

Variáveis e vetores aleatórios discretos

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Distribuição binomial

- Dizemos que uma vad (variável aleatória discreta)

$Y \sim \text{binomial}(n, p)$, $n \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, $p \in (0, 1)$ se sua fdp (função de probabilidade) é dada por:

$$f_Y(y) \equiv f_Y(y, p) \equiv p(y) \equiv p(y, p) = \binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \mathbf{1}_{\{0,1,2,\dots,n\}}(y)$$

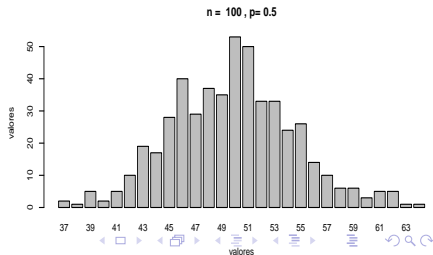
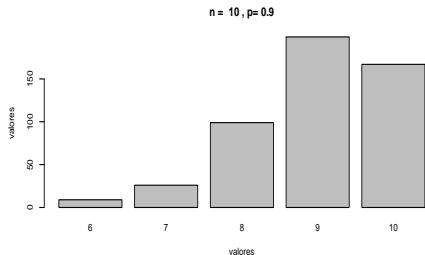
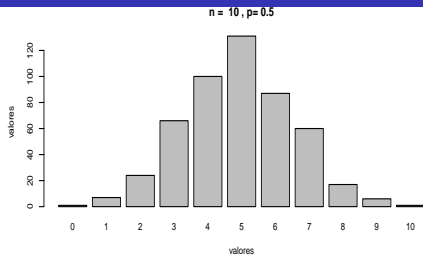
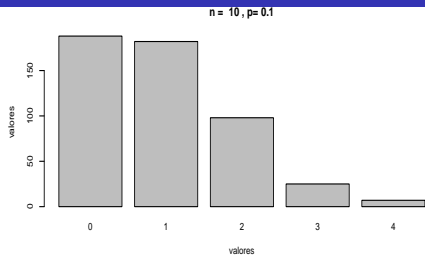
- Temos que sua fgm é dada por:

$$\begin{aligned} M_Y(t) &= \mathcal{E}(e^{tY}) = \sum_{y=0}^n e^{ty} \binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \\ &= \sum_{y=0}^n \binom{n}{y} (e^t p)^y (1-p)^{n-y} = (1 + e^t p - p)^n \end{aligned}$$

Distribuição binomial

- $\frac{\partial M_Y(t)}{\partial t} = np(1 + e^t p - p)^{n-1} e^t$ e $\frac{\partial^2 M_Y(t)}{\partial t^2} = np((n-1)(1 + e^t p - p)^{n-2} e^{2t} p + (1 + e^t p - p)^{n-1} e^t)$.
- Logo, $\mathcal{E}(Y) = \left. \frac{\partial M_Y(t)}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = np$ e
 $\mathcal{E}(Y^2) = \left. \frac{\partial^2 M_Y(t)}{\partial t^2} \right|_{t=0} = np(np + 1 - p) = n^2 p^2 + np(1 - p)$. Logo
 $\mathcal{V}(Y) = np(1 - p)$
- Se $n = 1$, então $Y \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$.

Histogramas da distribuição binomial



Distribuição de Poisson

- Dizemos que uma v.a.d. $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$ se sua f.d.p. é dada por:

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^y}{y!} \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1,2,\dots\}}(y)$$

