


Основные понятия теории
вероятностей, применяемые в
эконометрике



$$F(x) = P(X < x)$$

$$1. \quad 0 \leq F(x) \leq 1$$

$$2. \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow F(x_1) \leq F(x_2)$$

$$3. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$$

$$4. \quad P(a \leq X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$5. \quad P(X \geq x) = 1 - F(x)$$

$$6. \quad X \in [a, b] \Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq a \\ 1, & x > b \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = F'(x)$$

$$1. \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

$$2. \quad P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

$$3. \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$4. \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = 1$$

Математическое ожидание СВ:

$$M(X) = \sum_{i=1}^k x_i p_i$$

$$M(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

1. $M(C) = C$

2. $M(CX) = CM(X)$

3. $M(X \pm Y) = M(X) \pm M(Y)$

4. $M(aX + b) = aM(X) + b$

5. $M(XY) = M(X)M(Y)$

Дисперсия СВ:

$$D(X) = M(X - M(X))^2 = M(X^2) - M^2(X)$$

$$D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^k (x_i - M(x))^2 p_i = \sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 p_i - M^2(X)$$

$$D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - M(X))^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx - M^2(X)$$

1. $D(C) = 0$

2. $D(CX) = C^2 D(X)$

3. $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$

4. $D(aX + b) = a^2 D(X)$

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{D(X)}$$

$$V(X) = \frac{\sigma(X)}{|M(X)|} \cdot 100\%$$

Законы распределений случайных величин

Нормальное распределение

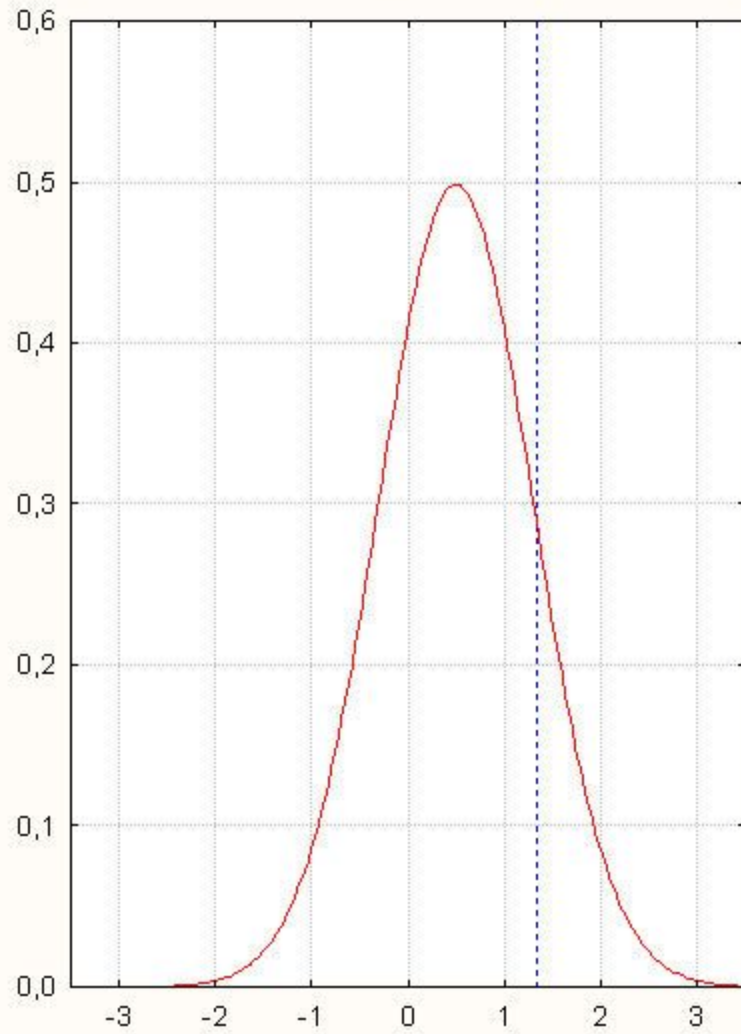
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(t-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

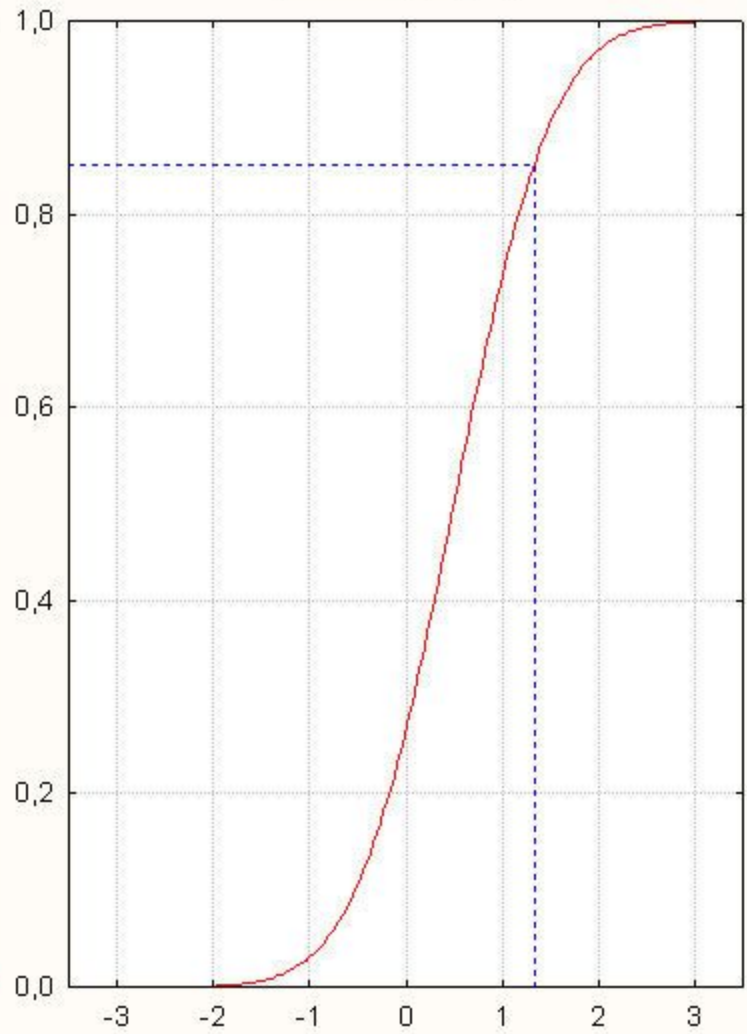
$$m = M(X), \quad \sigma = \sigma(X), \quad \sigma^2 = D(X)$$

