



\_\_\_\_\_ (Expected value)  $E(X) = \sum_x xp(x)$  ( ),  $V(X) = E[(X - E(X))^2]$  ( )

- (mean):
- (variance):

### 3.4 (Binomial)

#### (Bernoulli experiment)

- 가 가 . ( success=1, fail=0)
- (independent) .
- $p$  .

$X$  .  $X=1, X=0$   
 $X$  (probability density function)  
 (Bernoulli distribution)

$$f(x) = p^x(1-p)^{1-x}, x = 0, 1$$

**Notation**  $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$

$p$  (parameter)



EXAMPLE 3-6

$X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$

$p, pq$

$$E(X) = \sum xp(x) = \sum_{i=0}^1 xp^x q^{1-x} = p, \quad E(X^2) = \sum x^2 p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^1 x^2 p^x q^{1-x} = p$$

$$V(X) = E(X) - E(X^2) = pq$$



EXAMPLE 3-7

가 10% . 3

$X$

$X$

$X$	$P(X = x)$
0	
1	
2	
3	

**(DEFINITION)**

$X$  n

(binomial distribution)

$X$

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

**Notation**  $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$



EXAMPLE 3-8

PDF?

PDF가

?



EXAMPLE 3-9

EXAMPLE 3-7

15

0.5409

IN SAS

```

%macro loop1(n);
data one;
  do x=0 to &n;
    %do p=1 %to 9 %by 1;
      pr=&p/10;
      p&p=pdf('binomial', x, pr, &n);
    %end;
  output;
end;

run;

proc print data=one;
  var x p1-p9;
run;

%mend loop1;

%loop1(15);

quit;
    
```

PDF      CDF

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{t=0}^x \binom{n}{t} p^t (1-p)^{n-t}$$

x	p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p6	p7	p8	p9
0	0.20589	0.03518	0.00475	0.00047	0.00003	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1	0.34315	0.13194	0.03052	0.00470	0.00046	0.00002	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
2	0.26690	0.23090	0.09156	0.02194	0.00320	0.00025	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000
3	0.12851	0.25014	0.17004	0.06339	0.01389	0.00165	0.00008	0.00000	0.00000
4	0.04284	0.18760	0.21862	0.12678	0.04166	0.00742	0.00058	0.00001	0.00000
5	0.01047	0.10318	0.20613	0.18594	0.09164	0.02449	0.00298	0.00010	0.00000
6	0.00194	0.04299	0.14724	0.20660	0.15274	0.06121	0.01159	0.00067	0.00000
7	0.00028	0.01382	0.08113	0.17708	0.19638	0.11806	0.03477	0.00345	0.00003
8	0.00003	0.00345	0.03477	0.11806	0.19638	0.17708	0.08113	0.01382	0.00028
9	0.00000	0.00067	0.01159	0.06121	0.15274	0.20660	0.14724	0.04299	0.00194
10	0.00000	0.00010	0.00298	0.02449	0.09164	0.18594	0.20613	0.10318	0.01047
11	0.00000	0.00001	0.00058	0.00742	0.04166	0.12678	0.21862	0.18760	0.04284
12	0.00000	0.00000	0.00008	0.00165	0.01389	0.06339	0.17004	0.25014	0.12851
13	0.00000	0.00000	0.00001	0.00025	0.00320	0.02194	0.09156	0.23090	0.26690
14	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00002	0.00046	0.00470	0.03052	0.13194	0.34315
15	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00003	0.00047	0.00475	0.03518	0.20589

**(THEOREM)**

$$X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p) \quad \mu = E(X) = np, \quad \sigma^2 = V(X) = npq$$

**PROOF**

$$E(X) = \sum_x xp(x) = \sum_{x=0}^n x \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{n!}{(n-x)!(x-1)!} p^x q^{n-x} (\because x=0 \rightarrow xp(x)=0) \\ &= np \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-x)!(x-1)!} p^{x-1} q^{n-x} (z=x-1) \\ &= np \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X(X-1)) = E(X^2) - E(X) \quad V(X) \quad (\because \quad E(X^2)$$

$$E(X(X-1)) = n(n-1)p^2$$

$$E(X^2) = n(n-1)p^2 + np \Rightarrow V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = npq. \quad \boxed{\text{Q.E.D.}}$$



**HOMEWORK #6-1**

DUE 3 29 ( )

$X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$  .  $(n-X)$  (" ") PDF .



**HOMEWORK #6-2**

DUE 3 29 ( )

80% 가

5 가

4 가

```
data one;
  do n=5 to 20;
    p=1-cdf('binomial', 4, 0.8, n);
    output;
  end;
run;
```

3.5 (Geometric)

(DEFINITION)

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ) X .

$$f(x) = p(1-p)^{x-1}, x = 1, 2, \dots$$

**Notation**  $X \sim \text{Geometric}(p)$

**IN SAS**, PDF('GEOMETRIC',m,p); m= , m+1 = x



EXAMPLE 3-10

A가 1 0.02 가

0.9604

(THEOREM)

$X \sim \text{Geometric}(p)$   $\mu = E(X) = 1/p, \sigma^2 = V(X) = (1-p)/p^2 = q/p^2$  where  $q = (1-p)$  .

**PROOF**

$$E(X) = \sum_x xp(x) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} xpq^{x-1} = p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} xq^{x-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dq}(q^x) = xq^{x-1} \quad \frac{d}{dq}(\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} q^x) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} xq^{x-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= p \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} xq^{x-1} = p \frac{d}{dq}(\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} q^x) \\ &= p \frac{d}{dq}(\frac{q}{1-q}) = \frac{1}{p} \end{aligned}$$

**Q.E.D.**



EXAMPLE 3-11

가 .

3 .

3 .

?

0.081 / 0.81 / 10



**HOMEWORK #6-3**

DUE 3 29 ( )

$X \sim \text{Geometric}(p)$        $P(X > a+b | X > a) = P(X > b)$

**(memoryless property)**



**HOMEWORK #6-4 (optional)**

DUE 3 29 ( )

$X \sim \text{Geometric}(p)$        $\sigma^2 = V(X) = (1-p) / p^2 = q / p^2$  where  $q = (1-p)$

**TIP**  $\frac{d^2}{dq^2} (\sum_{x=2}^{\infty} q^x)$        $E(X(X-1))$        $E(X^2)$

**3.6 (Negative Binomial)**

**(DEFINITION)**

$r$        $X$

$$f(x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{x-r}, x = r, r+1, \dots$$

**Notation**  $X \sim NB(r, p)$

**IN SAS,** PDF('NEGBINOMIAL',x-r,p,r);

“Negative” Binomial

“ ” . n  
r .

**(THEOREM)**

$$X \sim NB(r, p)$$

$$\mu = E(X) = r / p, \sigma^2 = V(X) = r(1-p) / p^2$$

**PROOF**

$X_1, X_1, \dots, X_r$  Geometric( $p$ ) . ( $X_i \sim Geo(p)$ )  $\sum_{i=1}^r X_i \sim NB(r, p)$   
( 5 ).

$$E(Y) = E(\sum X_i) = \sum E(X_i) = \frac{r}{p} \quad V(Y) = V(\sum X_i) = \sum V(X_i) = r \frac{q}{p^2}$$



**EXAMPLE 3-12**

0.2 .  
3 가 .  
7 가 3 가 .  
가 3 . ?  
0.128 / 0.049 / 15



**HOMEWORK #7-1**

DUE 4 7 ( )

- 10% .  
(1) 2 .  
(2) 5 .  
(3) 5 .