

metody statystyczne
wykład 5
1 XII 2024

kacper.topolnicki@uj.edu.pl

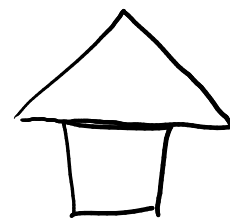
Plan:

- process Bernulli
- process Poisson
- process Mixture

proces Bernoulliego

krok w prawo
z prawdopodobieństwem p

Pijamy jego męś



krok w lewo
z prawdopodobieństwem $q = 1 - p$

n_1 - l. kroków w prawo
(l. sukcesu)

n_2 - l. kroków w lewo

$k = n_1 - n_2 \leftarrow$ pozycja

$n = n_1 + n_2$

symbol Newtona:

$$\binom{a}{b} = \frac{a!}{b! (a-b)!}$$

~

n - ile sposobow moine wybrac podzbiór
b - elementowy ze zbioru a - elementowego

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 5 \\ b &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{3! \cdot \underbrace{2 \cdot 1}_{(5-3)!}} = \binom{5}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{pozycja pijaetke} = k) &= \\
 &= \binom{n}{n_1} p^{n_1} q^{n_2} = \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} n_1 = \frac{n+k}{2} \\ n_2 = \frac{n-k}{2} \\ q = 1-p \end{array} \right] = \binom{n}{\frac{n+k}{2}} p^{\frac{n+k}{2}} (1-p)^{\frac{n-k}{2}} = \\
 &= \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n+k}{2}\right)! \left(n - \frac{n-k}{2}\right)!} p^{\frac{n+k}{2}} (1-p)^{\frac{n-k}{2}} = \\
 &= \left| p=q=\frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{n!}{2^n} \left(\frac{n+k}{2}\right)! \left(\frac{n-k}{2}\right)!
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$$

$$s_i = \pm 1$$

$$S_+ \in S \quad |S_+| = n_1$$

$$S_- \in S \quad |S_-| = n_2$$

Rozwiązanie przybliżone (jednorodnie)

$$X_n = X_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n S_i$$

$\downarrow S_i = \pm 1$

$\underbrace{S_1 + S_2 + \dots}_{\text{pozycja po } n \text{ krokach}}$

↑
pozycja początkowa

↑
pozycje po każdym kroku

$$E(X_n) = E(X_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n E(S_i) = \left| X_0 = 0 \right| =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n E(S_i) = n \cdot E(S) = n(p - q)$$

$\xrightarrow{p=q} 0$

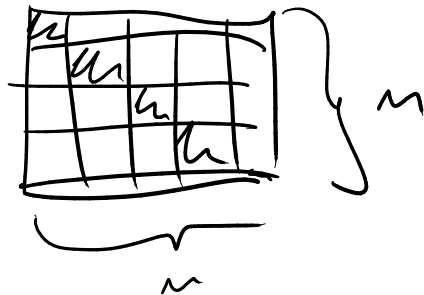
$$E(X_n^2) = E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n S_i\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n S_i\right)\right) = E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2\right) + \left(\sum_{\substack{i,j \\ i \neq j}} S_i S_j\right)\right) =$$

\uparrow
 $X_0 = 0$

$$= E\left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2}_{+1}\right) + E\left(\underbrace{\sum_{\substack{i,j \\ i \neq j}} S_i S_j}_{\sum_{\substack{i,j \\ i \neq j}} E(S_i S_j)}\right) = n + (n^2 - n)(p - q)^2$$

$\underbrace{n \cdot (+1)}_n$

$\underbrace{E(S_i)E(S_j)}$



$$\text{var}(X_n) = E(X_n^2) - E(X_n)^2 = 4 \cdot n \cdot p \cdot q =$$

$$R_{XX}(m, n) = 4 \cdot n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)$$

