

## Notes on Exponential Distribution

### ملاحظات حول التوزيع الاسي

.

#### 1- المقدمة

X

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \exp[-(x - \theta)/\lambda]; x > \theta, \lambda > 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$\theta > 0$$

$$(1) \quad \theta = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad \theta = 0$$

$$F = \int f(x, \theta), \theta \in \Theta, x \in H$$

Lebesgue

$$\theta \in R$$

HCR Borel

$$f(x, \theta) = \exp[b(\theta)t(x) + c(\theta) + d(x)], x \in B, \theta \in \Theta \quad \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$b \quad t(x) = x$$

$$t(x) = x \quad b(\theta) = \theta$$

$$d(.) \quad c(.)$$

$$c(o) = o$$

$$\gamma \in R$$

$$d(.) \rightarrow d(.) + \gamma, \quad c(.) \rightarrow c(.) - \gamma$$

2- هدف البحث

:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(8)

3- اصل (اوانشوء) التوزيع : Genesis

“at random at time”

“life time”

{ (life time) X }

$$P[X \leq x_0 + x | x > x_0] = P(X \leq x) \forall x_0 > 0 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$, \forall x > 0$

f(x)

X

$x_0$       x

$$\frac{f_x(x)}{1 - F_x(x_0)} \quad x > x_0 > 0$$

$$(x - x_0)$$

x (unconditional)

$$\frac{f_x(x_0)}{1 - F_x(x_0)} \quad f_x(0) = P_0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$F_x(x), P_0 > 0, F_x(x_0) \neq 1$$

$$\frac{dF_x(x)}{dx} = P_0 [1 - F_x(x)]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F_x(x) = 0 \quad 1 - F_x(x) \propto e^{-P_0 x}$$

$$1 - F_x(x) = e^{-P_0 x} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$F_x(x) = 1 - e^{-P_0 x} = P_0 \int_0^x e^{-P_0 t} dt$$

$$\lambda = P_0^{-1} \quad \theta = 0 \quad (1) \quad X$$

(often in time  
Monte Carlo

Standard rectangular distribution

.Von Neumann

$$\{X_i\} \quad N \quad [X_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, \dots]$$

$$X_1 < X_0, \sum_{j=1}^2 x_j < X_0, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} X_j < X_0, \sum_{j=1}^N X_j < X_0$$

$$N \quad N \quad \{X_i\}$$

$$X_0 \quad (T = 0, 1, \dots) \quad N \quad T \quad Y = T + X_0$$

.Marsaglia

$$.e^{-x} \quad N$$

$$P(N = n) = (1 - e^{-\lambda}) e^{-n\lambda} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

M

$$P(M = m) = (1 - e^{-\lambda})^{-1} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^m / m! \quad , \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(X_i | i = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad :$$

$$Y = \lambda \{N + \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)\}$$

**4- العزوم والدالة المولدة للعزوم:**

**Moments and Moment Generating Function**

$$(1) \quad X$$

$$E(e^{tx}) = (1 - \lambda t)^{-1} e^{t\theta}$$

$$= (1 - \lambda t)^{-1} it \quad \theta = 0$$

$$\phi(t) = (1 - i\lambda t)^{-1} e^{i\theta}$$

$$E[e^{t(x-\theta-\lambda)}] = (1 - \lambda t)^{-1} e^{t\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(E | e^{tx}) = t\theta - \log(1 - \lambda t) \quad \text{Cumulant}$$

$$K_1 = \theta + \lambda (= E(X))$$

(Cumulant)

$$K_r = (r-1)! \lambda^r \quad (r > 1)$$

$r = 2, 3, 4$

$$Var(x) = \mu_2 = \lambda^2$$

$$\mu_3 = 2\lambda^3$$

$$\mu_4 = 9\lambda^4$$

$$E(x) = 1 = Var(x) \quad \lambda = 1, \theta = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\beta_1} = 2, \beta_2 = 9 :$$

$$2\lambda \int_1^{\infty} (x-1)e^{-x} dx = 2e^{-1}\lambda$$

$$\frac{\text{mean deviation}}{\text{standard deviation}} = \frac{2}{e} = 0.736$$

$$\frac{\theta + \lambda \log_e 2}{\theta}$$

$$\text{entropy} \quad \lambda^{-1} u^{-1} \quad (u-1) - \text{the frequency moment}$$

$$.1 + \log \lambda$$

5- التقدير Estimation

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$$

**Y**  
 $\lambda, \theta$       **The maximum Likelihood estimators**      (1)

$$\hat{\theta} = \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\theta}) = \bar{x} - \hat{\theta}$$