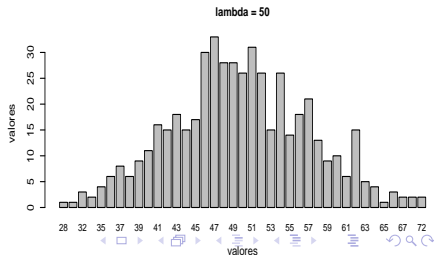
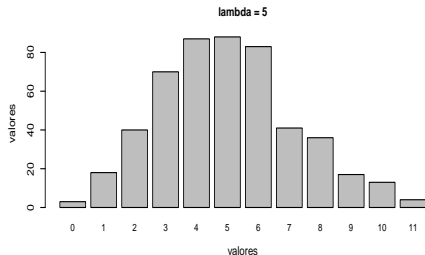
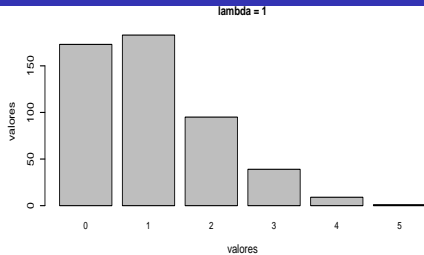
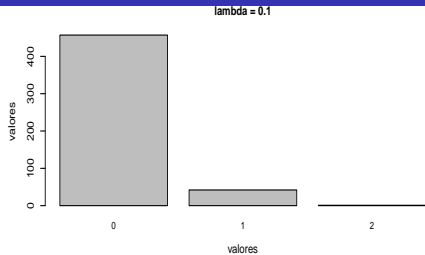
- Temos que sua f.g.m. é dada por:

$$\begin{aligned} M_Y(t) &= \mathcal{E}(e^{tY}) = \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} e^{ty} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^y}{y!} \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{(e^t \lambda)^y}{y!} = e^{-\lambda} e^{e^t \lambda} = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

Distribuição de Poisson

- $\frac{\partial M_Y(t)}{\partial t} = \lambda e^{\lambda(e^t-1)+t} e^{\lambda(e^t-1)+t} = \lambda(\lambda e^t + 1)e^{\lambda(e^t-1)+t}.$
- Logo, $\mathcal{E}(Y) = \left. \frac{\partial M_Y(t)}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \lambda$ e $\mathcal{E}(Y^2) = \left. \frac{\partial^2 M_Y(t)}{\partial t^2} \right|_{t=0} = \lambda + \lambda^2.$
Logo $\mathcal{V}(Y) = \lambda$

Histogramas da distribuição de Poisson



Distribuição geométrica

- Dizemos que uma v.a.d. $Y \sim \text{geométrica}(p)$, $p \in (0, 1)$ se sua fdp é dada por:

$$f_Y(y) = p(1-p)^y \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1,2,\dots\}}(y)$$

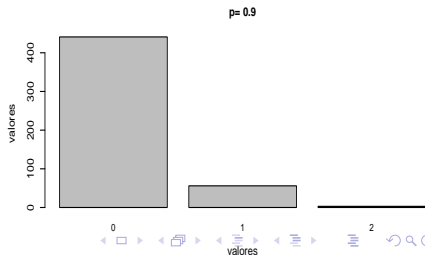
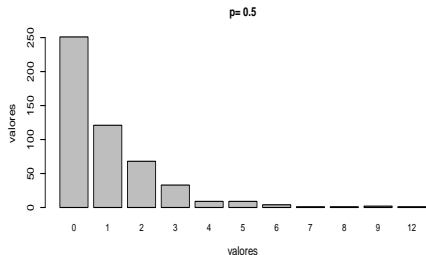
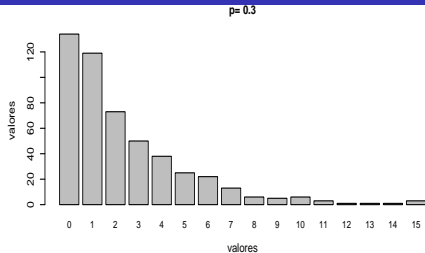
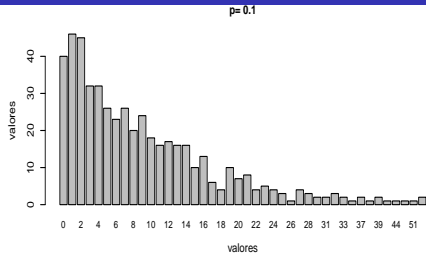
- Temos que sua fgm é dada por:

$$\begin{aligned} M_Y(t) &= \mathcal{E}(e^{tY}) = \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} e^{ty} p(1-p)^y = p \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} (e^t(1-p))^y \\ &= \frac{p}{1 - e^t(1-p)} \end{aligned}$$

