

GRANDI NUMERI, APPLICAZIONI. Teso Lin CENTRALE

Note Title

15/03/2018

$$E = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_q\} \cong \{1, 2, \dots, q\}$$

$$(\mathbb{E}, \mathcal{P}(E), \mu) \quad \mu(\{i\}) = p_i \quad p_1, \dots, p_q \geq 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^q p_i = 1$$

$$\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ i.i.d. } X_n(\Omega) \in E \quad \mathbb{P}_{X_n} = \mu \quad \mathbb{P}(X_n = i) = p_i \quad \forall i=1, \dots, q \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\mathbb{P}((X_1, \dots, X_n) = (i_1, \dots, i_n)) = \prod_{j=1}^n p_{i_j}$$

$$Y_n(\omega) = -\ln p_{X_n(\omega)} \quad \text{i.i.d.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[Y_n] &= \mathbb{E}[-\ln p_{X_n}] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} -\ln p(x) \mu(dx) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^q (-\ln p_i) \mu(\{i\}) = -\sum_{i=1}^q p_i \ln(p_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(x) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[Y_n^2] &= \mathbb{E}[\ln^2 p_{X_n}] = \int_{\Omega} \ln^2 p_{X_n(\omega)} \mathbb{P}(d\omega) = \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \ln^2 p(x) \mu(dx) = \sum_{i=1}^q \ln^2 p_i \cdot \mu(\{i\}) = \sum_{i=1}^q p_i \ln^2 p_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}[Y_n] = \sum_{i=1}^q p_i \ln^2 p_i - \left(-\sum_{i=1}^q p_i \ln(p_i) \right)^2$$

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k$ converge in probabilita', L^2 e p.c. alla v.a. costante

$$H(p_1, \dots, p_q) = -\sum_{i=1}^q p_i \ln(p_i)$$

Ben definita

$$D = \left\{ (p_1, \dots, p_q) \in \mathbb{R}^q : p_i \geq 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^q p_i = 1 \right\}$$

$H: (p_1, \dots, p_q) \in \mathcal{D} \mapsto -\sum_{i=1}^q p_i \ln(p_i) \in \mathbb{R}$
 è detta FUNZIONE ENTROPIA

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k(\omega) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n -\ln P_{X_k}(\omega) = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \prod_{k=1}^n P_{X_k}(\omega) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left(-\ln \prod_{k=1}^n P_{X_k}(\omega) \right) \rightarrow H(p_1, \dots, p_q)$$

$$H(p_1, \dots, p_q) = -\sum_{i=1}^q p_i \ln(p_i)$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \left\{ (p_1, \dots, p_q) : p_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^q p_i = 1 \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 1$$

$$(1, \dots, 1, 1)$$

$$p_q = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} p_i$$

$$H(p_1, \dots, p_q) \stackrel{\sim}{=} H(p_1, \dots, p_{q-1}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{q-1} p_i \ln(p_i) -$$

$$- \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} p_i \right) \ln \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} p_i \right)$$

$$j=1 \dots q-1 \quad \frac{dH}{dp_j} = -\ln(p_j) - \cancel{p_j} \frac{1}{p_j} - \left(-\ln \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} p_i \right) + \right.$$

$$\left. + \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} p_i \right) \frac{-1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} p_i} \right)$$

$$= -\ln(p_j) + \ln(p_q) = 0$$

$$\forall j=1 \dots q-1 \quad \ln(p_j) = \ln(p_q)$$

$$p_j = p_q \quad \forall j=1 \dots q-1$$

L'unico pto stazionario è $\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{q}, \dots, \frac{1}{q} \right)$ che è interno a \mathcal{D}

$$H\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{q}, \dots, \frac{1}{q}\right) = - \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{1}{q} \ln\left(\frac{1}{q}\right) = - \cancel{q} \frac{1}{\cancel{q}} \ln\left(\frac{1}{q}\right) = \ln(q)$$

$$\Delta = \left\{ (p_1, \dots, p_q) \in \mathbb{R}^q : p_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^q p_i = 1 \right\}$$

$$q=2 \quad \Delta = \left\{ (p_1, p_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : p_1 \geq 0, p_2 \geq 0, p_1 + p_2 = 1 \right\}$$