$$X \sim N(m, \sigma)$$

Probability Density Function
 $y = \text{normal}(x, 0, 5; 0, 8)$



Probability Distribution Function
 $p = \text{inormal}(x, 0, 5; 0, 8)$

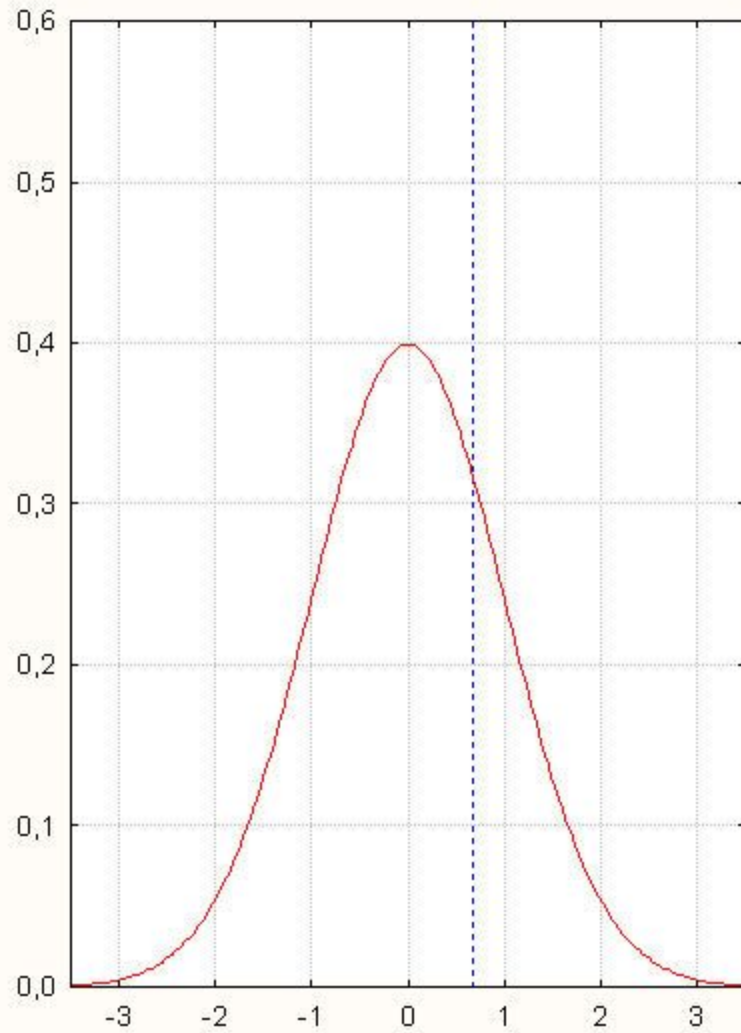


$$m = 0, \quad \sigma = 1 \Rightarrow u \sim N(0,1)$$

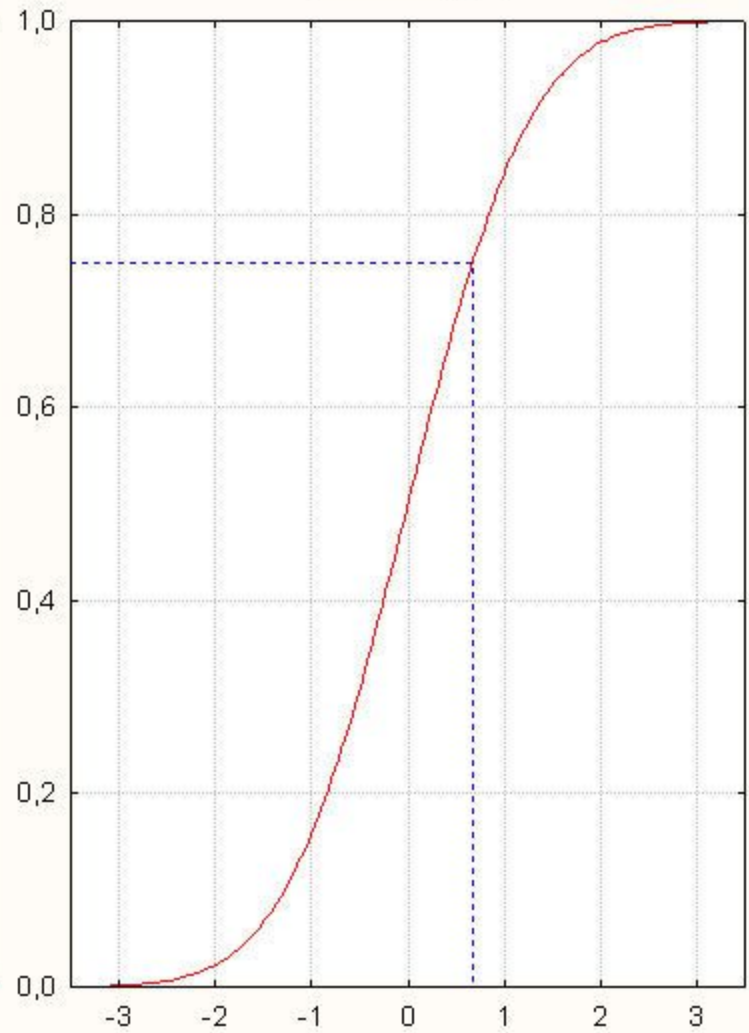
$$f(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-u^2/2}$$

$$F(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^u e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

Probability Density Function
 $y = \text{normal}(x; 0; 1)$



Probability Distribution Function
 $p = \text{inormal}(x; 0; 1)$



$$\Phi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^u e^{-t^2/2} dt = F(u) - 0,5$$

$$X \sim N(m, \sigma) \Rightarrow$$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = F\left(\frac{b-m}{\sigma}\right) - F\left(\frac{a-m}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{b-m}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a-m}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$X \sim N(m_x, \sigma_x), \quad Y \sim N(m_y, \sigma_y) \Rightarrow$$

$$Z = aX + bY \sim N(m_z, \sigma_z), \quad m_z = am_x + bm_y, \quad \sigma_z^2 = a^2\sigma_x^2 + b^2\sigma_y^2$$

Распределение хи-квадрат (закон Пирсона)

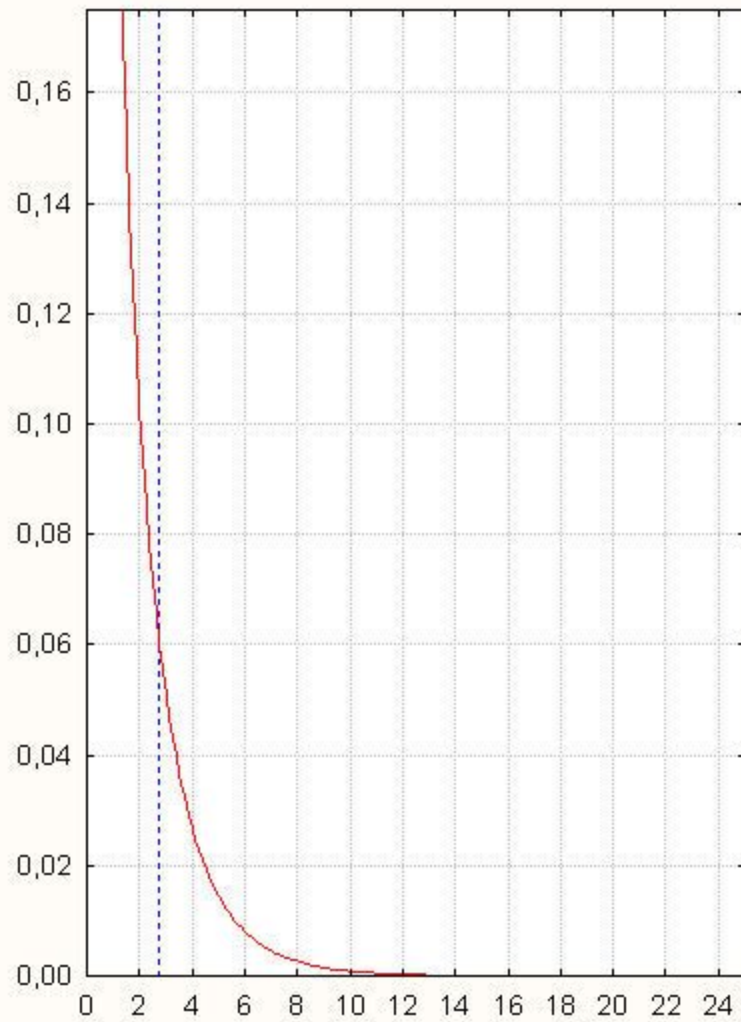
$$X_i \sim N(m_i, \sigma_i), \quad i = \overline{1, n} \Rightarrow U_i = \frac{X_i - m_i}{\sigma_i} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \dots + U_n^2, \quad \chi^2 \sim \chi_n^2$$

