

$U$  je množina všech užitkových funkcí

$U_0$  označuje množinu  $U$  všech diferenciatelných užitkových funkcí,  $u \in U_0 \Leftrightarrow u'(-1) \geq 0, u'(1) \leq 0$

$U_0$  je lineárně přípustná, tedy její je given nelocálně diferenciatelná a její d. derivace stálá.

$$U_0 \subset U_k \subset U_1 \subset U, \text{ kde } k \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$$

FSD

def. Věšt  $X_F$  a  $X_G$  označuje náhodné veličiny s d.f.  $F$  a  $G$ .

Rěchme, že  $X_F$  (stoch. ) dominuje  $X_G$  dle FSD ( $X_F \succ_{FSD} X_G$ ), je-li

$$E u(X_F) \geq E u(X_G) \quad \forall u \in U_1, \text{ pro nř stoch. } u \text{ klesající}$$

$$\text{a ev. } u_0 \in U_1 \text{ tak, že } E u_0(X_F) > E u_0(X_G)$$

analogicky pro rostoucí

SSD (Second Order Stochastic Dominance)

def. Věšt  $X_F$  a  $X_G$  označuje náhodné vel. s d.f.  $F$  a  $G$ .

Rěchme, že  $X_F$  (stoch. ) dominuje  $X_G$  dle SSD ( $X_F \succ_{SSD} X_G$ ), je-li

$$E u(X_F) \geq E u(X_G) \quad \forall u \in U_2, \text{ pro nř stoch. } u \text{ klesající}$$

$$\text{a ev. } u_0 \in U_2 \text{ tak, že } E u_0(X_F) > E u_0(X_G)$$

obojí pod vyjřní nřd

Věta:  $X_F \succ_{SSD} X_G \Leftrightarrow F^{(2)}(x) \leq G^{(2)}(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists u_0 \text{ tak, že je oph. vřt.}$

$$F^{(2)}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x F(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cumul. d.f. } [F^{(n)}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x F^{(n-1)}(x) dx]$$

Ma P pro SSD:

$$X_F \succ_{FSD} X_G \Rightarrow X_F \succ_{SSD} X_G \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Pod.}$$

$$\text{Min}_F(x) \geq \text{Min}_G(x) \Rightarrow X_F \succ_{SSD} X_G$$

$$X_F \succ_{SSD} X_G \Rightarrow E X_F \geq E X_G \quad (\text{me } F. \text{ emicou, via } \text{Por. } \text{Pardes})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Min}(F(x)) \geq \text{Min}(G(x))$$

Príklad 1:  $X \sim \text{all}(p_x), Y \sim \text{all}(p_y)$

$$X = \begin{cases} 0, & 1-p_x \\ 1, & p_x \end{cases}$$

$X \succ_{SSD} Y \iff F_X^{(2)}(a) \leq F_Y^{(2)}(a) \text{ } \forall a \text{ a le. do } 1 \text{ obvodu}$

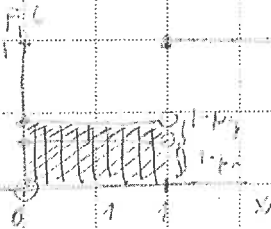
$$I^{(2)}(a) = F_Y^{(2)}(a) - F_X^{(2)}(a) \geq 0 \text{ } \forall a \text{ a } \exists \text{ } a_0 \text{ praxe } f_{inver.} \text{ od } a_0$$

$$F_X^{(2)}(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a F_X(x) dx$$

$$a \in (-\infty, 0) : I_2(a) = 0$$

$$a \in [0, 1) : I_2(a) = a \cdot (1-p_y - (1-p_x)) = a \cdot (p_x - p_y)$$

$$a \in [1, \infty) : I_2(a) = p_x - p_y$$



$p_x - p_y \geq 0$  + ornie  $p_x > p_y$

Príklad 2:  $X = \begin{cases} 1, & p=1/2 \\ 3, & p=1/2 \end{cases}$

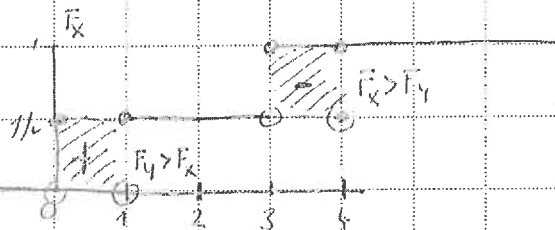
$$Y = \begin{cases} 0, & p=1/2 \\ 4, & p=1/2 \end{cases}$$

Spadne  $E X, E Y, \text{ var } X, \text{ var } Y$ .

