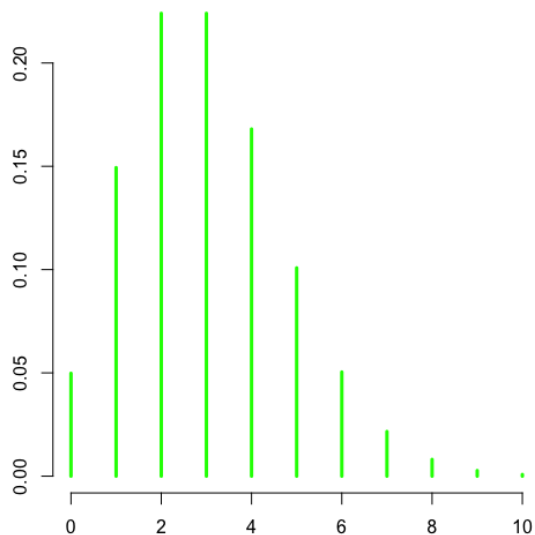


Sannsynlighets fordeling

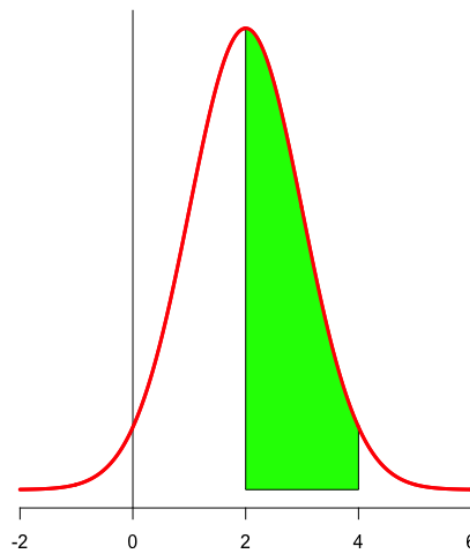
Diskret stok. Variabel

$$f(x) = P(X = x)$$



Kontinuerlig Stok. Variabel

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



Forventnings verdi og varians

For en SV med fordeling $f(x)$

- Forventningsverdi

$$E(X) = \mu_X = \begin{cases} \sum_x x f(x) \\ \int x f(x) dx \end{cases}$$

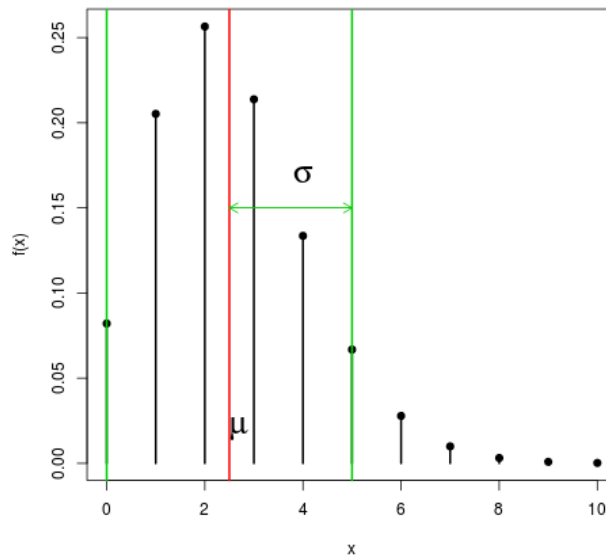
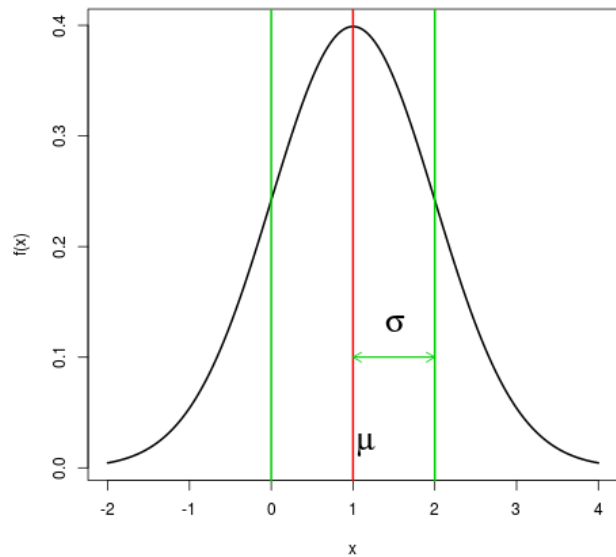
- Varians

