

7 Chi-square dist.

توزيع مربع كاي

if $X \sim$ Gamma dist. with $\alpha = \frac{r}{2}$ and $\beta = 2$
 Where r is positive integer

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{r}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{r}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, \quad x \geq 0$$

$$E(X) = r, \quad V(X) = 2r, \quad M_x(t) = (1-2t)^{-\frac{r}{2}}$$

Ex 1 - $\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$

أوجد قيمة كاي

sol:-

$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} + 1} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\pi}$$

Ex 2 - $\int_0^{\infty} u e^{-u} du$

$$\sqrt{\alpha} = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx \Rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha} = (\alpha-1)!$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} u^{2-1} e^{-u} du \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = (2-1)! = 1! = 1$$



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التاريخ

الموضوع

Ex:- $\int_0^1 x^2 (1-x)^3 dx$

$$B(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^{3-1} (1-x)^{4-1} dx$$

$$B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha+\beta}} \Rightarrow = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{3+4}} = \frac{2! 3!}{6!}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 3!}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3!} = \frac{1}{60}$$

توزيع :-

$$\sqrt{\alpha} = (\alpha-1)! \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = (3-1)! = 2!$$

$$\sqrt{4} = (4-1)! = 3!$$

$$\sqrt{n-1} = (n-1-1)! = (n-2)!$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} = (n+1-1)! = n!$$

$$\sqrt{0} = 1! = 1$$

ولا حظ

Discrete Distributions

التوزيعات المنقطعة

① Bernaul Dist.

توزيع برنولي

$$X \sim B(p) \quad \text{or} \quad X \sim \text{Ber}(p)$$

$$P(x) = \begin{cases} p^x q^{1-x}, & x = 0, 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = p, \quad V(x) = pq, \quad M_x(t) = (q + pe^t)$$

②

توزيع في الحدين

$$X \sim b(n, p)$$

$$P(x) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}, & x = 0, 1, \dots, n \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = np, \quad V(x) = npq, \quad M_x(t) = (q + pe^t)^n$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{npq}$$

③ poisson dist.

توزيع بواسون

$$X \sim po(\lambda)$$

$$P(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}, & x = 0, 1, \dots, \infty \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = \lambda, \quad V(x) = \lambda, \quad M_x(t) = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$$



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التاريخ

الموضوع

④ Geometric Dist.

التوزيع الهندسي

$$X \sim \text{Geo}(p)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} pq^x, & 0 < p < 1, \quad x = 0, 1, \dots, \infty \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{q}{p}, \quad V(X) = \frac{q}{p^2}, \quad M(t) = \frac{p}{1 - qe^t}$$

Def: X and y defined stochastically Independent iff

$h(x, y) = f(x) \cdot g(y)$ and the conditional distribution

$$h(x|y) = \frac{h(x, y)}{g(y)}, \quad h(y|x) = \frac{h(x, y)}{f(x)}$$

Def: let $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ be ar. vs. sample of size

دالة الكثافة الاحتمالية

(n) have p.d.f. then the elements of the sample are

متقلة

considered random variables and they are independent

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) \cdot \dots \cdot f(x_n)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$$

Def: statistic

(المؤشر الاحصائي)

وزاري

A function of one or more random variables which

does not depend on any unknown parameters is called

الاحصائية
statistic.

Ex:

① $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n}$ statistic
وسيط

② $S^2 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$ statistic
تباين

③ $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ not statistic
لأنها تعتمد على μ, σ المعطاة مسبقاً

④ $S = \sqrt{S^2} \Rightarrow$ statistic

pop المجتمع	simple العينة
μ الوسط	\bar{X}
σ^2 تباين	S^2
σ	S
ρ ارتباط	r

مشتقات التكامل

Derivative of Integrals (Leibni Z Rule)

① $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(u) du = f(x)$

تكامل المتغير يبدأ بالذات

② $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{\phi(x)} f(u) du = f(\phi(x)) \cdot \frac{d\phi(x)}{dx}$

