

Fungerer greit for $\left. \begin{matrix} np \\ n(1-p) \end{matrix} \right\} \geq 5$

6.6. Gamma og eksponential fordeling

$X \sim$ Poisson prosess. $P(X=x) = \frac{(\lambda t)^x e^{-\lambda t}}{x!}$

La $T =$ tida til 1. hendning

$$F_T(t) = P(T \leq t) = 1 - P(T > t) = 1 - P(X=0; \text{intervallet } [0, t])$$

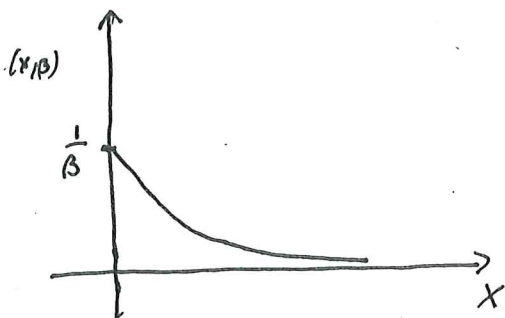
$$= 1 - \frac{(\lambda t)^0 e^{-\lambda t}}{0!} = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$f_T(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & \text{elles.} \end{cases}$$

ξ_i fordeling med sannsynstetthet gitt ved

$$f(x, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{elles} \end{cases}$$

blir kalla ei eksponentialfordeling



$$E[X] = \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx = \left[-x e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} \right]_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx$$

$$= \left[-\beta e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} \right]_0^{\infty} = \beta$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx = \left[-x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} \right]_0^{\infty} + 2 \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot \beta \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx = 2\beta^2 \Rightarrow \text{Var}[X] = 2\beta^2 - \beta^2 = \beta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{SD}(X) = \beta = E[X]$$

Medianen i ei kontinuerleg fordeling finn ved å finne m slik at $P(X \leq m) = \frac{1}{2}$.

Exponentialfordeling:

$$\int_0^m \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \left[-e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} \right]_0^m = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 1 - e^{-\frac{m}{\beta}} = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-\frac{m}{\beta}} = -\ln 2 \Leftrightarrow m = \beta \ln 2 = 0,69 \beta.$$

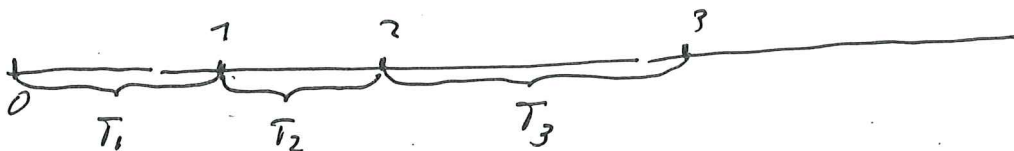
Exponentialfordeling og hukommelse

~~Vil~~ Vil finne $P(X \geq t_0 + t | X \geq t_0) = \frac{P(X \geq t_0 + t)}{P(X \geq t_0)}$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}(t_0+t)}}{e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}t_0}} = e^{-\frac{t}{\beta}} = P(X \geq t)$$

La T vere tida til hending nr α i Poisson-prosessen

$T = T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_\alpha$ der T_1 er tida til 1. hending, T_2 er tida frå 1. hending til 2. hending o.s.b.



$T = \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} T_i$ er da gammafordelt med parametrar α og β

Generelt. X seiast α veri gammafordelt med parametre
 form skala.
 α og β dersom

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta}, & x > 0, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0 \\ 0, & \text{elles} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\alpha) &= \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad \alpha > 0 \\ &= \left[-e^{-x} x^{\alpha-1} \right]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-x} (\alpha-1) x^{\alpha-2} dx = (\alpha-1) \underbrace{\int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-2} e^{-x} dx}_{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha-1) \Gamma(\alpha-1)$$

$$\alpha \text{ heiltal} \Rightarrow \Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha-1)!$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty x^\alpha e^{-x/\beta} dx = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty y^\alpha e^{-y} \beta dy \quad \left(y = \frac{x}{\beta} \right) \\ &= \frac{\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty y^\alpha e^{-y} dy = \frac{\beta \Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \alpha \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Fikw.} \quad E[X^2] = (\alpha+1) \alpha \beta^2$$

$$\text{og Var}[X] = (\alpha+1) \alpha \beta^2 - \alpha^2 \beta^2 = \alpha \beta^2$$

Binomisk forsøksrekke		Poisson prosess
Forsøk / tid til l. hending	geometrisk	eksponensial
-u- til k-te-u.	Neg binomisk	Gamma.
NB $\alpha=1 \Rightarrow$ Gammafordeling = eksponensialfordeling.		