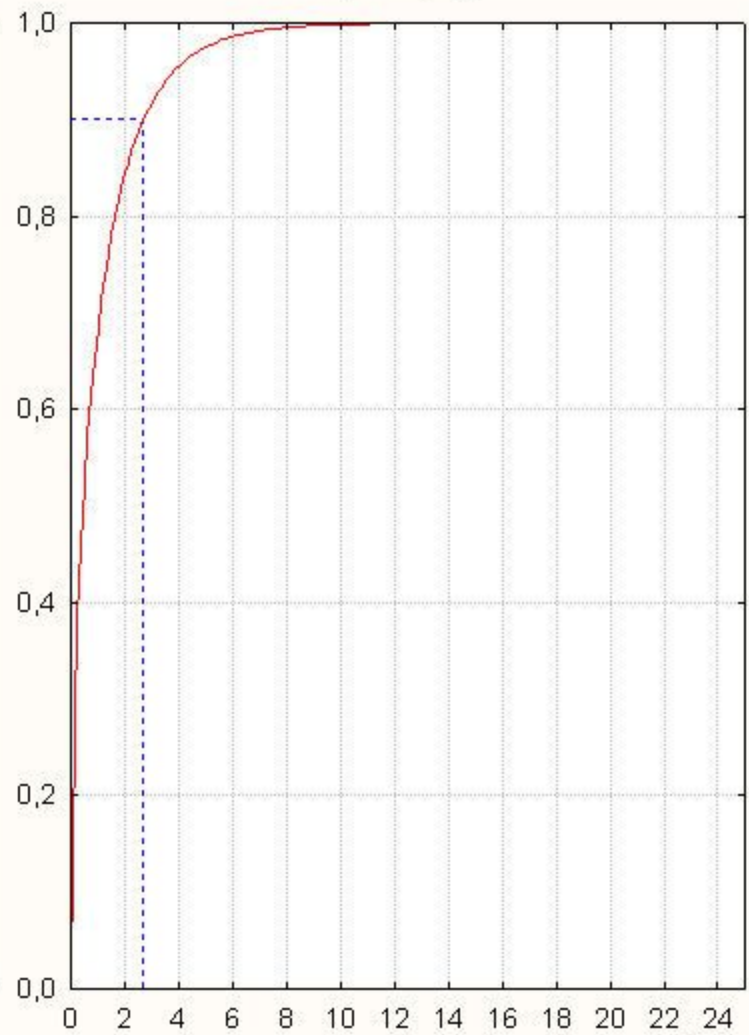
$$X \sim \chi_n^2, \quad Y \sim \chi_k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (X + Y) \sim \chi_{n+k}^2$$

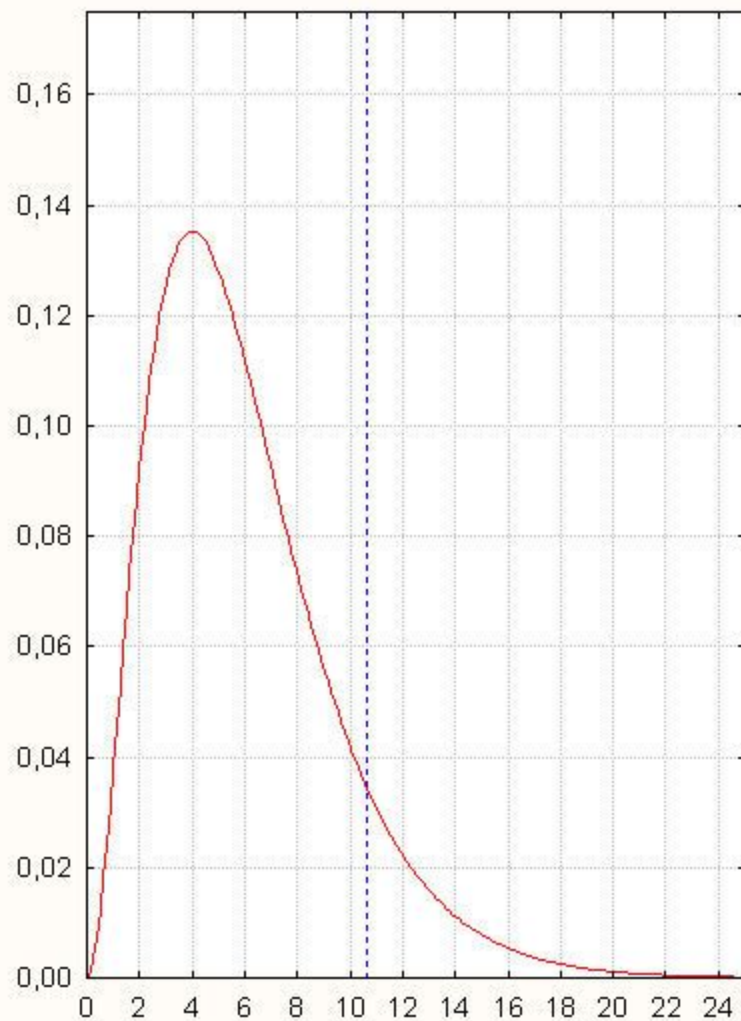
Probability Density Function
 $y = \text{chi2}(x, 1)$



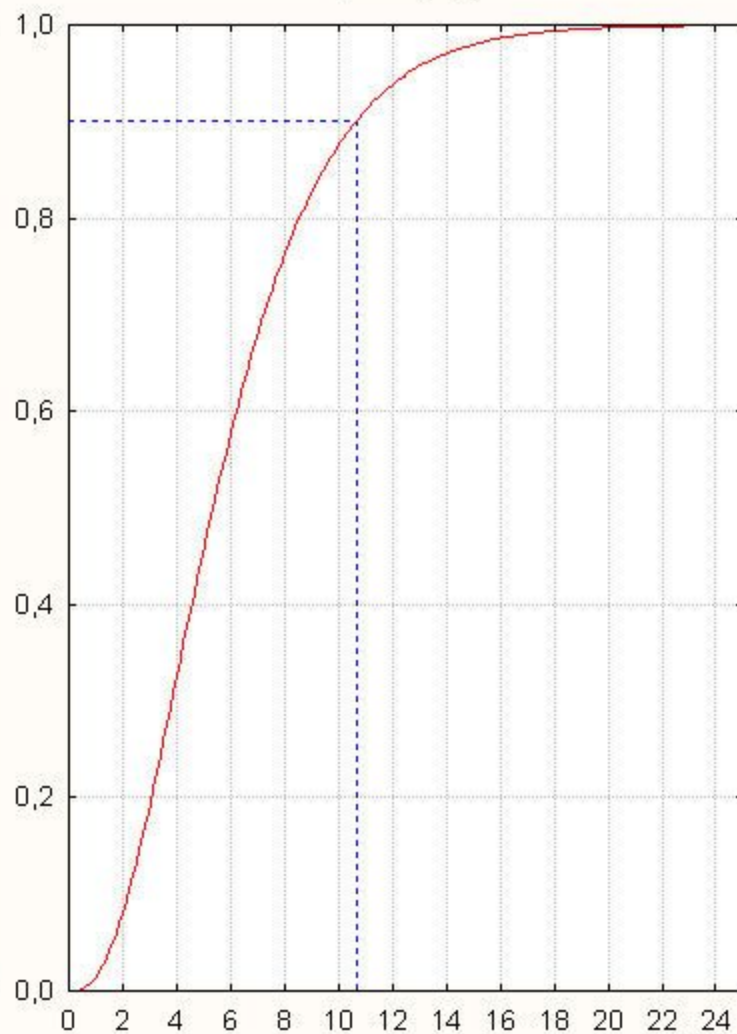
Probability Distribution Function
 $p = \text{ichi2}(x, 1)$



