

Ανίχνευση Markov

$$X \geq 0, a > 0 \Rightarrow P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}.$$

Απόδ:

Θέω:

$$Y = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{αν } X < a \\ a, & \text{αν } X \geq a \end{cases}$$

Τότε $Y \leq X \Rightarrow E[Y] \leq E[X]$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \cdot P(X=0) + a P(X \geq a) \leq E[X]$$

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

Εφαρμογή:

X με άγνωστη καταν.

$$X \geq 0$$

$$E(X) = 15.$$

$$P(X \geq 30) \leq \frac{E[X]}{30} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$P(X \geq nE[X]) \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

Ανίστημα Chebyshev

$$X \text{ z.f.}, c > 0 \Rightarrow P(|X - E[X]| \geq c) \leq \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{c^2}.$$

Απόδ:

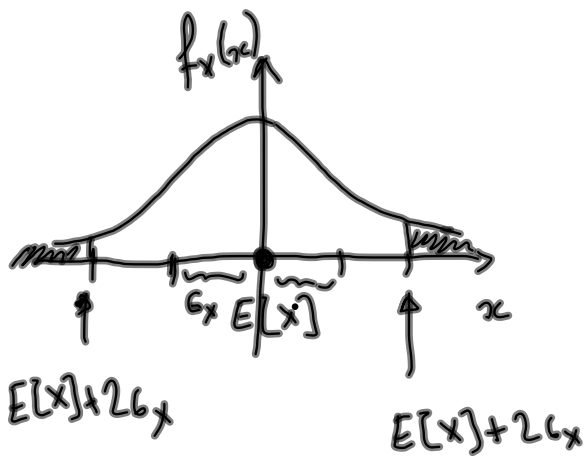
$$P(|X - E[X]| \geq c) = P(\underbrace{(X - E[X])^2}_{\text{hm-apv. z.f.}} \geq c^2)$$

$$\text{Markov} \rightarrow \leq \frac{E[(X - E[X])^2]}{c^2} = \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{c^2}.$$

Εφαρμογή

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

$$P(|X - E[X]| \leq 2\sigma) = \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{4\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$



Ανάλυση Chernoff

$$X \text{ z.h.} \quad \Rightarrow \quad P(X \geq a) \leq \inf_{s > 0} e^{-sa} M_X(s)$$

$M_X(s) \uparrow \varepsilon \text{ ως } s \uparrow$.

Απόδειξη:

$$P(X \geq a) = P(\underbrace{e^{sX}}_{\gamma} \geq \underbrace{e^{sa}}_{\text{const}}) \stackrel{\text{Markov}}{\leq} \frac{E[e^{sX}]}{e^{sa}}$$

$$= e^{-sa} M_X(s), \quad \forall s > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \geq a) \leq \inf_{s > 0} e^{-sa} M_X(s).$$

Ανίσωζη Cauchy - Schwartz



$$E(XY)^2 \leq E(X^2) E(Y^2)$$

Απόδ:

X, Y z.h. να $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Var}(X + tY) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(tY) + 2\text{Cov}(X, tY) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(Y) \cdot t^2 + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)t + \text{Var}(X) \geq 0 \quad \forall t$$

$$\Rightarrow H \text{ discriminant} \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \text{Cov}(X, Y)^2 - 4 \text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y)^2 \leq \text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y) \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Cauchy-Schwarz} \\ \text{C-S} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (E[XY] - E[X]E[Y])^2 \leq (E[X^2] - (E[X])^2) (E[Y^2] - (E[Y])^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow E[XY]^2 \leq E[X^2]E[Y^2]$$

Πρόταση:

Ο συντελ. συσχ. $\rho(x, y) \in [-1, 1]$.

Πράγματι:

$$\left(\rho(x, y)\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x)} \sqrt{\text{Var}(y)}} \right)^2 \leq 1$$

↑
C-S.

$$\Rightarrow \rho(x, y) \in [-1, 1]$$

Ανισότητα Jensen



$$X \text{ z.t.} \Rightarrow f(E[X]) \leq E[f(X)]$$

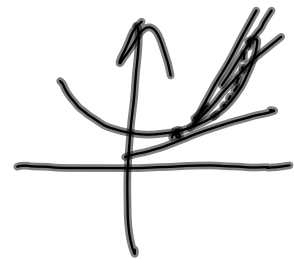
f ωρτή

π.χ. $f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow (E[X])^2 \leq E[X^2]$

Απόδ:

Έστω $\mu = E[X]$.

