

Varianca

Def. 4.31 Neka je X diskretna slučajna varijabla t.d. $E[|X|] < \infty$.

Varianca od X definira se kao

$$\text{Var}(X) := E[(X - E[X])^2] \stackrel{E[0+\infty]}{=} \quad (4.21)$$

≥ 0

"prosječno" odstupanje sl. var. X
od $E[X]$

Primer 4.32

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -100 & 100 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Imamo, $E[X] = E[Y] = 0$, ali

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] = 1, \quad \text{IP}(X^2 = 1) = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E[Y^2] = 100^2 \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X)$$

$\text{IP}(Y^2 = 100^2) = 1$

Broj $\sigma(X) := \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$ naziva se standardna devijacija
od X . [Statistika!]

\hookrightarrow Pr. 4.32 | $\sigma(X) = 1$, $\sigma(Y) = 100$

Prop. 4.33 | Neka je X t.d. $E[|X|] < \infty$.

(i) Za $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ vrijedi:

$$\text{Var}(aX + b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X). \quad (4.22)$$

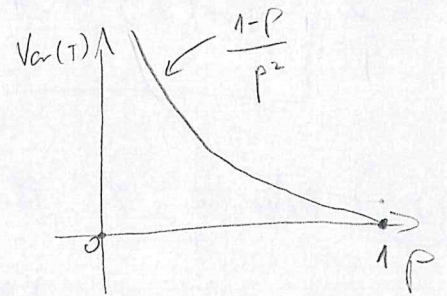
$$= p \cdot q \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \frac{1}{(1-q)^3} = 2 \cdot p \cdot q \cdot \frac{1}{p^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{q}{p^2} = \left(\frac{2}{p^2} - \frac{2}{p} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow E[T^2] = E[T(T-1) + T] = E[T(T-1)] + E[T]$$

$$= \frac{2}{p^2} - \frac{2}{p} + \frac{1}{p} = \left(\frac{2}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(T) = E[T^2] - (E[T])^2 = \frac{2}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p} - \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \left(\frac{q}{p^2} \right)$$



Slečny,

$$E[X] = np$$

(ii) $X \sim B(n, p) \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = npq$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $p \in (0, 1)$ } DZ

(iii) $X \sim P(\lambda) \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = \lambda = E[X]$, $\lambda > 0$

(Pr. 4.41, Pr. 4.42 u Slendrick, Vondracik)

Usp. 4.35 Akur je $\tilde{T} \sim G_0(p) \Rightarrow T_i = \tilde{T} + 1 \sim G_1(p)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{T}) = \text{Var}(\tilde{T} + 1) = \text{Var}(\tilde{T}) = \frac{q}{p^2}$$

Usp. 4.36 Akur je $X \sim B(p)$, tj. $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ q & p \end{pmatrix}$,

$$E[X] = p, \text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$$\hat{X}^2 = X^2 - (E[X])^2$$

$$= p - p^2 = p(1-p) = \boxed{p \cdot q}$$

Nap. 1 iz (4.23) sledi:

• ako $E[|X|] < \infty$, $\text{Var}(X) < \infty \Rightarrow E[X^2] < \infty$.

• ako $E[X^2] < \infty \Rightarrow E[|X|] < \infty$
↑
može se pokazati

Pakle, $\text{Var}(X)$ je dobro definirano, a iz (4.23) sledi:
 $\text{Var}(X) < \infty$.

$\left(\text{Var}(X) < \infty \Leftrightarrow E[X^2] < \infty \right)$

D2 Neka je X diskretna slučajna varijabla. Pokažite:

(a) Ako je $X \geq 0$ i $E[X] = 0$, mora vrijediti:

$$P(X=0) = 1.$$

(b) Ako je $\text{Var}(X) = 0$, mora vrijediti:

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

za neku konstantu $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Očekajte i c.

D2 Ako vrijedi $0 \leq X \leq Y$ te $E[|X|], E[|Y|] < \infty$,

$\Rightarrow \left(E[X] \leq E[Y] \right)$. (*)

(Primeri: Tm. 4.23 (iii) uz $b = +\infty$, ma $Y = X$.)

Nap. 1 (*) vrijedi i kada je $E[X] = +\infty$ i/ili $E[Y] = +\infty$.

[idućoo povelje]