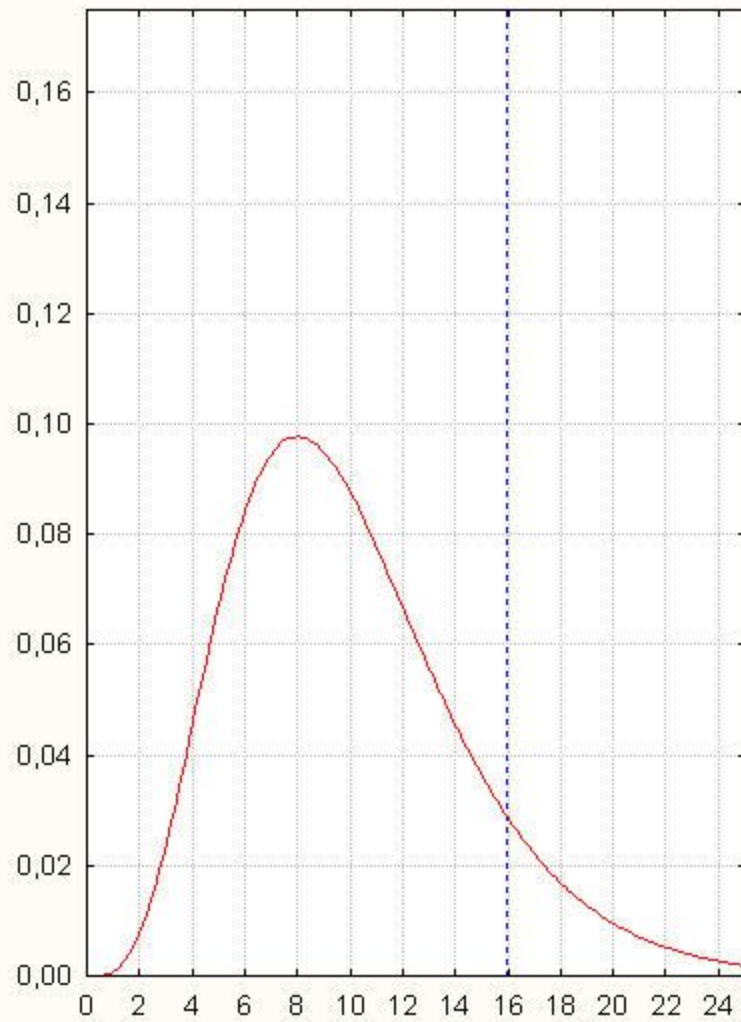
Probability Density Function
 $y = \text{chi2}(x, 6)$



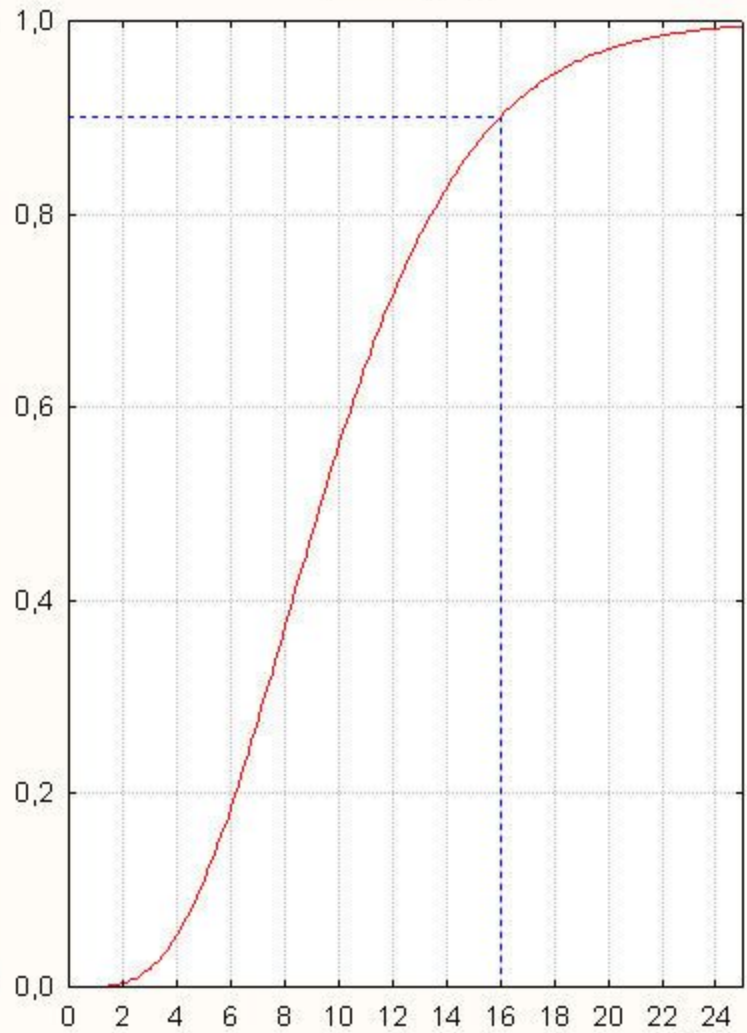
Probability Distribution Function
 $p = \text{ichi2}(x, 6)$



