

\* ÖRNEK:  $X$ , t.d. nmm M.G.F. nu

Göng.  $M_x(t) = (p \cdot e^t + q)^n$  olsun,  $E(x)$  ve  $V(x)$  bulunur.

Cözüm:  $E(x) = \left. \frac{\partial M_x(t)}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = M'_x(t)$

$$= \left. \frac{n \cdot (p \cdot e^t + q)^{n-1} \cdot p \cdot e^t}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0}$$

$$= n \cdot \underbrace{(p+q)^{n-1}}_{=1} \cdot p = n \cdot p //$$

$$E(x^2) = M''_x(t) = \left. \frac{\partial^2 M_x(t)}{\partial t^2} \right|_{t=0}$$

$$= n \cdot p \cdot e^t \cdot (p \cdot e^t + q)^{n-1} + (n-1) \cdot (p \cdot e^t + q)^{n-2} \cdot p \cdot e \cdot n \cdot p \cdot e^t$$

$$= np e^0 \cdot \underbrace{(p e^0 + q)^{n-1}}_{=1} + n \cdot (n-1) \cdot p \cdot e^0 \cdot (p \cdot e^0 + q)^{n-2} \cdot p \cdot e^0$$

$$= np + n(n-1) \cdot p^2 = np + (np)^2 - np^2 //$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x) = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2$$

$$= M''_x(0) - [M'_x(0)]^2$$

$$= np + \cancel{(np)^2} - np^2 - \cancel{(np)^2} = np - np^2$$

$$= np \cdot (1-p)$$

$$= npq //$$

bulunur.

ÖRNEK:  $X$ , t.d.n'nin olasılık fonksiyonu,

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta^x}{e^\theta \cdot x!}, & x=0,1,2,\dots \\ 0, & \text{d.h.} \end{cases}$$

veriliyor.

a.)  $M_x(t)$ 'yi bulunuz.

b.) D.K.ni bulunuz.

Çözüm:  $M_x(t) = E(e^{tx}) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{tx} \cdot \theta^x}{e^\theta \cdot x!},$

a.)

$$= \frac{1}{e^\theta} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{tx} \cdot \theta^x}{x!} = \frac{1}{e^\theta} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(e^t \theta)^x}{x!}$$

burada  $e^t \theta = a$  diyelim.

$$= \frac{1}{e^\theta} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^x}{x!} = \frac{1}{e^\theta} \cdot e^a = e^{e^t \theta} \cdot e^{-\theta}$$

$$= e^{\theta(e^t - 1)} \quad // \quad \text{elde edilir.}$$

b.) D.K. =  $\frac{\sqrt{v(x)}}{E(x)}$

$$E(x) = M'_x(t=0) = \theta \cdot e^t \cdot e^{\theta(e^t - 1)} \Big|_{t=0}$$

$$= \theta \cdot e^0 \cdot e^{\theta(e^0 - 1)}$$

$$= \theta //$$

$$E(x^2) = M''_x(t=0) = \theta \cdot e^t \cdot e^{\theta(e^t - 1)} + \theta \cdot e^t \cdot e^{\theta(e^t - 1)} \cdot \theta \cdot e^t$$

$$= \theta \cdot e^0 \cdot e^{\theta(e^0 - 1)} + \theta^2 \cdot e^0 \cdot e^{\theta(e^0 - 1)}$$

$$= \theta + \theta^2 //$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x) = M''_x(t) - [M'_x(t)]^2 = \theta + \theta^2 - \theta^2$$

Boylece D.K. =  $\frac{\sqrt{\theta}}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}} = \theta //$

gündüz  
19.03.09

Örnek 2  $X$  t.d. nm MGF si  
 $M_X(t) = \frac{k \cdot e^t}{(1 - e^t + k \cdot e^t)}$  olsun.

$E(X) = 4$  olmak üzere  $k = ?$



Çözüm :  $E(x) = \mu = m_1 = 4$  si için civarındaki

1. Moment,

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= M'_x(t) \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= \frac{k \cdot e^t \cdot (1 - e^t + k \cdot e^t) - (-e^t + k \cdot e^t) \cdot k \cdot e^t}{(1 - e^t + k \cdot e^t)^2} \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= \frac{k \cdot e^0 \cdot (1 - e^0 + k \cdot e^0) - (-e^0 + k \cdot e^0) \cdot k \cdot e^0}{(1 - e^0 + k \cdot e^0)^2} \\ &= \frac{k \cdot k - (-1 + k) \cdot k}{k^2} = \frac{k - k^2 + k^2}{k^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} = 4$$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4}$  bulunur.

ÖRNEK :  $X$ ' t.d. nin yoğunluk fonk.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \cdot (1-x), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{d.h.} \end{cases}$$

olduğuna göre,

$$E(x^r) = \frac{2}{(r+1) \cdot (r+2)} \quad \text{old. göst. ?}$$

Çözüm :  $E(x^r) = m_r$  si için civarındaki  $r$ . moment dir.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E(x^r) &= \int_0^1 x^r \cdot 2(1-x) dx = 2 \cdot \int_0^1 (x^r - x^{r+1}) dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \left( \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} - \frac{x^{r+2}}{r+2} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{r+1} - \frac{1}{r+2} \right) = \frac{2}{(r+1) \cdot (r+2)} \quad \text{bulunur.} \end{aligned}$$