

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 $p_{X,Y}(x,y)$

兄弟們約老張收攤後喝酒小聚。老婆規定老張洗完碗後才能赴約。 請問老張洗碗數量的機率分佈是?



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** discrete convolution

$$p_{Z}(z) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X,Y}(x,z-x) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X}(x) \cdot p_{Y}(z-x) = \underbrace{\sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X}(z-y) \cdot p_{Y}(y)}_{discrete \ convolution}$$

$$= \boxed{p_X(z) * p_Y(z)}$$

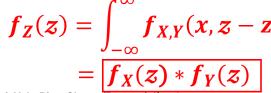
連續: Z = X + Y



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

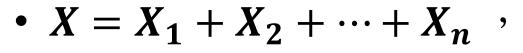
$$= f_{Y}(z) * f_{Y}(z)$$

continuous convolution



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如果有不只兩個隨機變數?



若 $X_1, ..., X_n$ 獨立

(離散): $p_X(x) =$

(連續): $f_X(x) =$

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!) 撮合: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!

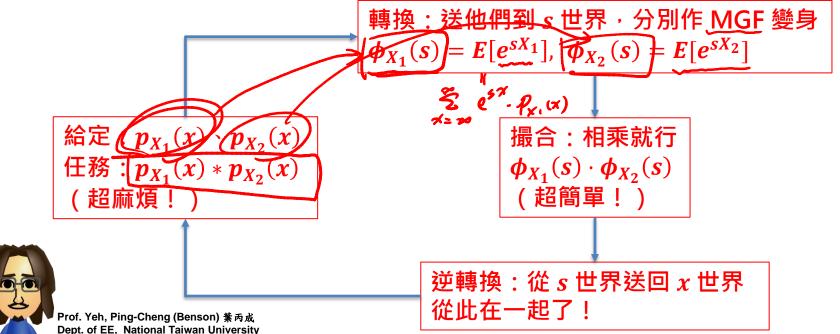


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Convolution 很不好算,怎辨?

· 辛苦的 convolution, 有法偷懶?

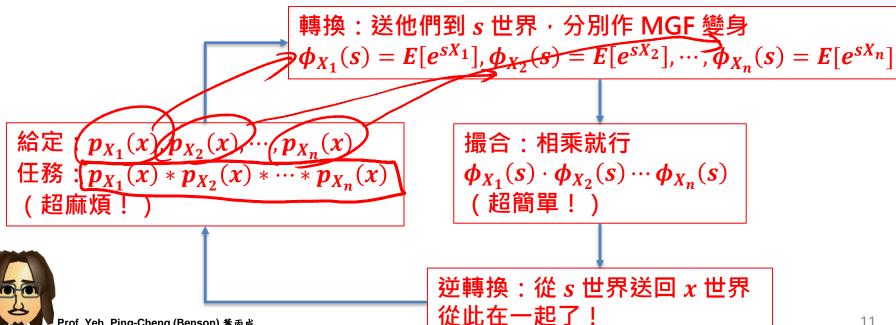




Convolution 很不好算,怎辨?

• 辛苦的 convolution, 有法偷懶?

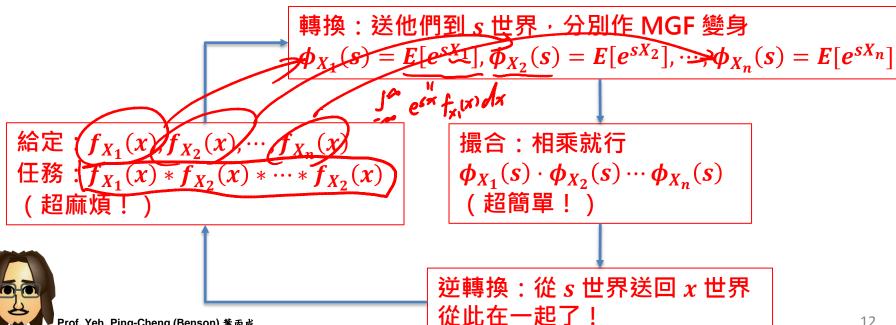




Convolution 很不好算, 怎辦?

