

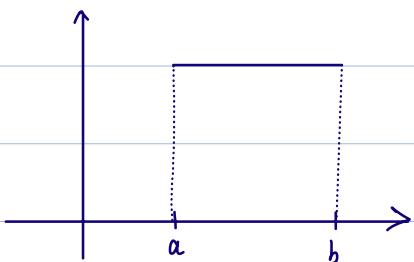
$P(X=a)=0$ 는 연속적인 연속형 확률변수.

예제 3 $X \sim U(a, b)$

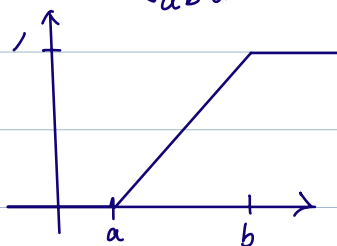
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \text{ 인 경우} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{b-a} I(a \leq t \leq b) dt$$

$$\int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} dt = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & a \leq x < b \\ 1 & x \geq b \end{cases}$$



확률밀도함수(pdf)



확률분포함수

$$E(X) = \int_a^b \frac{x}{b-a} dx = \frac{b+a}{2} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

• 자설 3. $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

포아송분포를 고려할 때, 특정한 시간 t 가 일어나고 다음 시간 t 가 발생할 때까지 걸리는 시간을 W 라고 할 때

$$F(w) = P(W \leq w) = 1 - P[\text{특정 } [0, w] \text{에서 사건 } t \text{가 일어나지 않음}] = 1 - e^{-\lambda w} \text{ 이다.}$$

$F(w)$ 는 시간 w 내에 적어도 한 번 사건 t 가 발생함을 의미한다.

즉 $1 - P(W > w)$ 는 $1 - P[\text{특정 } [0, w] \text{에서 사건 } t \text{가 일어나지 않음}]$ 으로 표현이 가능하다.

포아송분포에서 $P[\text{특정 } [0, w] \text{에서 사건 } t \text{가 일어나지 않음}]$ 은 $e^{-\lambda w}$ 로 계산된다.

예: 구간을 n 으로 나눌 때, n 개의 구간에서 사건 t 가 발생하지 않을 확률은 $\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \lambda \cdot \frac{w}{n})$ 이다.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \lambda \frac{w}{n})^n$ 은 자승한지 증명에 따라 $e^{-\lambda w}$ 이다.

$$\text{즉 } F(w) = 1 - e^{-\lambda w} \text{ 이다.}$$

(12) /

$$f_w(w) = \lambda e^{-\lambda w}, w > 0 \quad g = \frac{1}{\lambda} \text{이라고 하면.} \quad f_m = \frac{1}{g} e^{-\frac{x}{g}} \quad I(x > 0) \quad F_m = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{g}}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{g} e^{-\frac{x}{g}} dx = -x e^{-\frac{x}{g}} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{g}} dx = g$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{g} e^{-\frac{x}{g}} dx = g^2$$

포아송 확률변수에서 λ 가 커지면 특정 시간이 발생하기 증가한다는 의미

\Rightarrow 즉 시간 사이에 시간 간격은 줄어든다. 즉, $\lambda = \frac{1}{g}$ 가 성립.

포아송 분포에서 시간 간격의 확률분포를 재분포라고 한다.

E. 2.37

α -값이 1보다 작을 때의 포아송 과정을 따라 보자. $p(x \geq 5)$ 를 구하자.

$$\text{1초당 } \frac{1}{2} \text{개} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow g = 2 \quad p(x \geq 5) = \int_5^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = e^{-\frac{5}{2}} = 0.08208$$

· 무기확성: $X \sim \text{Exp}(g)$ 이면 $p(x > at | x > a) = p(x > t)$

정규분포 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$f_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \quad I(-\infty < x < \infty) \quad E(X) = \mu, \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$$

정규분포는 선형변환을 해도 다시 정규분포를 따른다.

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 일 때, $Y = aX + b$ 이 분포는 $Y \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$ 이다.