**The maximum Likelihood estimators**       $\theta$

$$\hat{\theta} \quad \lambda \quad (\bar{x} - \theta) \quad \lambda$$

**max. Likelihood est.**

$$f_{\hat{\theta}}(t) = \binom{n}{\lambda} \exp[-n(t - \theta)/\lambda] \quad (t > \theta)$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{n} \quad \lambda \quad (1)$$

$$\theta + \frac{\lambda}{n} \quad \frac{\lambda^2}{n^2} \quad \hat{\theta}$$

$$(\bar{x} - \theta) \quad \hat{\lambda}(\bar{x} - \hat{\theta}) \quad n^{-1} \quad n^{-2} \quad \lambda(1 - n^{-1})$$

$$\lambda^2 [n^{-1} + n^{-2} - 2n^{-3}] \quad \lambda^2 n^{-1} \quad \lambda$$

6- التوزيعات المرتبطة بالتوزيع الاسي : Related Distributions

$$P_Y(y) = \lambda^{-1} e^{-y/\lambda}, y > 0 \quad : \quad Y = (x - \theta)^c \quad X > \theta \quad \dots\dots\dots(4.1)$$

**.c**      **(Weibull Dist.)**      **X**

$$P_x(x) = \lambda^{-1} c(x - \theta)^{c-1} \exp[-(x - \theta)^c / \lambda] \quad (x > \theta)$$

$$Y = (x - \theta)^c \quad ( \quad \theta \quad ) \quad x = \theta' > \theta, \quad x = \theta$$

$\theta, c$

“extreme value”  $Y = e^{-x}$   $X$  .(4,1)

(The  $X$  double (or bilateral) exponential Dist.)

$$P_x(x) = (2\lambda)^{-1} \exp[-|x - \theta|/\lambda] \quad (\lambda > 0)$$

(Laplace’s First Law of Error)

(Laplace’s Second Law of Error)  $x = \theta$

$$(1) \quad \lambda = 2, \theta = 0 \quad x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$$

$$\theta + \frac{1}{2}n\lambda \rightarrow \chi_{2n}^2$$

7 - التوزيع العام

A Generalization of the Exponential Dist

$$1 - e^{-x/\theta} (1 - F(x))$$

$$F(x)$$

$m$   $n = km$   $X'_1(j)$   $F(x)$

$$\hat{\theta} = Km^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^m X'_1(x)$$

$\infty$   $m.k$   $\theta$

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta - \frac{f'(o)\theta^3}{1 - F(o)k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$$

$$V(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\theta^2}{m} - \frac{4f'(o)\theta^4}{1 - F(o)km} + o\left(\frac{1}{km}\right)$$

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

$$(1 - \alpha) \quad \theta$$

:

$$\hat{\theta} \pm \left( K_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \theta / \sqrt{m} + \frac{f'(o)\theta^3}{(1-F(o))k} \right)$$

**n = km**

$$P(X > a + b | X > a) = P(X > b)$$

:

$$P(X > a + b | X > a) = \frac{P(X > a + b \text{ and } X > a)}{P(X > a)}$$

$$b \geq 0, X > a + b \Rightarrow X > a$$

$$P(X > a + b | X > a) = \frac{P(X > a + b)}{P(X > a)}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{a+b}^{\infty} \theta e^{-\theta X} dX}{\int_a^{\infty} \theta e^{-\theta X} dX} = e^{-\theta b} = P(X > a)$$

**8- مبرهنة**

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$$

.θ

$$\Pi(\theta) = G_{\theta}(a) = 1 - e^{-a\theta}$$

$$\Pi(\theta)$$

**a**

$$G_x^*(a) = 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{a}{NX} \right)^{N-1}$$

**N > 1**

**البرهان**

$$G_x^*(a) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; X_a \geq a \\ 1 & ; X_a < a \end{cases}$$

$$G_x^*(a)$$

$$\frac{N-1}{\bar{X}}$$

$$\bar{X}$$

$$\Pi(\theta)$$

$$B = B(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; X_a < a \\ 1 & ; X_a \geq a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^*(\bar{X}) &= E_\theta(B | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n = N\bar{X}) \\ &= P_\theta(X_1 < a | X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n = N\bar{X}) \\ &= P_\theta\left(\frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n} < \frac{a}{N\bar{X}} | \bar{X}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N, \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N}$$

$$B^*(\bar{X}) = P_\theta\left(\frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n} < \frac{a}{N\bar{X}}\right)$$

