



③ Παράδειγμα

$$\begin{array}{c} X \\ P(X=x) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ \hline -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ \hline \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} Y \\ P(Y=x) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \hline -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ \hline \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{1}{8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} Z \\ P(Z=x) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \hline -2 \quad 0 \quad 2 \\ \hline \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

$$E[X] = (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$E[Y] = (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 0 \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 0$$

$$E[Z] = \dots = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X] &= E[(X - \overset{0}{E[X]})^2] = E[X^2] = 0 \cdot P(X^2=0) + 1 \cdot P(X^2=1) = \\ &= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[Y] &= E[(Y - \overset{0}{E[Y]})^2] = E[Y^2] = 0 \cdot P(Y^2=0) + 1 \cdot P(Y^2=1) = \\ &= 0 \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[Z] &= E[(Z - \overset{0}{E[Z]})^2] = E[Z^2] = 0 \cdot P(Z^2=0) + 4 \cdot P(Z^2=4) = \\ &= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

#### ④ Τοπική απόκλιση

Τοπική απόκλιση =  $SP(x) = 6x = \sqrt{\text{Var}[X]}$   
της  $X$

#### ⑤ Μέση αριθ. συναρτησης τ.μ.

$X$  διακριτή τ.μ. με β.π.  $P_X(x) = P(X=x)$

$g(x)$



$Y = g(x)$

Τύπος για την  $E[Y] = E[g(x)]$

#### ⑥ Παράδειγμα

$X$  τ.μ. με β.π.

$x$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	4
$P_X(x)$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$P(Y=y)$   
"

$g(x) = x^2$

$Y \equiv g(x) = x^2$

$E[Y] = \sum_y y P_Y(y)$

$y$	0	1	4	9	16
$P_Y(y)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$P_X(x) \rightarrow P_X(y) \rightarrow E[Y]$

$$E[Y] = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{5}{16} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 9 \cdot \frac{3}{16} + 16 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$

⊗ Θεώρημα

X διακριτή τ.μ. με ε.π.  $P_X(x) = P_X(X=x)$  }  $\Rightarrow$   
τα  $Y=g(x)$

$$\Rightarrow E[Y] = E[g(x)] = \sum_x g(x) P_X(x)$$

⊗ Συνέχεια Παράδειγματος 6

$$E[Y] = E[X^2] = \sum_x x^2 P_X(x) = (-3)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{16} + (-2)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} +$$
  
$$+ 0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{16} + 4^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \oplus$$

(ίσο με το προηγούμενο) ⊕

⊗ Απόδειξη Θεωρήματος

$$E[g(x)] = \sum_x g(x) \overbrace{P_X(x)}^{P(X=x)}$$

Απόδειξη:  
 $Y=g(x)$

$$P_Y(y) = P(Y=y) = \sum_{x:g(x)=y} P(X=x) = \sum_{x:g(x)=y} P_X(x)$$

$$E[g(x)] = E[Y] = \sum_y y P_Y(y) = \sum_y y \sum_{x:g(x)=y} P_X(x) =$$

$$= \sum_y \sum_{x:g(x)=y} g(x) \cdot P_X(x)$$

$$= \sum_x g(x) \cdot P_X(x)$$

10) Προσοχή!!!

$$E[g(x)] \neq g(E[x])$$

π.χ.  $E[x]=3 \not\Rightarrow E[x^2]=9$

11) Βασικές ιδιότητες

1)  $E[ax+b] = a \cdot E[x] + b$  (+ γραμμ. μετασχηματισμός)

2)  $\text{Var}[ax+b] = a^2 \text{Var}[x]$

3)  $\text{SD}[ax+b] = |a| \text{SD}[x]$

4)  $\text{Var}[x] = E[x^2] - (E[x])^2$

Απόδειξη

1)  $E[ax+b] = \sum_x (ax+b) \cdot P_x(x)$

$$= a \underbrace{\sum_x x P_x(x)}_{E[x]} + b \cdot \underbrace{\sum_x P_x(x)}_1 = a \cdot E[x] + b$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{Var}[ax+b] &= E[(ax+b - E[ax+b])^2] \\ &= E[(ax+b - aE[x] - b)^2] \\ &= E[a^2 \cdot (x - E[x])^2] = a^2 \text{Var}[x] \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \text{SD}(ax+b) = \sqrt{\text{Var}[ax+b]} = \sqrt{a^2 \text{Var}[x]} = |a| \cdot \text{SD}[x]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \text{Var}[x] &= E[(x - \underbrace{E[x]}_{\mu})^2] = E[x^2 - 2x\mu + \mu^2] = \\ &= E[x^2] - 2\mu E[x] + \mu^2 = E[x^2] - (E[x])^2 \end{aligned}$$

12) Παράδειγμα

$X =$  θερμοκρασία σε  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$Y =$  " " " σε  $^{\circ}\text{F}$

$$Y = 32 + \frac{9}{5} X \Rightarrow E[Y] = 32 + \frac{9}{5} E[X]$$

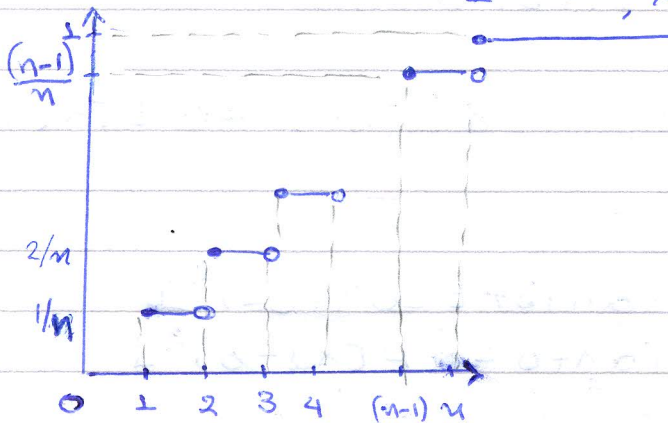
13) Η Ομοιόμορφη Διακριτή Κατανομή

Πείραμα τύχης: Τυχαία επιλογή αριθμού από το  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$X =$  αριθμός που επιλέχθηκε

6.π.  $P(X=x) = \frac{1}{n}, \quad x=1, 2, \dots, n$

6.κ.  $P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < 1 \\ \lfloor x \rfloor / n & , 1 \leq x < n \\ 1 & , x \geq n \end{cases}$



$$E[X] = \sum_x x P(X=x) = \sum_{x=1}^n x \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n x = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_x x^2 P(X=x) = \sum_{x=1}^n x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{x=1}^n x^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}$$

Άρα  $\text{Var}[X] = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(n+1) \cdot (4n+2-3n-3)}{12} = \frac{n^2-1}{12}$