Probability Density Function
 $y = \text{chi2}(x, 10)$



Probability Distribution Function
 $p = \text{ichi2}(x, 10)$



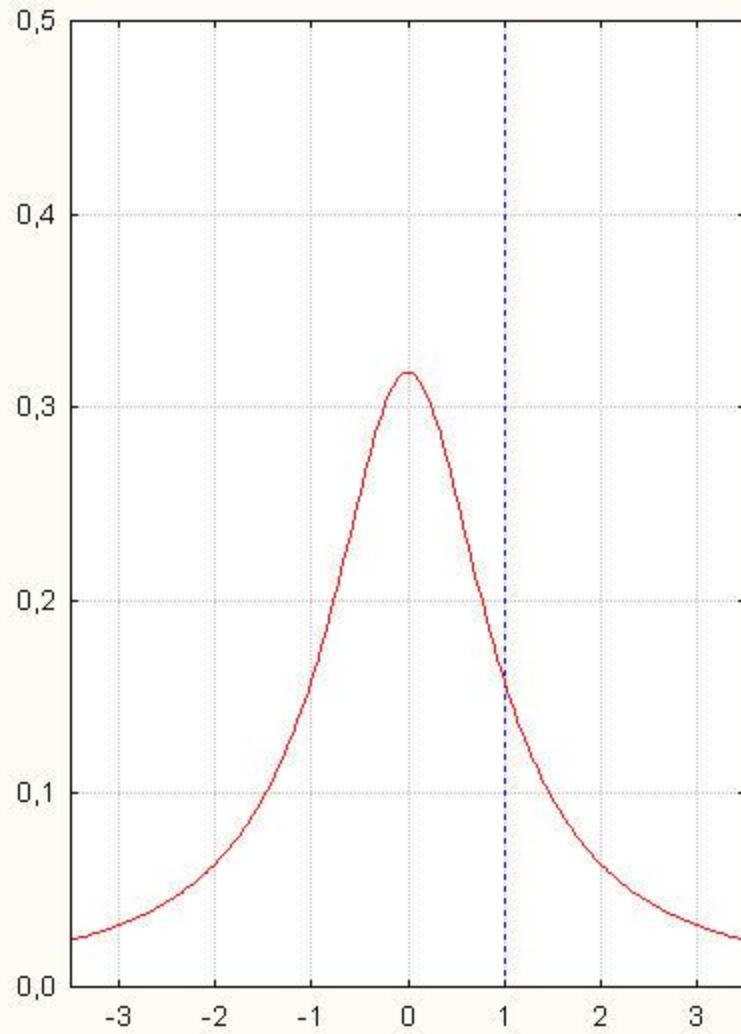
Распределение Стьюдента

$$U \sim N(0,1), \quad V \sim \chi_n^2$$

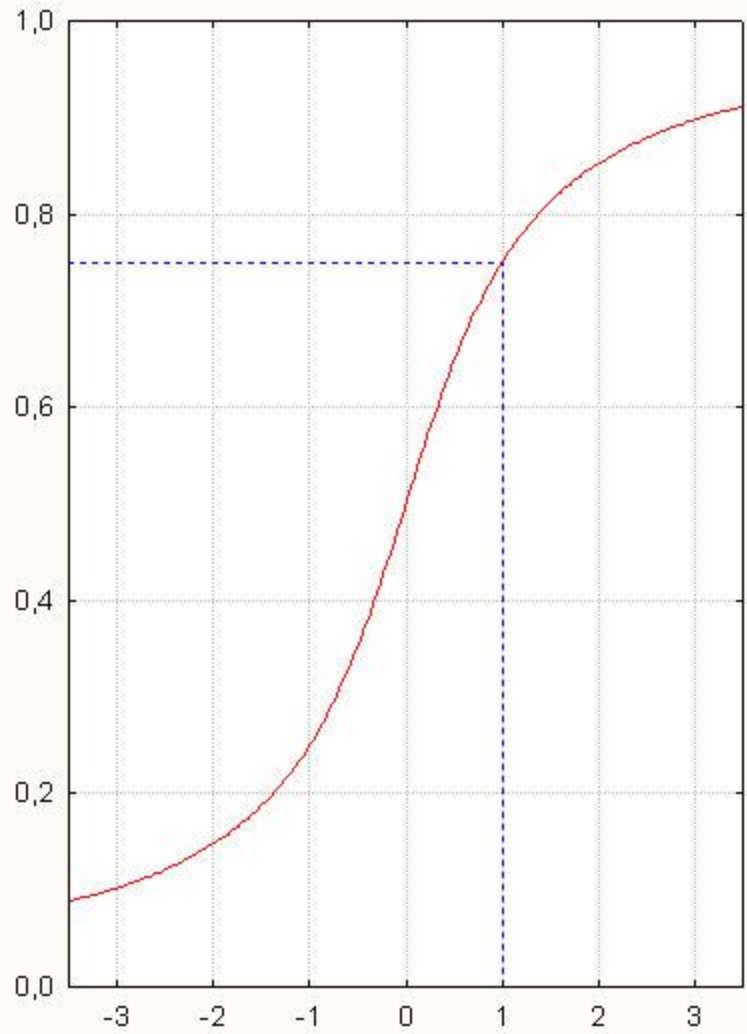
$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{U}{\sqrt{V/n}},$$

$$T \sim T_n$$

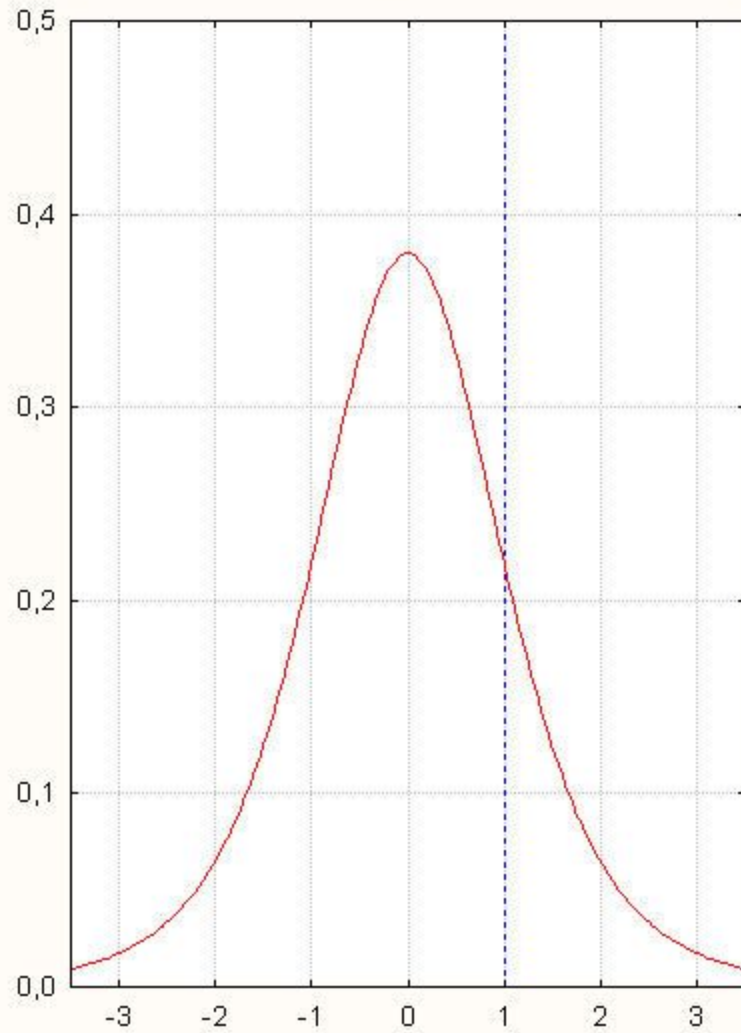
Probability Density Function
 $y = \text{student}(x, 1)$



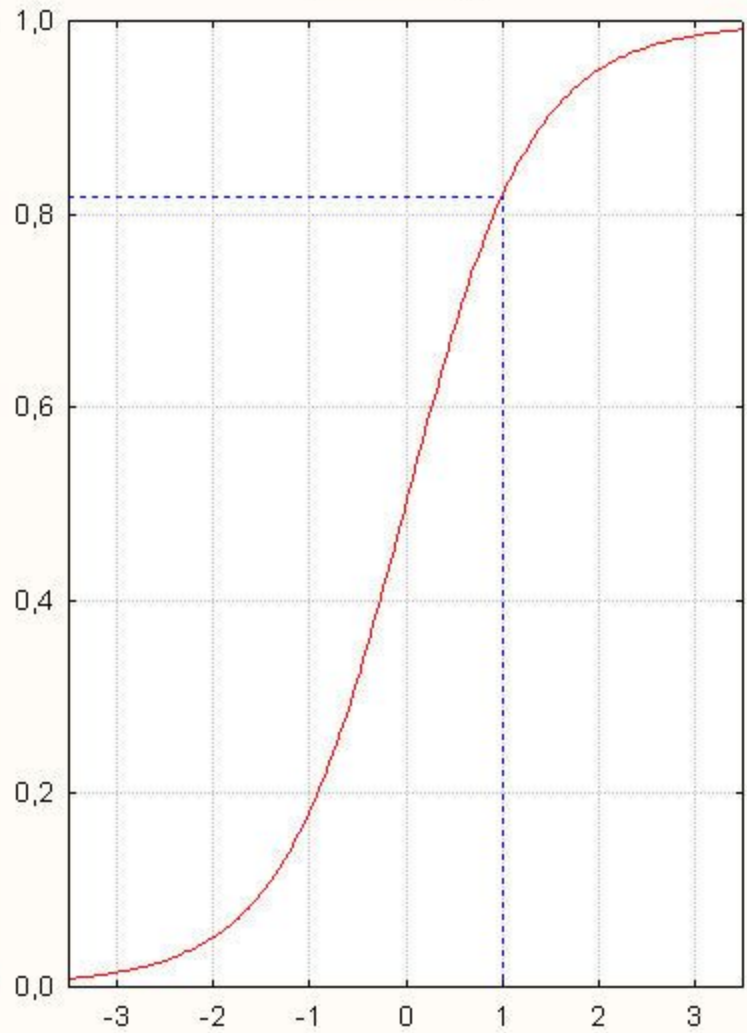
Probability Distribution Function
 $p = \text{istudent}(x, 1)$



