

Lec 10/12

Wednesday, October 12, 2016 8:08 AM

Binomial dist:

$$p(x; \theta; n) = \binom{n}{x} \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x}$$

ex: 20 questions on exam, 5 choices.

a) probability student passes:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq 12) &= P(X=12) + P(X=13) + \dots + P(X=20) \\ &= 1 - P(X < 12) = 1 - \text{binomcdf}(20, 0.2, 11) \end{aligned}$$

b) probability 0 correct

$$P(X=0) = \binom{20}{0} (0.2)^0 (0.8)^{20} \approx 0.0115$$

c) Expected value: $E(X) = n\theta = 20 \cdot 0.2 = 4.$

Claim: $E(X) = n\theta$

Proof: $E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^n x p(n, \theta, x)$

$$= \sum_{x=1}^n x \binom{n}{x} \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x}$$

$$= \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{x n!}{x! (n-x)!} \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x}$$

$$= n\theta \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(x-1)! (n-1-(x-1))!} \theta^{x-1} (1-\theta)^{n-1-(x-1)}$$

$$= n\theta \sum_{y=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{y! (n-1-y)!} \theta^y (1-\theta)^{n-1-y}$$

..

$$= n\theta \sum_{y=0}^m \text{b.h.o.p.f.}(m, \theta, y)$$

$$= n\theta$$

$$E(X^2 - X) = E(X^2) - E(X)$$

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$$E(X(X-1))$$

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something (using same technique as above)

$$\text{Proof 2: } E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \theta = n\theta$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \theta(1-\theta) = n\theta(1-\theta)$$

Moment generating function:

$$M_X(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \sum_{x=0}^n e^{tx} \binom{n}{x} \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x}$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} (e^t \theta)^x (1-\theta)^{n-x}$$

$$= (\theta e^t + (1-\theta))^n \quad (\text{binomial thm.})$$

$$= (1 + \theta(e^t - 1))^n$$

If $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, \theta)$ and $Y = \frac{X}{n}$ is the proportion of successes,

$$E(Y) = \theta$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \frac{1}{n} \theta(1-\theta)$$

Let $c > 0$. $P(-c < Y - \theta < c)$
 $= P(\theta - c < Y < \theta + c) \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Convergence in probability

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y - \theta| < \epsilon) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y - \theta| \geq \epsilon) = 0$$

Y has $n+1$ possibilities.

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, Y acts like a CRV