

Ειδικές Συναρτήσεις Κατανομής

Η κανονική κατανομή ( $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ )

Τυχαίο Πείραμα: Μεγέθη που προκύπτουν ως  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$   
 n-μεγάλο  
 $X_i$  ανεξ, ίδια κατανομή

$Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2) \Leftrightarrow Y$  συνεχής τ.μ. με σ.π.π.

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Είναι πράγματι σ.π.π.;

Πρέπει: i)  $f_Y(y) > 0, y \in \mathbb{R}$  ✓

ii)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) dy = 1$ .

Example:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy$   
 $\xrightarrow{x = \frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$

Αρκεί ν.δ.ο.  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$

$$(I^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2/2} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy =$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} x=r \cdot \cos\theta \\ y=r \cdot \sin\theta \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-r^2/2} dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} [-e^{-r^2/2}]_0^{\infty} d\theta = 2\pi$ )

Δηλαδή  $I = \sqrt{2\pi}$ , άρα είναι σ.π.π.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix}$$

## 2) Ιδιότητα (Γραμμική συνάρτηση)

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow Y = aX + b, a \neq 0 \sim \mathcal{N}(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$$

Γενικά αν  $X$  σωχνης

$$Y = aX + b \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)$$

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$
$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Y = aX + b, f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{|a|} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\left(\frac{y-b}{a} - \mu\right)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{|a|\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-(a\mu+b))^2}{2a^2\sigma^2}}, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

## 3) Πρότυπα

Τυποποίηση  
Της X

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \quad \text{όταν } Z = \frac{1}{\sigma}X - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}$$

Τυποποιημένη Κανονική

## 4) Η τυποποιημένη κανονική

$$Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \quad \sigma \cdot \text{n. n.} \quad \phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Phi(x) = P(Z \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2} du, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$E[Z] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ -e^{-x^2/2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = 0$$

$$\text{Var}[Z] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x (-e^{-x^2/2})' dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \left[ -x e^{-x^2/2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)' e^{-x^2/2} dx \right) = 1$$

## 5) Μέση Τιμή κ' Διασπορά $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$X = \sigma Z + \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow E[X] = \sigma E[Z] + \mu = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2 \text{Var}[Z] = \sigma^2$$



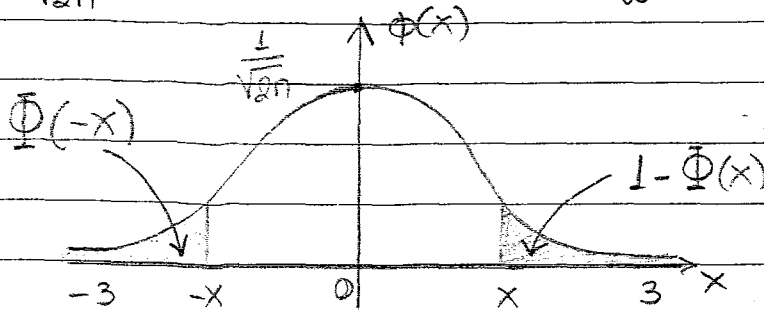
⑥ Υπολογισμός Πιθανότητας - Μέσων τιμών και  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$\uparrow$   $E[X]$        $\leftarrow$   $\text{Var}[X]$

$$E[Z] = 0, \text{Var}[Z] = 1$$

$$\text{o.n.n. } \phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}, x \in \mathbb{R}, \Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-u^2/2} du$$



ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ

$$\Phi(x) = 1 - \Phi(-x)$$

⑦ Άσκηση

$$X \sim N(\underbrace{3}_{\mu}, \underbrace{9}_{\sigma^2}) \Rightarrow Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{X - 3}{3} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$E[X] = 3, \text{Var}[X] = 9$$

$$P(2 < X < 5) = P\left(\frac{2-3}{3} < \frac{X-3}{3} < \frac{5-3}{3}\right) = P\left(-\frac{1}{3} < Z < \frac{2}{3}\right) =$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - 1 + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0,3779$$

$$P(X=5) = 0$$

$$P(X > 0) = P\left(\frac{X-3}{3} > \frac{0-3}{3}\right) = P(Z > -1) = 1 - \Phi(-1) = 1 - (1 - \Phi(1)) = \Phi(1) = 0,8438$$

$$P(|X-3| > 6) = P\left(\left|\frac{X-3}{3}\right| > \frac{6}{3}\right) = P(|Z| > 2) = P(Z > 2) + P(Z < -2) = 1 - \Phi(2) + \Phi(-2) = 2 - 2\Phi(2) = 0,0456$$

(1733)

(1812)

⑧ Κεντρικό Οριακό Θεώρημα του De Moivre - Laplace

De Moivre: Προσέγγιση της  $\binom{n}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-x} = \binom{n}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n =$   
 $= \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

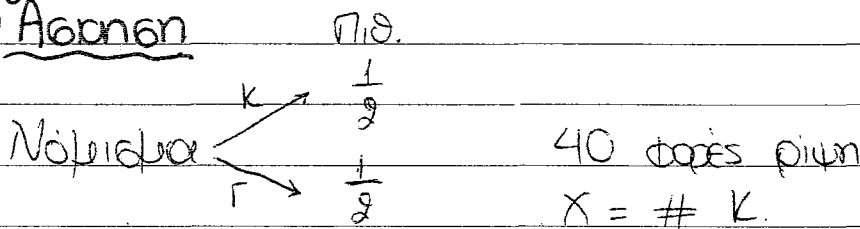
$\text{Bin}(n, \frac{1}{2}) \approx \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{4}\right)$ , n μεγάλο.

Laplace:  $\text{Bin}(n, p) \approx \mathcal{N}(np, np(1-p))$

Θεώρημα De Moivre Laplace

Αν  $S_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$  τότε:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(a \leq \frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq b\right) = \Phi(b) - \Phi(a)$

⑨ Άσκηση



$P(X=20) = \binom{40}{20} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{40} = 0,1254 \leftarrow$  Ακριβώς Νωπ

$P(X=20) = P(19,5 < X < 20,5) = P\left(\frac{19,5-20}{\sqrt{10}} < \frac{X-20}{\sqrt{10}} < \frac{20,5-20}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$

$\uparrow$   
 Διάφ. ελευθ.

$\approx \Phi(\quad) - \Phi(\quad) = 0,1272$