$R_{XX}(m, n)$
↑ dyskretny czas

$$E(X_m \cdot X_n) = E\left((X_m - \underbrace{X_m + X_n}_0) X_n\right) =$$

funkcje autokorelacji

$$= E((X_m - X_n) X_n + X_n^2) =$$

$$= E(\underbrace{(X_m - X_n)}_{\text{niezależne losowe}} X_n) + E(X_n^2) =$$

niezależne losowe

$$= E(X_m - X_n) E(X_n) + E(X_n^2) =$$

$$= \begin{cases} (p-q)^2 m n + 4 m p q & m < n \\ (p-q)^2 m n + 4 \min(m, n) p q & \text{najmniejsza wartość z } m, n \end{cases}$$

autocovariance function:

$$K_{xx}(m, n) = R_{xx}(m, n) - \bar{E}(X_m) \bar{E}(X_n)$$

współczynnik auto-korelacji:

$$\rho_{xx}(m, n) = \frac{K_{xx}(m, n)}{\sigma(X_m) \sigma(X_n)}$$

procesy liczące

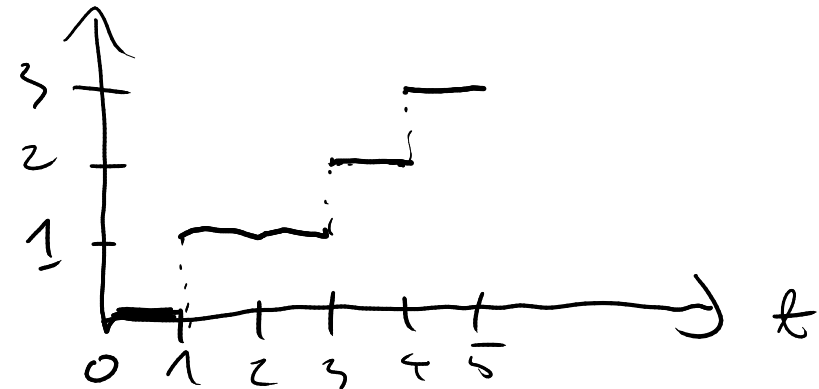
- procesy górnice zmiennu losowego $N(t)$
oznaczają "liczbę zliczeń" w czasie t
 $N(t) \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\} = \mathbb{Z}^+$

not money

$H \leftarrow \text{res} \leftarrow \text{success}$

$T \leftarrow \text{orzer}$

$t =$	0	1	2	3	4	5	...
	T	(H)	T	(H)	(H)	T	
$N(t) =$	0	1	1	2	3	3	



$\Sigma_{m_1}^P$ - lietai sūsestis H

$\rightarrow m_2$ - lietai sūsestis T

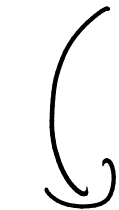
$$q = 1 - p$$

$$n = m_1 + m_2$$

$$(k = m_1 - m_2)$$

$$P(\text{lietai } H = m_1) =$$

$$= \binom{n}{m_1} p^{m_1} q^{m_2}$$



$$P(\text{lietai } H = N(h)) =$$

$$= \binom{n}{N(h)} p^{N(h)} (1-p)^{h-N(h)}$$

1 unit moneta co Δ schnell
 $\hookrightarrow \emptyset$

$$t = n \cdot \Delta \qquad n = \frac{t}{\Delta}$$

\uparrow losbare prob

$$E\left(N\left(\underbrace{\frac{t}{\Delta}}_n\right)\right) = \sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{\binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}}_{\substack{\text{probab.} \\ i \text{ H.}}}} i = n p = \frac{t}{\Delta} \cdot p$$

"arrival rate"

$$\Lambda = \frac{E(W(\frac{t}{\Delta}))}{t} \quad \left[\quad E\left(N\left(\frac{t}{\Delta}\right)\right) = \frac{t}{\Delta} p = t \cdot \left(\frac{p}{\Delta}\right) = \Lambda \right]$$

T - czas pomiędzy sukcesami (H), "interarrival rate"

one
↓

T H H T T T H
↔ ↔
1 2

$T =$

$$E(T) = 2$$

$$E(T) = E(j \cdot \Delta) \quad \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow 0}$$

