## Probability Distribution

#### 2022-06-10

## 1 离散分布

### 1.1 二项分布 (Binomial Distribution)

多重伯努利实验中,已知事件 A 成功的概率为 p,且实验次数 n 固定,那么随机变量 X ——事件 A 发生次数 X :

$$P(X = k) = C_n^k p^k (1 - p)^{n-k}, k = 0, 1, ..., n.$$

记为:

$$X \sim b(n, p)$$
 Where  $E(X) = np, D(X) = np(1-p)$ 

curve(dbinom(x, 100, 0.3), 0, 80, col = "red")

Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.3): non-integer x = 0.800000

Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.3): non-integer x = 1.600000

Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.3): non-integer x = 2.400000

Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.3): non-integer x = 3.200000

Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.3): non-integer x = 4.800000

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Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.3): non-integer x = 78.400000

Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.3): non-integer x = 79.200000

Curve(dbinom(x, 100, 0.5), 0, 80, col = "blue", add = TRUE)
```

Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 0.800000

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Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 3.200000

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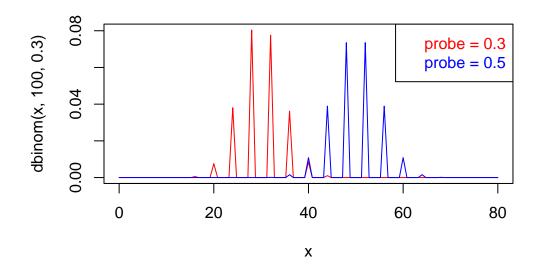
Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 26.400000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 27.200000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 28.800000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 29.600000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 30.400000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 31.200000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 32.800000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 33.600000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 34.400000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 35.200000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 36.800000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 37.600000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 38.400000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 39.200000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 40.800000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 41.600000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 42.400000

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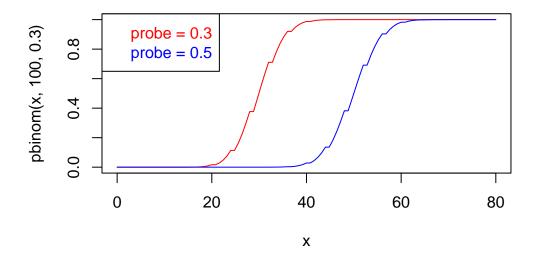
Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 60.800000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 61.600000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 62.400000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 63.200000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 64.800000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 65.600000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 66.400000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 67.200000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 68.800000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 69.600000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 70.400000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 71.200000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 72.800000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 73.600000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 74.400000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 75.200000Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 76.800000

```
Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 77.600000
Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 78.400000
Warning in dbinom(x, 100, 0.5): non-integer x = 79.200000
```

```
legend("topright",
  legend = paste0("probe = ", c(0.3, 0.5)),
  text.col = c("red", "blue")
)
```



```
curve(pbinom(x, 100, 0.3), 0, 80, col = "red")
curve(pbinom(x, 100, 0.5), 0, 80, col = "blue", add = TRUE)
legend("topleft",
   legend = paste0("probe = ", c(0.3, 0.5)),
   text.col = c("red", "blue")
)
```



两点分布 (Bernoulli Distribution),即一重伯努利实验,为二项分布的特殊分布。

### 1.2 负二项分布 (Negative Binomial Distribution)

多重伯努利实验中,已知事件 A 发生的概率为 p,那么当事件 A 第 r 次发生,那么随机变量 X —— 伯努利实验次数:

$$P(X=K) = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r}, k=r,r+1,\dots$$

记作:

$$X \sim Nb(r, p), \text{ Where } E(X) = \frac{r}{p}, D(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

**几何分布 (Geometric Distrirution)** 为负二项分布的特殊分布,即当 r=1 时的负二项分布。

记为:

$$X \sim Ge(p)$$

### 1.3 超几何分布

不放回的随机抽样,设有 N 件产品,其中中 M 件不合格品,从中不放回的随机抽取 n 件,则其中的不合格的件数服从超几何分布:

$$P(X=k) = \frac{C_M^K C_{N-M}^{n-k}}{C_N^n}$$

记为:  $X \sim h(n, N, M)$ 

$$E(X) = n \frac{M}{N}$$
 
$$D(X) = \frac{nM(N-M)(N-n)}{N^2(N-1)}$$

### 1.4 泊松分布 (Possion Distribution)

涉及到单位时间,面积,体积的计数过程,数量 X:

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

记为:

$$X \sim P(\lambda)$$

$$E(X) = \lambda$$

$$D(X) = \lambda$$

## 2 连续分布

### 2.1 正态分布

正态分布含有两个参数  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$ , 其中  $\mu$  为位置参数,控制曲线在 x 轴上的位置; $\sigma$  为尺度参数,用于控制曲线的参数。记为:

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$$

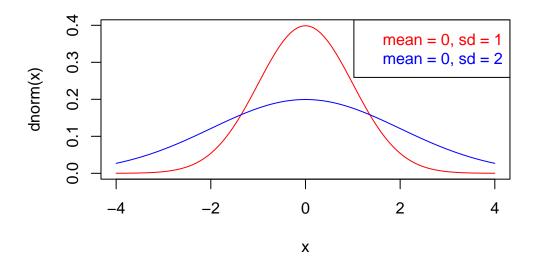
$$E(X) = \mu$$

$$D(X)=\sigma^2$$

概率密度函数:

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

