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•  $Y = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2} \sim ?$  SUPP of Gamma  $(0, \infty)$

$X_1 \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \lambda)$  ind. of

$X_2 \sim \text{Gamma}(\beta, \lambda)$

$\text{SUPP}(Y) = [0, 1]$

b/c if  $X_1 \approx 0, X_2 \approx \infty \Rightarrow Y \approx 0$

$(\infty, 0) = [0, 1] \Rightarrow X_1 \approx \infty, X_2 \approx 0 \Rightarrow Y \approx 1$

$X_1 \approx X_2 \Rightarrow Y \approx \frac{1}{2}$

So,  $Y = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2} \sim \int_0^\infty f_{X_1}(Y Y_2) f_{X_2}(Y_2 - Y Y_2) Y_2 dY_2$

$\frac{1}{Y_2(1-Y)}$        $\frac{1}{Y_2}$

$= \int_0^\infty \frac{\lambda^\alpha (Y Y_2)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda Y Y_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\lambda^\beta (Y_2(1-Y))^{\beta-1} e^{-\lambda Y_2(1-Y)}}{\Gamma(\beta)}$

$\cdot Y_2 dY_2$

$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha+\beta} Y^{\alpha-1} (1-Y)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^\infty Y_2^{\alpha+\beta-1} e^{-\lambda Y Y_2 - \lambda Y_2(1-Y)} dY_2$

$e^{-\lambda(Y Y_2 + Y_2(1-Y))}$   
 $e^{-\lambda Y_2(Y+1-Y)}$   
 $e^{-\lambda Y_2}$

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looks simple  
but there are  
a lot of  
things going on

$$u = \lambda y_2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dy_2} = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda} u \Rightarrow dy_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda} du$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} u^{\alpha+\beta-1} e^{-u} du = \Gamma(\alpha+\beta)$$

||

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha+\beta} y^{\alpha-1} (1-y)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{u^{\alpha+\beta-1} e^{-u}}{\lambda^{\alpha+\beta}}}_{\lambda^{\alpha+\beta}} \frac{1}{\lambda} du$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} y^{\alpha-1} (1-y)^{\beta-1} = \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}}_{\beta(\alpha, \beta)}$$

• Next unit (pg 155)

Conditional Densities

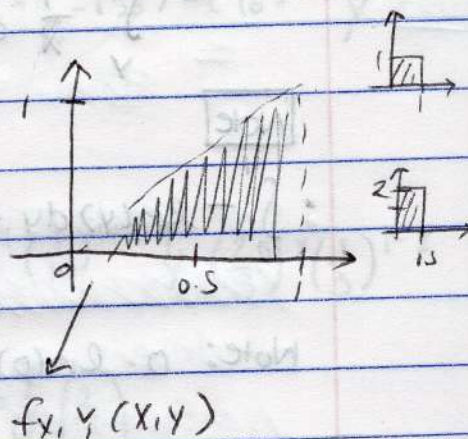
let  $X \sim U(0, 1)$

let  $Y|X=x \sim U(0, x)$

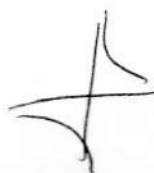
$Y \sim ?$

size

$\text{Supp}[Y] = [0, 1]$







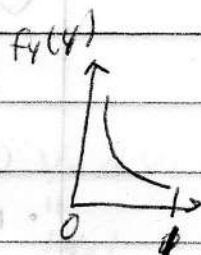
$$f_Y(y) = \int_{\text{Supp}(x)} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx = \int_{\text{Supp}(y)} f_{Y|X}(y,x) f_X(x) dx$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^1 f_{Y|X}(y,x) f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \mathbb{I}_{y \in (0,x)} \mathbb{I}_{x \in (0,1)} dx$$

$0 \leq y \leq x$   
 $\Rightarrow y \leq x$

$$= \int_y^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(x) \Big|_y^1 = -\ln(y)$$



**Note**

$$\int_0^1 -\ln(y) dy = [y \ln(y) - y]_0^1 = y - y \ln(y) \Big|_0^1 = (1-0) - (0-0) = 1$$

Note:  $0 \cdot \ln(0) = 0$

- A download is either exponential with  $\lambda = 10 \text{ min}^{-1}$  w/ no network traffic, or exponential w/  $\lambda = 20 \text{ min}^{-1}$  w/ network traffic.