Έχω ότι f κυρτή συνάρτηση



$$f(x) \geq f(\mu) + f'(\mu)(x - \mu), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{f(x) - f(\mu)}{x - \mu} \geq f'(\mu), \quad x > \mu \\ \leq, \quad x < \mu \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) \geq f(\mu) + f'(\mu)(x - \mu)$$

$$\Rightarrow E[f(X)] \geq f(\mu) + \cancel{f'(\mu)(E[X] - \mu)} = f(E[X])$$

$$\underline{\text{Var}[X] = 0 \Rightarrow ;}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = 0 \Rightarrow \exists c :$$

$$P(X=c) = 1,$$

$$P(X \neq c) = 0.$$

Κεντρικό Οριακό Θεώρημα

X_1, X_2, \dots ανεξ. ισοδ. ζ.φ.
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 παρατηρήσεις ενός τυγίθου
 σε δείγμα.

$S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n = \text{Άθροισμα παρατηρ.}$
 $M_n = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \text{Μ.Ο. παρατηρ.}$ } σε δείγμα

Έστω $E[X_i] = \mu, \text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2$

ΚΟΘ:

Για μεγάλα
 n

($n \gg 30$)

S_n

M_n

ακολουθούν
 κανονική
 κατανομή

$$E[S_n] = E[X_1] + \dots + E[X_n] = nh$$

$$\text{Var}[S_n] = \text{Var}[X_1] + \dots + \text{Var}[X_n] = n\sigma^2$$

$$E[M_n] = E\left[\frac{1}{n}S_n\right] = \frac{1}{n} \cdot nh = h$$

$$\text{Var}[M_n] = \text{Var}\left[\frac{1}{n}S_n\right] = \frac{1}{n^2} n\sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Για μεγάλα} \\ n \text{ (} n \geq 30 \text{)} \end{array} : \quad \begin{array}{l} S_n \approx \mathcal{N}(n\mu, n\sigma^2) \\ M_n \approx \mathcal{N}\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \end{array}$$

Αυξηση διασποράς του ΚΟΘ

$$X_1, X_2, \dots \text{ ανεξ. ισοδ.} \quad S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

$$M_n = S_n/n$$

⇓

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{S_n - E[S_n]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[S_n]}} \leq x\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{M_n - E[M_n]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[M_n]}} \leq x\right)$$

$$= \Phi(x)$$

↑

β.κ. της $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$

Πρακτική χρήση ΚΟΘ

$$\mathcal{P} \left(\underline{a \leq S_n \leq b} \right) = \mathcal{P} \left(\leq \frac{S_n - E(S_n)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_n)}} \leq \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{P} \left(\frac{a - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{b - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$\approx \mathcal{P} \left(\leq Z \leq \right)$$

$Z_n \approx \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

$$= \Phi \left(\frac{b - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \right) - \Phi \left(\frac{a - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \right).$$

Άβκμ,βμ (φορτίο αεροπλ.)

$n = 100$ πακίτσα

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{100} : Βάρη των πακίτων

$X_i \sim \text{Uniform}([5, 50])$

$$\text{6ηη } f_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{45} & , x \in [5, 50] \\ 0 & , \text{δίαφ.} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = E[X_i] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_x(x) dx = \int_5^{50} \frac{1}{45} x dx = \frac{5+50}{2} = 27,5$$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}[X_i] = E[X_i^2] - (E[X_i])^2 = \frac{(50-5)^2}{12} = 168,75$$

$$P(S_{100} \geq 3000)$$

αρκετά μεγάλο n ($n \geq 30$)

$$= P\left(\frac{S_{100} - E[S_{100}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[S_{100}]}} \geq \frac{3000 - E[S_{100}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[S_{100}]}}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ΚΟΘ}}{\approx} P\left(\underset{\substack{Z \\ \mathcal{N}(0,1)}}{Z} \geq \frac{3000 - 100 \cdot 27.5}{\sqrt{100 \cdot 168.75}}\right) = P(Z \geq 1.92)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 1.92) = 1 - \Phi(1.92) = 1 - 0.9726$$

= ...

Άσκηση (Σεφιεκή εης}. ηοϊόντων)

X_1, X_2, \dots ηρόνα εης}. ηυχωνών

$X_i \sim \text{Uniform}([1, 5])$

$$E[X_i] = \frac{1+5}{2} = 3 \quad \text{Var}[X_i] = \frac{(5-1)^2}{12} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$\mathcal{P}(\text{6i ηρόνο 320 να παραχθούν ζωντες. 100 ημκ.})$

$$= \mathcal{P}(S_{100} \leq 320)$$

↑
αρκ. ηςγ. (η.320) οκ ηα κοθ

$$= \mathcal{P}\left(\frac{S_{100} - E[S_{100}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[S_{100}]}} \leq \frac{320 - E[S_{100}]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[S_{100}]}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_{0.9} &\approx \mathcal{P} \left(Z \leq \frac{320 - 100 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{100 \cdot \frac{4}{3}}} \right) \\ &\quad \mathcal{N}(0,1) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathcal{P} (Z \leq 1.73)$$

$$= \Phi (1.73)$$

$$= 0.9582$$