Praxe  $X \succ Y$

(1)  $E X = 2, E Y = 2, E X^2 = 5, E Y^2 = 8 \implies \text{var } X = 1, \text{ var } Y = 4$

(2)



$\implies \text{var}(X) < \text{var}(Y)$

$I_2(a) \geq 0$  napr  $I_2(1/2) = 1/4$

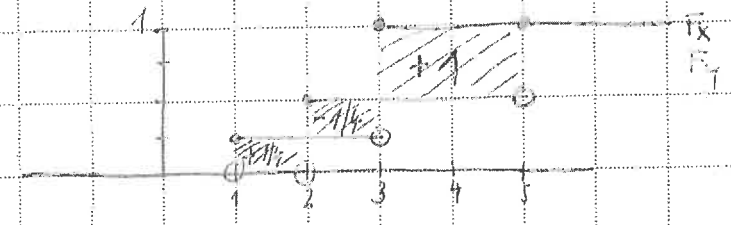
(2A)  $X \dots x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_T$   
 $Y \dots y_1 \leq \dots \leq y_T$

$\implies X \succ_{SSD} Y \iff \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \text{ } \forall n=1, 2, \dots, T$   
 a  $x_T = y_T$

$n=1: 1 \geq 0 \checkmark$  ornie  
 $n=2: 4 \geq 4 \checkmark$  } o.k.

Priloh 3:  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1, 1/4 & 1 \\ 3, 3/4 & 3/3 \end{pmatrix}$   $Y = \begin{pmatrix} -2, 1/2 & 2 \\ -5, 1/2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

Priloh  $X \geq Y$ ? Priloh  $X \geq Y$  neko megal?  $\rightarrow$  Priloh  $Y \leq X$ ?



(i)  $X \geq Y$ ?  $F_x(x) \leq F_y(x)$   $\forall x$  a  $F_{x0}$  poston. NE

NE, ni  $\in (1, 2)$

(ii)  $X \geq Y$ :  $I_2(\lambda) = F_y^{(2)}(\lambda) - F_x^{(2)}(\lambda) \leq 0, \lambda = 3/2$  NE

(iii)  $Y \geq X$ :  $I_2^*(\lambda) = F_x^{(1)}(\lambda) - F_y^{(1)}(\lambda) \geq 0 \forall \lambda$  ANO

$EX = 5/2 \neq EY = 1/2, EX^2 = 1/4 + 2/4 = 3/4, EY^2 = 1/4$

non  $X = 4 \cdot \frac{2/4}{1} = 1/4 \neq$  non  $Y = 5$  NE!

Priloh 4:

	A	B	C	RT
S1	1	0	5	1/3
S2	2	-1	0	1/3
S3	1	9	0	1/3

(i) Priloh:  $A \geq_{SSD} C$ ?  $B \geq_{SSD} C$ ?

(ii) Evidenti LKK A a B, ali' dominy (SSD) C?

Polad ano, ali' a ni' ni' me' nejme to' L?

$\mu_1, \mu_2 \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$  nepravilno?

(iii) Evidenti LKK B a C, dom (SSD) A? Pov?

B? Pov?

(iv)  $-11 - A a C$

$\rightarrow$  Naj Principijalno.

	1	2	3
A:	1	12	4
(ii) B:	-10	9	8
C:	0	0	5

NE  
NO

(ii) A:  $\lambda + (-1)(1-\lambda) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \geq 1/2$

B:  $2\lambda + (-1)(1-\lambda) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \geq 1/3$

$4\lambda + 8(\lambda-1) \geq 5 \Rightarrow \lambda \geq 3/4$

$\lambda \in [3/4, 1]$

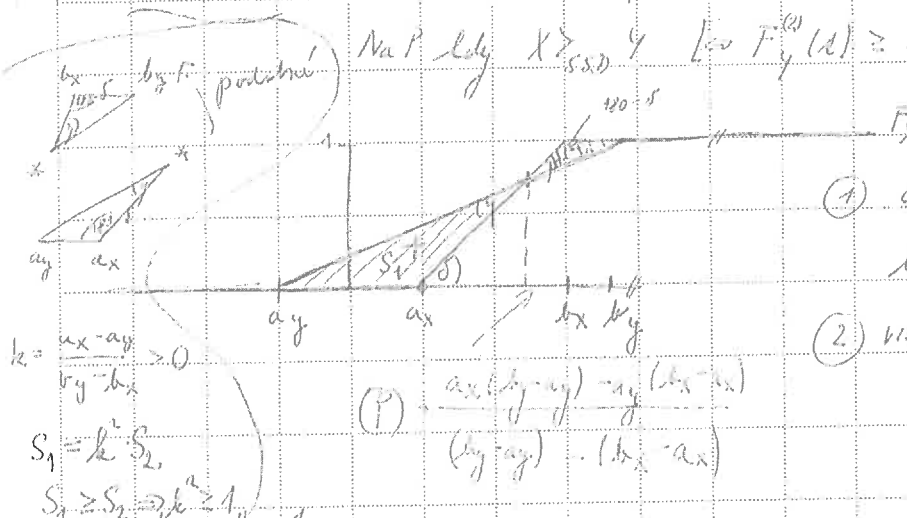
$E(LKK) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1A + B) \xrightarrow{MAX} \lambda = 1/2$

$Var(LKK) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\lambda^2 + (3\lambda-1)^2 + (-\lambda+1)^2) - (\frac{1}{3}(-4\lambda+8))^2$