<증명>

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(aX + b \leq y) = P(X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y-b}{a}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx \quad \left(\frac{y-b}{a} = x \text{로 치환}\right)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\frac{t-b}{a}-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{t-a\mu-b}{a\sigma}\right)^2} dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(z) dz = 1 \text{ o.d.}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \right)^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu + z\sigma) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2} z^2} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu + z\sigma) \cdot \phi(z) dz$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu \cdot \phi(z) dz + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z\sigma \cdot \phi(z) dz = \mu \quad (z\phi(z) \text{ is an odd function, integral is 0 o.d.})$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \right)^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu + z\sigma)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2} z^2} dz$$

$$= \mu^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(z) dz + \frac{2\mu\sigma \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z\phi(z) dz}{=0} + \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z^2 \phi(z) dz = \mu^2 + \sigma^2 \text{ o.d.}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z^2 \phi(z) dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (z\phi'(z) + \phi(z)) dz = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\Phi(x) = P(Z \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \phi(t) dt, \quad \Phi(x) = 1 - \Phi(-x), \quad \Phi(x) = F\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= P\left(Z \leq \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right).$$

Ex. 2.38

$$X \sim N(25, 16) \quad P(20 \leq X \leq 35) = P\left[\frac{20-25}{4} \leq Z \leq \frac{35-25}{4}\right] = P[-1.25 \leq Z \leq 2.5]$$

$$= \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-1.25) = 0.8942$$

$$P(|X-25| \leq C) = 0.9 \quad P(|X-25| \leq C) = P(-C \leq X-25 \leq C) = P\left(-\frac{C}{4} \leq Z \leq \frac{C}{4}\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{C}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{C}{4}\right) = 0.9 \quad (\Phi\left(\frac{C}{4}\right) + \Phi\left(-\frac{C}{4}\right) = 1)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{C}{4}\right) - 1 + \Phi\left(\frac{C}{4}\right) = 0.9 \Rightarrow 2\Phi\left(\frac{C}{4}\right) = 1.9 \Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{C}{4}\right) = 0.95.$$

$$\frac{C}{4} = 1.645 \Rightarrow C = 6.58$$

이변량 정규분포 $(X, Y) \sim \text{BVN}(\mu_x, \mu_y, \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \rho)$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\left(\frac{x-\mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right)^2 - 2\rho \frac{x-\mu_x}{\sigma_x} \cdot \frac{y-\mu_y}{\sigma_y} + \left(\frac{y-\mu_y}{\sigma_y}\right)^2 \right]}$$

$$-\infty < x, y < \infty, -\infty < \mu_x, \mu_y < \infty, 0 < \sigma_x, \sigma_y < \infty, -1 < \rho < 1$$

$$\mu_x = E(X), \mu_y = E(Y), \text{Var}(X) = \sigma_x^2, \text{Var}(Y) = \sigma_y^2, \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho\sigma_x\sigma_y$$

이변량 확률벡터 (X, Y) 가 $\text{BVN}(\mu_x, \mu_y, \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \rho)$ 를 따르면

주변확률분포는 $X \sim N(\mu_x, \sigma_x)$ 을 따르고 $Y \sim N(\mu_y, \sigma_y)$ 을 따른다.

감마분포 $X \sim \text{GAM}(k, \theta)$

지수분포 등 여러가지 분포를 포함하는 분포족(family of distributions)이다.

$$\Gamma(k) = \int_0^\infty t^{k-1} e^{-t} dt \quad (k > 0),$$

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} dt = 1. \quad (i) \Gamma(k) = (k-1)\Gamma(k-1) \quad (ii) \Gamma(n) = (n-1)! \quad (iii) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

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

$k=1$ 이라면 모수가 1인 지수분포를 따른다.

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty x \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^k \Gamma(k)} x^{k-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} I(x>0) dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\theta^k \Gamma(k)} x^{(k+1)-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\theta^k \Gamma(k)} \cdot \underbrace{\theta^{k+1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\theta^{k+1} \Gamma(k+1)}}_{\text{GAM}(k+1, \theta)} x^{(k+1)-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \frac{\theta^{k+1} \cdot \Gamma(k+1)}{\theta^k \Gamma(k)} = \frac{\theta^k \cdot \theta \cdot k \Gamma(k)}{\theta^k \Gamma(k)} = k\theta$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{1}{\theta^k \Gamma(k)} x^{k-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\theta^k \Gamma(k)} x^{(k+2)-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^{k+2} \Gamma(k+2)} \cdot \theta^{k+2} \Gamma(k+2) dx$$

$$= \frac{\theta^{k+2} \Gamma(k+2)}{\theta^k \Gamma(k)} = \theta^2 \frac{(k+1) \cdot k \cdot \Gamma(k)}{\Gamma(k)} = (k^2 + k) \theta^2 \quad \text{GAM}(k+2, \theta)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = k^2\theta^2 + k\theta^2 - k^2\theta^2 = k\theta^2$$

$$\therefore E(X) = k\theta, \text{Var}(X) = k\theta^2$$

비타분포 $X \sim \text{BETA}(a, b)$

$$B(a, b) = \int_0^1 x^{a-1} \cdot (1-x)^{b-1} dx \quad a > 0, b > 0$$

$$f(x; a, b) = \frac{1}{B(a, b)} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