How long does the download take?

Network traffic is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the time.

$$Y \sim \begin{cases} \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{10}) & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \\ \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{20}) & \text{w.p. } \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} X &= \mathbb{I}_{\text{network traffic}} \\ &\sim \text{Bern}(\frac{2}{3}) = (\frac{2}{3})^x (\frac{1}{3})^{1-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y|X \sim \text{Exp}\left(\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^X \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{1-X}\right) \\ = \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^X \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{1-X} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^X \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{1-X}} y$$

(Note)  
In prob.,  
the sum  
& the  
integral  
are the  
same.

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{x \in \text{supp}(X)} f_{Y|X}(y, x) P_X(x)$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{1-x} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{1-x}} y \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} e^{-\frac{1}{10}y} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{20} e^{-\frac{1}{20}y} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)$$



- If its download took 25 min,  
what is its prob. there was network traffic?

$$\text{Joint marginal } P_{X|Y}^{(X,Y)} = \frac{f_{X,Y}(X,Y)}{f_Y(Y)} = \frac{f_{Y|X}(Y,X) P_X(X)}{f_Y(Y)}$$

$$P_{X|Y}(1,25) = \frac{f_{Y|X}(25,1) P_X(1)}{f_Y(25)}$$

$$= \frac{\left( \frac{1}{20} e^{-\frac{1}{20}(25)} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \right)}{\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{10} e^{-\frac{1}{10}(25)} \right) + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{20} e^{-\frac{1}{20}(25)} \right)}$$

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$$= 98\% \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

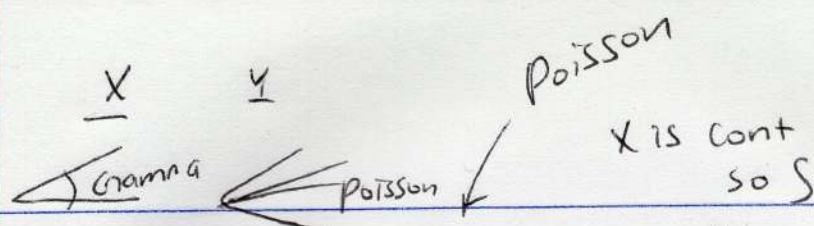
- Car Accidents are poisson distribution  
~~their rate parameter~~ but  $\lambda$  is not the same for  
all drivers.  $\lambda$  is a gamma dist.

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

$$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\beta^\alpha x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

$$Y | X = x \sim \text{Poisson}(x) = \frac{e^{-x} x^y}{y!}$$

here  
 $x$  is  $y$ .  
&  $\lambda \Rightarrow x$



What is the dist. of the accident?

$$P\psi(y) = \int_{\text{supp}(x)} p_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} x^y}{y!} \frac{\beta^d x^{d-1} e^{-\beta x}}{\Gamma(d)} dx$$

$$\text{supp}(y) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$= \frac{\beta^d}{y! \Gamma(d)} \int_0^{\infty} x^{y+d-1} e^{-(\beta+1)x} dx$$

↑  
Gamma fn

$$\text{let } u = (\beta+1)x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\beta+1} u$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \beta+1 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{\beta+1} du$$

Compound Dist.

(Poisson + Gamma  $\Rightarrow$  Neg Bin)

$$\frac{\beta^d}{y! \Gamma(d)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{u^{y+d-1}}{(\beta+1)^{y+d-1}} e^{-u} \frac{1}{\beta+1} du$$

↑  
( $\beta+1$ )<sup>y+d</sup>

$$= \frac{\beta^d \Gamma(y+d)}{y! \Gamma(d) (\beta+1)^{y+d}} = \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)^d \frac{\Gamma(y+d)}{y! \Gamma(d) (\beta+1)^y}$$

$$\text{let } k=d, p = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} \Rightarrow 1-p = \frac{1}{1+\beta}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y, x) = \frac{\Gamma(y+k)}{\Gamma(k) \Gamma(y+1)} p^k (1-p)^y = \text{Exp Neg Bin}(k, p)$$

$$\text{if } y, k \in \mathbb{N}, \binom{y+k-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^y = \text{Neg}(k, p)$$