

ТВ лекции 15.04.15

Абсолютно независимые величины

Пример

$Y \backslash X$	-1	1	
-1	1/6	1/6	+ 1/3
0	1/3	0	+ 1/3
1	1/6	1/6	+ 1/3
	+ 2/3 + 1/3		

$$P_{ij} = P(X=i, Y=j)$$

$$\sum_{i=-1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=-1}^{\infty} P_{ij} = 1, \quad P_{ij} = P_i \cdot P_j$$

X	-1	1
P	2/3	1/3

Y	-1	0	1
P	1/3	1/3	1/3

$$EX = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$EY = -\frac{1}{3} + 0 + \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$E[(X-EX)(Y-EY)] = \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{корреляционный коэффициент}$$

$$\frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = \rho - \text{корреляционный коэффициент}$$

$$-1 \leq \rho \leq 1$$

Ано X, Y са независими, т.е. $X \perp Y \Rightarrow \rho = 0$

$$E[(X-EX)(Y-EY)] = E(XY - EXY - EYX + EXEY) =$$

$$= E(XY) - 2EXEY + EXEY = E(XY) - EXEY = \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

Но $EX = -1/3, EY = 0 \Rightarrow EXEY = 0$

$$E(XY) = (-1)(-1) \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 0$$

Функция на разпределение $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = f(x, y) - \text{плътност на разпределение}$$

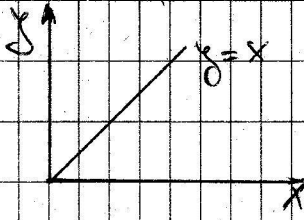
$$X \perp Y \Leftrightarrow f(x, y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

Маргинални разпределения $\int f(x, y) dx = f(y)$

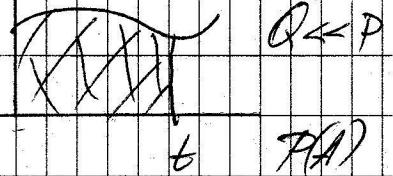
$$\int f(x, y) dy = f(x)$$

Если $X_1 \sim \exp(\lambda_1)$, $X_2 \sim \exp(\lambda_2)$, $X_3 \sim \exp(\lambda_3)$. Тогда
 Распределение на Marshall-Olkin

$Z_1 = \min(X_1, X_3) \sim \exp(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)$ и переносим за формулу на
 $Z_2 = \min(X_2, X_3) \sim \exp(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$ и переносим за формулу на



$$F(t) = \int_0^t f(x) dx$$



$$\bar{F}(x) = 1 - F(x), \quad F(x) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = 1 -$$

$$= 1 - P(X > x) - P(Y > y) + P(X > x, Y > y)$$

$$P(X > x, Y > y) = F(x, y) + P(X > x) + P(Y > y) - 1$$

Распределение на Парето

$$X^+ = \max(X, 0), \quad X^- = \max(-X, 0), \quad X = X^+ - X^-$$

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