```
curve(dnorm(x), from = -4, 4, col = "red")
curve(dnorm(x, 0, 2), from = -4, 4, add = TRUE, col = "blue")
legend(
    "topright",
    paste0("mean = 0, sd = ", c(1, 2)),
    text.col = c("red", "blue")
)
```



分布函数:

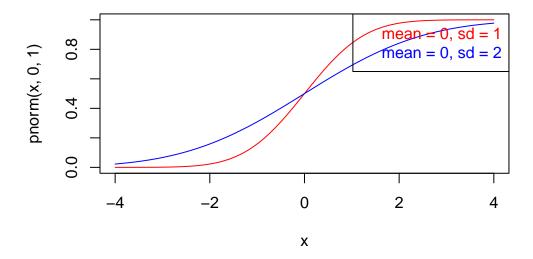
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} p(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu^2)}{2\sigma}} dt$$

```
curve(pnorm(x, 0, 1), from = -4, 4, col = "red")
curve(pnorm(x, 0, 2), from = -4, 4, add = TRUE, col = "blue")
legend(
```

```
"topright",

paste0("mean = 0, sd = ", c(1, 2)),

text.col = c("red", "blue")
)
```



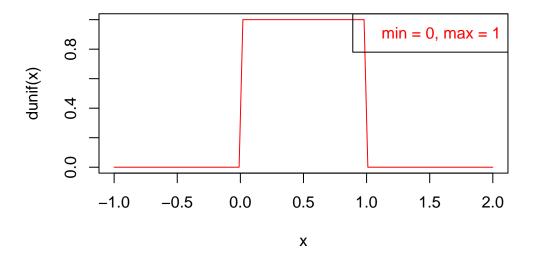
### 2.2 均匀分布

记为:

$$X \sim U(a,b)$$
 
$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$
 
$$D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

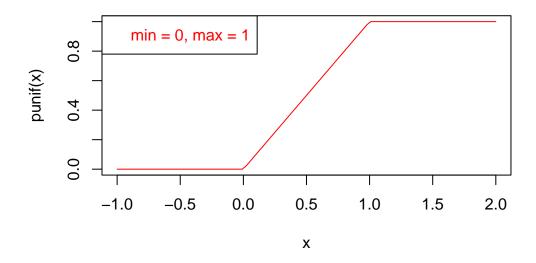
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{for } a \le x \le b, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

```
curve(dunif(x), -1, 2, col = "red")
legend("topright",
  legend = "min = 0, max = 1",
  text.col = "red"
)
```



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < a, \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & \text{for } a \le x < b, \\ 1 & \text{for } x \ge b. \end{cases}$$

```
curve(punif(x), -1, 2, col = "red")
legend("topleft",
  legend = "min = 0, max = 1",
  text.col = "red"
)
```



# 2.3 指数分布

记为:

$$X \sim Exp(\lambda)$$

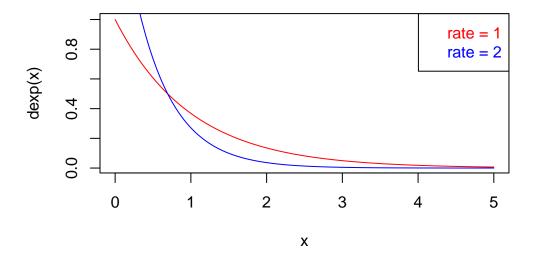
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

密度函数

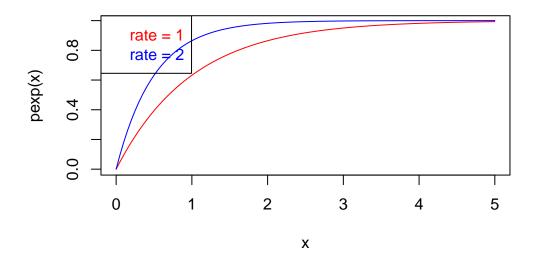
$$f(x;\lambda)=\lambda e^{-\lambda x}\quad\text{for }x\geq 0\text{ and }\lambda>0.$$

```
curve(dexp(x), 0, 5, col = "red")
curve(dexp(x, rate = 2), 0, 5, col = "blue", add = TRUE)
legend("topright",
   legend = paste0("rate = ", c(1, 2)),
   text.col = c("red", "blue")
)
```



 $F(x;\lambda)=1-e^{-\lambda x}\quad\text{for }x\geq 0\text{ and }\lambda>0.$ 

