

# 机



#### 台大电机系 叶丙成

微博: weibo.com/yehbo 脸书: facebook.com/prof.yeh

部落格: pcyeh.blog.ntu.edu.tw



Prof. Yeh, Ping-Cheng (Benson) 葉丙成 Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University

## 本周主题概述

- 9-1: 随机变数之和
- 9-2: MGF
- 9-3: 多个随机变数和
- 9-4: 中央极限定理(万佛朝宗)







# 9-1: 随机变数之和

第九周



# Z = X + Y 的机率分布?

• Ex: 老张面店只卖牛肉面跟豆腐脑已知每天的面销量X碗与豆腐脑销量Y碗的联合机率分布 $p_{X,Y}(x,y)$ 

兄弟们约老张收摊后喝酒小聚。老婆规定老张洗完碗后才能赴约。

请问老张洗碗数量的机率分布是?

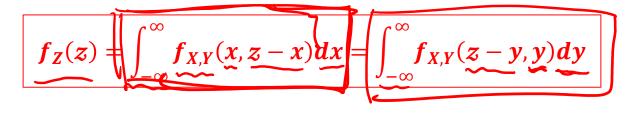
$$p_Z(3) = p(X+Y=3) = p_{X,Y}(1,2) + p_{X,Y}(2,1)$$
  $p_{X,Y}(0,3) + p_{X,Y}(3,0)$   $p_{X,Y}(0,3) + p_{X,Y}(3,0)$ 

Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University

# Z = X + Y 的机率分布?

• Ex: 小明写国文作业的时间 X 与算术作业 Y 的联合 机率分布 f<sub>X,Y</sub>(x,y)。兄弟们约小明喝酒小聚 老妈规定小明写完作业后才能赴约。请问小明兄弟要等多久时间的机率分布是?

连续随机变量的情况, 求 和变积分





# 若 X, Y 独立?

• 离散:**Z** = **X** + **Y** 

$$\sum_{x} p_{X,Y}(x,z-x) = \sum_{x} p_{X}(x) \cdot p_{Y}(z)$$

$$= p_X(z) * p_Y(z)$$

连续: Z = X + Y

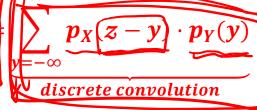
$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,z-z) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,z-z) dx$$

discrete convolution

$$\sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} p_X(x) \cdot p_Y(z-x) =$$

continuous convolution

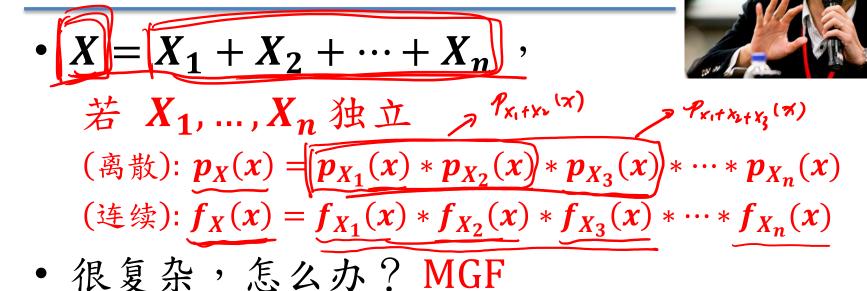




continuous convolution

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{f_X(z-y)f_Y(y)} dy$$

## 如果有不只两个随机变量?







# 9-2: MGF (MOMENT GENERATING FUNCTION)

第九周



# Convolution 很不好算,怎办?

• 先看个例子吧!辛苦的红娘业



换新的洋名、造型、身分

小园超宅、小丽超夯任务:撮合他们 (超难!) 撮合:一男一女、荒郊野岭 周围鬼哭神号,只有营火, 和你我的相互依偎! (超简单!)

转换:分别送去亚马逊荒野

逆转换:送他们回文明世界 从此在一起了!