$$\text{Var}(X) = \sigma_X^2 = E[(X - E(X))^2]$$

- Standardavvik

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\sigma_X^2}$$

Forventningsverdi og varians



Kovarians og Korrelasjon

For to SV X og Y

- Kovarians

$$\sigma_{XY} = E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

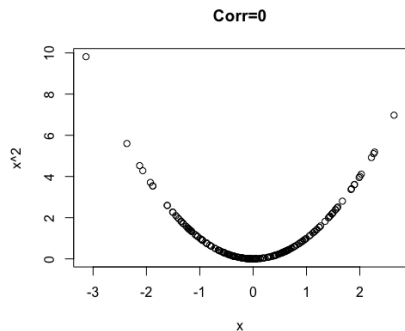
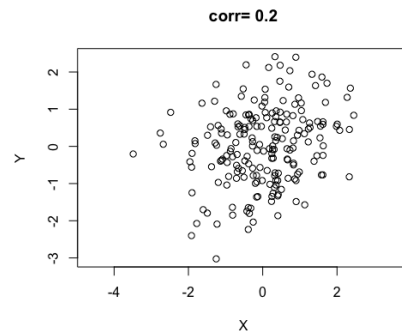
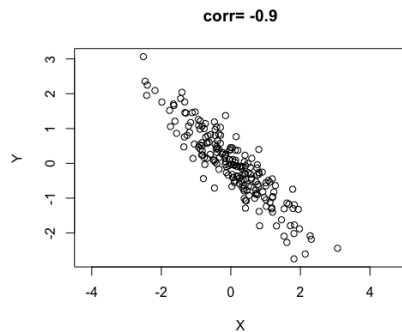
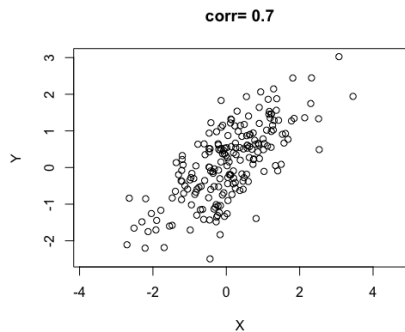
- Korrelasjon

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

- $-1 \leq \rho_{XY} \leq 1$

Uavhengighet $\Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0$

$\rho_{XY} = 0 \not\Rightarrow$ *Uavhengighet*



Regneregler for $E(\cdot)$

- Forventningsverdi er en lineær operator
 - $E(aX + bY + c) = aE(X) + bE(Y) + c$
 - $E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$
 - $E(a) = a$
- For uafhængige SV
 - $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$

Regneregler for $Var(\cdot)$

- Lineær funksjon

- $Var(aX + bY + x) = a^2 Var(X) + b^2 Var(Y) + 2ab Cov(X, Y)$
- $Var(X + Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y) + 2Cov(X, Y)$
- $Var(a) = 0$

- For uavhengige SV

- $Var(X + Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y)$

Hva er neste?

- Kap 5 Diskret Fordelinger
- Kap 6 Kontinuerlig Fordelinger

- Situasjonen:
 - Vi repeterer en forsøk n ganger
 - Hvert forsøk resulterer i suksess eller fiasko (0,1)
 - Suksess-sannsynligheten p er konstant
 - Forsøkene er uavhengige

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 - Forsøkene er uavhengige
- Definer $X = \{\text{Antall Suksesser}\}$
- Hva er fordeling til X , $f(x)$?

