

機



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本週主題概述

- 9-1: 隨機變數之和
- 9-2: MGF
- 9-3: 多個隨機變數和
- 9-4: 中央極限定理(萬佛朝宗)





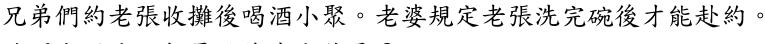
9-1: 隨機變數之和

第九週



Z = X + Y 的機率分佈?

• Ex: 老張麵店只賣牛肉麵跟豆腐腦已知每天的麵銷量 X碗與豆腐腦銷量Y碗的聯合機率分佈 p_{X,Y}(x,y)



請問老張洗碗數量的機率分佈是?

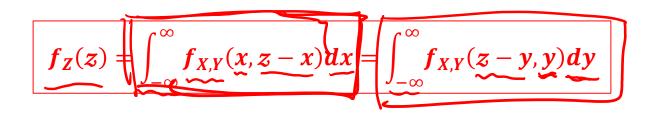
$$p_{Z}(3) = p(X + Y = 3) = p_{X,Y}(1,2) + p_{X,Y}(2,1) p_{X,Y}(0,3) + p_{X,Y}(3,0) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X,Y}(x,3-x) = \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X,Y}(3-y,y) \Rightarrow p_{X,Y}(z-y,y) p_{X,$$



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Z = X + Y 的機率分佈?

Ex: 小明寫國文作業的時間 X 與算術作業 Y 的聯合 機率分佈 f x,y(x,y)。兄弟們約小明喝酒小聚 老媽規定小明寫完作業後才能赴約。請問小明兄弟要等多久時間的機率分佈是?





若 X, Y 獨立?

• 離散: **Z** = **X** + **Y**

$$Z = X + Y$$

$$\underline{p_{Z}(z)} = \left[\sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X,Y}(x,z-x)\right] = \left[\sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X,Y}(x$$

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

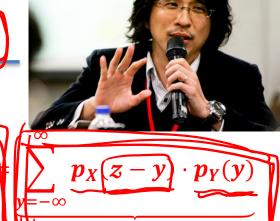
$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,z-z) dx =$$

$$= f_{X}(z)(x)f_{Y}(z)$$

discrete convolution

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

continuous convolution

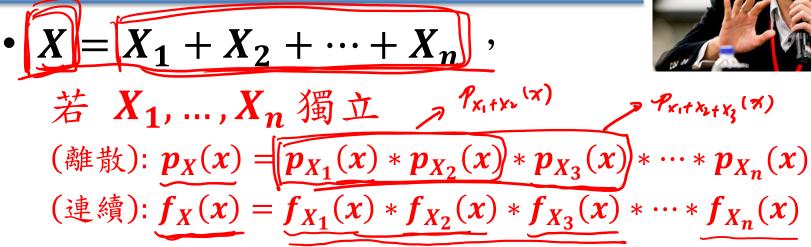


$$y=-\infty$$
discrete convolution

continuous convolution

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

如果有不只兩個隨機變數?



· 很複雜,怎麼辦? MGF





9-2: MGF (MOMENT GENERATING FUNCTION)

第九週



Convolution 很不好算,怎辨?

• 先看個例子吧!辛苦的紅娘業



轉換:分別送去亞馬遜荒野換新的洋名、造型、身分

小園超宅、小麗超夯 任務:撮合他們 (超難!) 場合:一男一女、荒郊野嶺 周圍鬼哭神號,只有營火, 和你我的相互依偎! (超簡單!)

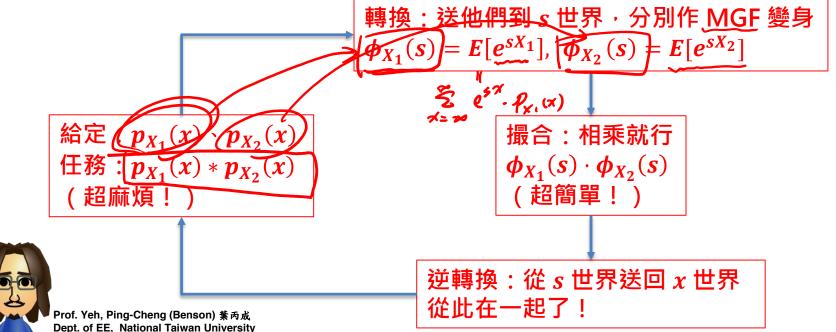
> 逆轉換:送他們回文明世界 從此在一起了!