\uparrow liczba kroków pomiędzy sukcesami
 \uparrow czas

$$j = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 T & H & T & T & \boxed{H} & \boxed{H} & T \dots \\
 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \dots
 \end{array}
 \quad P(j=1) = p$$

\uparrow p

$$j = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 T & H & T & \boxed{H} & \boxed{T} & \boxed{H} & H \dots \\
 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \dots
 \end{array}
 \quad P(j=2) = q \cdot p = q^{2-1} \cdot p$$

\uparrow q \uparrow p

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{liczba kroków pomiędzy sukcesami} = j) &= q^{j-1} p = \\
 &= q^{j-1} (1 - q)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(\text{wie oft werden genau } j \text{ sukzessive}) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j \cdot P(j) =$$

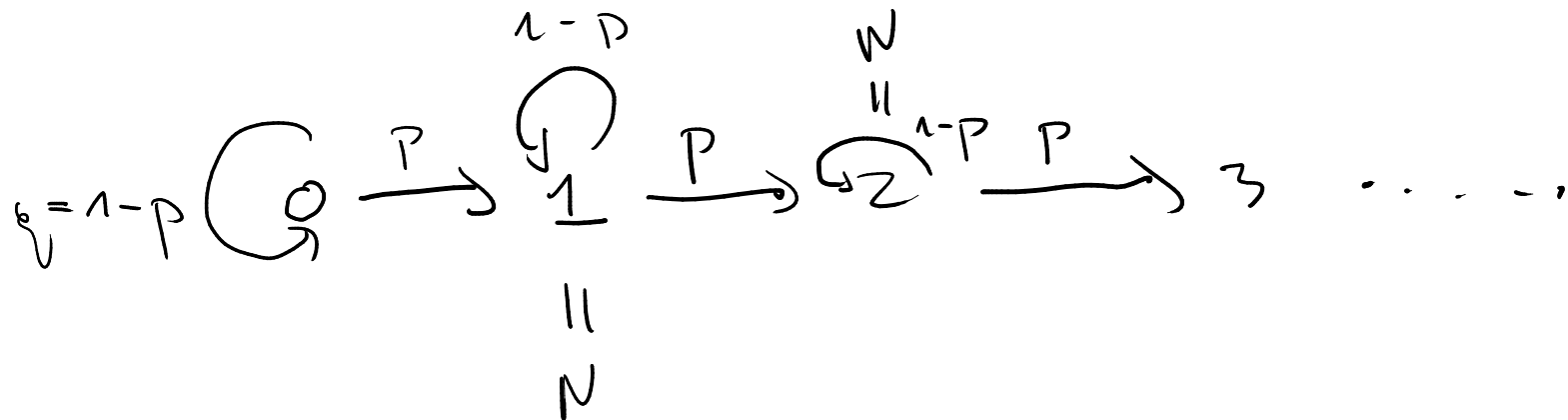
$$= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j \cdot q^{j-1} (1-q) = (1-q) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j \cdot q^{j-1} =$$

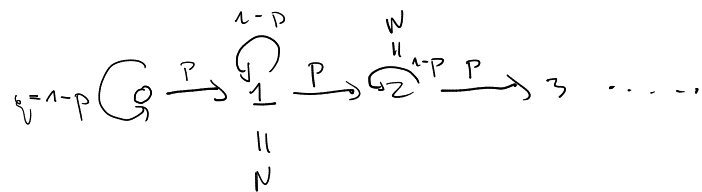
$$= (1-q) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dq} q^j = (1-q) \frac{d}{dq} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} q^j =$$

$$= (1-q) \frac{d}{dq} \frac{1}{1-q} = (1-q) (1-q)^{-2} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) =$$

$$= (1-q) (1-q)^{-2} = \frac{1}{1-q} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\sigma^2\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) = \Delta^2 \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{\Delta^2} \quad \left(1 = \frac{p}{\Delta}\right)$$