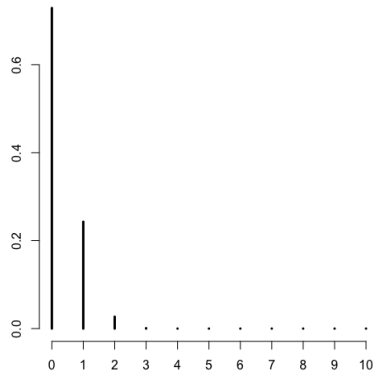
Antall suksess, X , i en Bernoulliprosess med n forsøk og suksess-sannsynlighet p har en binomisk fordeling

$$P(X = x) = f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1 - p)^{n-x}; x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

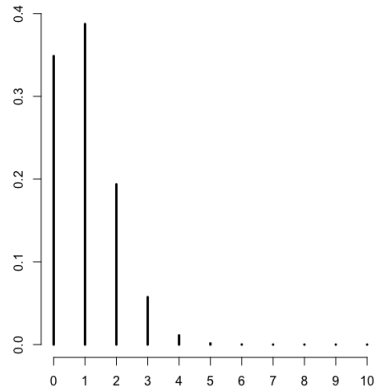
Vi skriver $X \sim \text{Binomial}(x; n, p)$.

Binomisk Fordeling

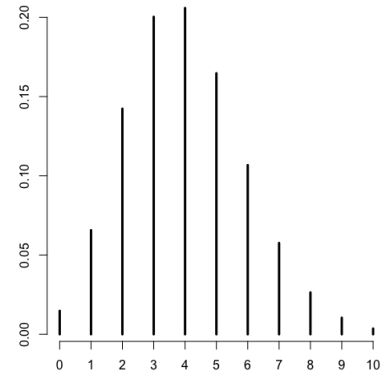
$p=0.1$ $n=3$



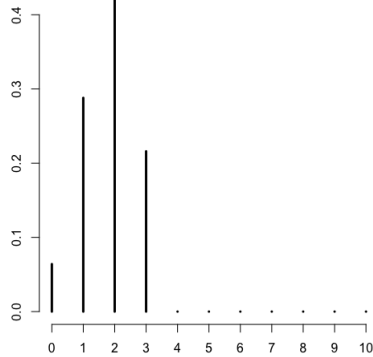
$p=0.1$ $n=10$



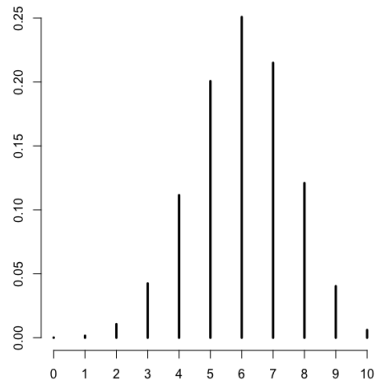
$p=0.1$ $n=40$



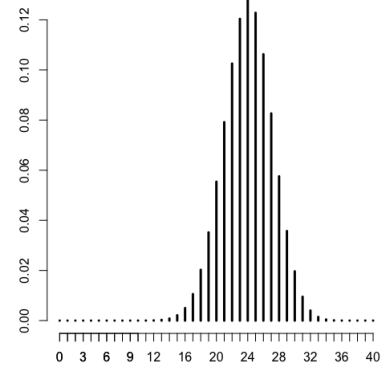
$p=0.6$ $n=3$



$p=0.6$ $n=10$



$p=0.6$ $n=40$



Binomisk Tabeller

Tables of the Binomial Cumulative Distribution

The table below gives the probability of obtaining at most x successes in n independent trials, each of which has a probability p of success. That is, if X denotes the number of successes, the table shows