$$p_2 = 1 - p_1 \quad \tilde{H}(p_1) = H(p_1, 1 - p_1)$$

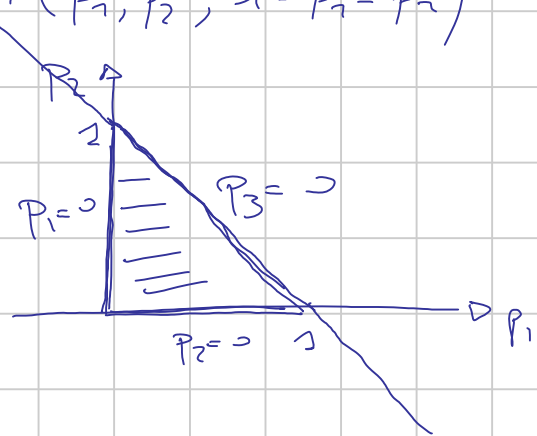
$$p_1 \geq 0 \quad 1 - p_1 \geq 0 \quad p_1 \in [0, 1]$$

$$q=3 \quad \Delta = \left\{ (p_1, p_2, p_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : p_1 \geq 0, p_2 \geq 0, p_3 \geq 0, p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1 \right\}$$

$$p_3 = 1 - p_1 - p_2 \quad \tilde{H}(p_1, p_2) = H(p_1, p_2, 1 - p_1 - p_2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 \geq 0 \\ p_2 \geq 0 \\ 1 - p_1 - p_2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 \geq 0 \\ p_2 \geq 0 \\ p_1 + p_2 \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$



$$0 \leq H(p_1, \dots, p_q) \leq \ln(q)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \gamma_k(\omega) \rightarrow H(p_1, \dots, p_q)$$

$$\exp\left(-\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \gamma_k\right) = \left(\exp \sum_{k=1}^n (-\gamma_k) \right)^{1/n} = \left(\prod_{k=1}^n \exp(-\gamma_k) \right)^{1/n} = \left(\prod_{k=1}^n \exp \ln(p_{X_k}) \right)^{1/n} = \left(\prod_{k=1}^n p_{X_k} \right)^{1/n}$$

$$\left(\prod_{k=1}^n p_{k_k} \right)^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n p_{k_k}}$$

$$= e^{-H(p_1, \dots, p_q)} \rightarrow e^{-H(p_1, \dots, p_q)}$$

$$0 \leq H(p_1, \dots, p_q) \leq \ln(q)$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{q} = -\ln q \leq -H(p_1, \dots, p_q) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{q} \leq e^{-H(p_1, \dots, p_q)} \leq 1$$

TEMPI DI ATTESA

$\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ successione di v.e. su $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$

$X_n \geq 0$ - Supponiamo che valga uno dei seguenti set di ipotesi

- 1) Hanno tutte lo stesso valore finito, varianza e correlazione e sono a due a due correlate
- 2) Sono i.i.d.

$$\text{Sia } T_n(\omega) := \sum_{k=0}^n X_k(\omega) \quad \omega \in \Omega \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(\Rightarrow T_n(\omega) \leq T_{n+1}(\omega))$$

$$\text{Per } t > 0 \quad N_t(\omega) := \sup \{n \in \mathbb{N} : T_n(\omega) \leq t\}$$

Sia $E = \mathbb{E}[X_n]$ (se sono nel caso 2 può anche darsi che sia $E = +\infty$)

Allora $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{N_t(\omega)}{t} = \frac{1}{E}$ - P-q.c.

$$\overbrace{X_k(\omega)}$$

$$T_n(\omega) = \sum_{k=0}^n X_k(\omega)$$

$$N_t(\omega) = \sup \{ n \in \mathbb{N} : T_n(\omega) \leq t \}$$

$$[0, t] \quad \frac{N_t(\omega)}{t}$$

Basis der Demonstration

$$T_n = \sum_{k=0}^n X_k$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n X_k = \frac{1}{n} T_n \quad \text{convergence ad } E \text{ in probability, } L^2 \text{ } \mathbb{P}\text{-p.c.}$$

$$f: t \in [0, +\infty) \longmapsto \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor t \rfloor} X_k(\omega)$$

- f non negativa
- f monotone non decrescente
- $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} = E$

$$\text{Sic } \psi(s) := \sup \{ t \in [0, +\infty) : f(t) \leq s \}$$

$$\text{Allora } \lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\psi(s)}{s} = \frac{1}{E}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(s) &= \sup \{ t \geq 0 : f(t) \leq s \} = \sup \{ n \in \mathbb{N} : f(n) \leq s \} \\ &= \sup \{ n \in \mathbb{N} : T_n(\omega) \leq s \} = N_s(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

— 0 —

TEOREMA GENERALE DEL LIMITE

$$\Omega \text{ (} \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P} \text{)}$$

$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v.o. con legge F_X

$$\text{Per } n \in \mathbb{N} \quad X_n(\omega) := \frac{1}{n} + X(\omega)$$

$$\forall \omega \in \Omega \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n(\omega) = X(\omega)$$

$$\sup_{\omega \in \Omega} |X_n(\omega) - X(\omega)| = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$F_{X_n}(t) = \mathbb{P}(X_n \leq t) = \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{n} + X \leq t\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(X \leq t - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow t^-} F_X(s) = F_X(t^-) \stackrel{u}{=} F_X\left(t - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(t) = F_X(t) \quad \text{SSE} \quad F_X \text{ \u00e9 continue in } t$$

CONVERGENZA IN LEGGE

Sia $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ una successione di v.o. su $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$

e sia X un'altra v.o. su lo stesso spazio.

