

22/5/13

Ρομογεννήτριες - Ανιγότητες

1 Ρομογεννήτρια Τυχαίας Μεταβλητής

X τ.μ.

Η ρομογεννήτρια της X

$$M_X(t) = E[e^{tx}] = \begin{cases} \sum_x e^{tx} P_X(x) & \text{6.π. της X} \quad X: \text{διακριτή} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx & \text{6.π.π. της X} \quad X: \text{συνεχής} \end{cases}$$

2 Ιδιότητες

↗ ίδια κατανομή (distribution)

(i) $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$ (X, Y: ισοδύναμες) $\Leftrightarrow M_X(t) = M_Y(t)$

(ii) $E[X^n] = M_X^{(n)}(0)$

Ροπή n-τάξης

Απόδειξη

$$M_X(t) = E[e^{tx}] \Rightarrow M_X^{(n)}(t) = \frac{d^n}{dt^n} E[e^{tx}]$$

$$= E\left[\frac{d^n}{dt^n} e^{tx}\right]$$

$$= E[X^n \cdot e^{tx}]$$

$$\Rightarrow M_X^{(n)}(0) = E[X^n]$$

iii) X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n : ανεξάρτητες } $\Rightarrow M_{S_n}(t) = M_{X_1}(t) \dots M_{X_n}(t)$

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

Απόδειξη

$$M_{S_n}(t) = E[e^{tS_n}] = E[e^{tX_1 + tX_2 + \dots + tX_n}]$$

$$= E[e^{tX_1} \cdot e^{tX_2} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{tX_n}]$$

ανεξάρτητες \Rightarrow

$$= E[e^{tX_1}] E[e^{tX_2}] \cdot \dots \cdot E[e^{tX_n}]$$

$$= M_{X_1}(t) M_{X_2}(t) \dots M_{X_n}(t)$$

(iv) X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots : ανεξάρτητες
 κ' ισοδύναμες
 με ποσογεννήτρια $M_X(t)$

N : ακέραια ≥ 0 , ανεξάρτητη των X_i

\hookrightarrow (Μπορεί να έχει και διακριτή κατανομή)

$$S_N = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$$

$\Rightarrow M_{S_N}(t) = P_N(M_X(t))$

↑

Πιθανογεννήτρια της N , όχι Ποσογεννήτρια

$$M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$$

Απόδειξη

$$e^{t \sum x_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{S_N}(t) &= E[e^{t S_N}] = E[e^{t \sum_{i=1}^N X_i}] = E[E[e^{t \sum_{i=1}^N X_i} | N]] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(N=n) E[e^{t \sum_{i=1}^n X_i} | N=n] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(N=n) E[e^{t \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(N=n) (M_X(t))^n \\ &= P_N(M_X(t)) \end{aligned}$$

(v) Σχέση Πιθανογεννήτριας - Ροπογεννήτριας.

X : ακέραια τ.μ. ≥ 0 (οπότε έχει πιθανογεννήτρια) $\Rightarrow M_X(t) = P_X(e^t)$

Απόδειξη

$$M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}] = E[(e^t)^X] = P_X(e^t)$$

3. Ροπογεννήτριες κλασικών κατανομών

(i) $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$

$$P(X=i) = \begin{cases} p, & i=1 \\ 1-p, & i=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_X(t) = 1-p + pe^t$$

(ii) $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n \Rightarrow M_X(t) = (1-p + pe^t)^n$$

(iii) $X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$

$$P(X=k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}, k \geq 1 \Rightarrow M_X(t) = \frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$$

(iv) $X \sim \text{Neg Bin}(n, p) \Rightarrow M_X(t) = \left(\frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t} \right)^n$

(v) Poisson (λ)

$$P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, k \geq 0 \Rightarrow M_X(t) = e^{-\lambda(1-e^t)}$$

(vi) $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0 \Rightarrow M_X(t) = E[e^{tx}] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{tx} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \\ = \lambda \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\lambda-t)x} dx \\ = \lambda \left[\frac{e^{-(\lambda-t)x}}{-(\lambda-t)} \right]_0^{\infty} \\ = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}$$

(vii) $X \sim \text{Gamma}(n, \lambda)$

\downarrow Erlang(n, λ) $\Rightarrow M_X(t) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t} \right)^n$

$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$

$X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$: ανεξάρτητες

(viii) $Z \sim N(0, 1)$

$$6. \pi. \pi \quad \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$M_Z(t) = E[e^{tx}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2 - 2tx}{2}} dx$$

$$= e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-t)^2}{2}} dx$$

$$= e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-t)^2}{2}} \right) dx \quad \triangle 6. \pi. \pi \quad N(t, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_Z(t) = e^{t^2/2}$$