$$P(X \leq x) = \sum_{r=0}^x C_r^n p^r (1-p)^{n-r}$$

$p=$	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	
$n=2$	$x=0$	0.9801	0.9604	0.9409	0.9216	0.9025	0.8836	0.8649	0.8464	0.8281	0.8100	0.7225	0.6400	0.5625	0.4900	0.4225	0.3600	0.3025	0.2500
	1	0.9999	0.9996	0.9991	0.9984	0.9975	0.9964	0.9951	0.9936	0.9919	0.9900	0.9775	0.9600	0.9375	0.9100	0.8775	0.8400	0.7975	0.7500
	2	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
$n=3$	$x=0$	0.9703	0.9412	0.9127	0.8847	0.8574	0.8306	0.8044	0.7787	0.7536	0.7290	0.6141	0.5120	0.4219	0.3430	0.2746	0.2160	0.1664	0.1250
	1	0.9997	0.9988	0.9974	0.9953	0.9928	0.9896	0.9860	0.9818	0.9772	0.9720	0.9393	0.8960	0.8438	0.7840	0.7183	0.6480	0.5748	0.5000
	2	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9995	0.9993	0.9990	0.9966	0.9920	0.9844	0.9730	0.9571	0.9360	0.9089	0.8750
	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
$n=4$	$x=0$	0.9606	0.9224	0.8853	0.8493	0.8145	0.7807	0.7481	0.7164	0.6857	0.6561	0.5220	0.4096	0.3164	0.2401	0.1785	0.1296	0.0915	0.0625
	1	0.9994	0.9977	0.9948	0.9909	0.9860	0.9801	0.9733	0.9656	0.9570	0.9477	0.8905	0.8192	0.7383	0.6517	0.5630	0.4752	0.3910	0.3125
	2	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9995	0.9992	0.9987	0.9981	0.9973	0.9963	0.9880	0.9728	0.9492	0.9163	0.8735	0.8208	0.7585	0.6875
	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9995	0.9984	0.9961	0.9919	0.9850	0.9744	0.9590	0.9375
	4	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
$n=5$	$x=0$	0.9510	0.9039	0.8587	0.8154	0.7738	0.7339	0.6957	0.6591	0.6240	0.5905	0.4437	0.3277	0.2373	0.1681	0.1160	0.0778	0.0503	0.0313
	1	0.9990	0.9962	0.9915	0.9852	0.9774	0.9681	0.9575	0.9456	0.9326	0.9185	0.8352	0.7373	0.6328	0.5282	0.4284	0.3370	0.2562	0.1875
	2	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9994	0.9988	0.9980	0.9969	0.9955	0.9937	0.9914	0.9734	0.9421	0.8965	0.8369	0.7648	0.6826	0.5931	0.5000
	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9995	0.9978	0.9933	0.9844	0.9692	0.9460	0.9130	0.8688	0.8125
	4	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9990	0.9976	0.9947	0.9898	0.9815	0.9688	0.9500
	5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
$n=6$	$x=0$	0.9415	0.8858	0.8330	0.7828	0.7351	0.6899	0.6470	0.6064	0.5679	0.5314	0.3771	0.2621	0.1780	0.1176	0.0754	0.0467	0.0277	0.0156
	1	0.9985	0.9943	0.9875	0.9784	0.9672	0.9541	0.9392	0.9227	0.9048	0.8857	0.7765	0.6554	0.5339	0.4202	0.3191	0.2333	0.1636	0.1094
	2	1.0000	0.9998	0.9995	0.9988	0.9978	0.9962	0.9942	0.9915	0.9882	0.9842	0.9527	0.9011	0.8306	0.7443	0.6471	0.5443	0.4415	0.3438
	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9995	0.9992	0.9987	0.9941	0.9830	0.9624	0.9295	0.8826	0.8208	0.7447	0.6563
	4	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996	0.9984	0.9954	0.9891	0.9777	0.9590	0.9308	0.8906
	5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9993	0.9982	0.9959	0.9917	0.9844
	6	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

- Generalisering av binomisk fordeling
 - k mulige utfall i hvert enkeltforsøk

Multinomisk Fordeling

- Generalisering av binomisk fordeling
 - k mulige utfall i hvert enkeltforsøk
- Situasjon:
 - gjentar et forsøk n ganger
 - hvert forsøk gir ett av k mulige resultater, E_1, E_2, \dots, E_k
 - sannsynligheten for E_i er p_i , $\forall i = 1, \dots, k$ i alle forsøk (måha $p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_k = 1$)
 - de n forsøkene er uavhengige