• 辛苦的 convolution, 有法偷懶?





MGF (Moment Generation Function)



• MGF **φ**_X(s) 定義:

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

• 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*[*X*ⁿ]
- $\phi_X(s)$ 跟 moment 有關係嗎?離散 case:

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

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

- $\phi_X'(0) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot e^{0 \cdot x} \cdot p_X(x) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot 1 \cdot p_X(x) = E[X]$
- $\phi_X^{(n)}(\mathbf{0}) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \cdot e^{sx} \cdot p_X(x)|_{s=0} = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \cdot p_X(x) = E[X^n]$



我說 MGF 為什麼叫 MGF 呢?

- 還記得什麼叫 moment 嗎? $E[X^n]$
- $\phi_X(s)$ 跟 moment 有關係嗎?<u>連續</u> case:

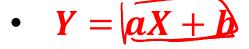
$$\phi_X(s) = E[e^{sX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

$$\phi_X'(s) =$$

- $\bullet \quad \phi_X'(0) =$



MGF的重要性質





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

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

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

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

常見離散機率分佈之 MGF

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



• 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

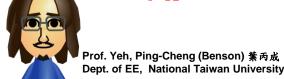


• $X \sim Exponential(\lambda)$:

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_X(s) = \boldsymbol{E}[\boldsymbol{e}^{sX}] =$$

• $X \sim Erlang(n, \lambda)$:

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



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.

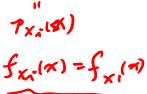
Independently and Identically Distributed

• $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$, 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:
$$f_X(x) = f_{X_1}(x) * f_{X_1}(x) * \cdots * f_{X_1}(x)$$

$$\phi_X(s) = \left[\phi_{X_1}(s)\right]$$





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?



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
$$\phi_N(\tilde{s}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{\tilde{s} n} \cdot [p_N(n)]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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?



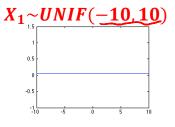


9-4: 中央極限定理 (萬佛朝宗)

第九週

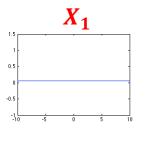


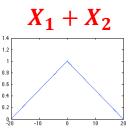








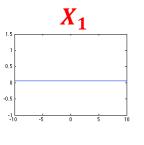


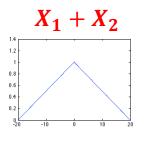


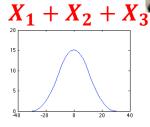




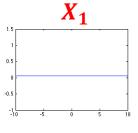
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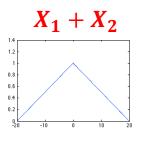


