

EHTIMOLLAR NAZARIYASINING LIMIT TEOREMALARI ASOSIY HOSSALARI

*Andijon davlat pedagogika institutining
Matematika va informatika yo`nalishi 1- bosqich talabasi*

Alijonov Shohrubbek Akramjon o`g`li

*Andijon davlat pedagogika institutining
Matematika va informatika yo`nalishi 1- bosqich talabasi*

Yo`ldasheva Gulchexraxon Xoldorali qizi

*Andijon davlat pedagogika institutining
Matematika va informatika yo`nalishi 1- bosqich talabasi*

Andijon davlat pedagogika instituti Aniq fanlar fakulteti

Matematika va informatika yo`nalishi 2 – bosqich talabasi

Erkinova Odinaxon Kozimjon qizi

ANNOTATSIYA:

Ushbu maqola Ehtimollar nazariyasining limit teoremlari deb nomlanuvchi qator tasdiq va teoremlarni keltiramiz. Ular yetarlicha katta sondagi tajribalarda t.m.lar orasidagi bog`lanishni ifodalaydi. Limit teoremlar shartli ravishda ikki guruhga bo`linadi. Birinchi guruh teoremlar katta sonlar qonunlari(KSQ) deb nomlanadi. Ular o`rta qiymatning turg`unligini ifodalaydi: yetarlicha katta sondagi tajribalarda t.m.larning o`rta qiymati tasodifiyligini yo`qotadi. Ikkinchi guruh teoremlar markaziy limit teoremlar(MLT) deb nomlanadi. Yetarlicha katta sondagi tajribalarda t.m.lar yig`indisining taqsimoti normal taqsimotga intilishi shartini ifodalaydi. KSQ ni keltirishdan avval yordamchi tengliklarni isbotlaymiz.

Kalit so`z: MLT, KSQ, Chebishev tengsizli, Natija.

LIMIT THEOREMS OF PROBABILITY THEORY. MAIN HOSSA

Annotation:

This article brings a series of affirmations and theorems known as limit theorems of probability theory. In experiments with sufficiently large numbers, they have t.m.represents the connection between the S. Limit theorems are conditionally divided into two groups. The first group of theorems is known as the laws of large numbers(KSQ). They represent the stagnation of the mean: in experiments with sufficiently large numbers, t.m.the middle value of the LAR loses its randomness. The second group of theorems are known as central limit theorems(MLTS). In experiments with sufficiently large numbers, t.m.the distribution of the sum of the S represents the condition that it aspires to a normal distribution. We prove the auxiliary equalities before quoting KSQ.

Keyword: MLT, KSQ, Chebyshev unequal, result.

ПРЕДЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕОРЕМЫ ТЕОРИИ ВЕРОЯТНОСТЕЙ.
ОСНОВНЫЕ ТЕССЫ

Аннотация:

В этой статье мы приводим ряд утверждений и теорем, известных как предельные теоремы теории вероятностей. Они встречаются в экспериментах с достаточно большим числом т.т.представляет собой связь между Iar . Предельные теоремы условно делятся на две группы. Первая группа теорем называется законами больших чисел(KSQ). Они представляют собой застой среднего значения: в опытах с достаточно большим числом т.т.среднее значение larning теряет свою случайность. Вторая группа теорем называется центральными предельными теоремами(MLT). В экспериментах с достаточно большим числом т.т.распределение суммы Iar выражает условие, что оно стремится к нормальному распределению. Мы докажем вспомогательные равенства, прежде чем процитировать KSQ.

Ключевое слово: МЛТ, КС, Чебышев неравенство, результат.

Chebishev tengsizligi

Teorema(Chebishev). Agar X t.m. DX dispersiyaga ega bo'lsa, u holda $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ uchun quyidagi tengsizlik o'rinli:

$$P\{|X - MX| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2}. \tag{5.1.1}$$

(5.1.1) tengsizlik Chebishev tengsizligi deyiladi.

Isboti. $P\{|X - a| \geq \varepsilon\}$ ehtimollik X t.m.ning $[a - \varepsilon; a + \varepsilon]$ oraliqqa tushmasligi ehtimolligini bildiradi bu yerda $a = MX$. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} P\{|X - a| \geq \varepsilon\} &= \int_{-\infty}^{a-\varepsilon} dF(x) + \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{+\infty} dF(x) = \int_{|x-a| \geq \varepsilon} dF(x) = \\ &= \int_{|x-a| \geq \varepsilon} 1 \cdot dF(x) \leq \int_{|x-a| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{(x-a)^2}{\varepsilon^2} dF(x), \end{aligned}$$

chunki $|x-a| \geq \varepsilon$ integrallash sohasini $(x-a)^2 \geq \varepsilon^2$ ko‘rinishda yozish mumkin.