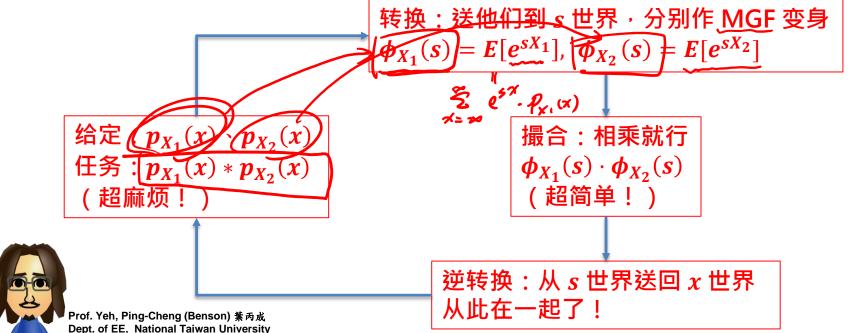


Prof. Yeh, Ping-Cheng (Benson) 葉丙成 Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University

# Convolution 很不好算,怎办?

· 辛苦的 convolution,有法偷懒?





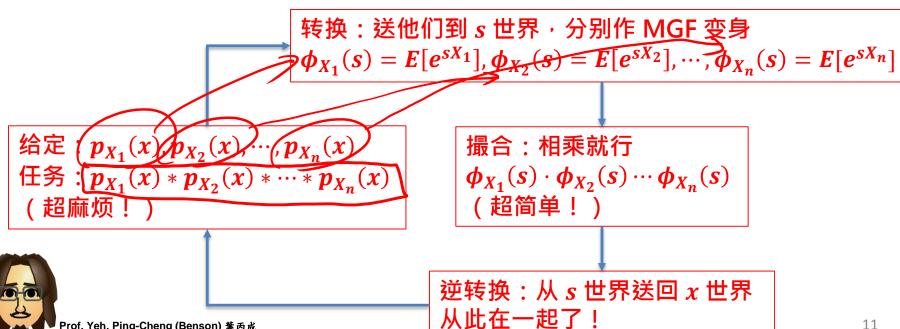
# Convolution 很不好算, 怎办?

• 辛苦的 convolution,有法偷懒?

Prof. Yeh, Ping-Cheng (Benson) 葉丙成 Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University



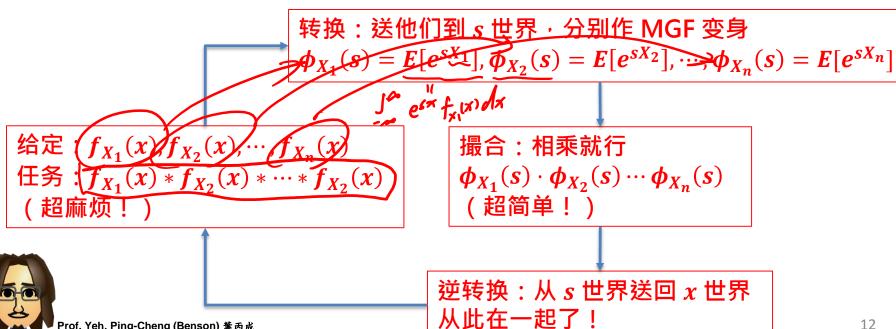
11



# Convolution 很不好算, 怎办?

• 辛苦的 convolution, 有法偷懒?

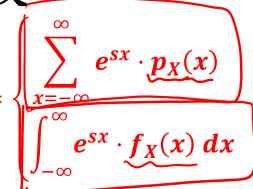




#### MGF (Moment Generation Function)



$$\overbrace{\left| \phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] \right|} = \langle$$



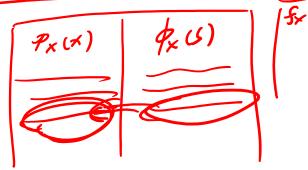


(连续)

• 逆转换怎么做?