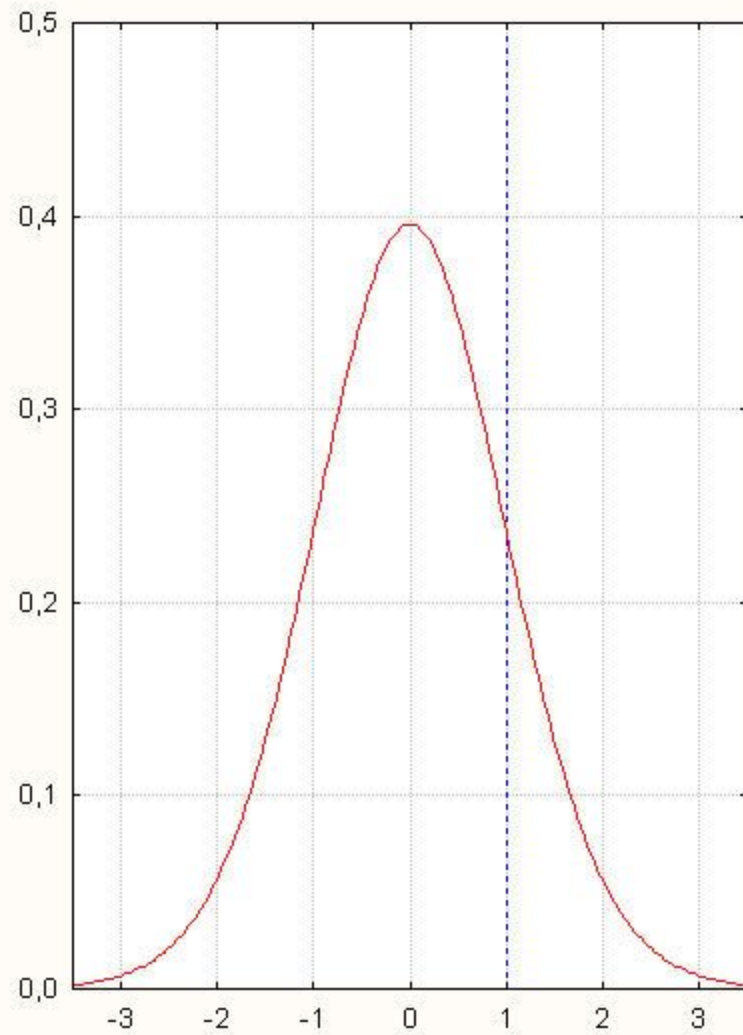
Probability Density Function
 $y = \text{student}(x, 5)$



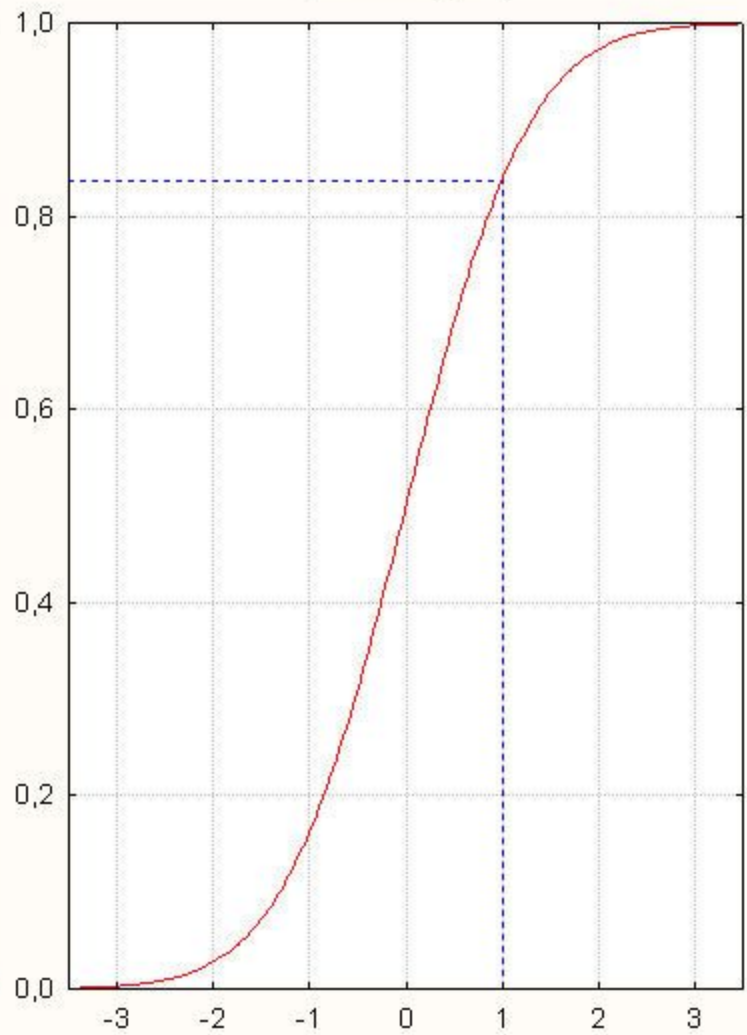
Probability Distribution Function
 $p = \text{istudent}(x, 5)$



Probability Density Function
 $y = \text{student}(x, 30)$



Probability Distribution Function
 $p = \text{istudent}(x, 30)$



Распределение Фишера

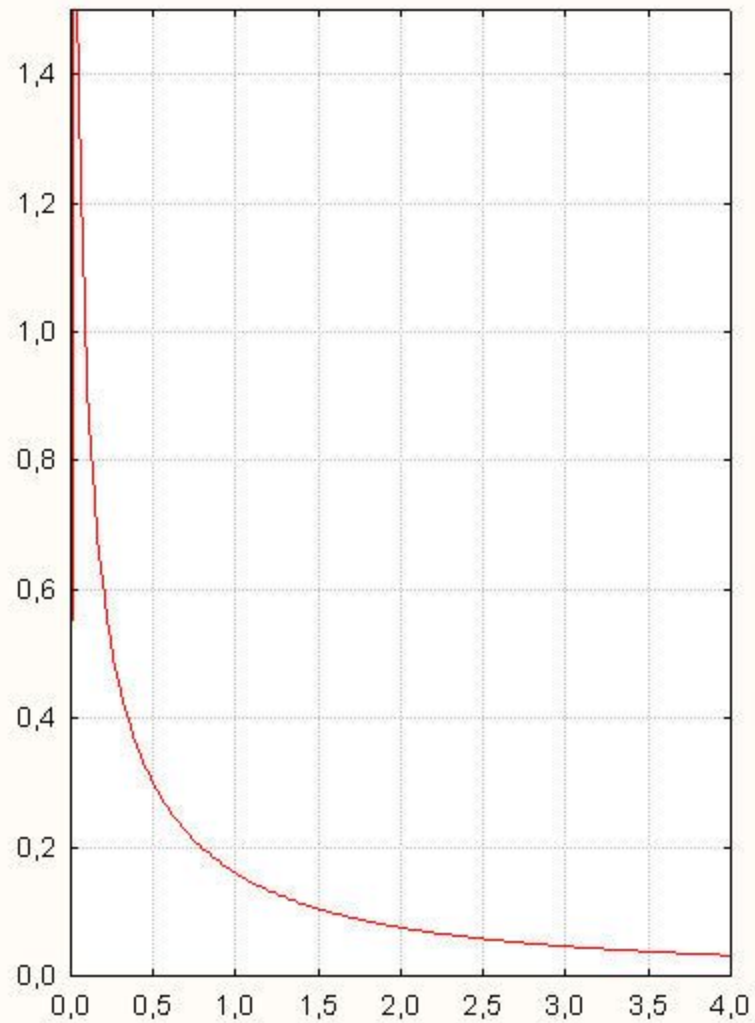
$$V \sim \chi_m^2, \quad W \sim \chi_n^2$$