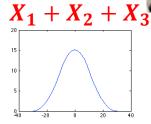


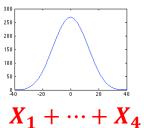






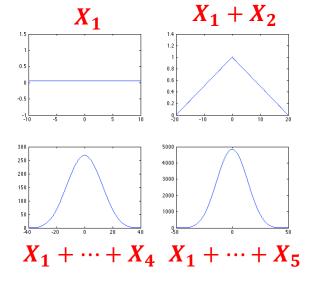




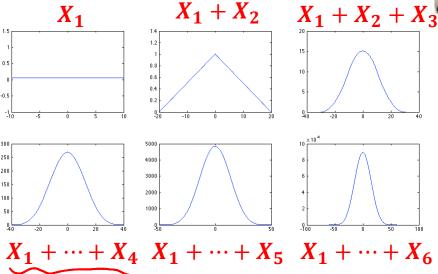








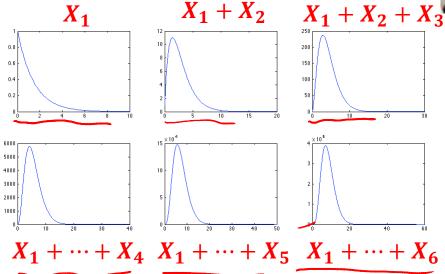






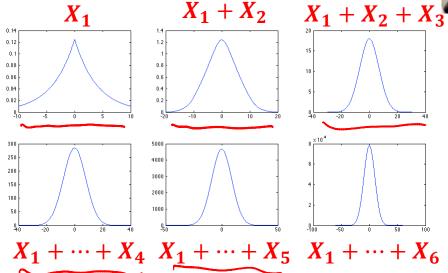
數個獨立 Exponential 隨機變數和







數個獨立 Laplace 隨機變數和

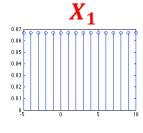




數個獨立 Uniform 離散隨機變數和

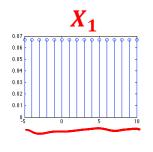


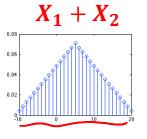
PMF:





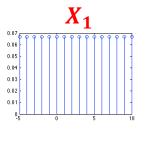


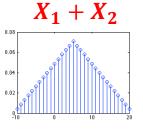


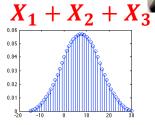






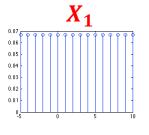


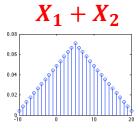


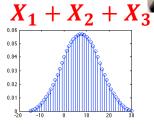


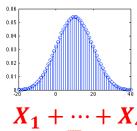




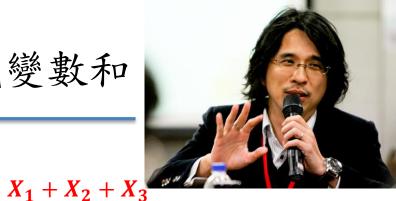


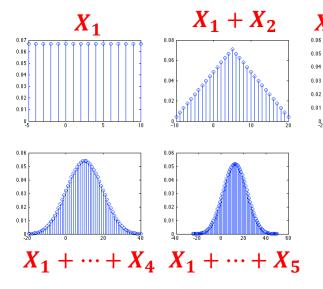




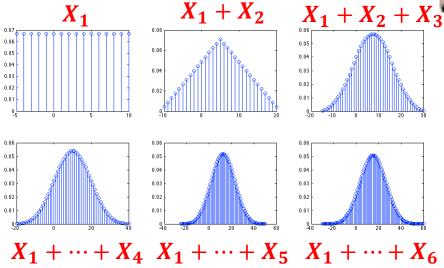






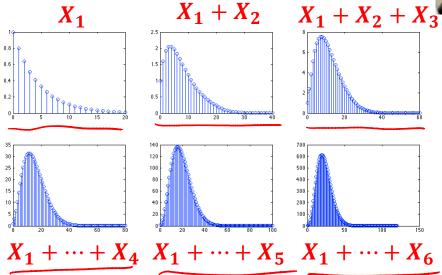








數個獨立 Geometric 隨機變數和





中央極限定理 (Central Limit Theorem)



• $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n 為 I.I.D.$,

則當 n 趨近於無窮大時:

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





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

中央極限定理 (CLT) 的應用

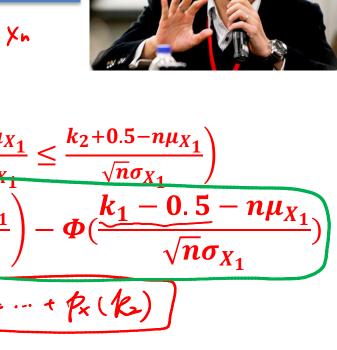
• Ex: 天團五五六六有百萬粉絲。每位粉絲各自獨立, 但有 0.2 的機率會買天團發片的 CD。若是天團

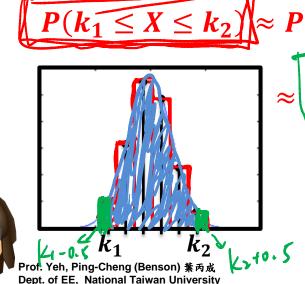
發精選輯,請問天團精選輯發售超過200,800張之機率為何?



若 X 是離散的隨機變數和...

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







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?



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)

