

⑤ 离散型分布

○ 一樣分布 $E[X] = \sum_x x p(x) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{k} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{k} \dots + \frac{k}{k} = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{k(k+1)}{2} = \frac{k+1}{2}$

$$E[X^2] = \frac{1}{k} [1 + 4 + 9 \dots + k^2] = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} = \frac{(k+1)(2k+1)}{6}$$

$$\underbrace{1 \quad 2 \quad \dots \quad k}_{\text{}} \quad V[X] = \frac{2(k+1)(2k+1)}{12} - \frac{3(k+1)^2}{12} = \frac{(k+1)(4k+2-3k-3)}{12} = \frac{k^2-1}{12}$$

○ Bernoulli 分布 成功概率 (P) $\text{Bin}(1, P)$

$$P(X=x) = P^x (1-P)^{1-x}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_x x p(x) = 1 \cdot P + 0 \cdot (1-P) = P$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_x x^2 p(x) = P$$

$$V[X] = P - P^2 = \underline{PQ}$$

○ 二項分布 $\text{Bin}(n, P)$ $Y = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$

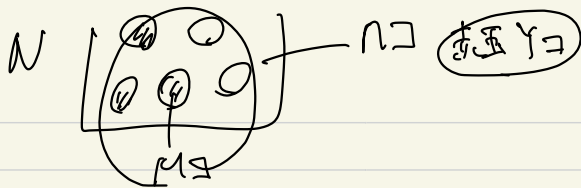
$$\begin{aligned} E[S^Y] &= E[S^{X_1} S^{X_2} \dots] \\ &= E[S^{X_1}] \times E[S^{X_2}] \dots \\ &= (pS + q)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$E[Y] = E[X_1] + E[X_2] + \dots + E[X_n] = \underline{nP}$$

$$V[Y] = \underline{nPQ}$$

再生性

○ 超幾何分布



○ 復元抽出 $\text{Bin}(n, \frac{M}{N})$

○ 非復元抽出 $\text{HG}(N, M, n)$

$$P(Y=y) = \frac{{M \choose y} \times {N-M \choose n-y}}{{N \choose n}}$$

○ ポアソン分布 $P_o(\lambda)$: $P(Y=y) = \frac{\lambda^y}{y!} e^{-\lambda}$

確率母関数

$$g(s) = E[S^Y] = \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} s^y \cdot \frac{\lambda^y}{y!} \cdot e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \cdot \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s\lambda)^y}{y!}$$

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{s\lambda} = \underline{e^{\lambda(s-1)}}$$

$\text{Bin}(n, p)$
 $np = \lambda \approx \text{固定}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow \infty \\ p \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \nearrow$

5,7

$$E[Y] = G'(1)$$

$$E[Y(Y-1)] = G''(1)$$

$$V[Y] = E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2$$

$$= G''(1) + G'(1) - \{G'(1)\}^2$$

$$= \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 = \lambda$$

$$G'(s) = \lambda \cdot e^{\lambda(s-1)}$$

$$G'(1) = \lambda$$

$$G''(s) = \lambda^2 \cdot e^{\lambda(s-1)}$$

$$G''(1) = \lambda^2$$

再生性 成立

○ 幾何分布 $\text{Geo}(p)$ $P(X=x) = (1-p)^{x-1} \cdot p$ ✓

$$G(s) = E[s^X] = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} s^x \cdot P(x) = p + s(1-p)p + s^2(1-p)^2 p + \dots$$

$$= p \cdot \frac{1}{1-s(1-p)} = \frac{p}{1-(1-p)s}$$

$$G'(s) = E[X \cdot s^{X-1}] = \frac{p(1-p)}{(1-(1-p)s)^2} \quad G'(1) = E[X] = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$G''(s) = E[X(X-1)s^{X-2}] = \frac{p(1-p)^2 \cdot 2}{(1-(1-p)s)^3} = \frac{2p(1-p)^2}{(1-(1-p)s)^3}$$

$$V[X] = \frac{2(1-p)^2}{p^2} + \frac{p(1-p)}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{(1-p)^2 + p(1-p) - 1}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

④ 無記憶性

$$X \sim \text{Geo}(p) \quad P(X \geq t_1 + t_2 \mid X \geq t_1) = P(X \geq t_2)$$

$$t_1, t_2 = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(X \geq t) = q^t \quad (左辺) = \frac{q^{t+t}}{q^{t_1}} = q^{t_2} = (右辺)$$

2回成功を W とすると $\underline{W = X+1}$.