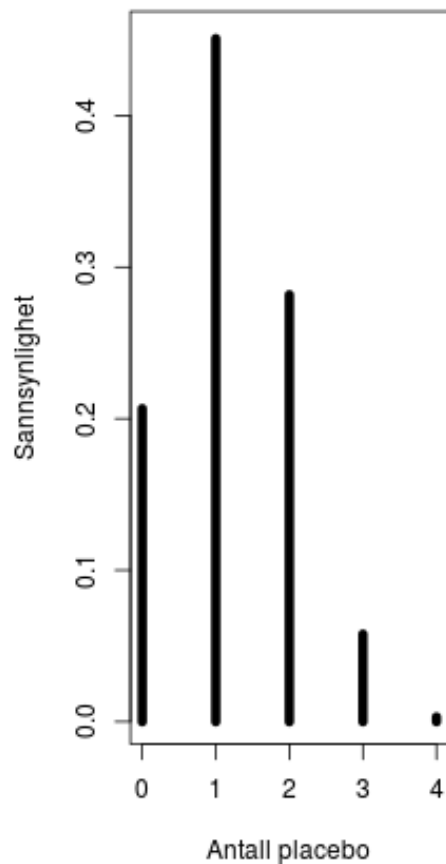
Multinomisk Fordeling

- Generalisering av binomisk fordeling
 - k mulige utfall i hvert enkeltforsøk
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 - de n forsøkene er uavhengige
- La X_1 være antall forsøk som ga E_1 , la X_2 være antall forsøk som ga E_2 , . . . , la X_k være antall forsøk som ga E_k

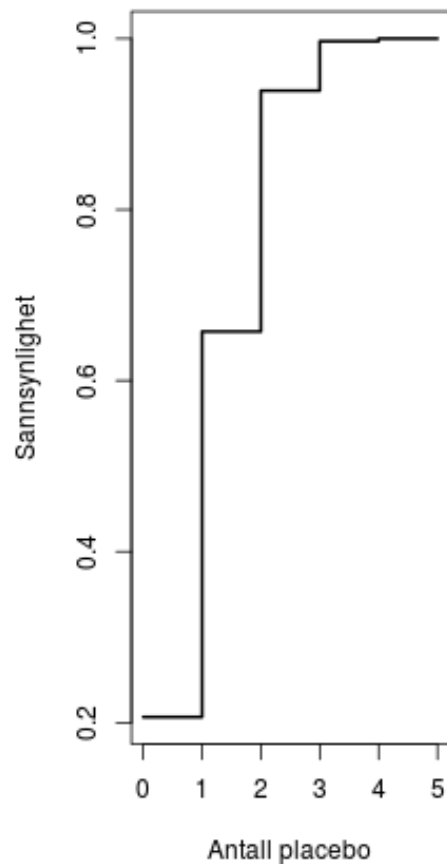
Hva blir simultan punktsannsynlighet for X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k ?