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Convolution 很不好算,怎辨?

· 辛苦的 convolution,有法偷懶?





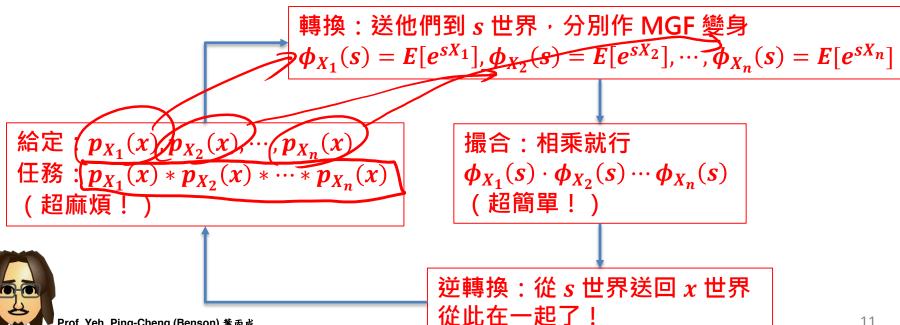
Convolution 很不好算,怎辨?

• 辛苦的 convolution,有法偷懶?

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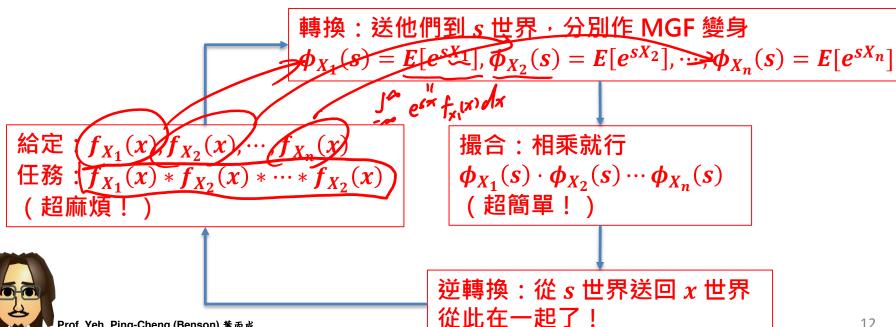
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Convolution 很不好算, 怎辦?

• 辛苦的 convolution,有法偷懶?

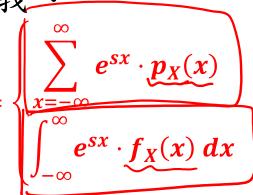




MGF (Moment Generation Function)



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



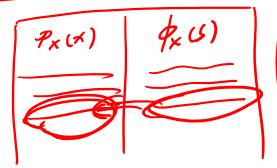


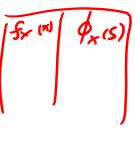
(離散)

(連續)

• 逆轉換怎麼做?

通常靠查表





我說 MGF 為什麼叫 MGF 呢?

- 還記得什麼叫 moment 嗎? E[Xn] N+
- $\phi_X(s)$ 跟 moment 有關係嗎?離散 case:



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

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

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

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

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



我說 MGF 為什麼叫 MGF 呢?

- 還記得什麼叫 moment 嗎? *E[Xⁿ*]
- $\phi_X(s)$ 跟 moment 有關係嗎?連續 case:



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

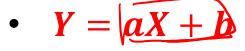
$$\phi'_{X}(s) = \left| \underbrace{\frac{d}{ds}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} f_{X}(x) dx \right| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \underbrace{\frac{de^{sx}}{ds}} f_{X}(x) dx \right| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_{X}(x) dx$$

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

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



MGF 的重要性質





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

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

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

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

常見離散機率分佈之 MGF

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



• X~BIN(n,p):作n次實驗成功次數等於各實驗成功次數的總和

$$\Rightarrow X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n, X_i$$
 獨立, $X_i \sim Bernoulli(p),$ $\phi_{X_i}(s) = 1 - p + pe^s$