نموض القيمة العليا للتكامل
 كمنزوية في المشتقة

Ex:- $\int_1^{\frac{4}{3}} 2x dx$

$$\therefore g(y) = 2 \left(\frac{y-1}{3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{9} (y-1)$$

منطقة داخل القوس

Theorem (1):^{إذا كان} If X is a random variable $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

^{مماثل} $\sigma^2 > 0$, then the random variable $W = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$
توزيع طبيعي قياسي

proof:- $R_x = \{X : -\infty < X < \infty\}$

Range (المجال)

When $X \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow W = \infty$
 $X = -\infty \Rightarrow W = -\infty$

$$\therefore R_{(y=W)} = \{W : -\infty < W < \infty\}$$

$$G(W) = P(W \leq w) = P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq w\right) = P(X \leq \sigma w + \mu)$$

دالة توزيع

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\sigma w + \mu} f(x) dx$$

$$G(W) = \int_{-\infty}^{\sigma w + \mu} \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}} \cdot dx$$

by (2) rule of Leibniz

دالة الكثافة الاحتمالية $g(w) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{w + \mu - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2}$ متعلقة بالمتغير w

$$g(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} w^2} \sim (0, 1)$$

دالة الكثافة الاحتمالية

Ex:- Let X be r.v. with p.d.f., $f(x) = 3x$ ($0 < x < \sqrt{2/3}$)

let $y = 3x^2 + 10$, Find $g(y)$, and give the name of

dist. of y .

$$g(y) = \text{p.d.f. of } y$$

دالة الكثافة الاحتمالية

Sol:- $R_x = \{0 < x < \sqrt{2/3}\}$

Where

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y=10$$

$$x=\sqrt{2/3} \Rightarrow y=3(2/3)+10 \Rightarrow y=12$$

$$R_y = \{10 < y < 12\}$$

نأخذ الجذر الموجب فقط لأن فترة x موجبة
ولو كانت الفترة سالبة لأخذنا الجذر السالب
هذا هو

$$G(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(3x^2 + 10 \leq y) = P\left(x \leq \sqrt{\frac{y-10}{3}}\right)$$

$$G(y) = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{y-10}{3}}} 3x \, dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\frac{y-10}{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y-10}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (y-10)$$

$$g(y) = G'(y) = \frac{1}{2} \sim U(10, 12)$$

\uparrow \downarrow
 متعة منتظم

p.d.f of y

uniform

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{12-10} = \frac{1}{2}, & 10 < X < 12 \\ 0, & \text{other wize} \end{cases}$$

طريقة إيجاد دالة الكثافة الاحتمالية $g(y)$

① probability احتمال

② Trans formal تحويل

③ momented دالة العزوم

Theorem (2)

if X is a random variable $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\sigma^2 > 0$
 Then the random variable $V = \left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2_{(1)}$.

proof:

$$R_x : \{X : -\infty < X < \infty\}$$

$$X \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow V \rightarrow \infty$$

$$X \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V \rightarrow \infty$$

$$R_v = \{V : 0 \leq V < \infty\}$$

$$G(V) = P(V \leq v)$$

$$= P\left(\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \leq v\right)$$

$$\because V = W^2$$

$$= P(W^2 \leq v)$$

$$= P(-\sqrt{v} \leq W \leq \sqrt{v})$$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{v}}^{\sqrt{v}} f(w) dw \Rightarrow = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}w^2} dw$$

توزيع طبيعي قياسي

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{v})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} v^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} v^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}v} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

من البرهان السابقة
 عرفنا ان توزيع
 كوزنات طبيعي قياسي



$$X \sim X^2_{(r)}$$

توزيع مربع - كاي

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{r}{2}} 2^{\frac{1}{2}}} X^{\frac{r}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

if $(r=1)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} 2^{\frac{1}{2}}} X^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{2}} X^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} X^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