7.2. Funksjonar av tilfeldige variable

La X vere diskret fordelt $f(x) = P(X=x)$

La Y vere ein ein til ein transformasjon av X

$$X \xrightarrow[u]{u} Y \quad \text{d.} \quad \begin{aligned} Y &= u(x) \\ X &= w(y) = u^{-1}(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vi får} \quad P(Y=y) &= P(u(x)=y) = P(X=u^{-1}(y)) = P(X=w(y)) \\ &= f(w(y)). \quad \text{Teorem 7.1} \end{aligned}$$

Ekse. X er geometrisk fordelt $P(A) = \frac{3}{4}$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x-1} \cdot \frac{3}{4}, \quad x=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{La } Y = X^2 \Rightarrow X = \sqrt{Y} \text{ og } P(Y=y) = f(\sqrt{y}) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sqrt{y}-1}$$

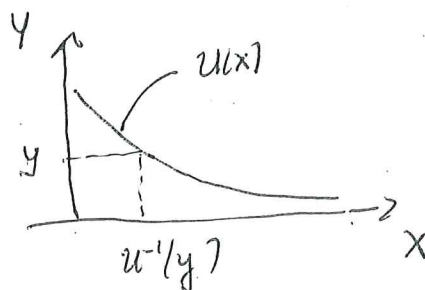
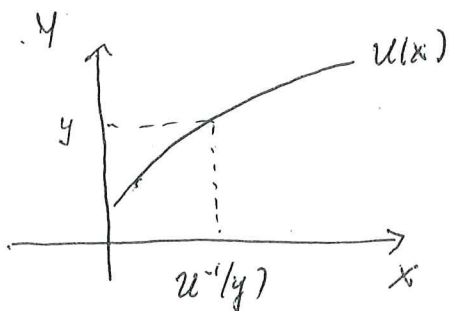
$$y = 1, 4, 9, \dots$$

La X vere kontinuert fordelt med sannsyns tetthet

$f(x)$ og Y ein ein til ein transformasjon av X

$$Y = u(x), \quad X = w(y) = u^{-1}(x)$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(u(X) \leq y) = \begin{cases} P(X \leq u^{-1}(y)), & u \text{ strengt} \\ & \text{aukande} \\ P(X > u^{-1}(y)), & \text{dersom } u \text{ er} \\ & \text{strengt avtakande} \end{cases}$$



$$= \begin{cases} F_X(u^{-1}(y)), & u \text{ strengt aukande} \\ 1 - F_X(u^{-1}(y)), & u \text{ er strengt avtakande} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(w(y)) |w'(y)|, & u \text{ strengt aukande} \\ -f_X(w(y)) |w'(y)|, & u \text{ strengt avtakande} \end{cases} = f_X(w(y)) |w'(y)|$$

Teorem 7.3

Eksempel

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{elles} \end{cases} \quad \text{d: } X \text{ er uniformt fordelt p\u00e5 } (0, 1]$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^{-\lambda y} = w(y), \quad y > 0, \lambda > 0$$

$$\text{Vi f\u00e5r } f_Y(y) = f(w(y)) |w'(y)| = \begin{cases} 1 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & y > 0, \lambda > 0 \\ 0, & \text{elles} \end{cases}$$

d: Y er eksponential fordelt.

7.3 Momentgenererende funksjonar

Definisjon 7.1. R -te moment til ein tilfeldig variabel

X er definert ved.

$$\mu_n' = E[X^n] = \begin{cases} \sum_x x^n f(x), & X \text{ diskret} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n f(x) dx, & X \text{ kontinuert} \end{cases}$$

M\u00e5let med momentgenererende funksjonar er \u00e5 finne momenta i ei fordeling. Det kan og brukast

til \u00e5 finne fordelinga til funksjonar av tilfeldige variablar.

Ek. X er $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{binomisk} \\ \text{poisson} \\ \text{normal} \\ \text{eksponential} \end{array} \right.$ Kva med $\sum x_i$

Def. 7.2

Momentgenererende funksjon er definert ved

$$M_X(t) = E[e^{tx}] = \begin{cases} \sum_x e^{tx} f(x), & X \text{ diskret} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f(x) dx, & X \text{ kontinuert} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Vi har } \frac{d^n M_X(t)}{dt^n} = \begin{cases} \sum_x x^n e^{tx} f(x), & X \text{ diskret} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n e^{tx} f(x) dx, & X \text{ kontinuert} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Slik at } E[X^n] = \left. \frac{d^n M_X(t)}{dt^n} \right|_{t=0} = \mu_n'$$

Eksempel

$X \sim$ Bernoulli fordelt \therefore

X	0	1
$P(X=x)$	$1-p$	p

$$M_X(t) = E[e^{tx}] = e^{t \cdot 0} (1-p) + e^t p = 1-p + pe^t$$

$$\frac{dM_X(t)}{dt} = pe^t \Rightarrow E[X] = \left. \frac{dM_X(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = p$$

$$E[X^2] = \left. \frac{d^2 M_X(t)}{dt^2} \right|_{t=0} = pe^t \Big|_{t=0} = p \Rightarrow \text{Var}[X] = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

$X \sim$ geometrisk fordelt med sannsyn p \therefore $P(X=x) = (1-p)^{x-1} p, x=1,2,3$

$$M_X(t) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} e^{tx} (1-p)^{x-1} p = pe^t \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} e^{t(x-1)} (1-p)^{x-1}$$