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



常見離散機率分佈之 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次成功的花的總實驗次數等於第1號成功花多少次+第2號成功花多少次+...+第k號成功花多少次

$$\Rightarrow X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_k, X_i$$
 獨立, $X_i \sim Geometric(p)$

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



常見離散機率分佈之 MGF



• $X \sim Poisson(\alpha)$:

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

• $X \sim UNIF(a,b)$:

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



常見連續機率分佈之 MGF



• $X \sim Exponential(\lambda)$:

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

• $X \sim Erlang(n, \lambda)$:

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



常見連續機率分佈之 MGF



• $X \sim UNIF(a,b)$:

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

• $X \sim Gaussian(\mu, \sigma)$:

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





9-3: 多個隨機變數之和

第九週



獨立隨機變數之和

· X₁, X₂,... 獨立,且各自都有一模一樣的 機率分佈,表示為



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

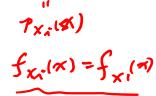
Independently and Identically Distributed

• $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$, n 為常數 , 請問 X 的機率分佈?

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

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

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_{X}(s) = \left[\boldsymbol{\phi}_{X_{1}}(s)\right]$$

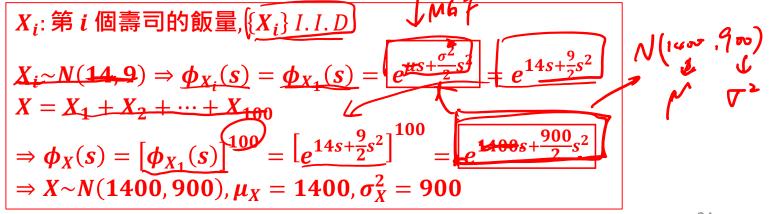




Ex: 將太的壽司

壽司飯糰的理想重量是13公克。將太初當學徒, 每次抓飯量為常態分佈,期望值是14,標準差是3。 師父要將太每天練習作 100 個壽司才能休息,做完的壽司都得自己吃掉。

請問將太每天吃的飯量的機率分佈? N(µ, \sigma^2)





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隨機個數之獨立隨機變數和

• $X_1, X_2, \dots I_{I.D.}$

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



若 N 本身也為隨機變數,其機率分佈已知,那 X 的機率分佈

找的到嗎?

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

$$\tilde{s} = \ln \phi_{x_1(s)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

Ex: 如果不景氣呢?

因為不景氣,師父的生意有一搭沒一搭,沒那麼多錢讓將太 揮霍。每天可以練習的壽司數量是由當天生意決定的。每天

理程。母天可以練習的壽可數重定由富大生意決定的。母天可以練習的壽司數量是一個 Poisson 分佈,期望值為 75;將太功夫依然沒有長進,每次抓的飯量為常態分佈,期望值是 14,標準差是 4。請問阿明每天吃的飯量的機率分佈?

$$\frac{N \sim POI(75)}{X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N, X_1 \sim N(14, 16)} \\
\Rightarrow \phi_{X_1}(s) = e^{14s + 8s^2}$$

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



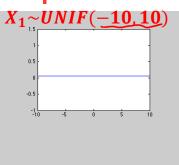


9-4: 中央極限定理 (萬佛朝宗)