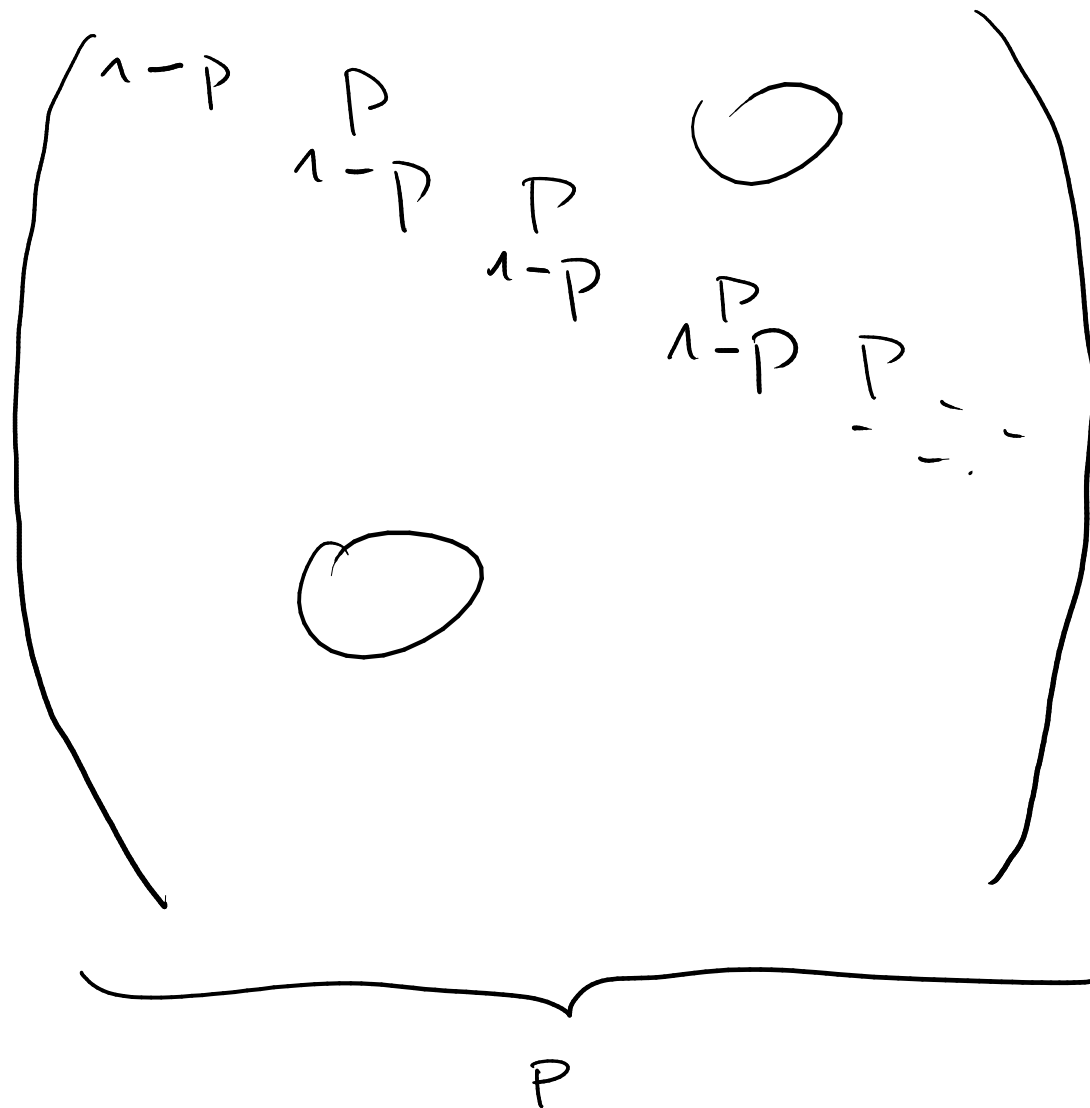
$(p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots)$