```
curve(pexp(x), 0, 5, col = "red")
curve(pexp(x, rate = 2), 0, 5, col = "blue", add = TRUE)
legend("topleft",
    legend = paste0("rate = ", c(1, 2)),
    text.col = c("red", "blue")
)
```



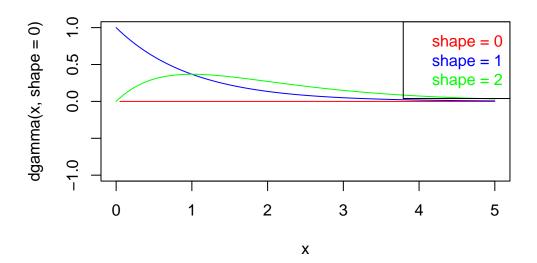
### 2.4 Γ 分布

记为: 
$$X \sim Ga(\alpha,\lambda)$$
  $E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$ ,  $D(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$  密度函数

$$f(x;k,\theta) = \frac{x^{k-1}e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}}{\theta^k\Gamma(k)} \quad \text{for } x > 0 \text{ and } k,\theta > 0.$$

其中, k 是形状参数 (也称为度数),  $\theta$  是尺度参数 (与标准差成比例), 而  $\Gamma(k)$  是伽马函数。

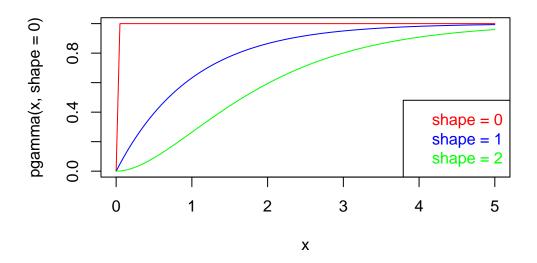
```
curve(dgamma(x, shape = 0), 0, 5, col = "red")
curve(dgamma(x, shape = 1), 0, 5, col = "blue", add = TRUE)
curve(dgamma(x, shape = 2), 0, 5, col = "green", add = TRUE)
legend("topright",
    legend = paste0("shape = ", c(0, 1, 2)),
    text.col = c("red", "blue", "green")
)
```



分布函数

$$F(x;k,\theta) = \int_0^x \frac{t^{k-1}e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}}}{\theta^k\Gamma(k)}dt = \frac{\gamma(k,\frac{x}{\theta})}{\Gamma(k)} \quad \text{for } x>0 \text{ and } k,\theta>0.$$

```
curve(pgamma(x, shape = 0), 0, 5, col = "red")
curve(pgamma(x, shape = 1), 0, 5, col = "blue", add = TRUE)
curve(pgamma(x, shape = 2), 0, 5, col = "green", add = TRUE)
legend("bottomright",
    legend = paste0("shape = ", c(0, 1, 2)),
    text.col = c("red", "blue", "green")
)
```



### 2.5 β 分布

记为: 
$$X \sim Be(a,b)$$
  $E(X) = \frac{a}{a+b}$ ,  $D(x) = \frac{ab}{(a+b)^2(a+b+1)}$ 

密度函数

$$f(x;\alpha,\beta) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha,\beta)} \quad \text{for } 0 < x < 1 \text{ and } \alpha,\beta > 0,$$

分布函数

$$F(x;\alpha,\beta) = I_x(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{B_x(\alpha,\beta)}{B(\alpha,\beta)} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ and } \alpha,\beta > 0$$

# 3 三大抽样分布

抽样分布指的是从总体中抽取样本,样本统计量的分布。这里首先给出三大抽样分布构造的 定义;

卡方分布为特殊的伽玛分布,在概率论中其定义如下:

$$\chi=\gamma(\frac{n}{2},\frac{1}{2})$$

- 若  $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^n$  独立同分布于 N(0,1),那么  $\sum X_i^2 \sim \chi(n)$ ,其  $E(\chi^2) = n, Var(\chi^2) = 2n$ .
   若有  $\chi_1(m)$ , $\chi_2(n)$ ,那么  $\frac{\chi_1}{\frac{\chi_2}{n}} \sim F(m-1,n-1)$ .
   若有  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ ,以及  $\chi$ ,那么  $\frac{X}{\sqrt{\frac{\chi(n)}{n}}} \sim t(n-1)$

关于抽样分布的几个定理

#### 定理一

若  $\left\{x_i\right\}_{i=1}^n$  是来自正态总体  $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的样本,其样本均值和方差分别为

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i, s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x - \bar{x})^2$$

则:

- 1.  $\bar{X}$  与  $s^2$  相互独立。
- 2.  $\bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2) \rightarrow \frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$
- 3.  $(n-1)\frac{s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi(n)$

#### 定理二

若 x,y 分别是来自正态总体 X,Y 的样本,其样本方差分别为  $s_x,s_y$ ,则:

$$\frac{s_x^2/\sigma_x^2}{s_y^2/\sigma_y^2} \sim F(m-1,n-1)$$

#### 定理三

设  $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^n$  是来自正态总体  $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$  的样本,则:

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}} \sim t(n - 1)$$

test