.θ

$$X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_N, X_1$$

$$\theta = 1$$

$$\frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N}$$

$$N-1 \quad 1$$

$$N-1 \quad 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_x^*(a) &= \int_0^{\frac{a}{N\bar{X}}} \frac{\Gamma(N-1+1)}{\Gamma(N-1)\Gamma(1)} u^{1-1} (1-u)^{N-1-1} du \\ &= \frac{(1-u)^{N-1}}{N-1} \Big|_0^{\frac{a}{N\bar{X}}} = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{a}{N\bar{X}}\right)^{N-1} \end{aligned}$$



9- المعلمة الموقعية

$$y \in R \quad g(\chi, \theta) \quad \theta = H = R \quad [g(\chi, \theta) \theta \in \theta, X \in H] \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$g(x + y, \theta) = g(x, \alpha(\theta, y)); x, y, \theta \in R \quad \alpha(y, \theta) \quad y, \theta \quad \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\alpha = (\theta, v(\theta)) = 0 \quad v(\theta) \quad \theta \quad v^{-1}$$

$$g(x, \theta) = g(x - y, \alpha(\theta, y)) \quad \theta = v^{-1}(\mu) \quad \mu = v(\theta) \quad f(x) := g(x, \theta)$$

$$f(x - \mu) = g(x - \mu, o) = g(x, \theta)$$

$$= \exp[b(\theta)x + c(\theta) + d(x)]$$

$$= \exp[\beta(\mu)x + \gamma(\mu)]g(x, o)$$

$$= \exp[\beta(\mu)x + \gamma(\mu)]f(x) \quad \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$\beta(\mu) = b(v^{-1}(\mu) - b(o)), \gamma(\mu) = c(v^{-1}(\mu))$$

$$\mu = o$$

$$- f'(x) = (\beta'(o)x + \gamma'(o))f(x) =: (BX + A)f(x) \quad \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

$$f \quad (3)$$

$$(4)$$

$$\log f(x) = -Bx^2 / 2 + Ax + C$$

$$\frac{1}{|B|} \quad - A / B \quad f$$

$$: \quad (3) \quad . B > o$$

[Lindley,(1965) Borges and pfnzagl (1958) ]

$t(x) = x$  (1) 1

( )  $\frac{1}{B}$   
 $v(\theta) - A/B = b(\theta)B$   
 (2) 1 1

$\alpha(\theta, y) = v^{-1}(v(\theta) - y)$   
 (4)  $t(x) = x$  2

$-f'(x) = (Bt(x) + A)f(x)$

(up to obvious modifications)

f  $t(x) \equiv x$   $t(x) = e^x$   
 $g(x, \theta) = \exp[e^{-\theta} e^x - \theta + x]$

[e.g., ferguson 1962 ]

Scale Parameter **معلمة القياس** -10

$H = \theta = R^* = [Z, Z > 0]$

$F = [g(x, \theta), \theta \in \theta, x \in H]$   
 X

-F

(Scale family)

yX

$g(x, \theta)$

:

$\alpha(\theta, y) > 0$

$y > 0$

.....(5)

$yg(xy, \theta) = g(X, a(\theta, y)), x > 0$

$a(\theta, v(\theta)) = 1$   $v(\theta) > 0$

$\theta$

.

$v^{-1}$

(5) x x/y

$g(x, \theta) = g(x/y, a(\theta, y))/y$

(3)

$f(x)1 = g(x, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x / \mu) &= g(x / \mu, 1) = \mu g(x, \theta) \\
 &= \mu \exp[b(\theta)x + c(\theta) + d(x)] \\
 &= \mu \exp[\beta(\mu)x + \gamma(\mu)]g(x, 1) \\
 &= \mu \exp[\beta(\mu)x + \gamma(\mu)]f(x) \dots\dots\dots(6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta(\mu) &= b(v^{-1}(\mu)) - b(1) & \mu &= v(\theta) \\
 \gamma(\mu) &= c(v^{-1}(\mu)) - c(1) \\
 -xf'(x) &= (B'(1)x + \gamma'(1) + 1)f(x) = : (BX - A), f(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= CX^A \exp(-BX) \\
 1 &= B^{A+1} \Gamma(A+1) \quad A > -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x, \theta) &= g(x / \mu, 1) / \mu = f(x / v(\theta)) / v(\theta) \\
 &= (b(\theta))^{A+1} \Gamma(A+1) X^A \exp[-b(\theta)x]
 \end{aligned}$$

**Boryes and Pfanzagl 1965 ;** ]

**Lind ley(1958)**

(1)  
b(θ)

F 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
A

1

3 \_\_\_\_\_

$$a(\theta, y) = v^{-1}(v(\theta) / y)$$

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