# 我说 MGF 为什么叫 MGF 呢?

- 还记得什么叫 moment 吗?  $E[X^n]$  Nth
- $\phi_X(s)$  跟 moment 有关系吗?离散 case:



$$\frac{\phi_X(s)}{\phi_X'(s)} = E[\underline{e^{sX}}] = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} \cdot p_X(x)$$

$$\frac{\phi_X'(s)}{ds} = \underbrace{\frac{d}{ds}}_{x=-\infty} \underbrace{e^{sx}}_{x=-\infty} \cdot p_X(x) = \underbrace{\sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{de^{sx}}{ds}}_{x=-\infty} \underbrace{p_X(x)}_{x=-\infty} = \underbrace{\sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{de^{sx}}{ds}}_{x=-\infty} = \underbrace{\sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac$$

• 
$$\phi_X'(0) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} (x) \cdot e^{0 \cdot x} p_X(x) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} (x) \cdot p_X(x) = E[X]$$
 In Moven

$$\phi_X'(0) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} (x) \cdot e^{0 \cdot x} \cdot p_X(x) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} (x) \cdot \underbrace{p_X(x)}_{X} \cdot p_X(x) = E[X] \quad \text{for morest}$$

$$\phi_X''(0) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} (x) \cdot \underbrace{e^{sx}}_{X} \cdot p_X(x)|_{s=0} = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \cdot p_X(x) = E[X^n] \quad \text{for morest}$$



# 我说 MGF 为什么叫 MGF 呢?

- 还记得什么叫 moment 吗? E[X<sup>n</sup>]
- $\phi_X(s)$  跟 moment 有关系吗?连续 case:



$$\phi_{X}(s) = E[e^{sX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} \cdot f_{X}(x) dx$$

$$\phi'_{X}(s) = \left[\frac{d}{ds}\right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} f_{X}(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{de^{sx}}{ds}\right] f_{X}(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{sx} f_{X}(x) dx$$

• 
$$\phi_X'(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot 1 \cdot f_X(x) \ dx = E[X]$$

$$\phi_X^{(n)}(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{x^n} \cdot \underline{e^{sx}} \cdot f_X(x) \ dx \Big|_{s=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \cdot f_X(x) \ dx = \underline{E[X^n]}$$



# MGF的重要性质

• Y = aX + b



$$\phi_{Y}(s) = E[e^{sY}] = E[e^{s(X+b)}]$$

$$= E[e^{sdX} \cdot (e^{sb})]$$

$$= [e^{sb}] E[e^{sdX}]$$

$$= [e^{sb}] \cdot \phi_{X}(as)^{(as)}$$

# 常见离散机率分布之MGF

•  $X \sim Bernoulli(p): \underline{p_X(0)} = 1 - \underline{p}, \underline{p(1)} = \underline{p}$   $\phi_X(s) = \underline{E[e^{sX}]} = e^{s \cdot 0} \cdot \underline{p_X(0)} + \underline{e^{s \cdot 1}} \cdot \underline{p_X(1)}$   $= \underbrace{1 \cdot (1 - \underline{p}) + e^s \cdot \underline{p}} = \underbrace{1 - \underline{p}} + \underline{pe^s} \quad \underline{p_X(1)}$ 



• X~BIN(n,p):作n次实验成功次数等于各实验成功次数的总和

$$\Rightarrow X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n, X_i 独立, X_i \sim Bernoulli(p),$$

$$\phi_{X_i}(s) = 1 - p + pe^s$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_X(s) = \boxed{\phi_{X_1}(s) \cdot \phi_{X_2}(s) \cdots \phi_{X_n}(s)} = \boxed{1 - p + pe^s}^n$$



# 常见离散机率分布之 MGF



•  $X \sim Geometric(p)$ :

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} \mathcal{P}_{x}(x)$$

•  $X \sim Pascal(k, p)$ : 看到第k次成功的花的总实验次数等于第1号成功花多少次+第2号成功花多少次+...+第k号成功花多少次

$$\Rightarrow X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_k, X_i \text{ in } \Delta, X_i \sim Geometric(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{\phi_X(s)} = E[e^{sX}] = \widehat{\phi_{X_1}(s)} \cdots \widehat{\phi_{X_n}(s)} = \widehat{\phi_{X_1}(s)}$$



