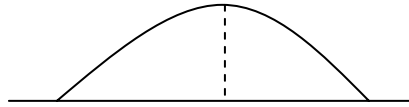


4.4 (Normal Dist.)

(Bell-shaped),

(Empirical Rule),

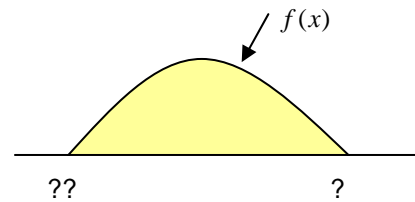
(Measurement error)



(DEFINITION)

X 가 μ, σ^2

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, -\infty \leq x \leq \infty$$



NOTATION $X \sim Normal(\mu, \sigma^2)$

In SAS: PDF('NORMAL', x, μ , σ)

$E(X) = \mu, V(X) = \sigma^2$: MGF . (skip now)

(Standard Normal dist.)

$X \sim Normal(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ (: Standardization) 0

1 . $\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1$.

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim Normal(0,1)$$

MGF . 0, 1



EXAMPLE 4-8

/

$X \sim ?(\mu, \sigma^2)$ () $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$.



HOMEWORK #10-5

DUE 4 19 ()

		950 millimeters,	10 millimeters
		947~958 millimeters	
(2)	C	0.8531	C

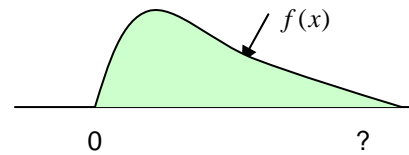
4.5 (Gamma Dist.)

(skewed to the right, positively skewed),

(DEFINITION)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta}, 0 \leq x, 0 < \alpha, \beta$$

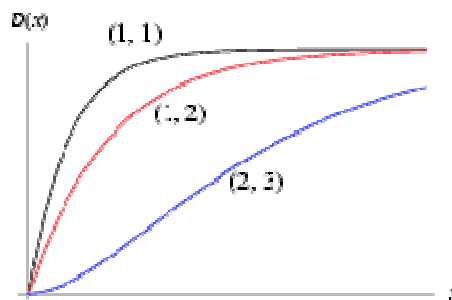
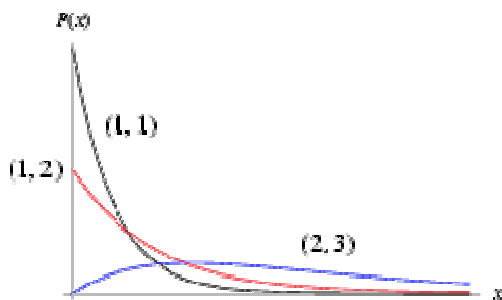
where $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$



NOTATION $X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$

In SAS: PDF('GAMMA', x, α , β)

α (shape) , β (scale)



$$E(X) = \alpha\beta, \quad V(X) = \alpha\beta^2$$

PROOF

$$1 \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta} = \beta^{\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha) .$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha} e^{-x/\beta} dx = \frac{\beta^{\alpha+1} \Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\beta^{\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha)} = \alpha\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha+1} \Gamma(\alpha+2)}{\beta^{\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha)} = \alpha(\alpha+1)\beta^2 .$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \alpha\beta^2 .$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\alpha \text{ 가 } \Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha-1)\Gamma(\alpha-1) .$$

PROOF

(Integral by parts)

$$\begin{aligned} d(uv) &= (du)v + u(dv) \Rightarrow \int d(uv) = \int v(du) + \int u(dv) \\ \Rightarrow \int u(dv) &= uv - \int v(du) \end{aligned}$$

$$u = x^{\alpha-1}, \quad dv = e^{-x} dx \quad \rightarrow du = (\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2} dx, \quad \int dv = \int e^{-x} dx \Rightarrow v = -e^{-x}$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx = -x^{\alpha-1} (e^{-x}) \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int -e^{-x} (\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2} dx .$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha-1) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{\alpha-2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx . \quad \boxed{\text{Q.E.D.}}$$

$$\alpha \text{ 가 } \Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha-1)! .$$

PROOF

$$\Gamma(1) = 1 .$$

$$\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi} :$$