第九週

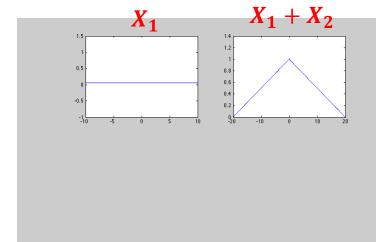






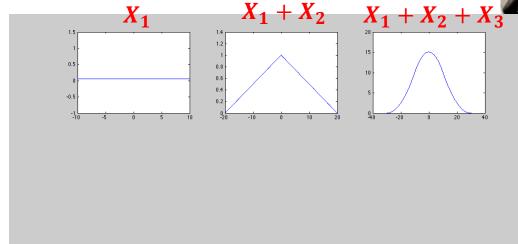






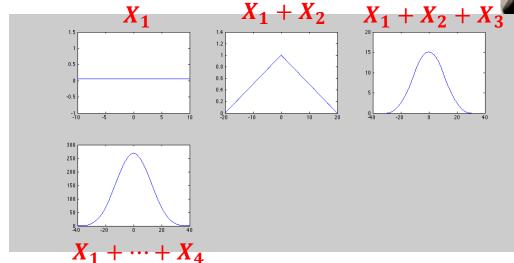






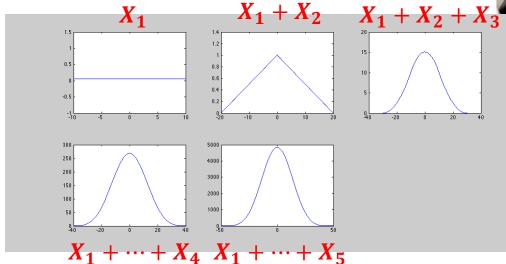






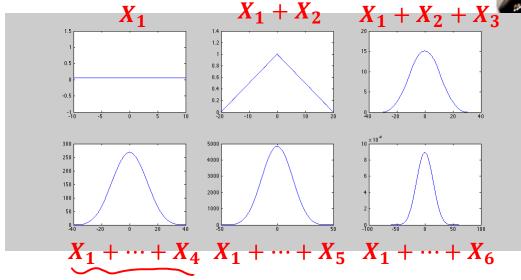








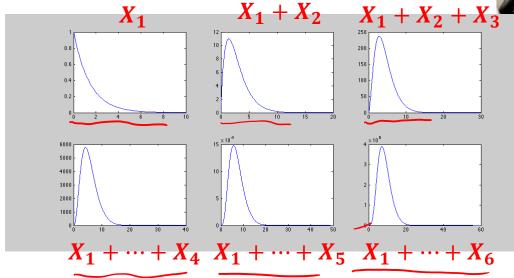






數個獨立 Exponential 隨機變數和

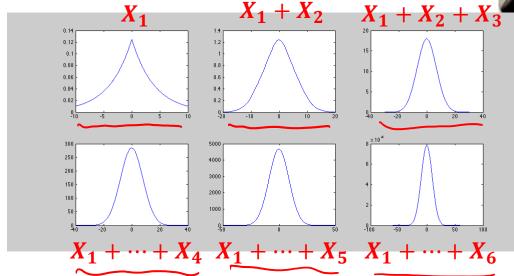






數個獨立 Laplace 隨機變數和



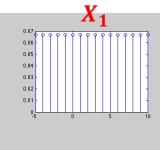




數個獨立 Uniform 離散隨機變數和

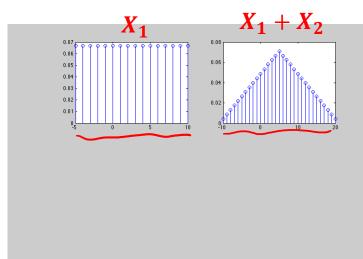


PMF:



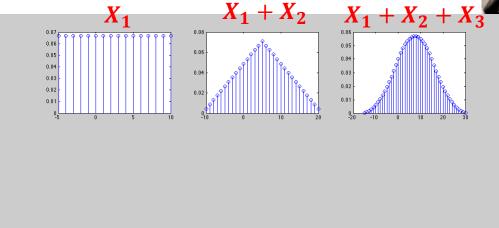






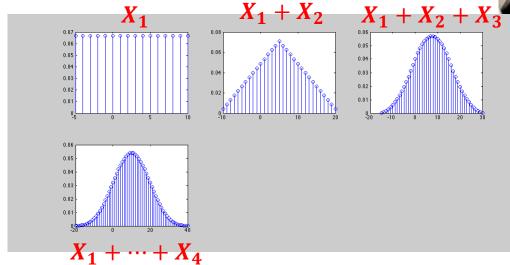






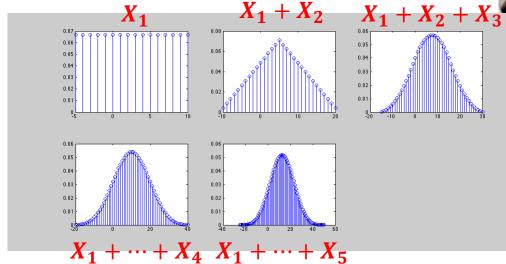






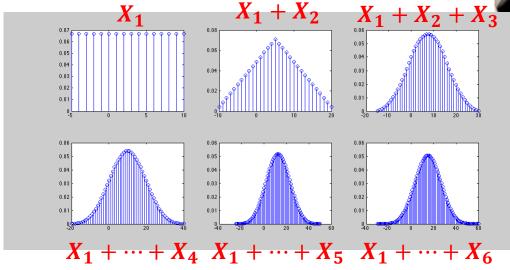






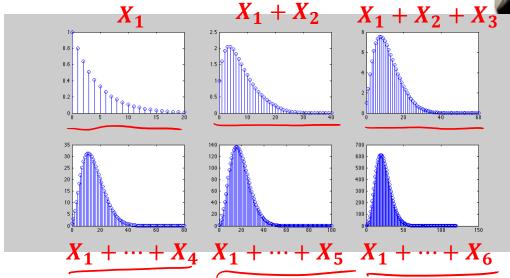








數個獨立 Geometric 隨機變數和





中央極限定理 (Central Limit Theorem)



則當 n 趨近於無窮大時:

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



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

中央極限定理 (CLT) 的應用

- · 當要處理多個獨立的隨機變數的 和時,我們可以 CLT 將其機率分佈近似為 常態分佈後計算機率
- 另若某機率分佈等同於多個獨立隨機變數的和,此機率分佈便可以用常態分佈近似

之,再計算機率

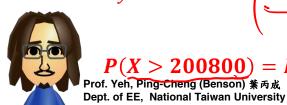
例: $X \sim BIN(100, 0.3)$ $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{100}$ $\{X_i\} I. I. D., X_i \sim Berinoulli(0.3)$

中央極限定理 (CLT) 的應用

Ex: 天團五五六六有百萬粉絲。每位粉絲各自獨立, 但有 0.2 的機率會買天團發片的 CD。若是天團



發精選輯,請問天團精選輯發售超過200.800張之機率為何? $0.2^{x}0.8^{10^{6}-x}$ $X \sim BIN(100000(0, 0.2)) \Rightarrow P(X > 200800)$ = **200801**! **799199**! $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{1000000}, X_i \sim \beta ernoull (0.2) \Rightarrow \mu_{X_1} = 0.2, \sigma_{X_1}^2 = 0.16$ By $CLT \Rightarrow X \sim N/1000000 \cdot \mu_{X_1}/1000000 \cdot \sigma_{X_1}^2 \Rightarrow \mu_X = 2000000, \sigma_X = 400$



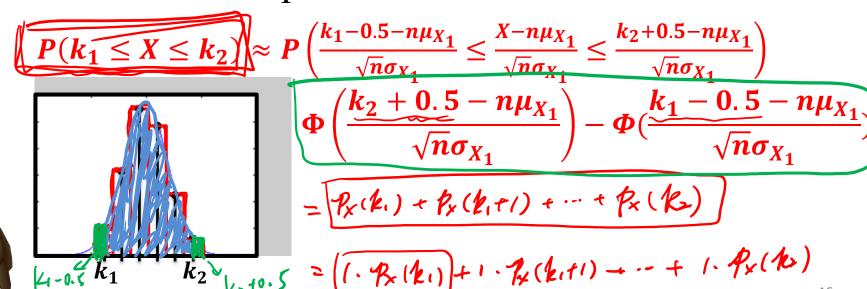
200800 - 200000 200000 $= P(Z > 2) = Q(2) \cong 0.023$ Prof. Yeh, Ping-Cheng (Benson) 禁丙成

若 X 是離散的隨機變數和...

- 我們可以算的更精確! X>X1+…+ Xn
- De Moivre Laplace Formula:

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若 X 是離散的隨機變數和...

• Ex: 萱萱為 5566 忠實粉絲,幫粉友去 20 家店買 CD。每家店限購一張,缺貨機率 0.5。請問萱萱買到 7 張之機率為?



$$X \sim BIN(20, 0.5) \Rightarrow p_X(7) = {20 \choose 7} \cdot 0.5^7 \cdot 0.5^{13}$$

用中央極限定理估算:

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

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

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

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



本週回顧

- 隨機變數的和的機率分佈?
- · 為何要學MGF?
- 多個隨機變數之和如何找機率分佈?
- 中央極限定理(萬佛朝宗)