$= \frac{206\lambda^2 - 306\lambda + 102}{9}$   
 $\frac{0}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 5/4$   
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~ Příklad 5:  $X \sim \text{rect}(a_x, b_x)$ ,  $Y \sim \text{rect}(a_y, b_y)$

NaP ledy  $X \geq_{SSD} Y$  [co  $F_Y^{(2)}(x) \geq F_X^{(2)}(x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  a  $F_Y \geq F_X$ ]



(1)  $a_y \leq a_x$  }  $\Rightarrow$  FSD  $\Rightarrow$  SSD  
 $b_y \leq b_x$  }  $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta$

(2) viz od:  $a_y \leq a_x$  !  $\Delta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta$   
 $b_y \geq b_x$   
 $+ S_{\Delta a_y a_x} \geq S_{\Delta b_x b_y}$

$k = \frac{a_x - a_y}{b_y - b_x} > 0$   
 $S_1 = k \cdot S_2$   
 $S_1 \geq S_2 \Rightarrow k \geq 1$

(P)  $\frac{a_x(b_y - a_y) - a_y(b_x - a_x)}{(b_y - a_y) \cdot (b_x - a_x)}$

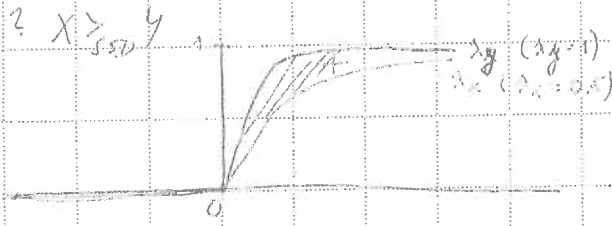
$I_2(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x [F_Y(x) - F_X(x)] dx$   
 $a_y \leq a_x$   
 $b_y \geq b_x$

$x \leq a_y \dots I_2(x) = 0$   
 $x \in [a_y, a_x] \dots I_2(x) = \frac{a_y^2 - a_y x}{2(b_y - a_y)}$   
 $x \in [a_x, \infty) \dots I_2(x) = I_2(a_x) - \dots$

$x \in [a_x, (P)] \dots I_2(x) = I_2(a_x) + \dots$

$x \in [(P), b_x] \dots I_2(x) = I_2((P)) - \dots$

~ Příklad 6:  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_x)$ ,  $Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_y)$



$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp(-\lambda x), & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$\lambda_y > \lambda_x$  (stejně FSD)

$I_2(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x [F_Y(x) - F_X(x)] dx = \int_0^x [\exp(-\lambda_y x) - \exp(-\lambda_x x)] dx$

$(x) = \int_0^x [1 - \exp(-\lambda_y x) - 1 + \exp(-\lambda_x x)] dx = \left[ \frac{\exp(-\lambda_y x)}{\lambda_y} - \frac{\exp(-\lambda_x x)}{\lambda_x} \right]_0^x$   
 $= \frac{\lambda_x \exp(-\lambda_y x) - \lambda_y \exp(-\lambda_x x) + (\lambda_y - \lambda_x)}{\lambda_x \lambda_y} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_y \geq \lambda_x$   
 $\forall \lambda > 0$

- Příklad 7: Necht  $X$  a  $Y$  jsou dvě n.v. s  $E[X] = E[Y]$ . Je-li  $X \geq Y \Rightarrow \text{var } X \leq \text{var } Y$ .

Ukázat.

(1)  $0 = E[Y - X] = \int_a^b (f_Y(x) - f_X(x)) dx$  P.P.  $\int_a^b x \cdot (f_Y(x) - f_X(x)) dx = \left[ x \cdot (F_Y(x) - F_X(x)) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b 1 \cdot (F_Y(x) - F_X(x)) dx =$

pro  $x=b: 1 \cdot 1$   
pro  $x=a: 0 \cdot 0$

$\Rightarrow \int_a^b (F_Y(x) - F_X(x)) dx = 0$

(2)  $\text{var } Y - \text{var } X = E(Y^2 - X^2) = \int_a^b x^2 (f_Y(x) - f_X(x)) dx$  P.P.  $\int_a^b x^2 (F_Y(x) - F_X(x)) dx = \left[ x^2 (F_Y(x) - F_X(x)) \right]_a^b - 2 \int_a^b x (F_Y(x) - F_X(x)) dx$

pro  $x=b: 1 \cdot 1 = 0$

P.P.  $= -2 \cdot \int_a^b \left[ x \cdot \int_a^x (f_Y(u) - f_X(u)) du \right] dx = -2 \int_a^b \int_a^x (F_Y(u) - F_X(u)) du dx =$

pro  $a: 0$   
pro  $x=b: 2 \cdot 0 = 0$

$= -2 \cdot \left\{ 0 - \int_a^b I_2(u) du \right\} = 2 \int_a^b I_2(x) dx \geq 0$ , neboť  $-I_2(x) \geq 0$

$X \geq Y \Rightarrow X \stackrel{SSD}{\leq} Y$