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$$(X_1, X_2) \sim f_{X_1, X_2}$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad Y = g(X_1, X_2)$$

Η Y είναι τ.φ. και άρα θα έχει κάποια συνάρτηση ή σ.π. $f_Y(y)$. τότε

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy \quad (f_Y \text{ συνάρτηση})$$

Ισχύει επίσης:

Θεώρημα: $E[g(X_1, X_2)] = \begin{cases} \sum_{x_1, x_2} g(x_1, x_2) f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) & \text{discrete} \\ \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} g(x_1, x_2) f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 & \text{continuous} \end{cases}$

Γενικός τύπος: (για συνεχή).

$$E[g(x_1, \dots, x_k)] = \int \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} g(x_1, \dots, x_k) f_{X_1, \dots, X_k}(x_1, \dots, x_k) dx_k \dots dx_1$$

Η μέση τιμή είναι πραγματική κ.λ.τ.

$$\begin{aligned} g &= g(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \\ E(X_1) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1 f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_2 dx_1 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1 \underbrace{\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 \right)}_{f_{X_1}(x_1)} dx_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1 f_{X_1}(x_1) dx_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = E[(X_1 - \mu_1)^2] \quad \sigma_2^2 = E[(X_2 - \mu_2)^2]$$

$$\mu_1 = E(X_1) \quad \mu_2 = E(X_2)$$

Υπολογισμός διασποράς ως αθροίσματος $X_1 + X_2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X_1 + X_2) &= E[(X_1 + X_2)^2] - (\mu_1 + \mu_2)^2 \\ &= E[X_1^2 + X_2^2 + 2X_1X_2] - (\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 + 2\mu_1\mu_2) \\ &= (E(X_1^2) - \mu_1^2) + (E(X_2^2) - \mu_2^2) + 2[E(X_1X_2) - \mu_1\mu_2] \\ &= \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2 \text{ κοινότητα} \end{aligned}$$

Ορισμός: Συνδιακύμανση ή συνδιασπορά των X_1, X_2
υαί είναι ο αριθμός $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$ ή $\sigma_{12} = E[(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_2 - \mu_2)]$

1 διδάματα: $\text{Cov}(\alpha X_1 + \beta, \gamma X_2 + \delta) = \alpha \cdot \gamma \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$ (1)

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1 X_2) - \mu_1 \mu_2 \quad (2)$$

Απόδ: (2): $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = E[(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_2 - \mu_2)]$

$$= E[X_1 X_2 - \mu_2 X_1 - \mu_1 X_2 + \mu_1 \mu_2]$$

$$\stackrel{\delta P}{=} E(X_1 X_2) - \underbrace{\mu_2}_{\mu_1} E(X_1) - \underbrace{\mu_1}_{\mu_2} E(X_2) + \mu_1 \mu_2 = E(X_1 X_2) - \mu_1 \mu_2$$

(i): $\text{Cov}(\alpha X_1 + \beta, \gamma X_2 + \delta) \stackrel{(2)}{=} E[(\alpha X_1 + \beta)(\gamma X_2 + \delta)] - E(\alpha X_1 + \beta) \cdot E(\gamma X_2 + \delta)$

$$= \alpha \gamma E(X_1 X_2) + \alpha \delta E(X_1) + \beta \gamma E(X_2) + \beta \delta - (\alpha \mu_1 + \beta)(\gamma \mu_2 + \delta)$$

$$= \alpha \gamma E(X_1 X_2) + \cancel{\alpha \delta \mu_1} + \cancel{\beta \gamma \mu_2} + \cancel{\beta \delta} - \alpha \gamma \mu_1 \mu_2 - \alpha \delta \mu_1 - \beta \gamma \mu_2 - \beta \delta$$

$$= \alpha \gamma (E(X_1 X_2) - \mu_1 \mu_2) = \alpha \gamma \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2).$$

$$\text{Var}(X_1 + X_2) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) + 2 \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$$

$$\text{Var}(a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2) = a_1^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + a_2^2 \text{Var}(X_2) + 2 a_1 a_2 \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{τινδουσ σιδωρσρδσ} \\ \text{του } (X_1, X_2)$$

$$\alpha' \Sigma \alpha = \text{Var}(\alpha' X)$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha' \Sigma \alpha \geq 0$$

$$\alpha' X = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2$$

Πότε ισχύει ότι $\text{Var}(X_1 + X_2) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2)$;

Ισχύει αν και μόνο αν $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 0$.

Ώστε οι γ.τ. X_1, X_2 λέγονται αδυσχετίστης.