定義例 $NB(1, p) = Geo(p)$

○ 負の二項分布 $NB(r, p)$

r 回成功して、
成功確率 p の時の失敗回数 $= Y$

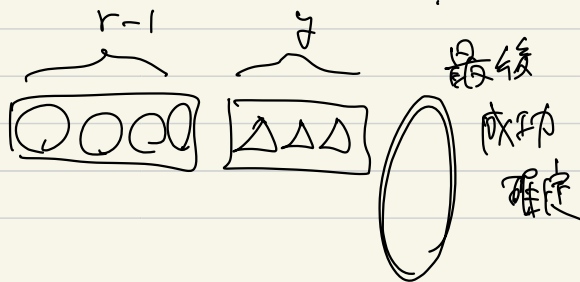
幾何分布 は $r=1$ の場合

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E[X] = r \times \frac{q}{p} \\ V[X] = r \times \frac{q^2}{p} \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(Y = y) = {}_{r+y-1}C_y \cdot p^r \cdot q^y$$

↓

$${}_{r+y-1}C_y$$



$X_1, X_2 \dots X_r \sim \text{Geo}(p)$ の時. $X_1 + X_2 \dots + X_r \sim \text{NB}(r, p)$

$$E[X_1] = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E[X_1 + \dots + X_r] = r \times \frac{1}{p} = \frac{r}{p}$$

再生性あり!

$$V[X_1] = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

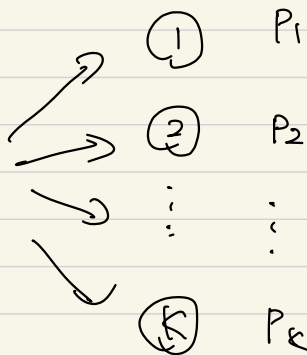
$$V[X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_r] = r \times \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

④ 多項分布

独立に n 回試行するとき.

結果 j が起る回数 $Y^{(j)}$ がある.

④



$Y = (Y^{(1)}, \dots, Y^{(k)})$ は多項分布

$M(n; P_1, \dots, P_k)$

$$\downarrow$$
$$P_1 + P_2 + \dots + P_k = 1$$

$$P(Y^{(1)} = y^{(1)}, \dots, Y^{(k)} = y^{(k)}) = \frac{n!}{y^{(1)}! \dots y^{(k)}!} \cdot p_1^{y^{(1)}} \dots p_k^{y^{(k)}}$$

$$y^{(1)} + \dots + y^{(k)} = n$$

$$n = \text{total}$$

$$E[X^{(j)}] = p_j$$

$$V[X^{(j)}] = p_j(1-p_j)$$

$$\text{Cov}[X^{(j)}, X^{(j')}] = E[X^{(j)}, X^{(j')}] - E[X^{(j)}] \cdot E[X^{(j')}]$$

$$= 0 - p_j \cdot p_{j'}$$

$$G(s_1, \dots, s_k) = E[s_1^{x^{(1)}} \dots s_k^{x^{(k)}}] = s_1! s_2^0 \dots p_1 + \dots = s_1 p_1 + \dots + s_k p_k$$

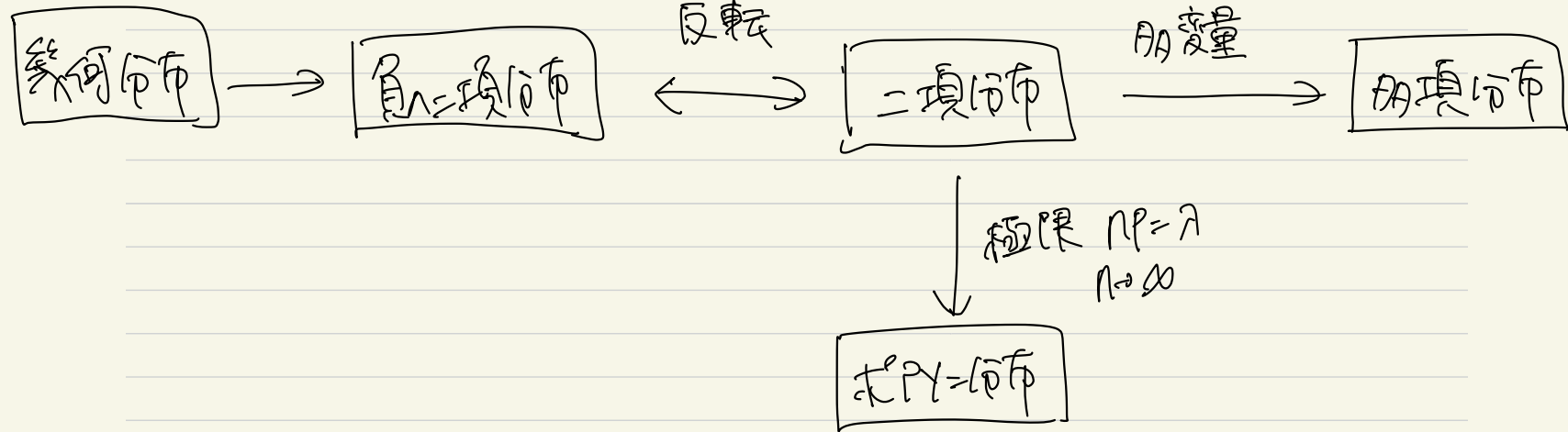
$$Y = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \text{ is a sum of } n \text{ i.i.d. } \text{ Bernoulli}(p_j) \text{ variables. So } E[Y] = np_j$$