Bu yerdan $\frac{(x-a)^2}{\varepsilon^2} \geq 1$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Agar integrallash sohasi kengaytirilsa, musbat funksiyaning integrali faqat kattalashishini hisobga olsak,

$$P\{|X-a| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{|x-a| \geq \varepsilon} (x-a)^2 dF(x) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-a)^2 dF(x) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} DX. \quad \blacksquare$$

Chebisev tengsizligini quyidagi ko‘rinishda ham yozish mumkin:

$$P\{|X-MX| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2}. \quad (5.1.2)$$

Chebisev tengsizligi ixtiyoriy t.m.lar uchun o‘rinli. Xususan, X t.m. binomial qonun bo‘yicha taqsimlangan bo‘lsin, $P\{X=m\} = C_n^m p^m q^{n-m}$, $m=0,1,\dots,n$, $q=1-p \in (0,1)$. U holda $MX = a = np$, $DX = npq$ va (5.1.1) dan

$$P\{|m-np| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{npq}{\varepsilon^2}; \quad (5.1.3)$$

n ta bog‘liqsiz tajribalarda ehtimolligi $p = M\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = a$, dispersiyasi $D\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{qp}{n}$

bo‘lgan hodisaning $\frac{m}{n}$ chastotasi uchun,

$$P\left\{\left|\frac{m}{n} - p\right| < \varepsilon\right\} \geq 1 - \frac{qp}{n\varepsilon^2}. \quad (5.1.4)$$

X t.m.ni $[\varepsilon; +\infty)$ oraliqga tushishi ehtimolligini baholashni Markov tengsizligi beradi.

Teorema(Markov). Manfiy bo‘lmagan, matematik kutilmasi MX chekli bo‘lgan X t.m. uchun $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ da

$$P\{X \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{MX}{\varepsilon} \quad (5.1.5)$$

tengsizlik o‘rinli.

Isboti. Quyidagi munosabatlar o‘rinlidir:

$$P\{X \geq \varepsilon\} = \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} dF(x) \leq \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\varepsilon} dF(x) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} x dF(x) = \frac{MX}{\varepsilon}. \quad \blacksquare$$

(5.1.5) tengsizlikdan (5.1.1) ni osongina keltirib chiqarish mumkin.

(5.1.5) tengsizlikni quyidagi ko‘rinishda ham yozish mumkin:

$$P\{X < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{MX}{\varepsilon}. \quad (5.1.6)$$

1.-misol. X diskret t.m.ning taqsimot qonuni berilgan:

$$\begin{cases} X: 1 & 2 & 3 \\ P_X: 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.5. \end{cases} \quad \text{Chebishev tengsizligidan foydalanib, } P\{|X - MX| < \sqrt{0.4}\}$$

ehtimollikni baholaymiz. X t.m.ning sonli xarakteristikalarini hisoblaymiz:

$$MX = 1 \cdot 0.3 + 2 \cdot 0.2 + 3 \cdot 0.5 = 2.2; \quad DX = 1^2 \cdot 0.3 + 2^2 \cdot 0.2 + 3^2 \cdot 0.5 - 2.2^2 = 0.76.$$

$$\text{Chebishev tengsizligiga ko‘ra: } P\{|X - 2.2| < \sqrt{0.4}\} \geq 1 - \frac{0.76}{0.4} = 0.9.$$

Katta sonlar qonuni Chebishev va Bernulli teoremlari

Ehtimollar nazariyasi va uning tadbirlarida ko‘pincha yetarlicha katta sondagi t.m.lar yig‘indisi bilan ish ko‘rishga to‘g‘ri keladi. Yig‘indidagi har bir t.m.ning tajriba natijasida qanday qiymatni qabul qilishini oldindan aytib bo‘lmaydi. Shuning uchun katta sondagi t.m.lar yig‘indisining taqsimot qonunini hisoblash burmuncha qiyinchilik tug‘diradi. Lekin ma’lum shartlar ostida yetarlicha katta sondagi t.m.lar yig‘indisi tasodifiylik xarakterini yo‘qotib borar ekan. Amaliyotda juda ko‘p tasodifiy sabablarning birgalikdagi ta’siri tasodifga deyarli bog‘liq bo‘lmaydigan natijaga olib keladigan shartlarni bilish juda muhimdir. Bu shartlar “Katta sonlar qonuni” deb ataluvchi teoremlarda keltiriladi. Bular qatoriga Chebishev va Bernulli teoremlari kiradi.

