

Special Case

$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha = r/2, \beta = 2)$ r - (Chi-Square)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2^{r/2} \Gamma(r/2)} x^{r/2-1} e^{-x/2}, 0 \leq x, 0 < r,$$

NOTATION $\chi^2(r)$,

, $E(X) = r, V(X) = 2r$

$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha = 1, \beta)$ β (exponential)

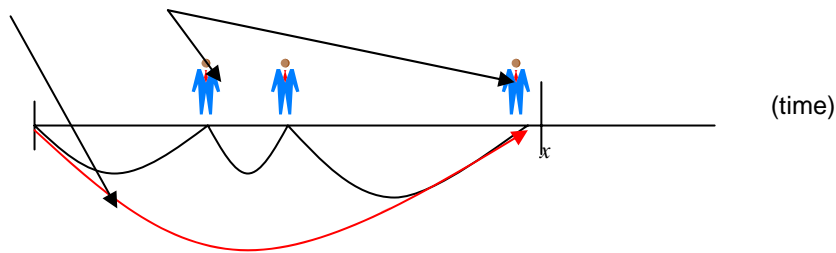
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-x/\beta}, 0 \leq x, 0 < \beta,$$

NOTATION $\text{Exponential}(\beta)$,

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

$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_\alpha)$ 가 λ 가 $Y = \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} x_i$ 가 (α, λ) $\text{Gamma}(\alpha, \lambda)$

$$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \lambda), Y \sim \text{Poisson}(x/\lambda) \rightarrow P(X \leq x) = P(Y \geq \alpha)$$



X 가 $\sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

Y X

가

$$F(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\dots (0, y) \dots) \\ = 1 - P(\dots (0, y) \dots) = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$$

Y $f(y) = \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, y > 0 \sim \text{Exponential}(\beta = 1/\lambda)$

MGF

(THEOREM)

$$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta) \quad \frac{2X}{\beta} \sim \text{Chisquare}(r = 2\alpha) \quad ..$$

PROOF 6 .



EXAMPLE 4-11

$$X \sim \text{Exponential}(\beta) \quad a, b \geq 0 \quad P(X > a + b | X > a) = P(X > b)$$

, (Memoryless property) . (Recall: Geometric dist.)



HOMEWORK #11-1

DUE 4 26

$$X \sim \text{exponential}(\beta) \quad Y$$

$$Y = k \text{ if } k-1 \leq X < k \text{ for } k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(Y = k) \quad Y$$

4.6 (Beta Dist.)

$$\left(\right) \quad \frac{X}{X + Y}$$

(DEFINITION)

$$X \quad \alpha, \beta$$

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

$$\text{where } B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}$$

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

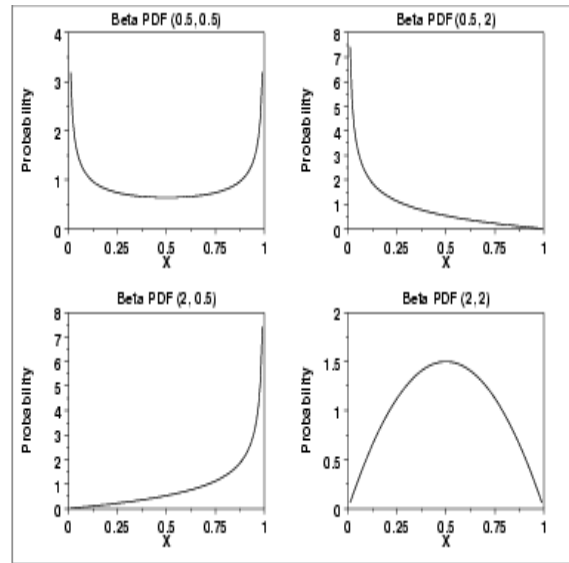
In SAS: PDF('BETA', x, α, β)

Mean & Variance

$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}, \quad V(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2(\alpha + \beta + 1)}$$

PROOF

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_0^1 x \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \\ &= \frac{B(\alpha+1, \beta)}{B(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \end{aligned}$$



. **Q.E.D.**



HOMEWORK #11-2

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$$X \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta) \quad V(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2(\alpha + \beta + 1)}$$



EXAMPLE 4-12

special case

$$X \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha = 1, \beta = 1) \quad X \sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$$



HOMEWORK #11-3

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가 $f(x) = cx^2(1-x)^4, 0 \leq x \leq 1$

c

$E(X)$

4.7 MGF (Moment Generating Function)

(DEFINITION) $M_X(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \int e^{tx} f(x) dx$

$M_X^{(k)}(t=0) = E(X^k)$: k-th (k-th moment about origin)

MGF (Uniqueness): 가



EXAMPLE 4-13

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



EXAMPLE 4-14

MGF

$X \sim \text{Exponential}(\beta)$ MGF가 $(\frac{1}{1 - \beta t})$

$$m(t) = E(e^{tX}) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{tx} \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-x/\beta} dx = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x(1-\beta t)/\beta} dx \text{ (Since } \beta/(1-\beta t) > 0 \Rightarrow t < 1/\beta \text{)}$$

$$= \frac{(\frac{\beta}{1-\beta t})}{\beta} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\frac{\beta}{1-\beta t})} e^{-x(1-\beta t)/\beta} dx = \frac{1}{1-\beta t}$$

Q.E.D



HOMEWORK #11-4

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$X \sim \text{Exponential}(\beta)$ MGF가 $(\frac{1}{1 - \beta t})$

$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$ MGF가 $(\frac{1}{1 - \beta t})^\alpha$



EXAMPLE 4-15

MGF

$Z \sim Normal(0,1)$ MGF가 $\exp(\frac{t^2}{2})$.

$$M_z(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tz} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = e^{t^2/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-t)^2}{2}} dz = e^{t^2/2} \quad \boxed{Q.E.D.}$$



HOMEWORK #11-5

DUE 4 26

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

$X \sim Normal(\mu, \sigma^2)$ MGF가 $\exp(\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2})$.

4.8 Tchebysheff's Theorem

X 가 μ, σ^2 . k .

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

PROOF 3 .



EXAMPLE 4-16

Tchebysheff

$Gamma(\alpha = 3.1, \beta = 2)$. 21.5

“ ” . 가?

$$\mu = 3.1 \times 2 = 6.2, \sigma^2 = 3.1 \times 2^2 = 12.4$$

$$\sqrt{12.4}k = (21.5 - 6.2) \Rightarrow 4.32 . \text{ Therefore } 1/k^2 = 0.053$$

$$P(X - 6.2 \geq 15.3) = 0.053(\text{Tchebysheff}) \rightarrow () \text{ Gamma}(\alpha = 3.1, \beta = 2)$$

$$= 0.0000(\text{Empirical Rule})$$

가

4.9

4

5-6

