

5.2 Očekivanje

Thm. 5.10 (i) Neka su  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  diskretne sluč. varijable t.d.

$X_i \in D_i, i=1, \dots, n$ , defin. na  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ , te  $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  t.je:

Tada vrijedi

$$(5.6) \quad \underbrace{E[g(X_1, \dots, X_n)]}_{\text{slučajna varijabla}} = \sum_{\substack{x_i \in D_i \\ i=1, \dots, n}} g(x_1, \dots, x_n) P(X_1=x_1, \dots, X_n=x_n),$$

ukoliko je (i)  $g(x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq 0$ , ili (ii) red na desnoj strani od (5.6) apsolutno konvergentan.

Dokaz (Dž) Neka je  $n=2$ ,  $D_1 = \{a_1, a_2, \dots\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{b_1, b_2, \dots\}$ , te

[isto kao dokaz Thm. 4.21]  $(X_1, X_2) \in D := D_1 \times D_2$ ,

Pretp. da je  $g(X_1, X_2) \geq 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow E[g(X_1, X_2)] = \sum_{c \in g(D)} c \cdot P(g(X_1, X_2) = c)$$

$$\stackrel{(5.3)}{=} \sum_{c \in g(D)} c \cdot \sum_{\substack{(a_i, b_j) \in D: \\ g(a_i, b_j) = c}} P(X_1 = a_i, X_2 = b_j)$$

$$= \sum_{c \in g(D)} \sum_{g(a_i, b_j) = c} P(X_1 = a_i, X_2 = b_j) \cdot \underbrace{c}_{g(a_i, b_j)}$$

$$= \left[ \forall (a_i, b_j) \in D, \exists \text{ točno jedan } c \in g(D) \text{ t.d. } g(a_i, b_j) = c \right]$$

$$= \sum_{(a_i, b_j) \in D} g(a_i, b_j) P(X_1 = a_i, X_2 = b_j) \in \underbrace{[0, \infty)}_{(5.7)}$$

$\Rightarrow$  vrijedi (5.6) u slučaju (i).

Oprenid,

$$E[|g(x_1, x_2)|] \stackrel{(5.7)}{=} \sum_{(a_i, b_j) \in D} |g(a_i, b_j)| \cdot P(x_1 = a_i, x_2 = b_j) \stackrel{(ii)}{<} \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  postoji  $E[g(x_1, x_2)]$  te

$$E[g(x_1, x_2)] = \sum_{c \in D} c \cdot P(g(x_1, x_2) = c) \\ = \dots = \sum_{(a_i, b_j) \in D} g(a_i, b_j) \cdot P(x_1 = a_i, x_2 = b_j) \in \mathbb{R}.$$

analogno kao u (5.7)  
 Skraćaj me u  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Teor. 5.11 (i) Ako su  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  diskretne sluč. varijable t.d. (i)  $x_i \geq 0$ ,  
 $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$ , i (ii)  $E[x_i] < \infty$ ,  $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$ , tada je

$$E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i E[x_i], \quad (5.8)$$

$\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$  ( tj.  $\alpha_i \geq 0, \forall i$ , u skraćju (ii) ).

Dokaz - 1) kada je  $n=2$ , te  $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$  i  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \geq 0$ .

$$E\left[\underbrace{\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2}_{g(x_1, x_2) \geq 0}\right] \stackrel{(5.6)}{=} \sum_{(a_i, b_j) \in D} (\alpha_1 a_i + \alpha_2 b_j) \cdot P(x_1 = a_i, x_2 = b_j) \stackrel{=: P_{ij}}{}$$

$$= \alpha_1 \cdot \sum_{(a_i, b_j) \in D} a_i \cdot P_{ij} + \alpha_2 \cdot \sum_{(a_i, b_j) \in D} b_j \cdot P_{ij} \quad = IP(x_2 = b_j)$$

$$= \alpha_1 \cdot \sum_{a_i \in D_1} a_i \left(\sum_{b_j \in D_2} P_{ij}\right) + \alpha_2 \cdot \sum_{b_j \in D_2} b_j \left(\sum_{a_i \in D_1} P_{ij}\right) \\ = IP(x_1 = a_1, x_2 \in D_2) = IP(x_1 = a_1)$$

$$= \alpha_1 \cdot \sum_{a_i \in D_1} a_i \cdot IP(x_1 = a_i) + \alpha_2 \cdot \sum_{b_j \in D_2} b_j \cdot IP(x_2 = b_j)$$

$$= \alpha_1 \cdot \mathbb{E}[X_1] + \alpha_2 \cdot \mathbb{E}[X_2] \in [0, \infty) \quad (5.4)$$

Ako je  $X_1, X_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ , te  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\mathbb{E}[|\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2|] \leq [|\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2| \leq |\alpha_1| |X_1| + |\alpha_2| |X_2|]$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E}[|\alpha_1| |X_1| + |\alpha_2| |X_2|] \quad (5.5)$$

vidi (5.11) dalje

$$\stackrel{(5.5)}{=} |\alpha_1| \cdot \mathbb{E}[|X_1|] + |\alpha_2| \mathbb{E}[|X_2|] \stackrel{(5.3)}{\leq} + \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  postoji  $\mathbb{E}[\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2]$ , te

$$\mathbb{E}[\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2] \stackrel{(5.6)}{=} \dots \stackrel{\text{kor. u (5.5)}}{=} \alpha_1 \mathbb{E}[X_1] + \alpha_2 \mathbb{E}[X_2] \in \mathbb{R}$$

slučaj  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  (DZ) (indukcija) \*

Def 5.12 u (5.2) odnosno zavisnost između  $X_i$ -ova

Pr. 5.13 ("Coupon collector's problem") (!)

