

10/16

Review

10 cards, 4 R 6 B

$$P(\text{drawing 2R in 3 cards without replacement}) \\ = \frac{\binom{4}{2} \binom{6}{1}}{\binom{10}{3}}$$

$$P(x \text{ R in } 3) = \frac{\binom{4}{x} \binom{6}{3-x}}{\binom{10}{3}}$$

$$p(x \text{ R in } n) = \frac{\binom{4}{x} \binom{6}{n-x}}{\binom{10}{n}}$$

10 cards, K R

$$P(x \text{ R in } n) = \frac{\binom{K}{x} \binom{10-K}{n-x}}{\binom{10}{n}}$$

N cards, K R

$$P(x \text{ R in } n) = \frac{\binom{K}{x} \binom{N-K}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

Drawing without replacement

Now ... resuming ...

$$X \sim \text{Hypergeometric}(n, K, N) := \frac{\binom{K}{x} \binom{N-K}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

$$p(x) := P(X=x)$$

$$X \sim \text{Bern}(p) := \underbrace{p^x (1-p)^{1-x}}_{p(x)}$$

$$\text{Supp}(X) = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\boxed{p \in (0, 1)}$$

parameter space

degenerated

100

53

8 random
6

$$X \sim \text{Hypergeometric}(n, K, N) := \frac{\binom{K}{x} \binom{N-K}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

100 students
53 female
8 picked
(6 female)

$$X \sim \text{Hypergeometric}(8, 53, 100)$$

$$\frac{\binom{53}{x} \binom{47}{8-x}}{\binom{100}{8}} \quad x = \text{free variable}$$

$$p(X=6) = p(6) = \frac{\binom{53}{6} \binom{47}{2}}{\binom{100}{8}}$$

$$p(x) := P(X=x)$$

Parameter space

degenerated

$$\text{If } N=0? \rightarrow \begin{matrix} K=0 \\ n=0 \end{matrix}$$

degenerated

$$\text{If } N=1? \rightarrow \begin{matrix} K \in \{0, 1\} \\ n=1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{If } N=2? \rightarrow \begin{matrix} K \in \{0, 1, 2\} \\ n \in \{0, 1, 2\} \end{matrix}$$

$$X \sim \text{Hyper}(1, 1, 2) = \frac{\binom{1}{x} \binom{1}{1-x}}{\binom{2}{1}} = \text{Bern}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$p(1) = \frac{\binom{1}{1} \binom{1}{0}}{\binom{2}{1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p(0) = \frac{\binom{1}{0} \binom{1}{1}}{\binom{2}{1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X \sim \text{Hyper}(1, K, N) = \frac{\binom{K}{x} \binom{N-K}{1-x}}{\binom{N}{1}}$$

how many are special?

$$\text{Supp}(X) = \{0, 1\}$$

$$p(1) = \frac{\binom{K}{1} \binom{N-K}{0}}{\binom{N}{1}} = \frac{K}{N}$$

$$p(0) = \frac{\binom{K}{0} \binom{N-K}{1}}{\binom{N}{1}} = \frac{N-K}{N} = 1 - \frac{K}{N}$$

Parameter Space Hyper

$$N \in \{2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$K \in \{1, 2, \dots, N-1\}$$

$$n \in \{1, 2, \dots, N-1\}$$

Examples

a) $x \sim \text{Hyper}(2, 4, 10)$, $\text{Supp}(x) = \{0, 1, 2\}$

b) $x \sim \text{Hyper}(5, 4, 10)$, $\text{Supp}(x) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

c) $x \sim \text{Hyper}(8, 4, 10)$, $\text{Supp}(x) = \{2, 3, 4\}$

d) $x \sim \text{Hyper}(5, 7, 10)$, $\text{Supp}(x) = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$

(a) $n < K$, $n < N-K \rightarrow \text{supp}(x) = \{0, \dots, n\}$

(b) $n \geq K$, $n < N-K \rightarrow \text{supp}(x) = \{0, \dots, K\}$

(c) $n \geq K$, $n \geq N-K \rightarrow \text{supp}(x) = \{n-(N-K), \dots, K\}$

(d) $n < K$, $n \geq N-K \rightarrow \text{supp}(x) = \{n-(N-K), \dots, n\}$

	$n < K$	$n \geq K$
$n < N-K$	$0 \dots n$	$0 \dots K$
$n \geq N-K$	$n-(N-K) \dots n$	$n-(N-K) \dots K$

$$\text{Supp}(x) = \{ \max\{0, n-(N-K)\} \dots, \min\{n, K\} \}$$

Important

$$X \sim \text{Hyper}(n, K, N)$$

$$= \frac{\binom{K}{x} \binom{N-K}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

$$\text{let } p = \frac{K}{N} \Rightarrow K = pN$$

$$X \sim \text{Hyper}(n, p, N) := \frac{\binom{pN}{x} \binom{(1-p)N}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

reparameterization

$$\begin{aligned} N &\in \{2, \dots\} \\ n &\in \{1, \dots, N-1\} \\ p &\in \left\{ \frac{1}{N}, \frac{2}{N}, \dots, \frac{N-1}{N} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Consider $p=0.5$, $n=6$, $N=100$

$$p(3) = \frac{\binom{50}{3} \binom{50}{3}}{\binom{100}{6}} = .3223$$

$N=1000$

$$p(3) = \frac{\binom{500}{3} \binom{500}{3}}{\binom{1000}{6}} = .3134$$

$N=10,000$

$$p(3) = \frac{\binom{5000}{3} \binom{5000}{3}}{\binom{10000}{6}} = .3126$$

What is the limiting r.v.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \text{Hyper}(n, p, N) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\binom{pN}{x} \binom{(1-p)N}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(pN)!}{x! (pN-x)!} \frac{((1-p)N)!}{(n-x)! ((1-p)N - (n-x))!}}{\frac{N!}{n! (N-n)!}} = \frac{1}{x!} \frac{1}{(n-x)!} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n!}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\binom{n}{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(pN)!}{(pN-x)!} \cdot \frac{((1-p)N)!}{((1-p)N-(n-x))!}}{\frac{N!}{(N-n)!}}$$