✓ $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ t.m.lar o‘zgarmas son A ga ehtimollik bo‘yicha yaqinlashadi deyiladi, agar $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|X_n - A| < \varepsilon\} = 1$$

munosabat o‘rinli bo‘lsa. Ehtimollik bo‘yicha yaqinlashish $X_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P} A$ kabi belgilanadi.

✓ $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ t.m.lar ketma-ketligi mos ravishda $MX_1, MX_2, \dots, MX_n, \dots$ matematik kutilmalarga ega bo'lib, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ son uchun $n \rightarrow \infty$ da

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n MX_i \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1$$

munosabat bajarilsa, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n t.m.lar ketma-ketligi katta sonlar qoniniga bo'ysunadi deyiladi.

Teorema (Chebishev). Agar bog'liqsiz $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ t.m.lar ketma-ketligi uchun shunday $\exists C > 0$ bo'lib $DX_i \leq C, i = 1, 2, \dots$ tengsizliklar o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n MX_i \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1 \quad (5.2.1)$$

munosabat o'rinli bo'ladi.

Isboti. $DX_i \leq C, i = 1, 2, \dots$ bo'lgani uchun

$$D \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} D \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n DX_i = \frac{1}{n^2} (DX_1 + \dots + DX_n) \leq \frac{1}{n^2} (C + \dots + C) = \frac{1}{n^2} Cn = \frac{C}{n}.$$

U holda Chebishev tengsizligiga ko'ra:

$$P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n MX_i \right| < \varepsilon \right\} \geq 1 - \frac{D \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)}{\varepsilon^2} \geq 1 - \frac{C}{n\varepsilon^2}. \quad (5.2.2)$$

Endi $n \rightarrow \infty$ da limitga o'tsak, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n MX_i \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1.$ ■

Natija. Agar $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ bog'liqsiz va bir xil taqsimlangan t.m.lar va $MX_i = a, DX_i = \sigma^2$ bo'lsa, u holda $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ uchun quyidagi munosabat o'rinli

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - a \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1. \quad (5.2.3)$$

Bernulli teoremasi katta sonlar qonunining sodda shakli hisoblanadi. U nisbiy chastotaning turg'unligini asoslaydi.

Teorema(Bernulli). Agar A hodisaning bitta tajribada ro'y berishi ehtimolligi p bo'lib, n ta bog'liqsiz tajribada bu hodisa n_A marta ro'y bersa, u holda $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{n_A}{n} - p \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1 \quad (5.2.4)$$

munosabat o'rinli.

Isboti. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n indikator t.m.larni quyidagicha kiritamiz: agar i -tajribada A hodisa ro'y bersa, $X_i = 1$; agar ro'y bermasa $X_i = 0$. U holda n_A ni quyidagi ko'rinishda yozish mumkin: $n_A = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. X_i t.m.ning taqsimot qonuni ixtiyoriy i da:

$\begin{cases} X_i : 0 & 1 \\ P : 1-p & p \end{cases}$ bo'ladi. X_i t.m.ning matematik kutilmasi $MX_i = 1 \cdot p + 0 \cdot (1-p) = p$ ga,

dispersiyasi $DX_i = (0-p)^2(1-p) + (1-p)^2 p = p(1-p) = pq$. X_i t.m.lar bog'liqsiz va

ularning dispersiyalari chegaralangan, $p(1-p) = p - p^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \left(p - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$. U holda

Chebisev teoremasiga asosan: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n MX_i \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1$ va $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{n_A}{n}$;

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n MX_i = \frac{1}{n} np = p$ bo'lgani uchun $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{n_A}{n} - p \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1$. ■

Markaziy limit teorema

Markaziy limit teorema t.m.lar yig'indisi taqsimoti va uning limiti – normal taqsimot orasidagi bog'lanishni ifodalaydi. Bir xil taqsimlangan t.m.lar uchun markaziy limit teoremani keltiramiz.

Teorema. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n bog'liqsiz, bir xil taqsimlangan, $MX_i = a$ chekli matematik kutilma va $DX_i = \sigma^2, i = \overline{1, n}$ dispersiyaga ega bo'lsin, $0 < \sigma^2 < \infty$ u holda

$$Z_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - M \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)}{\sqrt{D \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - na}{\sigma \sqrt{n}}$$

t.m.ning taqsimot qonuni $n \rightarrow \infty$ da standart

normal taqsimotga intiladi

$$F_{Z_n}(x) = P\{Z_n < x\} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-t^2/2} dt. \quad (5.3.1)$$

Demak, (5.3.1) ga ko'ra yetarlicha katta n larda $Z_n \square N(0,1)$, $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ yig'indi esa quyidagi normal qonun bo'yicha taqsimlangan bo'ladi: $S_n \square N(na, \sqrt{n}\sigma)$

. Bu holda $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ t.m. asimptotik normal taqsimlangan deyiladi.

