

3.7 (Hyper-geometric)

(DEFINITION)

$N$  ,  $M$  ,  $n(\leq N)$  ,  $M$   
 $(N - M)$  .  $X$

$$f(x) = \frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}, x = 0, 1, \dots, n, x \leq M, n-x \leq N-M$$

**Notation**  $X \sim HG(N, M, n)$

**IN SAS**, PDF('HYPER',x,N,M,n);

(THEOREM)

(1)  $X \sim HG(N, M, n)$  ,  $\mu = E(X) = n \frac{M}{N}$  ,  $\sigma^2 = V(X) = n \frac{M}{N} \frac{(N-M)}{N} \frac{(N-n)}{(N-1)}$ .

(2) As  $n \rightarrow \infty$  ,  $HG(N, M, n) \sim (app) Binomial(n, \frac{M}{N})$  (skipped)



EXAMPLE 3-13

20 가 10 가 5 ( ) . 10 20  
 0.01625



EXAMPLE 3-14

(2)

20 가 5 가  
 4 가  
 (1) ?  
 (2) 5 ?  
 0.2487 / 1



**HOMEWORK #7-2**

DUE 4 7 ( )

OO 6 가 2 . 3  
X



**HOMEWORK #7-3**

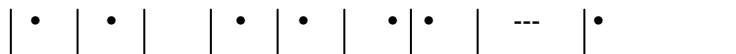
DUE 4 7 ( )

(N) . M  
n . n  
X . M=4, n=3 가 .  
(1)  $P(X = 1)$  .  
(2)  $P(X = 1)$  N .

**3.8 (Poisson)**

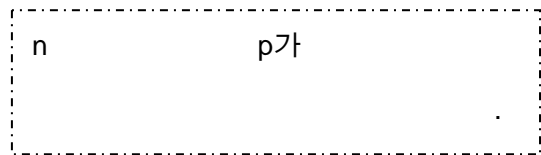
(10 ) ( ) ,

n p  
(1 - p)



$$e^{-\lambda} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \quad (n, p)$$

$$\lambda = np$$



$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{x} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^x \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-x} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-x+1)}{n^x} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-x} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda}, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

**Notation**  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

**IN SAS**, PDF('Poisson', x, λ );

**(THEOREM)**

$$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda) \quad \mu = E(X) = \lambda, \sigma^2 = V(X) = \lambda \quad . ( )$$

**PROOF**

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} = \lambda \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{x-1} e^{-\lambda}}{(x-1)!} \\ &= \lambda \sum_{z=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^z e^{-\lambda}}{z!} = \lambda (\because e^{\lambda} = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \lambda^x / x!) \end{aligned}$$

**Q.E.D**

**(THEOREM)**

$$X_i \text{ iid } \text{Poisson}(\lambda), i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Poisson}(n\lambda) \quad . \quad \text{가}$$

(additivity) . ( later)



**EXAMPLE 3-15**

가

	1 Acre	5	
10 Acre			?
			$1.9 \times 10^{-22}$



**EXAMPLE 3-16**

$X \sim \text{Binomial}(n = 20, p = 0.1)$	$P(X \leq 3)$	
(1)	(2)	
		0.867 / 0.857





**HOMEWORK #7-5**

DUE 4 7 ( )

$X \sim \text{Poisson}$

$P(X = 1) = P(X = 2)$

$P(X = 4)$



**HOMEWORK #7-6**

DUE 4 7 ( )

$\lambda = 2 ( \quad )$

9:00~9:30

3

?

9:00~10:30

(8 )

가?

**3.9 (Moment Generating function)**

**(DEFINITION)**

- $X$  k- (k-th moment)  $E(X^k)$  .
- $X$   $\mu$  k-  $E((X - \mu)^k)$  .
- $X$  ,  $M_X(t) = E(e^{tX})$  .

**THEOREM ( 가?)**

$M_x^{(k)}(t=0) = E(X^k)$

**PROOF**

Taylor Series:  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0)x^3}{3!} + \dots$

Taylor Series  $M_X(t) = E(e^{tx}) = E(1 + tx + \frac{t^2x^2}{2!} + \frac{t^3x^3}{3!} + \dots)$  .