Dico che X_n CONVERGE IN LEGGE AD X

$$\text{se} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(t) = F_X(t)$$

per ogni $t \in \mathbb{R}$ in cui F_X \u00e9 continue.

DISTRIBUZIONE GAUSSIANA DI PARAMETRI (NORMALE)

$$\mu \in \mathbb{R} \quad \sigma > 0$$

\hookrightarrow indica $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ \u00e9 la distribuzione A.C. associata alle densit\u00e0

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Se X è una v.e. con $\mathbb{P}_X = N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, allora

$$E[X] = \mu \quad \text{e} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2$$

Se $\mu=0$ e $\sigma=1$, la distribuzione $N(0,1)$ si dice DISTRIBUZIONE GAUSSIANA STANDARD; la legge associata si indica $\bar{\Phi}$ e la densità è

$$f_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Se X_0 è una v.e. r.c. $\mathbb{P}_{X_0} = N(0,1)$, allora la v.e.

$$X := \mu + \sigma X_0 \quad \text{ha distribuzione } N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

RICORDINO Sia X una v.e. con distribuzione A.C. e densità $g(x)$

Siano $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ con $a \neq 0$

Allora la v.e. $Y := aX + b$ è ancora A.C. con densità

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{|a|} g\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right)$$

La legge $\bar{\Phi}$ avendo densità $f_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$ che è una funzione pari, ha la proprietà

$$\bar{\Phi}(t) + \bar{\Phi}(-t) = 1$$

$$\Phi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx$$

$$\Phi(-t) = 1 - \Phi(t)$$

TEOREMA CENTRALE DEL LIMITE

Sia $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ successione di v.a. i.i.d. su uno spazio
 probabilizzato $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbb{P})$.

$$E[X_n] = E, \quad \text{Var}[X_n] = \sigma^2$$

siano entrambe finite.

$$\text{Sia } S_n := \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$$

Allora la v.a. $\frac{S_n - nE}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}$ converge in legge ad una
 v.a. X T.c. $\mathbb{P}_X = N(0, 1)$

$$\text{cio\`e} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n - nE}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq t\right) = \Phi(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Inoltre il limite \u00e8 uniforme ovvero

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n - nE}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq t\right) - \Phi(t) \right| = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(t) = f(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(t) - f(t)| = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \bar{n} = \bar{n}(\varepsilon, t) \quad \text{T.c.} \\ \forall n > \bar{n} \quad |f_n(t) - f(t)| < \varepsilon$$

② $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \bar{n} \quad \text{T.c.} \quad \forall n > \bar{n}$

$\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(t) - f(t)| < \varepsilon$

② $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \bar{n} = \bar{n}(\varepsilon) \quad \text{T.c.} \quad \forall n > \bar{n}$

$|f_n(t) - f(t)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall t$

$f_n(t) = t^n \quad t \in [0,1]$ converge ②
 ma il limite non è uniforme ~~⊗~~

$\left. \begin{matrix} 0 & t \in [0,1) \\ 1 & t = 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$

$\frac{S_n - n\bar{c}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}$

$E[X_n] = \bar{c}$
 $E[S_n] = n\bar{c}$

$\text{Var}[X_n] = \sigma^2$
 $\text{Var}[S_n] = n\sigma^2$

$\frac{S_n - E[S_n]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[S_n]}}$

$E\left[\frac{S_n - n\bar{c}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} E[S_n - n\bar{c}] =$

$= \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} (n\bar{c} - n\bar{c}) = 0 = \text{value atteso} \approx \mathbb{P}_X = N(0,1)$

$\text{Var}\left[\frac{S_n - n\bar{c}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2 n} \text{Var}[S_n - n\bar{c}] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2 n} \text{Var}[S_n] =$
 $= \frac{1}{\sigma^2 n} n\sigma^2 = 1$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{c}\right| \geq \delta\right) = 0 \quad \forall \delta > 0$

$\mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{c}\right| \geq \delta\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{c} \geq \delta\right) + \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{c} \leq -\delta\right)$

$\rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{c} \leq -\delta\right) \rightarrow 0$