# 常见离散机率分布之 MGF



•  $X \sim Poisson(\alpha)$ :

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] =$$

•  $X \sim UNIF(a,b)$ :

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] =$$



# 常见连续机率分布之 MGF



#### • $X \sim Exponential(\lambda)$ :

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_{X}(s) = \boldsymbol{E}[\boldsymbol{e}^{sX}] =$$

## • $X \sim Erlang(n, \lambda)$ :

$$\underbrace{X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n, X_i \otimes \dot{\Sigma}, \underbrace{X_i \sim Exponential(\lambda)}}_{\Rightarrow \phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] = \phi_{\chi_i(s)}. \dots \phi_{\chi_k(s)} = \left[\phi_{\chi_i(s)}\right]^n$$



# 常见连续机率分布之 MGF



21

•  $X \sim UNIF(a,b)$ :

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] =$$

•  $X \sim Gaussian(\mu, \sigma)$ :

$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] =$$





# 9-3: 多个随机变数之和

第九周



## 独立随机变数之和

· X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>,... 独立,且各自都有一模一样的 机率分布,表示为



 $\{X_i\}$  I.I.D.

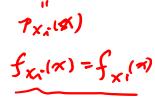
#### Independently and Identically Distributed

•  $X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$ , n 为常数 , 请问 X 的机率分布?

离散: 
$$p_X(x) = p_{X_1}(x) * p_{X_1}(x) * \cdots * p_{X_1}(x)$$

连续: 
$$f_X(x) = f_{X_1}(x) * f_{X_1}(x) * \cdots * f_{X_1}(x)$$

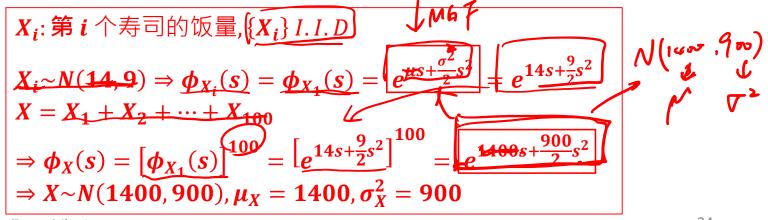
$$\phi_X(s) = \left[\phi_{X_1}(s)\right]$$





## Ex: 将太的寿司

· 寿司饭团的理想重量是13公克。将太初当学徒,每次抓饭量为常态分布,期望值是14,标准偏差是3° 师父要将太每天练习作100个寿司才能休息,做完的寿司都得自己吃掉。请问将太每天吃的饭量的机率分布?  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 





Prof. Yeh, Ping-Cheng (Benson) 業丙成 Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University

# 随机个数之独立随机变数和

•  $X_1, X_2, ... I.I.D.$ 

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N$$



找的到吗?

$$N: p_N(n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{\tilde{s} n} \cdot p_N(n)$$

$$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{\tilde{s} n} \cdot p_N(n)$$

$$\phi_{X}(s) = E[e^{sX}] = E[e^{sX_{1}+sX_{2}+\cdots+sX_{N}}]$$

$$= E[e^{sX_{1}} \cdot e^{sX_{2}} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{sX_{N}}]$$

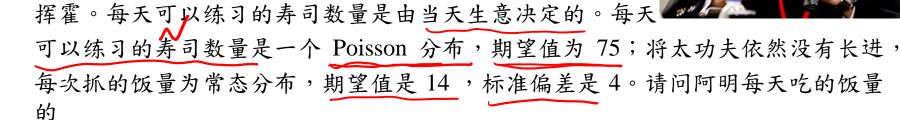
$$= E_{N} \left[E[e^{sX_{1}}] \cdot E[e^{sX_{2}}] \cdot \dots \cdot E[e^{sX_{N}}]\right]$$

$$= E_{N} \left[\left[\phi_{X_{1}}(s)\right]^{N}\right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\phi_{X_{1}}(s)\right)^{n} \cdot p(n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{\ln(\phi_{X}(s))} \cdot p(n) = \phi_{N} \left(\ln(\phi_{X_{1}}(s))\right)$$