Agar X t.m. uchun $MX=0, DX=1$ bo'lsa X t.m. markazlashtirilgan va normallashtirilgan(yoki standart) t.m. deyiladi. (5.3.1) formula yordamida yetarlicha katta n larda t.m.lar yig'indisi bilan bog'liq hodisalar ehtimolligini hisoblash mumkin.

$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ t.m.ni standartlashtirsak, yetarlicha katta n larda

$$P\left\{\alpha \leq \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq \beta\right\} = P\left\{\frac{\alpha - na}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - na}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{\beta - na}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - na}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - na}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right),$$

yoki

$$P\{\alpha \leq S_n \leq \beta\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - MS_n}{\sqrt{DS_n}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - MS_n}{\sqrt{DS_n}}\right). \quad (5.3.2)$$

5.2-misol. X_i bog'liqsiz t.m.lar $[0,1]$ oraliqda tekis taqsimlangan bo'lsa, $Y = \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i$ t.m.ning taqsimot qonunini toping va $P\{55 < Y < 70\}$ ehtimollikni hisoblang.

Markaziy limit teorema shartlari bajarilganligi uchun, Y t.m.ning zichlik

funksiyasi $f_Y(y) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y} e^{-\frac{(y-MY)^2}{2\sigma_y^2}}$ bo'ladi. Tekis taqsimot matematik kutilmasi va

dispersiyasi formulasidan $MX_i = \frac{0+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $DX_i = \frac{(1-0)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$ bo'ladi. U holda

$$MY = M\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} MX_i = 100 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 50,$$

$$DY = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} DX_i = 100 \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{25}{3}, \quad \sigma_Y = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad \text{shuning uchun,}$$

$$f_Y(y) \approx \frac{3}{5\sqrt{6\pi}} e^{-\frac{3(y-50)^2}{50}}. \quad (5.3.2) \text{ formulaga ko'ra,}$$

$$P\{55 < S_n < 70\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{70-50}{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{55-50}{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}}\right) = \Phi(4\sqrt{3}) - \Phi(\sqrt{3}) \approx 0.04.$$

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Abdushukurov A.A. Xi-kvadrat kriteriyasi: nazariyasi va tatbiqi, O‘zMU, 2006.
2. Abdushukurov A.A., Azlarov T.A., Djamirzayev A.A. Ehtimollar nazariyasi va matematik statistikadan misol va masalalar to‘plami. Toshkent «Universitet», 2003.
3. Azlarov T.A., Abdushukurov A.A. Ehtimollar nazariyasi va matematik statistikadan Inglizcha-ruscha-o‘zbekcha lug‘at. Toshkent: «Universitet», 2005.
4. Abdushukurov A.A. Ehtimollar nazariyasi. Ma’ruzalar matni. Toshkent: «Universitet», 2000.
5. Бочаров П. П., Печинкин А. В. Теория вероятностей. Математическая статистика. - 2-е изд. - М.: ФИЗМАТЛИТ, 2005.
6. Ватулин В.А., Ивченко Г.И., Медведев Ю.И., Чистяков В.П. Теория вероятностей и математическая статистика в задачах М.: 2003.
7. Ивченко Г.И., Медведев Ю.И. Математическая статистика. М.: Высшая школа, 1984.
8. Кибзун А. И., Горяинова Е. Р., Наумов А. В., Сиротин А. Н. Теория вероятностей и математическая статистика. Базовый курс с примерами и задачами / Учебн. пособие. - М.: ФИЗМАТЛИТ, 2002.
9. Кибзун А.И., Панков А.Р., Сиротин А.Н. Учебное пособие по теории вероятностей. — М.: Изд-во МАИ, 1993.
10. Кремер Н.Ш. Теория вероятностей и математическая статистика: Учебник для вузов. 2-е изд., перераб. и доп.- М.: ЮНИТИДАНА, 2004.
11. [http://www.lib.homelinux.org/math/;](http://www.lib.homelinux.org/math/)
12. [http://www.eknigu.com/lib/mathematics/;](http://www.eknigu.com/lib/mathematics/)