Distribuição geométrica

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare \quad \frac{\partial M_Y(t)}{\partial t} &= -\frac{(p-1)pe^t}{((p-1)e^t + 1)^2} e \\ \frac{\partial^2 M_Y(t)}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{(p-1)pe^t((p-1)e^t - 1)}{((p-1)e^t + 1)^3}. \\ \blacksquare \quad \text{Logo, } \mathcal{E}(Y) &= \left. \frac{\partial M_Y(t)}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1-p}{p} e \\ \mathcal{E}(Y^2) &= \left. \frac{\partial^2 M_Y(t)}{\partial t^2} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1-p^2}{p^2}. \quad \text{Logo } \mathcal{V}(Y) = \frac{1-p}{p^2} \end{aligned}$$

Histogramas da distribuição geométrica



Distribuição hipergeométrica

- Dizemos que uma *vad* (variável aleatória discreta)

$Y \sim \text{hipergeométrica}(N, A, n)$, $N \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$, $A \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ e $n \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ se sua fdp (função de probabilidade) é dada por:

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{\binom{A}{y} \binom{N-A}{n-y}}{\binom{N}{n}} \mathbb{1}_{\{a, \dots, b\}}(y)$$

em que $a = \max\{0, n - N + A\}$ e $b = \min\{n, A\}$, embora, na prática, trabalhemos com $a = 0$ e $b = n$.

Distribuição multinomial

- Dizemos que um vetor aleatório

$$\mathbf{Y} = (Y_1, \dots, Y_k)' \sim \text{multinomial}(n, \mathbf{p}^*), \mathbf{p}^* = (p_1, \dots, p_k)',$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k p_i = 1, p_i \in (0, 1), \forall i, \sum_{i=1}^k y_i = n, y_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}, \text{ ou}$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = (Y_1, \dots, Y_{k-1})' \sim \text{multinomial}(n, \mathbf{p}), \mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_{k-1})',$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k p_i < 1, p_i \in (0, 1), \forall i, \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} y_i < n, y_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}, \forall i, \text{ se}$$

sua fdp é dada por (em que A é o suporte da distribuição,

$$p_k = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p_i, y_k = n - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} y_i):$$

Distribuição multinomial

$$\begin{aligned}f_{\mathbf{Y}}(\mathbf{y}) &= \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^k y_i!} \left(\prod_{i=1}^k p_i \right) \mathbb{1}_A(\mathbf{y}) \\&= \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^k y_i!} \left(\prod_{i=1}^k p_i \right) \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1,\dots,n\}}(y_1) \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1,\dots,n-y_1\}}(y_2) \times \dots \\&\times \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1,\dots,n-\sum_{i=1}^{k-2} y_i\}}(y_{k-1})\end{aligned}$$

- $Y_i \sim \text{binomial}(n, p_i), i = 1, \dots, n.$

Distribuição multinomial

- Função geradora de momentos ($\mathbf{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_{k-1})'$)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\mathbf{Y}}(\mathbf{t}) &= \sum_{y_1=0}^n \sum_{y_2=0}^{n-y_1} \dots \sum_{y_{k-1}=0}^{n-\sum_{i=1}^{k-2} y_i} \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} y_i! (n - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} y_i)!} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (p_i e^{t_i})^{y_i} p_k^{y_k} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p_i e^{t_i} + p_k \right)^n \end{aligned}$$

- $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_i \partial t_j} M_{\mathbf{Y}}(\mathbf{t}) = n(n-1) p_i e^{t_i} [p_i e^{t_i} + p_j e^{t_j} + 1 - p_i - p_j] p_j e^{t_j}.$

Distribuição multinomial

- Assim $\mathcal{E}(Y_i Y_j) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_i \partial t_j} M_{\mathbf{Y}}(\mathbf{t}) \Big|_{\mathbf{t}=\mathbf{0}} = n(n-1)p_i p_j$.
- $\text{Cov}(Y_i, Y_j) = \mathcal{E}(Y_i Y_j) - \mathcal{E}(Y_i)\mathcal{E}(Y_j) = n(n-1)p_i p_j - n^2 p_i p_j = -n p_i p_j$.
- $\text{Corre}(Y_i, Y_j) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_i, Y_j)}{DP(Y_i)DP(Y_j)} = -\frac{p_i p_j}{\sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)p_j(1-p_j)}}$
- Exercício: obtenha os estimadores de MV dos parâmetros da multinomial. Dica: utilize multiplicadores de Lagrange.