

Chapter 4.

X 가 가 () (finite) (countable)
 (discrete) .
 (continuous) . () , , ,
 ,
 (가 , ,)
 . 가 ?
 (histogram) , (Gaussian , t-)
 가 .
 가?
 (1) .
 가 .
 (2) $h(X_1, X_1, \dots, X_n)$ (parameter)
 (CLT가)
 가 .
 가 .

4.1 (distribution function)

(DEFINITION)

X (probability distribution function)
 (cumulative density function) $F(x)$ () $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$, for $-\infty < x < \infty$.

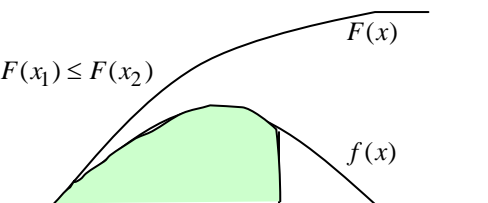
$F(x)$

$F(-\infty) = 0, F(\infty) = 1$

$F(x)$ (non-decreasing)

. If $x_1 < x_2$, then $F(x_1) \leq F(x_2)$

$F(x)$.





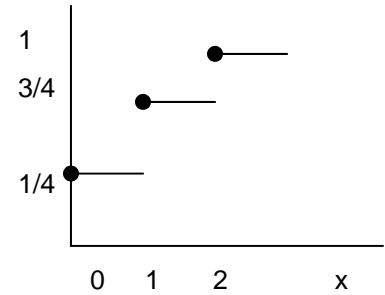
EXAMPLE 4-1

$$X \sim \text{Binomial}(n = 2, p = 0.5)$$

$F(x)$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1/4, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 3/4, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$F(x)$ step



(DEFINITION)

$F(x)$ ↑

X

$F(x)$

$f(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x)$$

$f(x)$ $F(x)$

$f(x) \geq 0$ for any value of x

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a)$$



EXAMPLE 4-2

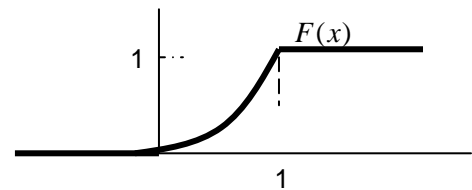
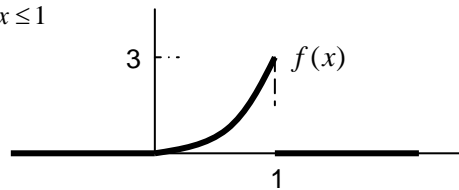
(2)

X

$$f(x) = 3x^2, 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$F(x)$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$





EXAMPLE 4-3

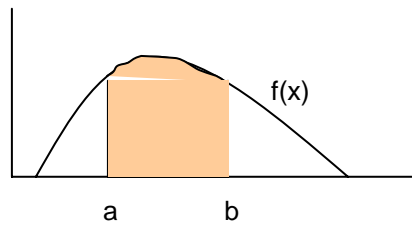
X 가 $f(x) = cx^2, 0 \leq x \leq 2$
 c . $F(x)$. $P(1 < X \leq 2)$.

$$c = 3/8$$

$$F(x) = x^3 / 8, 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$7/8$$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a)$$



HOMEWORK #9-1

DUE 4 14 ()

X 가 $f(x) = cx, 0 \leq x \leq 2$.
 c .
 $F(x)$.
 $F(x)$ $P(1 < X \leq 2)$.



HOMEWORK #9-2

DUE 4 14 ()

$$X \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x/8, & 0 < x < 2 \\ x^2 / 16, & 2 \leq x < 4 \\ 1, & x \geq 4 \end{cases} .$$

$f(x)$.

$P(X > 1.5)$.

$P(X \geq 1 | X \leq 3)$.

4.2 (Expected value)

mean(μ, \bar{x}): $E(X)$

variance(σ^2, s^2): $(\quad) \quad E(X - E(X))^2 = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

standard deviation(σ, s):

(pdf) $f(x)$, $(E(X^k))$

(Empirical Rule, $\pm 2\sigma$, 95%) Tchebysheff's inequality($P(|X - \mu| < k\sigma) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{k^2}$)

()

(DEFINITION)

X (expected value) $E(X) = \int xf(x)dx$

X $g(X)$ $E(g(X)) = \int g(x)f(x)dx$

$g(X) = (X - E(X))^2$, $g(X)$ X

(THEOREM)

- (1) c $E(c) = c$
- (2) $E[cg(X)] = cE[g(X)]$
- (3) $E[g_1(X) + g_2(X) + \dots + g_k(X)] = E[g_1(X)] + E[g_2(X)] + \dots + E[g_k(X)]$

PROOF obvious



HOMEWORK #9-3

DUE 4 14 ()

X μ σ^2 . a, b
 $E(aX + b) = a\mu + b$ and $V(aX + b) = a^2\sigma^2$



EXAMPLE 4-4

$X \sim f(x) = 1/2, 59 \leq x \leq 61$, X



EXAMPLE 4-5

$$X \sim f(x) = (3/2)x^2, 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad , \quad W = (5 - 0.5X)$$

4.8 / 0.039



HOMework #9-4

DUE 4 14 ()

$$f(x) = 2x, 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad X$$

$$E(X), V(X)$$

$$W = 200X - 60 \quad ..$$

4.3 (Uniform Dist.)

8:00 8:10 10 가

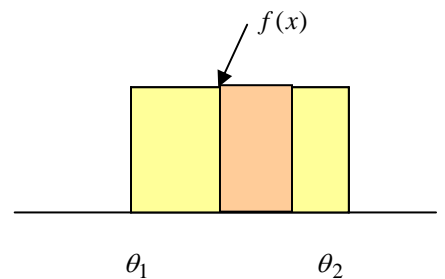
(DEFINITION)

$X \sim Uniform(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ pdf가

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}, \theta_1 \leq x \leq \theta_2$$

NOTATION $X \sim Uniform(\theta_1, \theta_2)$

In SAS: PDF('UNIFORM', x, θ_1, θ_2)



$\theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = 1$ (random number)

$$E(X) = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}, \quad V(X) = \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2}{12} \quad (\quad)$$



EXAMPLE 4-6

30

5

1/6



EXAMPLE 4-7

(2)

$X \sim \text{Uniform}(50,70)$

$P(X \geq 65 | X \geq 55)$

1/3



HOMEWORK #10-1

DUE 4 19 ()

$X \sim \text{Uniform}(\theta_1, \theta_2)$

$$E(X) = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}, \quad V(X) = \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2}{12}$$



HOMEWORK #10-2

DUE 4 19 ()

marker A B

- (1) B A 가
- (2) A 가 B 3
- (3) B 가