
P(\text{furlure}) = 1 - P & \longrightarrow 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(failwe) = 1 - P \longrightarrow 0$$

$$E[x] = P, O_x = P((-P)$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$
 (discrete)

$$P_{x}(a) = \binom{n}{a} P^{x} (1-P)^{n-x}$$

$$1) \sum_{\substack{A=0\\ A\neq 0}}^{n} f_{X}(A) = \sum_{\substack{A=0\\ A\neq 0}}^{n} \binom{n}{A} p^{A} (1-p)^{h-A} = (p+(1-p))^{n} = 1.$$

olapstel,
$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{n} \mathcal{L}\binom{n}{\alpha} P^{\alpha} (1-P)^{n-\alpha}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{n} \frac{1}{(n-\alpha)!} \frac{1}{(n-\alpha)!} p^{\alpha} (1-p)^{n-\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(n-\alpha)!} \frac{1}{(n-\alpha)!} p^{\alpha} (1-p)^{n-\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(n-\alpha)!} \frac{1}{(n-\alpha)!} p^{\alpha} (1-p)^{(n-\alpha)} p^{\alpha} (1-p)^{(n-\alpha)} p^{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(n-\alpha)!} \frac{1}{(n-\alpha)!} p^{\alpha} p^{\alpha} (1-p)^{(n-\alpha)} p^{\alpha} p^{\alpha}$$

$$\left(A + b \right)^{\eta - 1} = \sum_{\alpha = 0}^{n - 1} \frac{(n - 1)!}{(n - 1 - \alpha)!} \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} (-p)^{n - 1 - \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{x'=0}^{n-1} n\rho \cdot \frac{(n-1)! p^{x'}(-p)^{n-1-x'}}{(n-1-x')! x'!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{x'=0} np \cdot \frac{(n-1-x')! x'!}{(n-1-x')! x'!}$$

 $\sqrt{} = n \rho \left(P + (1+\rho) \right)^{n-1}$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[X^{\lambda}\right] = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^{k} \, n!}{(n+k)! \, x!} \, P^{k}(1-P)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{x^{k+1}}{(n+k)! \, (x-1)!} \, P^{k}(1-P)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{7x^{k}-1 \sum_{i} n!}{(n+k)! \, (x-k)!} \, P^{k}(1-P)^{n-k} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{n!}{(n+k)! \, (x-1)!} \, P^{k}(1-P)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{q=2}^{n} \frac{n!}{(n-q)! (d-2)!} p^{q} (1-p)^{n-q} + np$$

(n-1 - (x-1))

$$= \sum_{A=2}^{n} \frac{n(n+1)(n-2)!}{((n-2)-(A-2))!(A-2)!} P^{\lambda} P^{A-2} (1-P)^{(n-2)-(A-2)} + np$$

$$d-2 \rightarrow \alpha' \Rightarrow \sum_{\alpha'=0}^{n-2} {n-2 \choose \alpha'} P^{\alpha'} (1-P)^{n-2-\alpha'} n(n-1) P^{-1} + nP$$

20101 Estat.

$$\mathcal{O}_{x}^{\lambda} = \mathbb{E}[x^{2}] = n^{2}p^{\lambda} = np(1-p)$$

이항정리에서 마음을 이용하는 것은 题 沙科 等个 处计

$$t = | np(p+(1-p))^{n-1} = \sum_{x=0}^{n} x \binom{n}{x} p^{x} (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$np = E[X]$$

 $\Rightarrow E[X^2] - E[X]$

 $\frac{d^{\lambda}}{dt^{2}} \Rightarrow n(n-1)\rho^{\lambda}(\rho t + (i-p))^{n-2} = \sum_{d=n}^{n} \alpha(x-1)t^{d-2}\binom{n}{d}\rho^{\alpha}(i-p)^{n-\alpha}$ $t=1 \qquad (n-n)p^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^k \binom{n}{k} p^k (-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^k \binom{n}{k} p^k (-p)^{n-k}$

44 Geometric Dist

X: # of Bernoulli trials until 1st success.

$$\int_{X} (A) = (1-P)^{d-1} \cdot P \quad A = 1,2,9, \cdots$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{P} \quad D_{X}^{2} = \frac{1-P}{P^{2}}$$

@ Forget-fulness (Memoryless)

주사위가 6이 나온 때까지 계속 턴진다. 6이 나오면 끝나는 것 → 가장 대표전인 Geometry Dist.

10世级时间的此级上 经多处地的 601 比多学起? 2 金州 战争 红斑 20世界 外教 2 条件 改计 30部 岛中 5번 E졌는데 Gol 안내왔다 앞으로 उ만반에 Gol 나용 학원? → 웨데버린다. → Fingetfulness

⇒ Consider K additional bials until the 1st success, given n trials fail.

현대 N世까지 선생들 अंध्वा 전부 짓패했다. K번 더 선생들 해서 K 번째에 유리에 뒤 학원은 ?

 $P(X=n+K\mid X>n) = \frac{P(X=n+K\cap X>n)}{P(X>n)} = \frac{P(X=n+k)}{P(X>n)} = \frac{(1-p)^{n+1}P}{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(1-p)^{n+1}P}$ $= \frac{(1-p)^{n+k-1}p}{\frac{p(1-p)^n}{1-(1-p)}} = p(1-p)^{k-1}$