

筆記

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1 離散分佈

1.1 Geometric Distribution 幾何分佈

1.1.1 密度函數

$$f(x) = q^{x-1}p$$

1.1.2 累積函數

$$F(x) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} q^{x-1}p = p \frac{1-q^x}{1-q} = p \frac{1-q^x}{p} = 1 - q^x$$

1.1.3 期望值

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} xq^{x-1}p = p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} xq^{x-1} = p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{dq^x}{dq} \\ &= p \frac{d}{dq} \left(q \frac{1}{1-q} \right) = p \frac{q'(1-q) - q(1-q)'}{(1-q)^2} \\ &= p \frac{(1-q) + q}{p^2} = p \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p} \end{aligned}$$

1.1.4 變異數

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= E[(X - \mu)^2] = E[(X^2 - 2\mu X + \mu^2)] = E[X^2] - 2\mu E[X] + \mu^2 \\ &= E[X^2] - 2E[X]^2 + E[X]^2 = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 \\ E[X^2] &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 q^{x-1} p = p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 q^{x-1} \end{aligned}$$

由於我們無法計算出 $x^2 q^{x-1}$ 的積分，式子的 $x^2 q^{x-1}$ 無法代換成 $\frac{df(q)}{dq}$ 的形式。

藉由 $x(x-1)q^{x-2} = \frac{dq^x}{dq}$ ，我們可以改算 $E[X(X-1)]$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} E[X(X-1)] &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x(x-1)q^{x-1}p = pq \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x(x-1)q^{x-2} = pq \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{dq^x}{dq^2} \\ &= pq \frac{d}{dq^2} \left(\frac{1}{1-q} \right) = pq \left(\frac{0(1-q) - 1(-1)}{(1-q)^2} \right)' \\ &= pq \left(\frac{1}{(1-q)^2} \right)' = pq \left(\frac{0(1-q)^2 - 1 \cdot 2(1-q)(-1)}{(1-q)^4} \right) = pq \frac{2p}{p^4} = \frac{2q}{p^2} \\ E[X^2] &= E[X(X-1)] + E[X] = \frac{2q}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2q+p}{p^2} = \frac{2(1-p)+p}{p^2} = \frac{2-p}{p^2} \\ \text{Var}(X) &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \frac{q}{p^2} \end{aligned}$$

1.1.5 動差生成函數

$$m_x(t) = E[e^{tX}] = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} e^{tx} q^{x-1} p = p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} e^{tx} q^{x-1}$$

把 $x-1$ 提出來

$$= p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} e^{t(x-1)} e^t q^{x-1} = pe^t \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} (qe^t)^{x-1} = pe^t \frac{1}{1-qe^t} = \frac{pe^t}{1-qe^t}$$

1.2 Binomial Distribution 二項分佈

1.2.1 密度函數

$$f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

1.2.2 累積函數

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^x \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}$$

1.2.3 期望值

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \sum_{x=0}^n x \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} = \sum_{x=1}^n x \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} = \sum_{x=1}^n n \frac{(n-1)!}{(x-1)!(n-x)!} p^x q^{n-x} \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^n n \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^x q^{n-x} = \sum_{x=1}^n n \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^{x-1} p q^{(n-1)-(x-1)} \\ &= np \sum_{x=1}^n \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^{x-1} q^{(n-1)-(x-1)} \end{aligned}$$

Let $y = x - 1, m = n - 1$

$$= np \sum_{y=0}^n \binom{n-1}{y} p^y q^{(n-1)-y} = np \sum_{y=0}^n \binom{m}{y} p^y q^{m-y} = np$$

1.2.4 變異數

$$Var(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

Let $y = x - 1, m = n - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X^2] &= \sum_{x=0}^n x^2 \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} = np \sum_{y=0}^m x \binom{m}{y} p^y q^{m-y} = np \sum_{y=0}^m (y+1) \binom{m}{y} p^y q^{m-y} \\ &= np \left(\sum_{y=0}^m y \binom{m}{y} p^y q^{m-y} + \sum_{y=0}^m \binom{m}{y} p^y q^{m-y} \right) \\ &= np(mp + 1) = np((n-1)p + 1) = np(np - p + 1) \\ Var(X) &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = np(np - p + 1) - np \cdot np = np(1 - p) = npq \end{aligned}$$

1.2.5 動差生成函數

$$m_t(x) = E[e^{tx}] = \sum_{x=0}^n e^{tx} \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} = \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} (pe^t)^x q^{n-x} = (pe^t + q)^n$$