$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{c} \geq \delta\right) \rightarrow 0$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{E} > \delta\right) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left(= 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{E} \leq \delta\right) \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{E} \leq -\delta\right) \rightarrow 0 \\ \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{E} \leq \delta\right) \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \forall \delta > 0$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{E}}(t) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{S_n}{n} - \bar{E} = \frac{S_n - n\bar{E}}{n}$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n - n\bar{E}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \in (a, b]\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(a < \frac{S_n - n\bar{E}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq b\right) =$$

$$= \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n - n\bar{E}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq b\right) - \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n - n\bar{E}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq a\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi(b) - \Phi(a)$$

TEOREMA DI BERRY-ESSEEN

Sia $\{X_n\}$ successione v.o. i.i.d. con

$$\mathbb{E}[X_n] = \mu, \quad \text{Var}[X_n] = \sigma^2 < +\infty, \quad \mathbb{E}[|X_n|^3] = \gamma < +\infty$$

Allora

$$\left| \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq t\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{t}{\sigma}\right) \right| \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$C = 0.8 \frac{\gamma}{\sigma^3}$$

$\{X_n\}$ successione di v.o. i.i.d.

con $\mathbb{E}[X_n] = \mu$, $\text{Var}[X_n] = \sigma^2$, $\mathbb{E}[|X_n|^3]$ finito

$Y_n := X_n - \mu$ soddisfa le ipotesi del Teorema.

$$\gamma := \mathbb{E}[|X_n - \bar{E}|^3] = \mathbb{E}[|X_n - \bar{E}|^3]$$

$$|X_n - \bar{E}| \leq |X_n| + |\bar{E}|$$

$$|X_n - \bar{E}|^3 \leq \underbrace{|X_n|^3} + 3 \underbrace{|X_n|^2} \underbrace{|\bar{E}|} + 3 \underbrace{|X_n|} \underbrace{|\bar{E}|^2} + \underbrace{|\bar{E}|^3}$$

$$\gamma = \mathbb{E}[|X_n - \bar{E}|^3] < +\infty$$

$$\tilde{S}_n = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{E}) = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k - n\bar{E} = S_n - n\bar{E}$$

$$\left| \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{S_n - n\bar{E}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq t\right) - \Phi(t) \right| \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{S_n - n\bar{E}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq t \quad S_n \leq n\bar{E} + t\sigma\sqrt{n}$$

$$\left| \mathbb{P}(S_n \leq \underbrace{n\bar{E} + t\sigma\sqrt{n}}_{s \in \mathbb{R}}) - \Phi(t) \right| \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$s = n\bar{E} + t\sigma\sqrt{n} \quad t = \frac{s - n\bar{E}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\left| \underbrace{\mathbb{P}(S_n \leq s)}_{F_{S_n}(s)} - \Phi\left(\frac{s - n\bar{E}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right) \right| \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$F_{S_n}(s)$$

$$F_{S_n}(s) \sim \Phi\left(\frac{s - n\bar{E}}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

, n sufficiently
large

VETTORI E MATRICI STOCASTICHE

$$P_i = \frac{1}{P_i} \quad P_i \geq 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^I P_i = 1$$

$$(P_1 - P_i) \quad P_i \geq 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^I P_i = 1$$

Indico con $\mathbb{R}^{N \times}$ i vettori riga a N componenti reali
e indico con \mathcal{S} l'insieme dei vettori riga a componenti
non negative o a somma 1

$$\mathcal{S} := \left\{ (x_1 - x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times} : x_i \geq 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = 1 \right\}$$

\mathcal{S} indica INSIEME DEI VETTORI STOCASTICI

Sia $P \in M_{N \times N}(\mathbb{R})$ una matrice $N \times N$
Considero l'applicazione lineare

$$\underline{P} : x \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times} \mapsto xP \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times}$$

$$x = (x_1 - x_N) \quad P = (P_{ij}^i)_{i,j=1-N}$$

$$(xP)_j = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \cdot P_{ij}^i \quad \forall j=1-N$$

$$e^1 \quad \dots \quad e^N$$

$$e^1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$e^2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\underline{P}(e^k) = e^k P$$

$$(e^k P)_j = \sum_{i=1}^N (e^k)_i \cdot P_{ij}^i = P_{kj}^k \Rightarrow e^k P \text{ \u00e9 la } k\text{-esima} \\ \text{riga di } P$$

$P \in M_{N \times N}(\mathbb{R})$ si dice MATRICE STOCASTICA

se ogni sua riga è un vettore stocastico cioè

$$P_j^i \geq 0 \quad \forall j=1 \dots N$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N P_j^i = 1 \quad \forall i=1 \dots N$$