Hypergeometrisk Fordeling - Eksempel 1

Eks1: Punktsannsynlighet



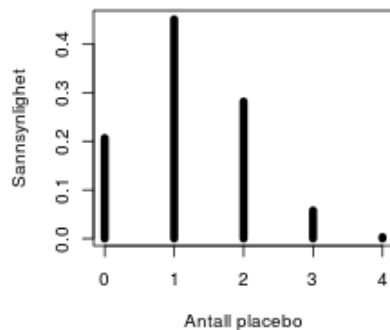
Eks1: Kumulativ sannsynlighet



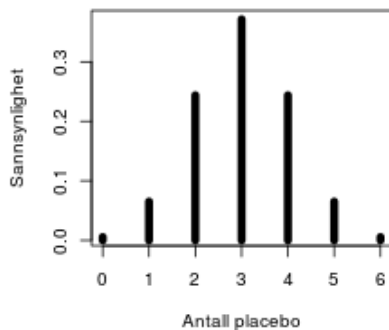
Hypergeometrisk Fordeling - Eksempel 2

Sannsynlighetsfordeling

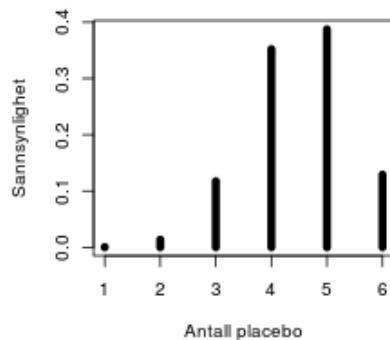
Eks2: n= 4



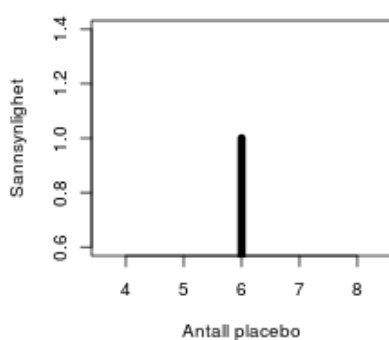
Eks2: n= 10



Eks2: n= 15



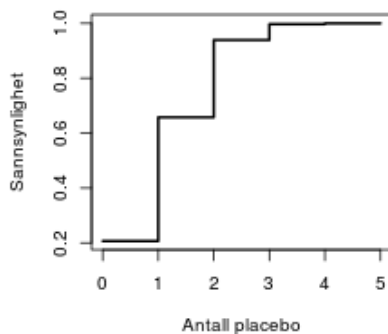
Eks2: n= 20



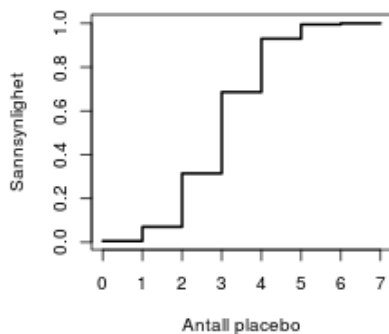
Hypergeometrisk Fordeling - Eksempel 2

Kumulativ fordeling

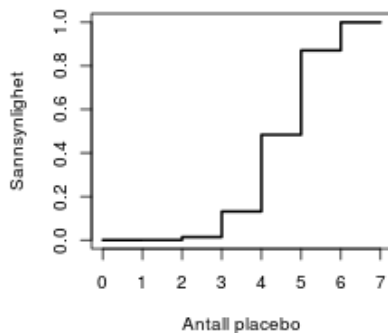
Eks2: n= 4



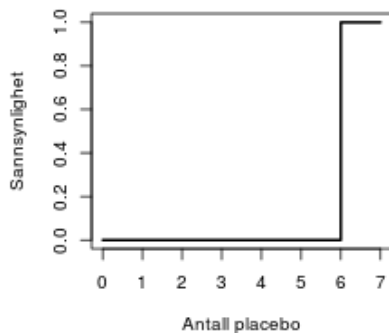
Eks2: n= 10



Eks2: n= 15

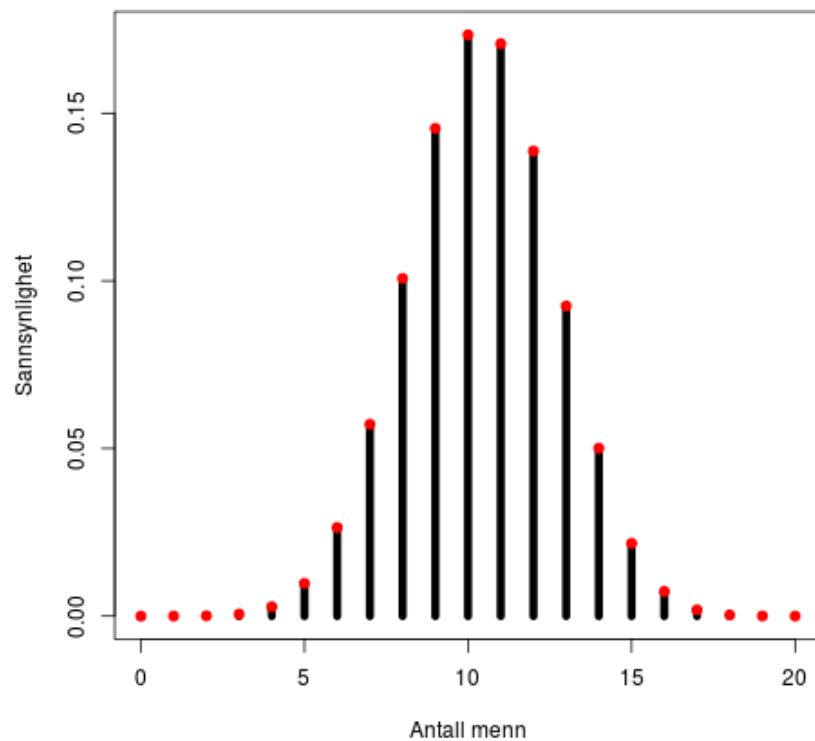


Eks2: n= 20



Hypergeometrisk Fordeling - Eksempel 4

Punktsannsynlighet



- Situasjon
 - Konstant sannsynlighet for suksess p
 - Uavhengige forsøk
 - Bestemt antall suksess k
 - Ubestemt antall forsøk
- $X = \{ \text{Antall forsøk for å få } k \text{ suksess} \}$
- $X \sim \text{NBinomial}(x; k, p) = \binom{x-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{x-k}$