

07.05.10 26^ο πρόβλημα

Διασπορά - Συνδιασπασση

① Ορισμός : $\text{Var}[X] = E[(X - E[X])^2]$ ← Μετράει μεταβλητότητα της X
 $\text{Cov}[X, Y] = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])]$ ← Μετράει συσχέτιση X, Y
↑ Συνδιασπασση
(Covariance)

② Ιδιότητες

1. $\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - E^2[X]$

2. $\text{Cov}[X, Y] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$

Απόδειξη:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}[X, Y] &= E[XY - XE[Y] - YE[X] + E[X]E[Y]] = \\ &= E[XY] - E[XE[Y]] - E[YE[X]] + E[E[X]E[Y]] = \\ &= E[XY] - E[Y]E[X] - E[X]E[Y] + E[X]E[Y]\end{aligned}$$

3. $\text{Var}[X] = 0 \Rightarrow X = d$ με η.δ. 1. ($d = E[X]$)

Απόδειξη:

Για διασπ. $\text{Var}[X] = 0 \Rightarrow E[(X - E[X])^2] = \sum (x - E[X])^2 P(x) = 0$
 \uparrow ε.π.μ. \neq
 $\Rightarrow x - E[X] = 0, \forall x \text{ με } P(x) > 0$
 $\Rightarrow x = E[X] \forall x \text{ με } P(x) > 0$

4. $\text{Cov}[X, Y] = 0 \stackrel{\text{ορισμός}}{\Leftrightarrow} X, Y$ αμοιχόμενες

5. X, Y ανεξάρτητες $\stackrel{\text{ε}}{\Rightarrow} X, Y$ αμοιχόμενες

Απόδειξη:

(\Rightarrow)

X, Y ανεξάρτητες $\Rightarrow E[XY] = E[X]E[Y] \stackrel{\text{②}}{\Rightarrow} \text{Cov}[X, Y] = 0$

(\Leftarrow)

X, Y όχι ανεξάρτητες αλλά αμοιχόμενες

(X, Y) διασπ. \uparrow

$P(X=-1) = P(X=0) = P(X=1) = \frac{1}{3}$

$Y = \begin{cases} 0, & X \neq 0 \\ 1, & X = 0 \end{cases}$

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	$P_X(X)$
-1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
$P_Y(Y)$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1

X, Y óri függetlenek

$$\text{Össz. } E[XY] = 0 \Rightarrow E[XY]E[CY] = 0 \Rightarrow E[XY] = 0$$

$$XY = 0 \Rightarrow E[XY] = 0$$

6. $\text{Cov}[X, Y] = \text{Cov}[Y, X]$

F. $\text{Var}[X] = \text{Cov}[X, X]$

G. $\text{Var}[aX + b] = a^2 \text{Var}[X]$

9. $\text{Cov}[aX + b, cY + d] = ac \text{Cov}[X, Y]$

10. $\text{Cov}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i, \sum_{j=1}^{2m} Y_j\right] = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{2m} \text{Cov}[X_i, Y_j]$

n.x.

$$\text{Cov}[X_1 + X_2, Y_1 + Y_2] = \text{Cov}[X_1, Y_1] + \text{Cov}[X_1, Y_2] + \text{Cov}[X_2, Y_1] + \text{Cov}[X_2, Y_2]$$

adopszám:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i, \sum_{j=1}^{2m} Y_j\right] &= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right)\left(\sum_{j=1}^{2m} Y_j\right)\right] - E\left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right]E\left[\sum_{j=1}^{2m} Y_j\right] = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{2m} E[X_i Y_j] - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{2m} E[X_i]E[Y_j] \end{aligned}$$

11. $\text{Var}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right] = \text{Cov}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i, \sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}[X_i] + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} \text{Cov}[X_i, X_j]$

gauri $\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \text{Cov}[X_i, X_j] = \text{Cov}[X_1, X_1] + \text{Cov}[X_1, X_2] + \text{Cov}[X_1, X_3] +$

$$\text{Cov}[X_2, X_1] + \text{Cov}[X_2, X_2] + \text{Cov}[X_2, X_3] +$$

$$\text{Cov}[X_3, X_1] + \text{Cov}[X_3, X_2] + \text{Cov}[X_3, X_3] + \dots$$

var

$$(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m)^2 = (X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_m^2) + 2(X_1 X_2 + X_1 X_3 + \dots + X_1 X_m)$$

12. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m függetlenek $\Rightarrow \text{Var}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}[X_i]$

③ Υπολογισμοί μέσων τιμών και διασπορών ειδικών διαμετρήσεων

1. $X \sim \text{Bim}(n, p)$

$$P(X=x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq n$$

$$E[X] = ;$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = ;$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i, \quad I_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \mu \in \text{NW} \text{ } p \\ 1 & \mu \in \text{NE} \text{ } 1-p \end{cases}, \quad I_i \text{ ανεξ.}$$

$$E[I_i] = p \cdot 1 + (1-p) \cdot 0 = p$$

$$\text{Var}[I_i] = E[I_i^2] - E^2[I_i] = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

$$\Rightarrow E[X] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n I_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[I_i] = np$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \text{Var}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n I_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}[I_i] = np(1-p)$$

2. $X \sim \text{NegBim}(n, p)$

$$P(X=x) = \binom{x-1}{n-1} p^n (1-p)^{x-n}, \quad x \geq n$$

$$E[X] = ;$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = ;$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad X_i = \# \text{ διαμετρήσεων από τον } i-1 \text{ ως τον } i \text{ επηρεασία}$$

$$X_i \sim \text{Geom}(p)$$

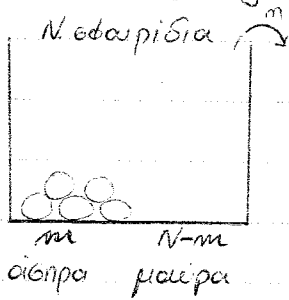
$$E[X_i] = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\text{Var}[X_i] = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$\text{Άρα } E[X] = n \cdot \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = n \cdot \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

3. $X \sim \text{Hypergeometric}(m, N, m)$



$\frac{m}{N} = \text{ποσοστό αίματων} = \text{πιθανότητα επιτυχίας}$

$X = \# \text{ αίματων}$

$$P(X=x) = \frac{\binom{m}{x} \binom{N-m}{m-x}}{\binom{N}{m}}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq m$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^m I_i, \quad I_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{αν το } i \text{ σφαιρίδιο είναι αίμα} \\ 0, & \text{διαφορετικά} \end{cases}, \quad I_i \text{ όχι ανεξ.}$$

$$E[I_i] = P(\text{το } i \text{ σφαιρίδιο να είναι αίμα}) = \frac{m}{N} = p$$

$$\text{Var}[I_i] = E[I_i^2] - E^2[I_i] = \frac{m}{N} - \frac{m^2}{N^2} = \frac{m}{N} \left(1 - \frac{m}{N}\right) = p(1-p)$$

$$\text{Cov}[I_i, I_j] = E[I_i I_j] - E[I_i]E[I_j] = \frac{m}{N} \frac{m-1}{N-1} - \frac{m^2}{N^2} = \frac{m}{N} \left(\frac{m-1}{N-1} - \frac{m}{N}\right)$$

γιατί

$$I_i I_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{αν } i, j \text{ ζευγαί} \\ 0 & \text{διαφορετικά} \end{cases} \text{ άρα } E[I_i I_j] = P(i, j \text{ ζευγαί}) = \frac{m}{N} \cdot \frac{m-1}{N-1}$$

$$E[X] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^m I_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^m E[I_i] = mp = \frac{m \cdot m}{N}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \text{Var}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m I_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}[I_i] + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} \text{Cov}[I_i, I_j] =$$

$$= mp(1-p) + 2 \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{m}{N} \left(\frac{m-1}{N-1} - \frac{m}{N}\right) =$$

$$= mp(1-p) + m(m-1) \frac{(m-1)N - m(N-1)}{N(N-1)} =$$

$$= mp(1-p) + m(m-1)p \frac{m-N}{N(N-1)} = mp(1-p) \left(1 - \frac{m-1}{N-1}\right)$$