$N=0$



$N=1$



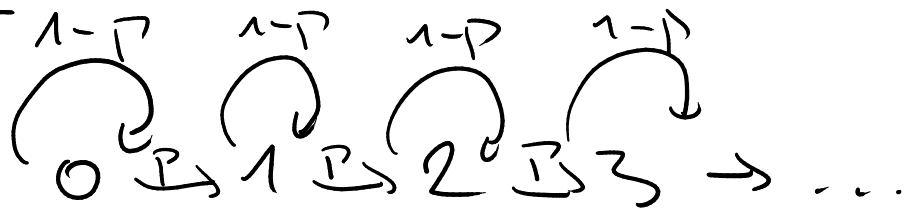
$$(P_{ij})^h = \begin{cases} \binom{h}{j-i} p^{j-i} q^{h-j+i} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \leq j-i \leq h$$

probability

process Poisson

proces liczy
Banilla

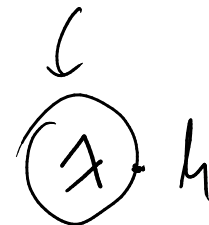


p : prawdopodobieństwo sukcesu w czasie Δ
 $u = 1 - p$

$\Delta \rightarrow 0$

dla "małego" czasu h

arrival rate



sukces w h

$1 - \lambda h$ porażka w h


process Poisson

process Poissono just a renewal in a particular process
 Bernoulliyo ← process history:

a) $N(0) = 0$

b) $p_{m,m}(h) = \begin{cases} 1 - \lambda h & \text{gdy } m = m \\ \lambda h & \text{gdy } m = m + 1 \\ 0 & \text{potrzeba przekształcić} \end{cases}$
 \uparrow
 $\leftarrow \text{mat. history}$

c) $t > s$

$N(t) - N(s)$ $N(s)$

 niezależne zmienne losowe

$$P(\text{liczba sukcesów po czasie } t = \underbrace{N(t)}_n) = p_n(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_n(t+h) &= p_n(t) p_{nn}(h) + p_{n-1}(t) p_{n-1n}(h) = \\ &= p_n(t)(1-\lambda h) + p_{n-1}(t) \lambda h \end{aligned}$$

$$n=0$$

$$p_0(t+h) = p_0(t)(1-\lambda h)$$

$$p_0(t+h) - p_0(t) = (1-\lambda h)p_0(t) - p_0(t) \quad / \quad / h$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{p_0(t+h) - p_0(t)}{h} = -\lambda p_0(t) \quad \left| \quad \frac{d p_0(t)}{d t} = -\lambda p_0(t) \right.$$

$$\frac{d p_0(t)}{dt} = -\lambda p_0(t)$$

$n \neq 0$

$$p_n(t+h) = p_n(t)(1-\lambda h) + p_{n-1}(t) \cdot \lambda h$$

$$p_n(t+h) - p_n(t) = p_n(t)(-\lambda h) + p_{n-1}(t)(\lambda h)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{p_n(t+h) - p_n(t)}{h} = \lambda (p_{n-1}(t) - p_n(t))$$

$$\frac{d p_n(t)}{dt} = \lambda p_{n-1}(t) - \lambda p_n(t)$$

$$\frac{d p_0(t)}{dt} = -\lambda p_0(t)$$

$$\frac{d p_n(t)}{dt} = \lambda p_{n-1}(t) - \lambda p_n(t)$$

$$N(0) = 0 \Rightarrow p_n(0) = \delta_{n0}$$

$$p_0(t) = C_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$p_0(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$p_0(0) = \underbrace{\delta_{n0}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ 0}} = C_0$$

$$C_0 = 1$$

$$n=1$$

$$\frac{d p_1(t)}{dt} = \lambda \underbrace{p_0(t)}_{e^{-\lambda t}} - \lambda p_1(t)$$

$$\frac{d p_1(t)}{dt} = \lambda e^{-\lambda t} - \lambda p_1(t)$$

$$p_1(t) = \lambda t e^{-\lambda t} + C_1 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$p_1(0) = \delta_{10} = 0 = C_1 \underbrace{e^{-\lambda \cdot 0}}_1 \quad C_1 = 0$$

$$p_1(t) = \lambda t e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$p_0(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$p_1(t) = \lambda t e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$p_2(t) = \frac{(\lambda t)^2}{2!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$p_n(t) = \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}$$