(ix) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$M_X(t) = ? \quad , \quad X = \sigma Z + \mu$$

$$M_X(t) = E[e^{tx}] = E[e^{t(\sigma Z + \mu)}] = e^{t\mu} E[e^{t\sigma Z}]$$

$$= e^{t\mu} M_Z(\sigma t)$$

$$= e^{t\mu} e^{\frac{(\sigma t)^2}{2}} = e^{t\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^2}$$

4. Βασικές Ανισότητες Γ.Π.Π. Θ. Πιθανοτήτων

(i) Ανισότητα Markov: $X \geq 0, a > 0 \Rightarrow P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}$

(ii) Ανισότητα Chebyshev: $P(|X - E[X]| \geq c) \leq \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{c^2}$

(iii) Ανισότητα Chernoff: $t > 0 \Rightarrow P(X \geq a) \leq e^{-ta} M_X(t)$
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

(iv) Cauchy-Schwartz: $|E[XY]| \leq E[X^2]^{1/2} E[Y^2]^{1/2}$

(v) Jensen: f : κυρτή $\Rightarrow f(E[X]) \leq E[f(X)]$

Απόδειξη

(i) $I(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq a \\ 0, & \text{διαφορετικά} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a I(x) \leq x$

$$a P(X \geq a) = a E[I(x)] = E[a I(x)] \leq E[x] \Rightarrow P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}$$

Για X : βολετής με Γ.Π.Π. $f_X(x)$

$$a P(X \geq a) = a \int_a^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = \int_a^{\infty} a f_X(x) dx \leq \int_a^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx \leq \int_0^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx \stackrel{||}{=} E[X]$$

Markov
↓

$$(ii) P(|X - E[X]| > c) = P((X - E[X])^2 > c^2) \leq \frac{E[(X - E[X])^2]}{c^2} = \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{c^2}$$

t > 0
↓

$$(iii) P(X > a) = P(tX > ta) = P(e^{tx} > e^{ta}) \leq \frac{E[e^{tx}]}{e^{ta}} = e^{-ta} M_X(t)$$

(Better than Markov)

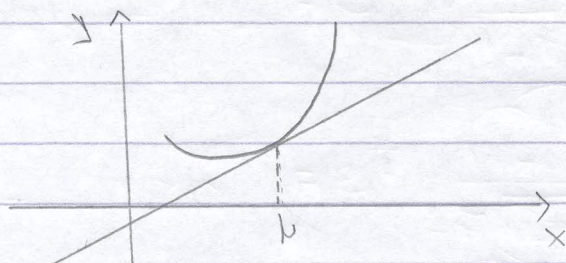
↑
Markov

$$P(X > a) \leq \inf_{t > 0} \{e^{-ta} M_X(t)\}$$

$$(iv) \rho(X, Y) \in [-1, 1] \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) \leq \text{Var}[X]^{1/2} \cdot \text{Var}[Y]^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots (|x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n| \leq (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{1/2} (\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2)^{1/2})$$

(v) f: kuptin



$$f(x) \geq f(h) + (x-h) f'(h) \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(E[X]) + (x - E[X]) f'(E[X])$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(E[X]) + (x - E[X]) f'(E[X])$$

$$\Rightarrow E[f(x)] \geq E[f(E[X]) + (x - E[X]) f'(E[X])]$$

$$\Rightarrow E[f(x)] \geq f(E[X])$$

5. Var[X] = 0 ⇒ X: ctaθEpin

$$P(|X - E[X]| > 0) = P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ |X - E[X]| > \frac{1}{n} \right\}\right)$$

Chebysev
↓

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(|X - E[X]| > \frac{1}{n}\right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{1/n^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X = E[X]) = 1$$

6. Παράδειγμα

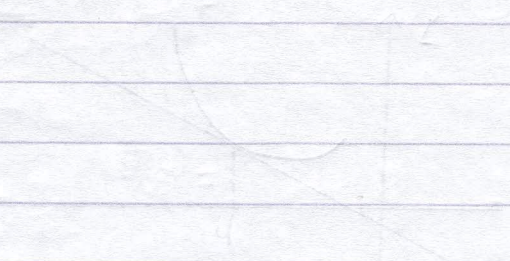
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

Να βρεθεί το άνω φράγμα Chernoff για $P(X \geq x) = P(X > x)$

$$P(X \geq x) \leq \inf_{t > 0} e^{-tx} M_X(t)$$

$$= \inf_{t > 0} \left(e^{-tx} e^{t\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^2} \right)$$

$$= \inf_{t > 0} e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^2 + (\mu - x)t}$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^2 + (\mu - x)t \right) = \sigma^2 t + (\mu - x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \geq x) \leq e^{-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \geq x) \leq e^{-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \geq x) \leq e^{-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$P(X - E[X] > \lambda) = P(X - \mu > \lambda) = P(X > \mu + \lambda)$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} P(X - E[X] > \lambda) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} P(X > \mu + \lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X = E[X]) = 1$$