From ①, ②

$$V \sim X^2_{(1)}$$

Ex: let v be r.v. From uniform dist: over the interval $[0, 1]$, $g(y) = 1$, let $Z = -2 \ln y$.
Find the dist. of Z and name it

proof: $R_y = \{y : 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

$$y \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow Z = -2 \ln(0) \Rightarrow Z = \infty$$

$$y \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow Z = -2 \ln(1) \Rightarrow Z = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \ln(0) = -\infty \\ \ln(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$R_Z = \{Z : 0 < Z < \infty\}$$

$$G(Z) = P(Z \leq z)$$

$$= P(-2 \ln y \leq z)$$

$$= P(\ln y \geq \frac{-1}{2} z) \Rightarrow = P(y \geq e^{-\frac{1}{2} z})$$

$$= \int_{e^{-\frac{1}{2} z}}^1 g(y) dy$$

$$= \int_{e^{-\frac{1}{2} z}}^1 1 dy$$

$$= y \Big|_{e^{-\frac{1}{2} z}}^1$$

$$G(Z) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2} z}$$

$$G'(z) = g(z) = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z}$$

$$\therefore g(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} & , z \geq 0 \\ 0 & , \text{other wise} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore Z \sim \exp(\lambda) \quad , \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

The distribution of Z is Exponential distribution

التوزيع لـ Z هو توزيع الأسية

Ex: Find the p.d.f. of the following dist. which have the given moment generating function and $E(X)$, $V(X)$.

$$1) M_x(t) = (1-2t)^{-10}$$

Sol:

$$X \sim \chi^2(r), \quad M_x(t) = (1-2t)^{-\frac{r}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{r}{2} = -10 \Rightarrow r = 20$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{20}{2}} 2^{\frac{20}{2}}} x^{\frac{20}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$E(X) = r = 20, \quad V(X) = 2r = 40$$

$$2) M_x(t) = e^{3(e^t-1)} = e^{\lambda(e^t-1)} \Rightarrow \lambda = 3$$

Sol:

$$X \sim \text{po}(\lambda), \quad \lambda = 3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} = \frac{3^x e^{-3}}{x!}$$

$$E(X) = \lambda = 3$$

$$V(X) = \lambda = 3$$



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التاريخ

الموضوع

$$3) M_x(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^t \right)^5$$

Sol:

$$X \sim b(n, p)$$

$$X \sim b\left(5, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$P(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} \Rightarrow P(x) = \binom{5}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5-x}, x=0,1,2,3,5$$

$$E(x) = np \Rightarrow E(x) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow E(x) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$V(x) = npq \Rightarrow V(x) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow V(x) = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$4) M_x(t) = (1 - 6t)^{-10}$$

Sol:

$$X \sim G(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$X \sim G(10, 6)$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}, x \geq 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(10) 6^{10}} x^{10-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{6}}, x \geq 0$$

$$E(x) = \alpha \beta = (10)(6) = 60$$

$$V(x) = \alpha \beta^2 = (10)(6^2) = 360$$

$$5) M_x(t) = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}e^t}$$

soli-

$$X \sim \text{Geo}(p) \quad , \quad p = \frac{1}{3} \quad , \quad q = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(x) = pq^x$$

$$P(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$$

$$E(x) = \frac{q}{p} \Rightarrow E(x) = \frac{2/3}{1/3} = 2$$

$$V(x) = \frac{q}{p^2} \Rightarrow V(x) = \frac{2/3}{(1/3)^2} = 6$$

* ملاحظة :- إذا كان $(1-2t)^{-10}$ نستخدم مربع كايه كان $\beta=2$

اما إذا كان في صيغة β لا يباري 2 نستخدم طريقة كايما .



Transformation of Random Variables

1) Transformation of Discrete r.v.s.