1.3 Negative Binomial Distribution 負二項分佈

1.3.1 密度函數

$$f(x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r q^{x-r}$$

1.3.2 累積函數

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=r}^x \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r q^{k-r} = \sum_{l=0}^x \binom{l+r-1}{r-1} p^r q^l$$

1.3.3 期望值

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r q^x = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r q^x = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+r-1)!}{(r-1)!(x-1)!} p^r q^x \\ &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{(y+r)!}{(r-1)!y!} p^r q^{y+1} = \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{(y+s-1)!}{(s-2)!y!} p^{s-1} q^{y+1} = \frac{(s-1)q}{p} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{(y+s-1)!}{(s-1)!y!} p^s q^y \\ &= \frac{rq}{p} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \binom{y+s-1}{s-1} p^s q^y = \frac{rq}{p} \end{aligned}$$

1.3.4 變異數

$$\begin{aligned}
Var(X) &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 \\
E[X^2] &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x^2 \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r q^x = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x^2 \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r q^x = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \frac{(x+r-1)!}{(r-1)!(x-1)!} p^r q^x \\
&= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} (y+1) \frac{(y+r)!}{(r-1)!y!} p^r q^{y+1} = \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} (y+1) \frac{(y+s-1)!}{(s-2)!y!} p^{s-1} q^{y+1} \\
&= \frac{(s-1)q}{p} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} (y+1) \frac{(y+s-1)!}{(s-1)!y!} p^s q^y = \frac{rq}{p} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} (y+1) \frac{(y+s-1)!}{(s-1)!y!} p^s q^y \\
&= \frac{rq}{p} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} (y+1) \binom{y+s-1}{s-1} p^s q^y \\
&= \frac{rq}{p} \left(\sum_{y=0}^{\infty} y \binom{y+s-1}{s-1} p^s q^y + \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \binom{y+s-1}{s-1} p^s q^y \right) \\
&= \frac{rq}{p} \left(\frac{sq}{p} + 1 \right) = \frac{rq}{p} \left(\frac{(r+1)q}{p} + 1 \right) = \frac{rq}{p} \left(\frac{rq}{p} + \frac{q}{p} + 1 \right) \\
Var(X) &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \frac{rq}{p} \left(\frac{rq}{p} + \frac{q}{p} + 1 \right) - \frac{rq}{p} \frac{rq}{p} = \frac{rq}{p} \left(\frac{q}{p} + 1 \right) = \frac{rq}{p} \left(\frac{q+p}{p} \right) = \frac{rq}{p^2}
\end{aligned}$$

1.3.5 動差生成函数

泰勒展開式

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{f^{(0)}(a)}{0!}(x-a)^0 + \frac{f^{(1)}(a)}{1!}(x-a)^1 + \dots + \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!}(x-a)^k + \dots \Big|_{a=0} \\ &= \frac{f^{(0)}(0)}{0!}x^0 + \frac{f^{(1)}(0)}{1!}x^1 + \dots + \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!}x^k + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Let $f(x) = (x+1)^r$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+1)^r &= \frac{(a+1)^r}{0!}x^0 + \frac{r(a+1)^{r-1}}{1!}x^1 + \frac{r(r-1)(a+1)^{r-2}}{2!}x^2 + \dots \\ &\quad + \frac{r!(a+1)^{r-k}}{k!(r-k)!}x^k + \dots \Big|_{a=0} \\ &= \frac{1}{0!}x^0 + \frac{r}{1!}x^1 + \frac{r(r-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{r!}{k!(r-k)!}x^k + \dots \\ &= \binom{r}{0}x^0 + \binom{r}{1}x^1 + \binom{r}{2}x^2 + \dots + \binom{r}{k}x^k + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{r}{k}x^k \\ (x+1)^{-r} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-r}{k}x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-r)(-r-1)\dots(-r-k+1)}{k!}x^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k r(r+1)\dots(r+k-1)}{k!}x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{r(r+1)\dots(r+k-1)}{k!}(-x)^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(r+k-1)!}{k!(r-1)!}(-x)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{k+r-1}{r-1}(-x)^k \\ (-x+1)^{-r} &= (1-x)^{-r} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{k+r-1}{r-1}x^k \tag{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_t(x) &= E[e^{tx}] \\ &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{tx} \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r q^x = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r (qe^t)^x = p^r \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} (qe^t)^x \end{aligned}$$

代入 (1) 式

$$= p^r (1 - qe^t)^{-r} = \left(\frac{p}{1 - qe^t} \right)^r$$