Ορισμός Συντελεστής συσχέτισης ρ ή $\rho(X_1, X_2)$

ή $\text{Corr}(X_1, X_2)$ ονομάζομαι ο αριθμός

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_1) \cdot \text{Var}(X_2)}} \in [-1, 1]$$

ΠΡΕΠΕΙ $0 < \text{Var}(X_i) < \infty$ $i=1, 2$.

Ισχύει η ανισότητα C-S:

$$[\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)]^2 \leq \text{Var}(X_1) \cdot \text{Var}(X_2)$$

ΔΙΟΤΙ: $\text{Var}\left(\frac{X_1 - \mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \lambda \frac{X_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{X_1 - \mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)$

$$+ \lambda^2 \text{Var}\left(\frac{X_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right) - 2\lambda \text{Cov}\left(\frac{X_1 - \mu_1}{\sigma_1}, \frac{X_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)$$

$$= 1 + \lambda^2 - 2\lambda \underbrace{\frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}}_p \geq 0 \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda p + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (-2p)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \leq 0$$
$$4p^2 \leq 4 \quad p^2 \leq 1$$

$$\text{Ισχύει: } \rho(\alpha X_1 + \beta, \gamma X_2 + \delta) = \begin{cases} \rho(X_1, X_2), & \text{αν } \alpha\gamma > 0 \\ -\rho(X_1, X_2) & \text{αν } \alpha\gamma < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{άρα } \rho^2(\alpha X_1 + \beta, \gamma X_2 + \delta) = \rho^2(X_1, X_2).$$

Θεώρημα: Αν οι X_1, X_2 είναι ανεξάρτητες τ.μ.

τότε $\rho = 0$ (δηλ. $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 0$), εφ' όσον

$$E(X_1^2) < \infty \text{ και } E(X_2^2) < \infty.$$

Πρόταση: Αν οι X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n είναι ανεξάρτητες

και $g_i: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ τότε

$$E[g_1(X_1) g_2(X_2) \dots g_n(X_n)] = E(g_1(X_1)) \cdot E(g_2(X_2)) \cdot \dots \cdot E(g_n(X_n)).$$

Απόδ. Πρόβλεψης: $f(x_1, \dots, x_k) \stackrel{\text{αν εβ.}}{=} f_{X_1}(x_1) \dots f_{X_k}(x_k),$

Θεωρούμε $g(x_1, \dots, x_k) = g_1(x_1) \dots g_k(x_k)$

$$E(g) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} g(x_1, \dots, x_k) f(x_1, \dots, x_k) dx_1 \dots dx_k$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} f_{X_1}(x_1) g_1(x_1) f_{X_2}(x_2) g_2(x_2) \dots f_{X_k}(x_k) g_k(x_k) dx_1 \dots dx_k$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_1(x_1) f_{X_1}(x_1) dx_1 \cdot \dots \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_k(x_k) f_{X_k}(x_k) dx_k$$

$$\left(\iint f(x) g(y) dy dx = \int f(x) \cdot \int g(y) \right)$$

$$= E(g_1(x_1)) \cdot \dots \cdot E(g_k(x_k)).$$

Αν X_1, \dots, X_k ανη? η-χ. $E(X_1 \dots X_k) = E(X_1) \dots E(X_k)$

$$\downarrow E(\sin X_1 \cdot e^{X_2}) = E(\sin X_1) \cdot E(e^{X_2}) \text{ κ.λ.π.}$$

Απόδ. Θεωρήματος: Αφού X_1, X_2 ανεξ. άρα

$$E(X_1 X_2) = E(X_1) \cdot E(X_2) = \mu_1 \cdot \mu_2. \quad \text{Συνεπώς}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1 X_2) - \mu_1 \mu_2 = \mu_1 \mu_2 - \mu_1 \mu_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 0.$$

Τύπος αθροιστικής διασποράς:

$$\text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

$$\text{Var}(a_1 X_1 + \dots + a_k X_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} a_i a_j \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

Ασκήσεις 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.7, 5.15

5.1) Πίχνω διαδοχικά δύο λαβία. Έστω X η ένδειξη του πρώτου λαβίου, $Y =$ η μεγαλύτερη ένδειξη.