$M_x^{(k)}(t=0) = E(X^k)$  . **Q.E.D.**

**Uniqueness of MGF ( )**

$X, Y$  .



EXAMPLE 3-19

$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$                       가  $e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$   
 $\lambda, \lambda$

$$M_X(t) = E(e^{tX}) = \sum_x e^{tx} \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_x \frac{(\lambda e^t)^x}{x!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda e^t} = e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$$

$$E(X) = M'(t=0) = e^{\lambda(e^t-1)} \lambda e^t \Big|_{t=0} = \lambda$$

$$E(X^2) = M''(t=0) = e^{\lambda(e^t-1)} \lambda e^t \lambda e^t + e^{\lambda(e^t-1)} \lambda e^t \Big|_{t=0} = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$V(X) = \lambda$$



EXAMPLE 3-20

$X$                       가  $M_X(t)$                        $(aX + b)$

$$M_{aX+b}(t) = e^{bt} M_X(at)$$



EXAMPLE 3-21

$\text{Bernoulli}(p)$                        $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$                        $(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)$                       가  $\text{Binomial}(n, p)$

$$X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p) \quad M_X(t) = E(e^{tX}) = \sum_x e^{tx} p(x) = q + pe^t$$

$$M_{\sum X_i}(t) = E(e^{t \sum X_i}) = E(\prod e^{tX_i}) = (\text{independent}) \prod E(e^{tX_i}) = \prod (pe^t + q) = (pe^t + q)^n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$



EXAMPLE 3-22

가

$\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$                        $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$                        $(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)$                        $\text{Poisson}(n\lambda)$

$$M_{\sum X_i}(t) = E(e^{t \sum X_i}) = E(\prod e^{tX_i}) = (\text{independent}) \prod E(e^{tX_i}) = \prod e^{\lambda(e^t-1)} = e^{(n\lambda)(e^t-1)}$$



**HOMEWORK #8-1**

DUE 4 13 ( )

$X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$  가  $(pe^t + q)^n$   
 $np, npq$

$X \sim \text{Geometric}(p)$  가  $\frac{pe^t}{1 - qe^t}$   
 $1/p$

$\text{Geometric}(p)$   $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  가  $(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)$  가  $NB(n, p)$   
 $NB(n, p)$   $(\frac{pe^t}{1 - qe^t})^n$



**HOMEWORK #8-2**

DUE 4 13 ( )

$M(t) = [(1/3)e^t + (2/3)]^5$      $M(t) = \frac{e^t}{2 - e^t}$      $M(t) = e^{2(e^t - 1)}$

**3.10 Tchebysheff Inequality ( )**

**(THEOREM)**

$X$   $\mu$ ,  $\sigma^2$  .  $k$

$$P(|X - \mu| < k\sigma) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \text{ or } P(|X - \mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\mu - k\sigma} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx + \int_{\mu - k\sigma}^{\mu + k\sigma} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx + \int_{\mu + k\sigma}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

**PROOF**

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \int_{-\infty}^{\mu - k\sigma} k^2 \sigma^2 f(x) dx + \int_{\mu + k\sigma}^{\infty} k^2 \sigma^2 f(x) dx \\ &\quad \int_{\mu - k\sigma}^{\mu + k\sigma} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx + \int_{\mu + k\sigma}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx \\ &\geq k^2 \sigma^2 P(|X - \mu| \geq k\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

$k^2 \sigma^2$   $P(|X - \mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq 1/k^2$  . **Q.E.D.**



EXAMPLE 3-23

	$X$	20,	2	가	.
(1)				$P(16 < X < 24)$	.
(2)	가			$P(16 < X < 24)$	.

0.75 / 0.95

Tchebysheff Inequality ( )

$$P(16 < X < 24) = P(-4 < X - 20 < 4) = P(-2 * 2 < X - 20 < 2 * 2) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} = 0.75$$

0.75 .

Empirical Rule  $P(-2 * 2 < X - 20 < 2 * 2), \pm 2\sigma$  95%가

0.95 .

