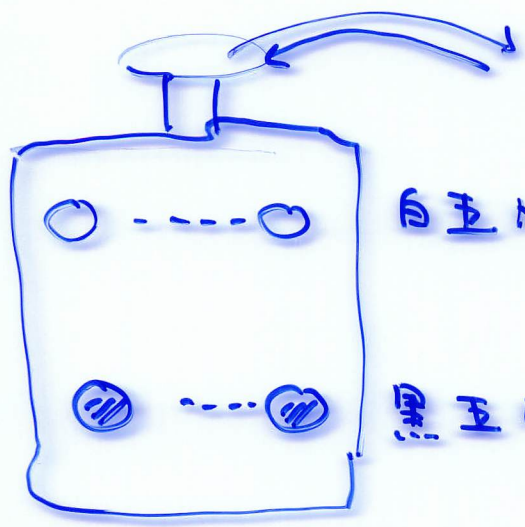


N回 試行を繰り返す.



白玉  $N_1$

$$p = \frac{N_1}{N_1 + N_2}$$

黒玉  $N_2$

$$q = 1 - p = \frac{N_2}{N_1 + N_2}$$

X 白玉が 出た 回数 表す.

$$P(X=k) = {}_N C_k p^k q^{N-k}$$

確率空間.

$$N=2$$

積集合.

$$\begin{aligned} & \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\} \\ &= \{ \underset{BB}{(0, 0)}, \underset{BW}{(0, 1)}, \underset{WB}{(1, 0)}, \underset{WW}{(1, 1)} \} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\{(0, 0)\}) = q^2$$

$$P(\{(0, 1)\}) = pq$$

$$P(\{(1, 0)\}) = pq$$

$$P(\{(1, 1)\}) = p^2$$

$$\Omega = \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\} \times \dots \times \{0, 1\}$$

$$\omega \Rightarrow (0, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$$

B B B ... B

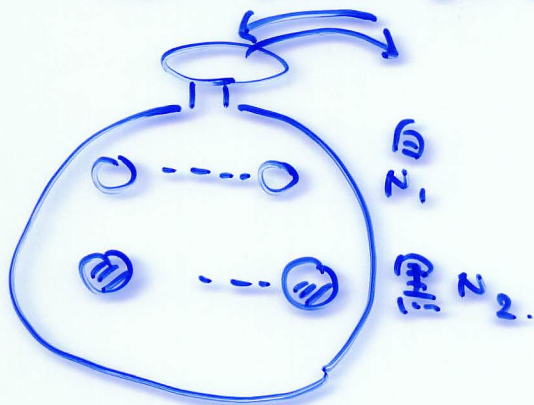
$$\Omega \ni \omega \quad P(\{\omega\}) = p^k q^{n-k}$$

これは  $\omega$  に  $k$  個の 1 の回数

$\Omega \ni A$  に対して  $P(A)$  確率  
↑ 部分集合  
事象 (event)  
A の出現確率

2項変数  $B_N(p)$   $X = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$   
Binomial Variable




幾何変数  $Ge(p)$   $X = 0, 1, 2, \dots$



$$p = \frac{N_1}{N_1 + N_2}, \quad q = 1 - p$$

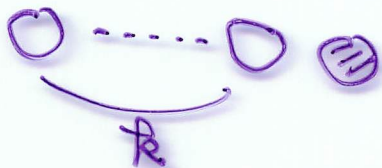
黒が抽出される確率

X 白が抽出された回数

- $X = 0$              $P(X=0) = q$
- $X = 1$              $P(X=1) = pq$
- $X = 2$              $P(X=2) = p^2q$

- 例 2 =

$$P(X=k) = p^k q.$$



$$0 < p < 1$$

+∞

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} P(X=k) = 1 \text{ 为啥?}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} p^k q = q \cdot \boxed{\frac{1}{1-p}} = q \cdot \frac{1}{q} = 1.$$

N.B.  $|x| < 1$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x^k = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x}.$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k P(X=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k p^k q = p q \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k x^{k-1}$$

$|x| < 1$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k x^{k-1} = ? = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$x \neq -1$$

$$S_N(x) = \sum_{k=0}^N x^k = \frac{1-x^{N+1}}{1-x}$$

$$= 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^N$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^N \rightarrow 0 \\ Nx^N \rightarrow 0 \\ (N \rightarrow +\infty) \end{array} \right.$

(ii)  $\sum x^k$  的导数

$$|x| < 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N k x^{k-1} = \frac{(1-x^{N+1})'(1-x) - (1-x)(1-x^{N+1})'}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1-x^{N+1}) - (N+1)x^N(1-x)}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$\left( \begin{array}{l} x^N \rightarrow 0 \\ (N+1)x^N \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right)$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$|x| < 1$  时

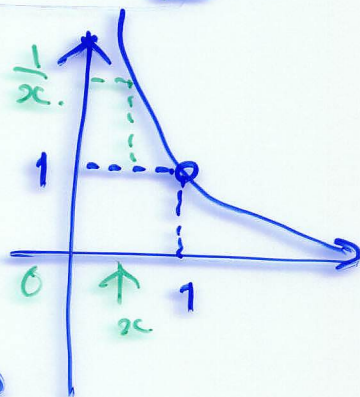
$$x^N \rightarrow 0 \quad (N \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$x = 0$  时

$0 < x < 1$  时



$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} > 1 \\ = 1 + \theta \\ \theta > 0 \end{array} \right)$$



$$\left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^N = (1 + \theta)^N$$

$$= 1 + N\theta + \frac{N(N-1)}{2}\theta^2 + \dots + \theta^N$$

$N C_k \theta^k$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = (1+\theta)^N \geq 2\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = (1+\theta)^N \geq \frac{2(N-1)}{2} \theta^2 \quad \text{[1st 3rd]}$$

$$0 < x^2 < \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$\rightarrow 0 \quad (N \rightarrow +\infty)$

$$0 < x^2 < \frac{1}{\theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2(N-1)}$$

$$0 < Nx^2 < \frac{1}{\theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$\rightarrow 0$

$$0 < |x| < a \leq \frac{1}{R} \quad r = |x| \quad 0 < r < 1$$

$$0 < r^N < \frac{1}{R^N} \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 < Nr^N < \frac{1}{R^N} \rightarrow 0$$

$x^N \rightarrow 0, \quad Nx^N \rightarrow 0$

$$R > 1 \quad 0 < \frac{1}{R^k} < 1, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\frac{N}{R^k} \rightarrow 0 \quad (N \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$P(X=k) = p^k q.$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k p^k q = p q \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k p^{k-1}$$

期望值.

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

分散

$$\begin{aligned} V(X) &= E((X - E(X))^2) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (k - E(X))^2 P(X=k) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (k^2 - 2E(X)k + E(X)^2) P(X=k) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k^2 P(X=k) - 2E(X) \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k P(X=k) \\ &\quad + (E(X))^2 \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} P(X=k) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k^2 P(X=k) - (E(X))^2 \\ &= E(X^2) - (E(X))^2. \end{aligned}$$

公式  $V(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2.$

$x \neq 1$  である。

$$T_N = \sum_{k=1}^N k x^{k-1}$$

$$T_N = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + Nx^{N-1}$$

$$- ) \quad xT_N = \quad x + 2x^2 + \dots + (N-1)x^{N-1} + Nx^N$$

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$$(1-x)T_N =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{--- } |x| < 1 \text{ である} \\ & = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} x^k - Nx^N = ? \quad \text{--- } \text{証明.} \\ & \quad \quad \quad k=1 \end{aligned}$$

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