① one variable

Def: let $f(x)$ be the p.d.f of r.v.s and $y = u(x)$ is a one-one transformation then p.d.f of y is given by

$g(y) = f(\phi(y))$ when $\phi(y) = x$ is the inverse of transformation

Ex: let X be r.v with p.d.f $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}$, $x = 1, 2, 3$, let $y = 3x + 2$, find $g(y)$?

Sol: $R_x = \{x: 1, 2, 3\}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=1 \rightarrow y=5 \\ x=2 \rightarrow y=8 \\ x=3 \rightarrow y=11 \end{array} \right\} R_y = \{y: y = 5, 8, 11\}$$

$$y = 3x + 2 \Rightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{y-2}{3} \leftarrow \phi(y) \right\} \text{ مقلوب}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$g(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & , y = 5, 8, 11 \\ 0 & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Ex(2): let $X \sim b(n, p)$ and $y = X^2$. Find $g(y)$?

Sol: $P(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x \cdot q^{n-x}$, $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$
 $= \binom{3}{x} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^{3-x}$

$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \sqrt{y} \leftarrow \phi(y)} \text{ مكنون}$

$R_y = \{y : y = 0, 1, 4, \dots\}$

$g(y) = \binom{3}{\sqrt{y}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\sqrt{y}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^{3-\sqrt{y}}$, $y = 0, 1, 4, \dots$

مفارقة

Ex(3): let $X \sim b(n, p)$, $y = n - X$. Find $g(y)$?
 what the name of distⁿ of y ?

Sol: $P(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x \cdot q^{n-x}$, $x = 0, 1, \dots, n$

$x = 0 \rightarrow y = n$

$x = 1 \rightarrow y = n - 1$

⋮

$x = n \rightarrow y = 0$

$y = n - x \Rightarrow \boxed{x = n - y \leftarrow \phi(y)} \text{ مكنون}$

$g(y) = \binom{n}{n-y} p^{n-y} \cdot q^{n-(n-y)}$

$$g(y) = \binom{n}{n-y} p^{n-y} q^y \quad \text{توافق}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-y)! \cdot (n-(n-y))!} p^{n-y} q^y$$

$$= \frac{n!}{y! (n-y)!} p^{n-y} q^y$$

$$= \binom{n}{y} q^y p^{n-y}$$

$$y \sim b(n, q)$$

مثال

EX (4) :- let X be r.v with p.d.f. $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$,

$$x = 1, 2, 3, \dots \rightarrow y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is even} \\ -1 & \text{if } x \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Find $g(y)$?

soln $R_x = \{x : x = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ مطابق

$$R_y = \{y = -1, 1, -1, 1, \dots\}$$

$$g(y) = p(y=y)$$

مساواته لان قيم y تكون ثابتة

$$g(y) = P(Y=1) = P(X=2 \text{ or } X=4 \text{ or } X=6 \text{ or } \dots)$$

$$\text{or } P(Y=-1) = P(X=1, \text{ or } X=3 \text{ or } X=5 \text{ or } \dots)$$

$$\text{منه نختار} = P(X=2) + P(X=4) + P(X=6) + \dots$$

$$g(y) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^6 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{81} + \frac{1}{729} + \dots \quad \text{Geometric series}$$

$$r, a, S = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

منه نختار

$$r = \frac{1/81}{1/9} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$g(y) = \frac{1/9}{1 - 1/9} = \frac{1/9}{8/9} = \boxed{\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$\text{منه نختار} \quad P(Y=1) + P(Y=-1) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + P(Y=-1) = 1 \Rightarrow P(Y=-1) = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$g(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} & , \text{ if } y=1 \\ \frac{7}{8} & , \text{ if } y=-1 \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$



To find $g(y)$? طرق إيجاد $g(y)$

① probability

② Transformation

مقطع

مستوى

③ moment

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How

Q/ if X r.v with $P(X) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$, $X = 1, 2, 3$

Find p.d.f of $Y = X^3$?