$a=1, b=1$ 인 경우는 $U(0, 1)$ 인다.

$$E(x^k) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{B(a, b)} x^{a-1} \cdot (1-x)^{b-1} \cdot x^k dx = \frac{1}{B(a, b)} \int_0^1 x^{k+a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} dx \quad k > -a \text{ 이 때만,}$$

$$= \frac{B(a+k, b)}{B(a, b)} = \frac{\Gamma(a+k)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} = \frac{\Gamma(a+k)\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a+b+k)\Gamma(a)}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{\Gamma(a+1)\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a+b+1)\Gamma(a)} = \frac{a\Gamma(a)\Gamma(a+b)}{(a+b)\Gamma(a+b)\Gamma(a)} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$E(x^2) = \frac{\Gamma(a+2)\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a+b+2)\Gamma(a)} = \frac{(a+1) \cdot a \Gamma(a)\Gamma(a+b)}{(a+b+1)(a+b)\Gamma(a+b)\Gamma(a)} = \frac{a(a+1)}{(a+b+1)(a+b)}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 = \frac{a(a+1)}{(a+b+1)(a+b)} - \frac{a \times a}{(a+b)(a+b)} = \frac{a}{(a+b)} \left(\frac{a+1}{a+b+1} - \frac{a}{a+b} \right) = \frac{a}{a+b} \cdot \frac{b}{(a+b+1)(a+b)}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{(a+b+1)(a+b)^2} \quad \therefore E(x) = \frac{a}{a+b} \quad \text{Var}(x) = \frac{ab}{(a+b+1)(a+b)^2}$$

비타분포는 모든 a, b 에 대해서 구간 $(0, 1)$ 상에 대해 확률분포를 가진다.

각각의 a, b 를 사용하면 비타분포는 a, b 에 구간과 a, b 의 값을 갖는 변수에 대한 확률분포를 형성한다.

정규분포의 증명.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}} dx = 1 \quad \frac{x-\mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = z \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dx = dz$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = 1 \quad \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot 2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = I \text{ 라고 하자 } I^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{2}} dx dy \quad \begin{matrix} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$dxdy = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} \right| dr d\theta = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta = (r\cos^2\theta + r\sin^2\theta) dr d\theta = r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \cdot 2 dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} dt d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} d\theta = \pi$$

$$r^2 = t \quad 2r dr = dt \quad \therefore I^2 = \pi \quad I = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\approx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-t^2} dt = 1.$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \text{ mgf}$$

$$E(e^{tx}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} + tx} dx$$

$$\text{식 정리} : -\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{2tx\mu}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} + tx = -\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} + \left(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}\right)x - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(x^2 - 2\sigma^2 \left(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}\right)x\right) - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(x^2 - 2\sigma^2 \left(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}\right)x + \left(\sigma^2 \left(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}\right)\right)^2\right) + \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sigma^2 \left(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}\right)\right)^2 - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$= -\frac{(x - \sigma^2(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}))^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\sigma^4(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2})^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$E(e^{tx}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{(x - \sigma^2(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}))^2}{2\sigma^2}}}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}} e^{\frac{\sigma^4(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2})^2}{2\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$= e^{\frac{\sigma^4(t + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2})^2 - \mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} = e^{\frac{\sigma^4(t^2 + \frac{2t\mu}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2}) - \mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} = e^{\frac{\sigma^4 t^2 + 2t\mu\sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} = e^{\frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2} + \mu t}$$

$$\therefore E(e^{tx}) = e^{\frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2} + \mu t}$$

$$Z \sim N(0, 1) \text{ mgf}$$

$$E(e^{tz}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tz} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2} + tz} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z^2 - 2tz + t^2 - t^2)} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z-t)^2 + \frac{t^2}{2}} dz = e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$$N(t, 1)$$

$$\therefore E(e^{tz}) = e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$$