## Ex: 如果不景气呢?

• 因为不景气,师父的生意有一搭没一搭,没那么多钱让将太探索。每天可以练习的表习数是是由水天从音讯完的。每天



机辛分布?
$$N \sim POI(75) \Rightarrow \phi_N(\tilde{s}) = e^{75(e^{\tilde{s}}-1)}$$
 $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N, X_1 \sim N(14, 16)$ 
 $\Rightarrow \phi_{X_1}(s) = e^{14s+8s^2}$ 

$$\phi_X(s) = \phi_N\left(\ln\left(\phi_{X_1}(s)\right)\right) = e^{75\left(\ln\left(\phi_{X_1}(s)\right) - 1\right)} = e^{75\left(\phi_{X_1}(s) - 1\right)} = e^{75\left(e^{14s+8s^2} - 1\right)}$$



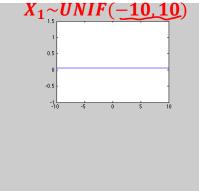


# 9-4: 中央极限定理 (万佛朝宗)

第九周

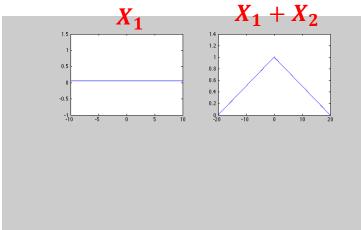






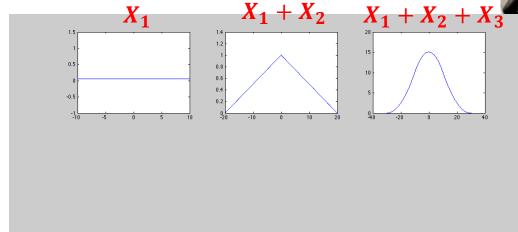








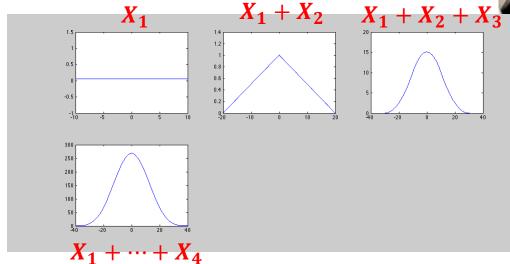






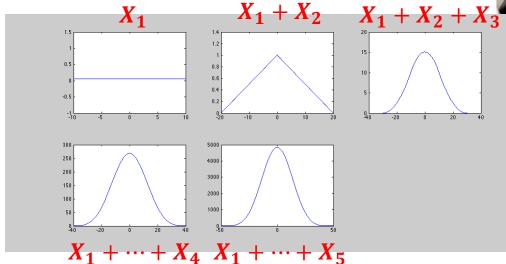


31



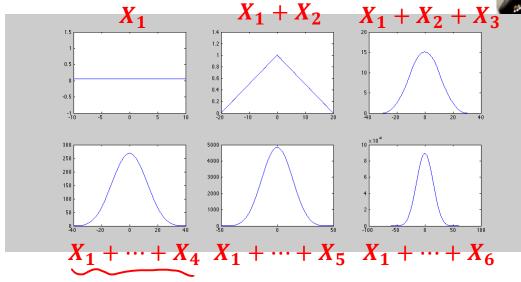








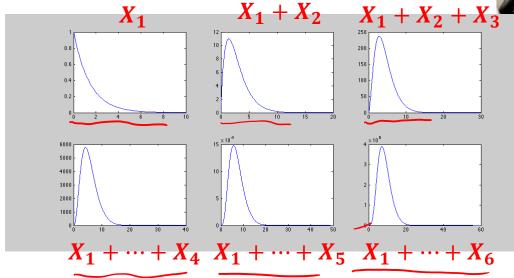