Βρείτε την σ.η. $f(x,y)$ και την $f_Y(y)$.

$$\Omega = \{(i,j), i,j=1,2,\dots,6\}$$

$$X=i, Y=\max(i,j)$$

	i	j	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	(1,1)	(1,2)						
2	(2,1)							
3								
4								
5								
6								

$f(x,y)$ έχει νόημα για $x,y \in \{1,2,\dots,6\}$ με $x \leq y$.

$$x < y: f(x,y) = P(X=x, Y=y) = P((x,y)) = \frac{1}{36}$$

Για $x=y$: $f(x,y) = P(X=x, \text{η τέρση είναι να είναι } x)$

$$= P(\{(x,1), (x,2), \dots, (x,x)\}) = \frac{1}{36} + \dots + \frac{1}{36} = \frac{x}{36}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{36} & x < y \\ \frac{x}{36} = \frac{y}{36} & \text{αν } x=y \end{cases} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} x, y \in \{1, \dots, 6\} \\ x \leq y \end{array} \right.$$

$$f_Y(y) = P(Y=y) = \sum_x f(x,y) \quad y \in \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$$

$$= \sum_{x=1}^y f(x,y) = f(1,y) + f(2,y) + \dots + f(y-1,y) + f(y,y)$$
$$= (y-1) \frac{1}{36} + \frac{y}{36} = \frac{2y-1}{36}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{2y-1}{36}, \quad y \in \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$$

Υπολογίστε την δεσφ. σ.π. $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$

για κάθε σταθερό $y \in \{1, 2, \dots, c\}$.

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \alpha \nu & x < y \\ \alpha \nu & x = y \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{1/3c}{(2y-1)/3c} &= \frac{1}{2y-1} \\ \frac{x/3c}{(2y-1)/3c} &= \frac{y}{2y-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2y-1}, & x=1, 2, \dots, y-1 \\ \frac{y}{2y-1}, & x=y \end{cases}$$

π.χ. $y=2$ $f_{X|Y}(x|2) = \begin{cases} 1/3 & x=1 \\ 2/3 & x=2 \end{cases}$

$y=3$ $f_{X|Y}(x|3) = \begin{cases} 1/5, & x=1, 2, \\ 3/5, & x=3 \end{cases}$

5.2) $f(x,y) = 2e^{-x-2y}$, $x, y > 0$.

(a) Είναι οι X, Y ανεξάρτητες;

(β) Βρείτε $P(X > 2)$, $P(Y < 1)$, $P(X > 2, Y < 1)$, $P(X > 2 | Y < 1)$
 $P(X < 1)$.

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x,y) dy = 2e^{-x} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2y} dy = e^{-x} \int_0^{\infty} 2e^{-2y} dy = e^{-x}$$

$X \sim \text{Exp}(1)$ $\text{Exp}(2)$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x,y) dx = 2e^{-2y} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 2e^{-2y} \quad y > 0$$

$Y \sim \text{Exp}(2)$

$$f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = e^{-x} \cdot 2e^{-2y} = 2e^{-x-2y} = f(x,y) \quad (x,y > 0)$$

X, Y ανεξάρτητες. π.χ. $\text{Var}(X+Y) = \overset{\text{ανη.}}{\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{5}{4}$

$$P(X > 2) = \int_2^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = \int_2^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = (-e^{-x}) \Big|_2^{\infty} = e^{-2}$$

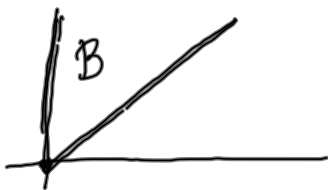
$$P(Y < 1) = \int_0^1 f_Y(y) dy = 2 \int_0^1 e^{-2y} dy = 1 - e^{-2}.$$

$$P(X > 2, Y < 1) \stackrel{\text{adv.}}{=} P(X > 2) \cdot P(Y < 1) = e^{-2} (1 - e^{-2}).$$

$$(P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) \cdot P(Y \in B) \text{ via adv. } X, Y)$$

$$P(X > 2 | Y < 1) = \frac{P(X > 2, Y < 1)}{P(Y < 1)} = \frac{P(X > 2) \cdot P(Y < 1)}{P(Y < 1)} = P(X > 2) = e^{-2}$$

$$P(X < Y) = P((X, Y) \in B) \quad B = \{(x, y) \in (0, \infty)^2 : x < y\}$$



$$P((X, Y) \in B) = \iint_B f(x, y) dy dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(X < Y) &= \iint_B 2e^{-x-2y} dy dx = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\int_x^{\infty} 2e^{-x-2y} dy \right) dx \\
&= 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \left(\int_x^{\infty} e^{-2y} dy \right) dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \int_x^{\infty} (-e^{-2y})' dy dx \\
&= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cdot e^{-2x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-3x} dx = \frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$P(X < Y) = \frac{1}{3}.$$