Postoji  $n$  različitih kupona, te izvlačimo kupone na slučajno način (s vraćanjem) sve dok ne izvučemo sve kupone barem po jedan put. Ako je  $T$  ukupan broj izvlačenja,

odredite  $\mathbb{E}[T]$ .

(Pj.) Reka je

$$T_1 := 1,$$

$T_2 :=$  dodatni broj izvlačenja do kupona koji je nedostupan od prvog u  $T_1$ -om izvlačenju,

$T_{2i} :=$  ————— || ————— od svih u  $T_1$ -om i

$T_2$  - um izvlačenja,  $\underbrace{m_1}_{\# \text{ izvlač.}} \quad \underbrace{k_1}_{T_1} \quad \underbrace{k_2}_{T_2=2} \quad \underbrace{k_3}_{T_3=4} \quad \dots$  itd.

$\Rightarrow$  Imamo da je  $T = T_1 + \dots + T_n$ , te

$$T_i \sim G(p_i), \text{ pri čemu je } \quad (5.10)$$

$$p_i = \frac{m - (i-1)}{m} = \frac{m - i + 1}{m}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

jer smo već izvukli  $(i-1)$  različitih kuglica!

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[T] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n T_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[T_i] \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m}{m - i + 1} = m \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[ = O(n \log(n)) ]$$

$$[ \text{za } n=50, \mathbb{E}[T] = 225 ]$$

Nap. 1 (5.16) se može formalno pokazati, te još dodatno da su  $T_1, \dots, T_n$  nezavisne!

Tm, 5.14 (!) Ako su  $X$  i  $Y$  diskretne slučajne varijable t.d.  $0 \leq X \leq Y$ , tada vrijedi:

$$((0 \leq X \leq Y) \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X] \leq \mathbb{E}[Y]) \quad (5.17) \quad [ \text{"monotonost"} ]$$

(obje strane mogu biti  $\neq$ )

Dokaz. | Prop.  $X \in \{a_i : i \in I\}$ ,  $Y \in \{b_j : j \in J\}$ , te  
 $p_{ij} := P(X=a_i, Y=b_j)$ ,  $i \in I, j \in J$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[X] &= \sum_{i \in I} a_i P(X=i) \\
 &= \sum_{j \in J} \underbrace{P(X=a_i, Y=b_j)}_{p_{ij}} \\
 &= \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} a_i p_{ij} \leq \left[ p_{ij} > 0 \Rightarrow b_j \geq a_i, \text{ jer } a_i \leq b_j \right] \\
 &= \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} b_j p_{ij} = \sum_{j \in J} b_j \left( \sum_{i \in I} p_{ij} \right) = E[Y] \\
 &\quad \left[ \text{sva} \geq 0 \right] \quad \left[ \sum_{i \in I} p_{ij} = P(Y=b_j) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Prop. 5.15 | Neka su  $X, Y$  diskretne sl. v. razj.  $i, m \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(a) Ako je  $E[|X|^m] < \infty$ , tada je i  $E[|X|^n] < \infty, \forall n \leq m$ .  
 (to je  $n$ -ti moment od  $X$ )

(b) Ako je  $E[|X|^m] < \infty$  i  $E[|Y|^m] < \infty$ , tada je i  $E[|X+Y|^m] < \infty$ .

Dokaz.

(a) Neka je  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ . Za sve  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  
 $\left. \begin{aligned} &|z| \geq 1 \Rightarrow |z|^m \leq |z|^{m+1} \\ &|z| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |z|^2 \leq |z| \end{aligned} \right\} \forall z \in \mathbb{R}, |z| \leq |z|^{m+1} + 1$

$$\Rightarrow E[|X|^m] \stackrel{(\text{5.15})}{\leq} E[|X|^m + 1] = \underbrace{E[|X|^m]}_{< \infty} + 1 < \infty$$

$|x|^n \leq |x|^{m+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad |x+y|^m &\leq (|x|+|y|)^m \leq (2 \max\{|x|, |y|\})^m \\
 &= 2^m \max\{|x|^m, |y|^m\} \\
 &\leq 2^m (|x|^m + |y|^m)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[|x+y|^m] &\stackrel{(5.11)}{\leq} \mathbb{E}[2^m (|x|^m + |y|^m)] \\
 &= 2^m \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[|x|^m]}_{< \infty} + 2^m \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[|y|^m]}_{< \infty} < \infty \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$