#### 数个独立 Exponential 随机变数和

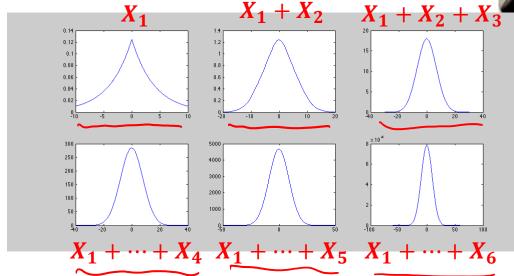






## 数个独立 Laplace 随机变数和



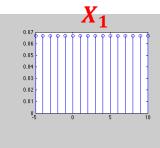




# 数个独立 Uniform 离散随机变数和

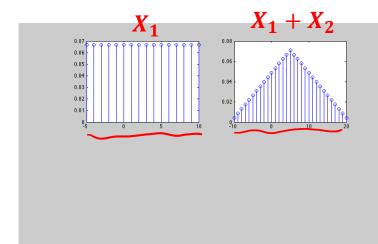


PMF:



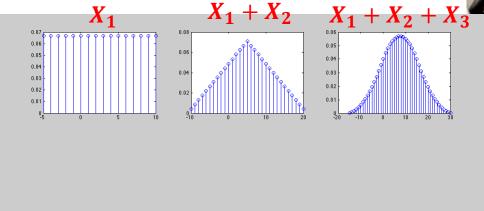






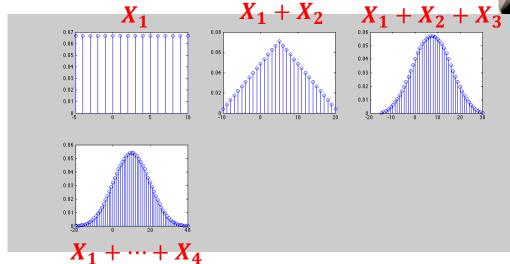






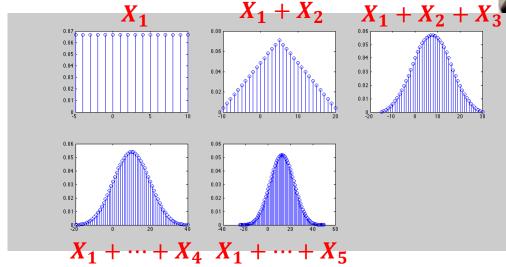






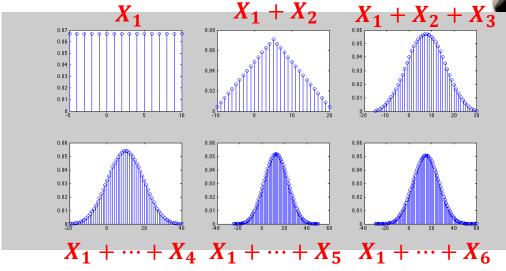








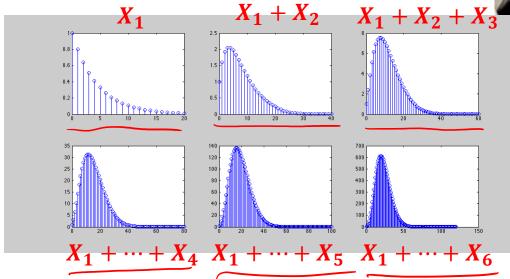






### 数个独立 Geometric 随机变数和







中央极限定理 (Central Limit Theorem)



•  $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$  为 I.I.D.,

则当 n 趋近于无穷大时:

$$\underbrace{X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \sim N \left(\mu_{X_1 + X_2 \dots + X_n}, \sigma_{X_1 + X_2 \dots + X_n}^2\right)}_{\mu_{X_1 + X_2 \dots + X_n}} = \mu_{X_1} + \mu_{X_2} + \dots + \mu_{X_n} = n \mu_{X_1}$$



