

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cov}(x, y|z) &= E[(x - E(x|z))(y - E(y|z))|z] \quad \text{1- الب} \\
 &= E[xy - xE(y|z) - yE(x|z) + E(x|z)E(y|z)|z] \\
 &= E[xy|z] - E[xE(y|z)|z] \\
 &\quad - E[yE(x|z)|z] + E[E(x|z)E(y|z)|z] \\
 &= E[xy|z] - E[x|z]E(y|z) - E[y|z]E(x|z) \\
 &\quad + E[x|z]E(y|z) \\
 &= E[xy|z] - E[x|z]E(y|z) \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = E[xy] - E[x]E[y] \quad \text{2-}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[x] &= E[E(x|y)] \xrightarrow{\text{بالتالي}} = E[E(xy|z)] - E[E(x|z)]E[E(y|z)] \\
 &\xrightarrow{\text{صوت الب}} = E[\text{Cov}(x, y|z) + E(x|z)E(y|z)] - E[E(x|z)]E[E(y|z)] \\
 &= E[\text{Cov}(x, y|z) + E(AB) - E(A)E(B)] \\
 \text{Cov}(AB) &= E[AB] - E(A)E(B) \xrightarrow{\text{بالتالي}} = E[\text{Cov}(x, y|z) + \text{Cov}(A, B)] \\
 &\quad \text{Cov}(E(x|z), E(y|z)) \text{ أو}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= E[\text{Cov}(x, y|z) + \text{Cov}(E(x|z), E(y|z))]$$

از این استفاده می‌کنیم (2)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(E(X|Y)) &= E[(E(X|Y))^2] - (E[E(X|Y)])^2 \\ &= E[(E(X|Y))^2] - (E[X])^2 \end{aligned} \quad (I)$$

$$E[\text{Var}(X|Y)] = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X|Y) &= E[(X - E(X|Y))^2 | Y] = E[X^2 - 2XE(X|Y) + (E(X|Y))^2 | Y] \\ &= E[X^2 | Y] - 2(E(X|Y))^2 + (E(X|Y))^2 \\ &= E[X^2 | Y] - (E(X|Y))^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{\text{عوض}} E[\text{Var}(X|Y)] &= E[E(X^2 | Y)] - E[(E(X|Y))^2] \\ &= E[X^2] - E[(E(X|Y))^2] \end{aligned} \quad (II)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (I) + (II) \rightarrow \text{Var}[E(X|Y)] + E[\text{Var}(X|Y)] &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(X) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad E[X_i] = 1, \quad \text{Var}(X_i) = 1$$

(1)

$$Z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n=10 \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow Z = \frac{Y - 10}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$Z \sim \text{norm}(0, 1)$

$$\rightarrow P(9 < Y < 11) = P\left(\frac{9-10}{\sqrt{10}} < Z < \frac{11-10}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$$

$$= P\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} < Z < \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$$

$$= P(-\sqrt{10} < Z < \sqrt{10})$$

$$= \Phi(\sqrt{10}) - \Phi(-\sqrt{10})$$

$$= 1 \cdot \Phi(\sqrt{10}) - 1 = \boxed{0.18}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x p(X=x) \geq \sum_{x=1}^K x p(X=x)$$

الف) $K > 1$ (۳)

$$\geq \sum_{x=1}^K x p(X=x) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{صورت سوال را می بینیم} \\ x > y \rightarrow p(x) < p(y) \\ \text{(چون نزولی است)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= p(X=K) \left(\frac{K(K+1)}{2} \right)$$

$$\geq p(X=K) \frac{K^2}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{پس}} E[X] \geq p(X=K) \frac{K^2}{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow p(X=K) \leq \frac{2E[X]}{K^2}$$

$$E[X] = \int_0^{\infty} x f(x) dx \geq \int_0^K x f(x) dx$$

ب) $K > 1$ (—)

$$\geq \int_0^K x f(x) dx \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{در این قسمت} \\ \text{—} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\geq f(K) \int_0^K x dx = \frac{f(K) K^2}{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow E[X] \geq \frac{f(K) K^2}{2} \leadsto f(K) \leq \frac{2E[X]}{K^2}$$

$$\longrightarrow f(x) \leq 2 \frac{E[X]}{x^2}$$

$$X = \underbrace{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_d}_{\text{خطا مدل}} + \underbrace{X_{d+1}}_{\text{خطا اندازه گیری}}$$

تفاوت
مجموعی است
با مجموعی
less

$$X_i \sim \text{Uni}(-1/\sqrt{12}, 1/\sqrt{12})$$

$$E[X_i] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$Z_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} \quad \Bigg| \rightarrow \quad Z = \frac{X - (d \cdot x_0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta_0}{12}}}$$

$Z_n \sim \text{norm}(0, 1)$

$$\rightarrow P(|X| > 1) = P\left(|Z| > \frac{1\sqrt{12}}{\Delta}\right) = 2\Phi\left(-\frac{1\sqrt{12}}{\Delta}\right)$$

$$\approx 0.12$$

تقریباً ۱۲ درصد احتمال دارد!

④ مسئله ۱۱: فرض کنید X_1, \dots, X_n با فرض‌های زیر در نظر گرفته شود

$$Z_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}}$$

$$E(X_i) = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2 = 4$$

تقریباً $\rightarrow Z_n \sim \text{norm}(0, 1)$

$$P\left(-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{n} < \frac{1}{2}\right) = P\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{-\sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon} < Z_n < \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon}\right) - 1$$

$$\rightarrow P\left(-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} - \mu < \frac{1}{2}\right) \approx 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon}\right) - 1$$

برای n بیشتر شود، گران بالای تقریبی برای n — تخمین دقیق‌تر

مسئله ۲
برای حل $\rightarrow P\left(-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} - \mu < \frac{1}{2}\right) \geq 95\%$

$$\rightarrow 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon}\right) - 1 \geq 95\%$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon}\right) \geq \frac{195}{200} = \frac{39}{40}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon} \geq \frac{194}{100} \rightarrow n \geq 411.6$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{n = 412}$$

با حداقل ۴۱۲ آزمایش، با احتمال ۹۵٪ مطمئن می‌شویم که اختلاف میانگین آزمایش با از میانگین واقعی کمتر از $\frac{1}{2}$ است.

$$p(x \geq a) = p(x+b \geq a+b) \leq p((x+b)^r \geq (a+b)^r) \quad (9)$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{مابیناری}}$
 $p(x \geq a) \leq \frac{E(x)}{a}$
 \checkmark
 مابیناری
 \checkmark

$$\rightarrow p(x \geq a) \leq p((x+b)^r \geq (a+b)^r) \leq \frac{E[(x+b)^r]}{(a+b)^r}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^r + b^r}{(a+b)^r}$$

$$b = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{مابیناری}}$

$$p(x \geq a) \leq \frac{\sigma^r + \frac{\sigma^r}{a^r}}{(\frac{a^r + \sigma^r}{a})^r} = \frac{a^r \sigma^r + \sigma^r}{(a^r + \sigma^r)^r}$$

$$= \frac{(a^r + \sigma^r) \sigma^r}{(a^r + \sigma^r)^r}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^r}{a^r + \sigma^r}$$

$$\rightarrow p(x \geq a) \geq \frac{\sigma^r}{a^r + \sigma^r} = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^r + \text{Var}(X)}$$