$$F = \frac{V / m}{W / n}$$

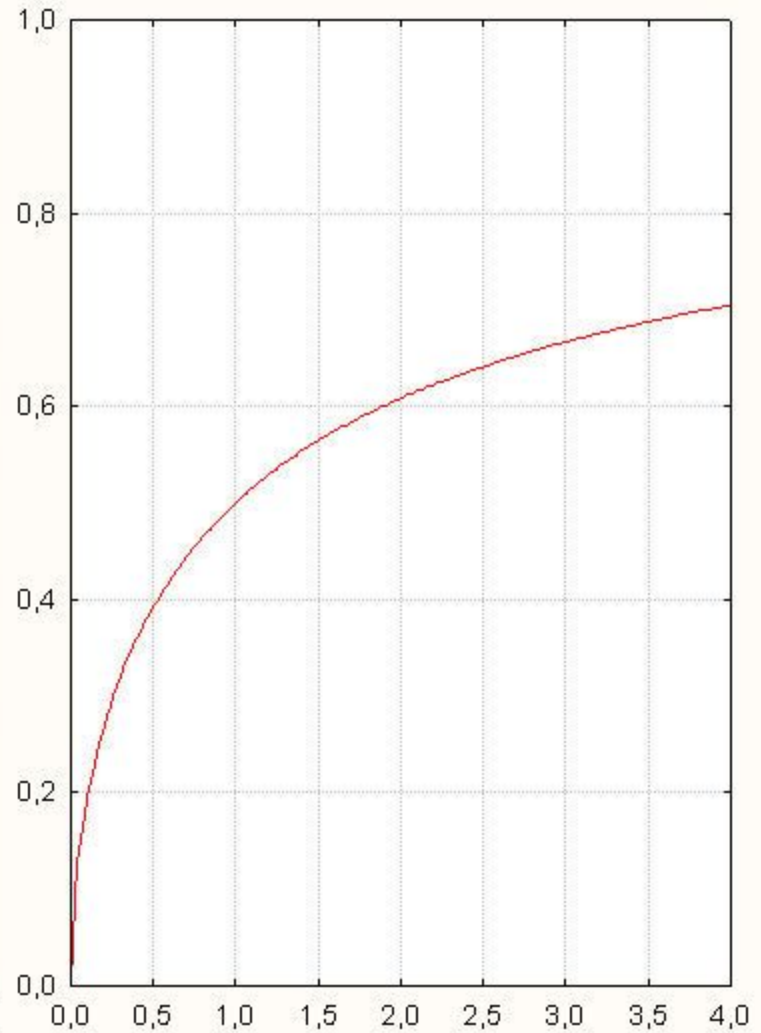
$$F \sim F(m; n)$$

$$T_n^2 = F(1; n)$$

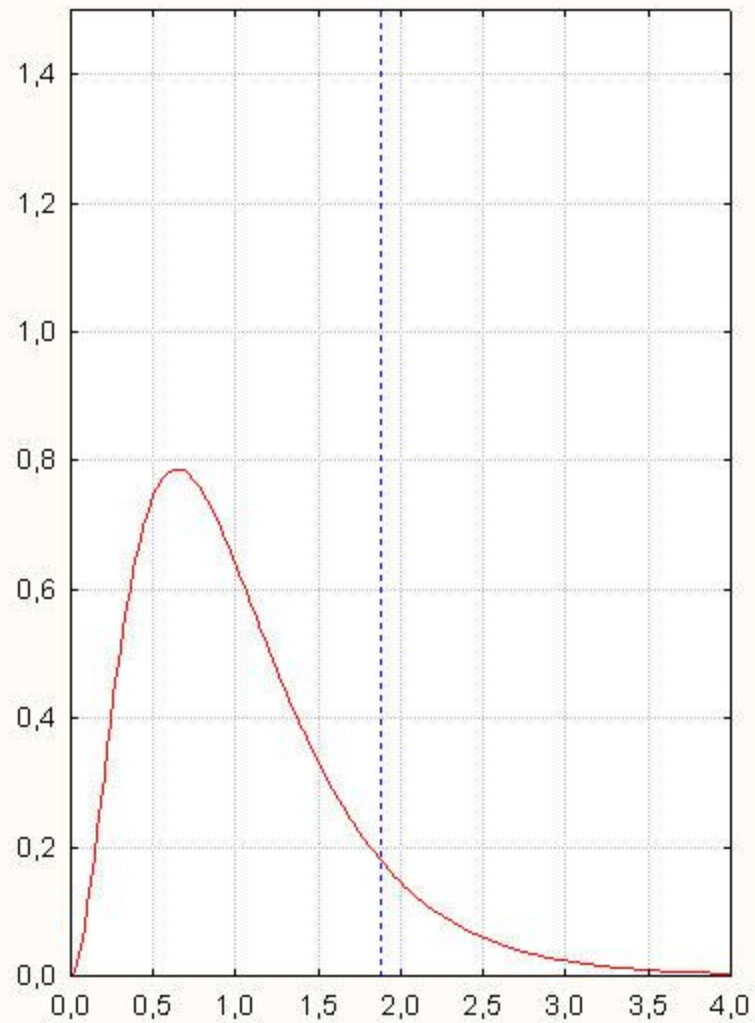
Probability Density Function
 $y=f(x;1;1)$



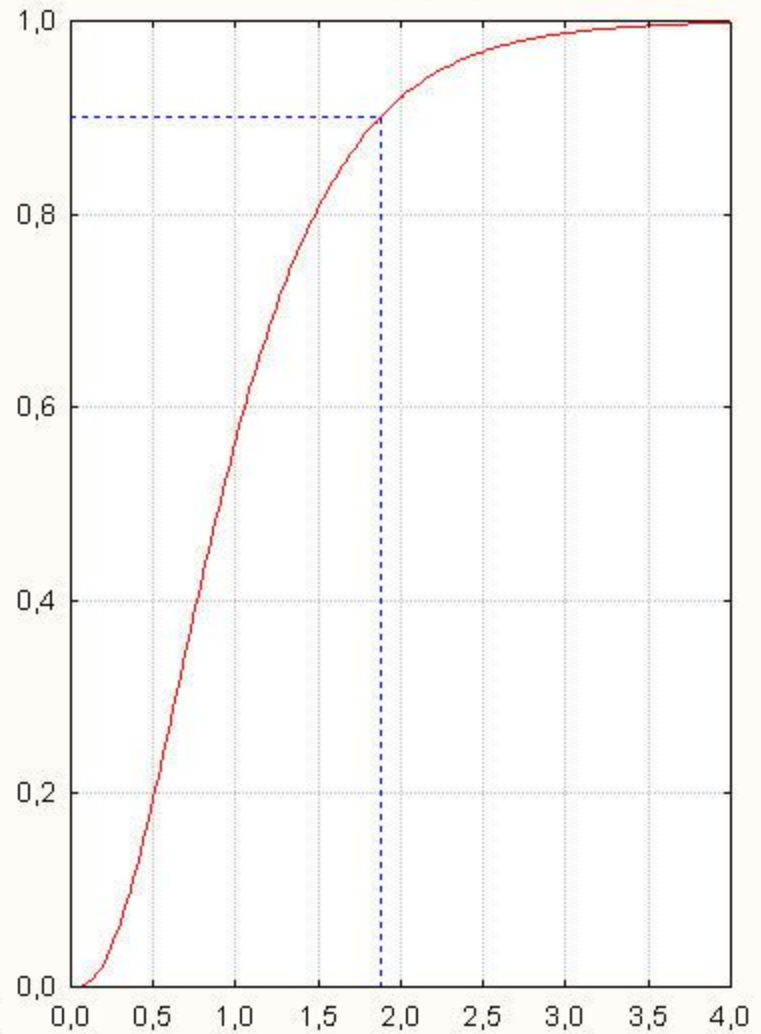
Probability Distribution Function
 $p=F(x;1;1)$