 $\sigma_{X_1+X_2...+X_n}^2 = \sigma_{X_1}^2 + \sigma_{X_2}^2 + \cdots + \sigma_{X_n}^2 = n\sigma_{X_1}^2$ 

# 中央极限定理 (CLT) 的应用

- · 当要处理多个独立的随机变量的 和时,我们可以 CLT 将其机率分布近似为常态分布后计算机率
- 另若某机率分布等同于多个独立随机变量的和,此机率分布便可以用常态分布近似

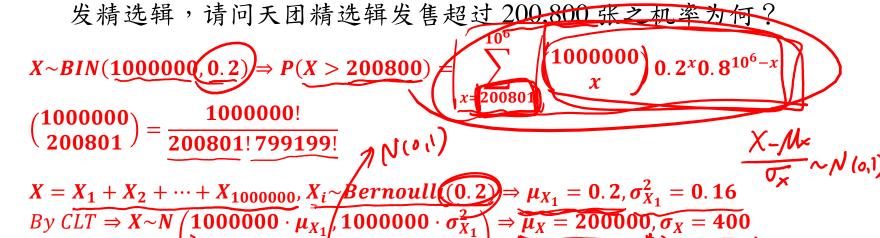
之,再计算器率

例:  $X \sim BIN(100, 0.3)$   $X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_{100}$  $\{X_i\} I. I. D., X_i \sim Berinoulli(0.3)$ 

# 中央极限定理 (CLT) 的应用

Ex: 天团五五六六有百万粉丝。每位粉丝各自独立, 但有 0.2 的机率会买天团发片的 CD。若是天团







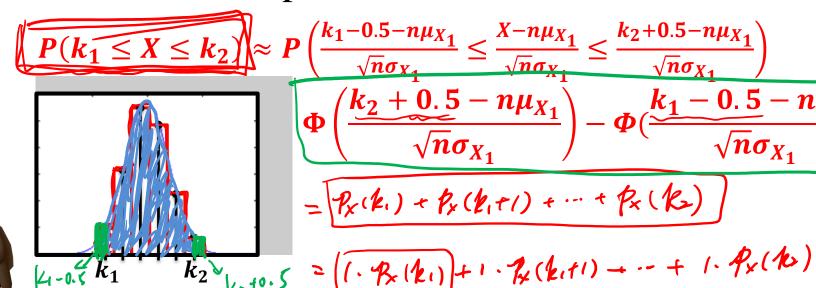
200800 - 200000 200000  $= P(Z > 2) = Q(2) \cong 0.023$ 

## 若 X 是离散的随机变数和...

- 我们可以算的更精确! X>Xit··· + Xn
- De Moivre Laplace Formula:

Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University





# 若 X 是离散的随机变数和...

• Ex: 萱萱为 5566 忠实粉丝, 帮粉友去 20 家店 买 CD。每家店限购一张, 缺货机率 0.5。请问萱萱买到 7 张之机率为?



$$X \sim BIN(20, 0.5) \Rightarrow p_X(7) = {20 \choose 7} \cdot 0.5^7 \cdot 0.5^{13}$$
 年中中和福宙中共

用中央极限定理估算:

$$X \sim BIN(20, 0.5) \Rightarrow X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_{20}$$

$$\{X_i\}\ I.I.D., X_i \sim Bernoulli(0.5), \mu_{X_1} = 0.5 / \sigma_{X_1}^2 = 0.25$$

$$\Rightarrow X \sim N(20 \cdot 0.5, 20 \cdot 0.25) = N(10, 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{P_X(7)} = \underline{P(7 \le X \le 7)} = \Phi\left(\frac{7.5 - 10}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{6.5 - 10}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \boxed{0.0732}$$



### 本周回顾

- 随机变数的和的机率分布?
- 为何要学MGF?
- 多个随机变数之和如何找机率分布?
- 中央极限定理(万佛朝宗)