$$V[Y] = np_j(1-p_j)$$

$$\text{Cov}[Y, Y] = -np_j \cdot p_j$$

$$G(\cdot) = (s_1 p_1 + \dots + s_k p_k)^n$$

Binomial



例題

問 5.1

$$\beta = 1 - (1-p)^n$$

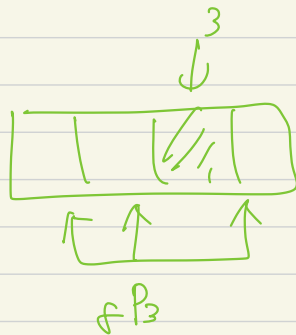
$$(1-p)^n = 0.02$$

$$-np = -3.9$$

$$Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

$$n = 5000 \times 3.9$$

$$= \underline{19500}$$



問 5.2

$$P(X=x) = \frac{40 C_{x \cdot 39} C_{25-x}}{79 C_{25}}$$

問 5.3

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}

[1]

$$E[X_i^2] = 0^2 \cdot P(X_i=0) + 1^2 \cdot P(X_i=1) = P(X_i=1)$$

$$= \frac{8P_3 \times 3}{9P_4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$[2] \quad E[X_i X_j] = 1 \cdot (P[X_i=1] \text{ or } P[X_j=1]) + \underline{0}$$

$$= \frac{2P_2 + 3P_2}{9P_4} = \underline{\frac{1}{12}}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{9} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-1}{36}}}$$

$$[3] \quad E[X_i] = \frac{1}{3} \quad V[X_i] = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{9}}}$$

$$\underline{E[X_i X_j] - E[X_i]E[X_j]}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{16} V[X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4] \quad \frac{2}{9} - \frac{3}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left\{ V[X_1] + V[X_2] + V[X_3] + V[X_4] + \underline{\underline{5}} \text{ cov}[X_i, X_j] \right\} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{144}}}$$

Ex 5.4

$$X \sim B_0(1.5)$$

$$Y \sim B_0(3)$$

$$X \sim B_0(\lambda)$$

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

$$E[X] = \lambda$$

$$V[X] = \lambda$$

$\text{Bin}(3, \frac{1}{3})$

$$\frac{a}{a+b}$$

3 $1.5 + 3 = 4.5$

1

$$X+Y \sim B_0(4.5)$$

$$P(X=x \mid X+Y=5) =$$

$$\frac{P(X=x, Y=5-x)}{P(X+Y=5)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{(1.5)^x}{x!} \cdot \frac{(3)^{5-x}}{(5-x)!}}{\frac{(4.5)^5}{5!} \cdot \cancel{4.5}}$$

Diagram illustrating the binomial distribution formula for a single trial:

$$\left(\frac{a}{a+b} \right)^x \left(\frac{b}{a+b} \right)^{5-x}$$

$$np = 5 \times \frac{1}{3} = \underline{1.67}$$

$$= \frac{5!}{x!(5-x)!} \cdot$$

$5Cx$

$$\frac{(1.5)^x (3)^{5-x}}{4.5^5}$$

問 5.5

[1] カード n 種類 k 種類 $k+1$ 種類目 $p_k = \frac{n-k}{n}$ $X \sim \text{Geo}(p)$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{n}{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^3 \left(\frac{4}{4-0} + \frac{4}{4-1} + \frac{4}{4-2} + \frac{4}{4-3} \right)$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{25}{3}$$

$\frac{12+6+4+3}{12}$

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{n}{n-k}$$

$$n=5, k=4 \quad \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

[2] $y = \frac{\binom{3^n}{2}}{\binom{3^n}{2}}$

$$x = \boxed{\frac{25}{3}}, 5 = \frac{40}{3}$$