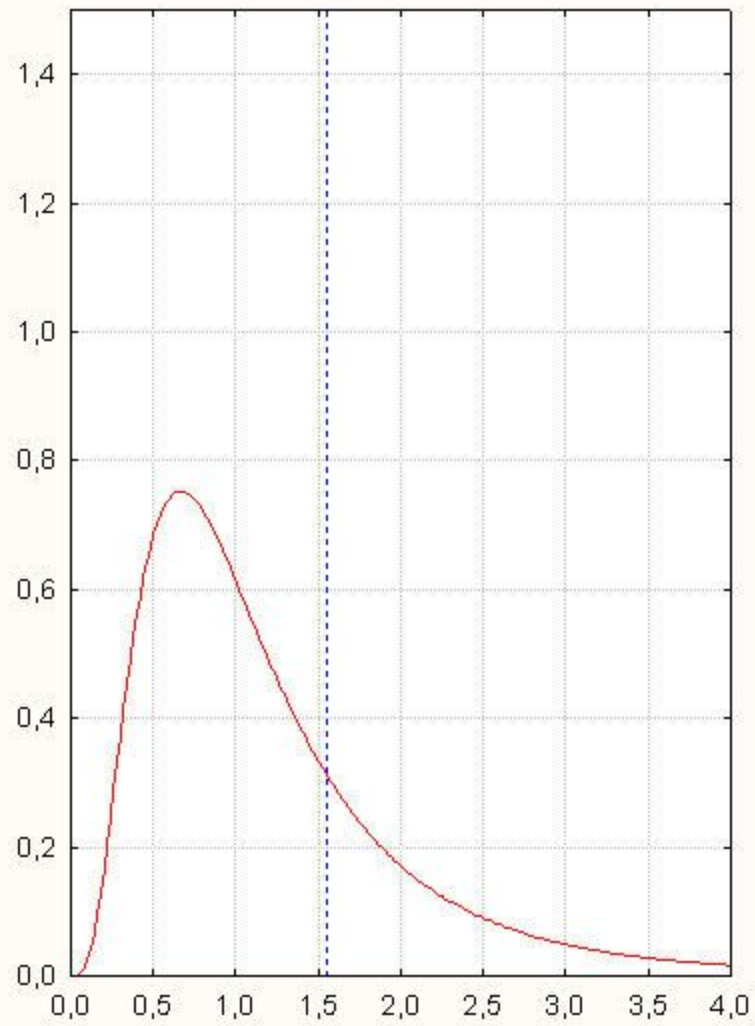
Probability Density Function
 $y=F(x;6;60)$



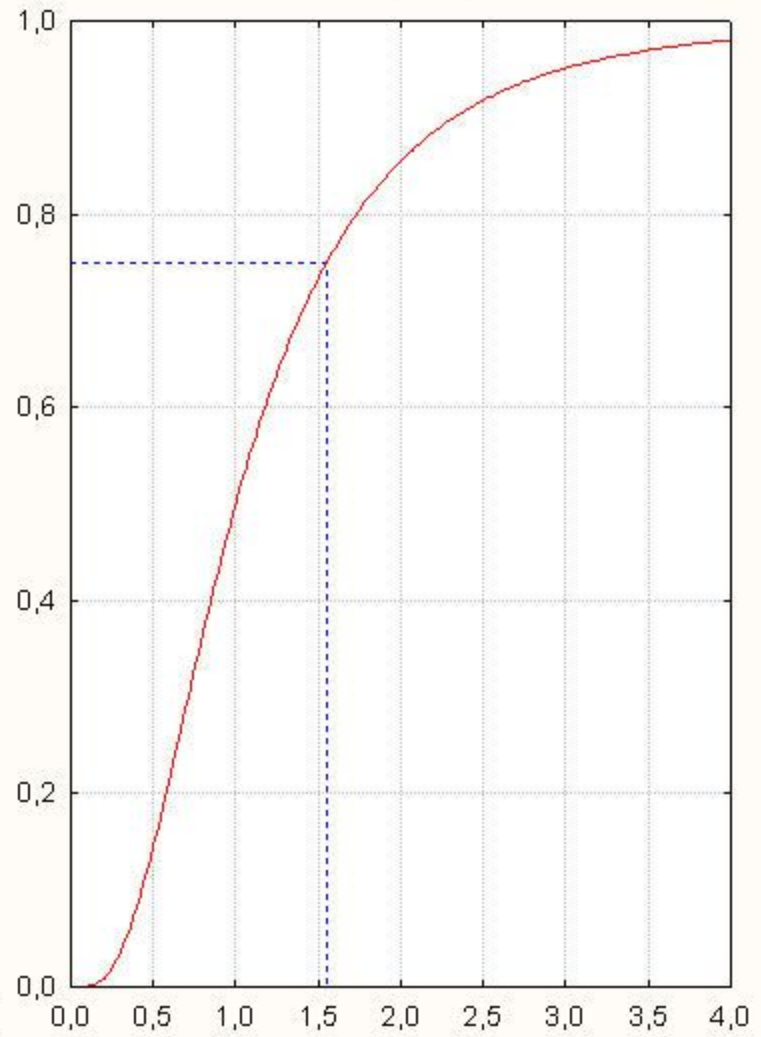
Probability Distribution Function
 $p=iF(x;6;60)$



Probability Density Function
 $y=f(x; 10; 10)$



Probability Distribution Function
 $p=F(x; 10; 10)$



α -КВАНТИЛЬ:

$$y_{\alpha} = P(Y > y_{\alpha}) = \int_{y_{\alpha}}^{+\infty} f(y)dy = \alpha$$

Взаимосвязь случайных величин

ковариация:

$$\sigma_{xy} = \text{cov}(X, Y) = M((X - M(X))(Y - M(Y))) = M(XY) - M(X)M(Y)$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = \begin{cases} \sum_x \sum_y x_i y_j P(x_i, y_j) - M(X)M(Y) \\ +\infty +\infty \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy - M(X)M(Y) \\ -\infty -\infty \end{cases}$$

1. $\sigma_{xy} = \sigma_{yx}$

2. $\sigma_{xx} = D(X) = \sigma_x^2$

3. X, Y – независимы $\Rightarrow \sigma_{xy} = 0$

4. $|\sigma_{xy}| \leq \sigma_x \sigma_y$

5. $\text{cov}(a + bX, c + dY) = bd \text{cov}(X, Y), \quad a, b, c, d - \text{const}$

Коэффициент корреляции:

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

1. $\rho_{xx} = 1$

2. $\rho_{xy} = \rho_{yx}$

3. $-1 \leq \rho_{xy} \leq 1$

4. X, Y – независимы $\Rightarrow \rho_{xy} = 0$

5. $|\rho_{xy}| = 1 \Leftrightarrow y = a + bx$

$$D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2\rho_{xy}\sigma_x\sigma_y$$