P1-2)

Dem: Dub el Kernel K: IR-DIR, con Skluldu= 1 y KCN=K(-x)
detinimos la función bose

$$W(x,x_i) = \frac{K(\frac{x-x_i}{h})}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} K(\frac{x_j-x_j}{h})}$$

Al reemplazar esta finisa base en 1), obtenemos para el estimado.

$$\hat{r}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{h} w(x_i \times i) y_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{h} \frac{y_i k(x_i \times i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{h} k(x_j \times i)} = \sum_{i=1}^{h} \frac{y_i k(x_i \times i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{h} k(x_j \times i)}$$

Ahora, si tornamos un Kernel parssiano, se sopre pre

$$\widehat{Y}(X) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp\left(-\frac{(x-x_i)^T(x-x_i)}{2\sigma^2}\right) y_i}_{\underline{x}=1}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp\left(-\frac{(x-x_i)^T(x-x_i)}{2\sigma^2}\right)}_{\underline{x}=1} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} exp\left(-\frac{(x-x_i)^T(x-x_i)}{2\sigma^2}\right) y_i}_{\underline{x}=1}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} exp\left(-\frac{(x-x_i)^T(x-x_i)}{2\sigma^2}\right) y_i}_{\underline{x}=1}$$

molernos ge

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-x_i)^T(x-x_i)}{2\sigma^2}\right) \gamma_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-x_i)^T(x-x_i)}{2\sigma^2}\right)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \gamma_i \lim_{x \to \infty} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-x_i)^T(x-x_i)}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$= \int_{i=1}^{n} \lim_{x \to \infty} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-x_i)^T(x-x_i)}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$= \int_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \gamma_i}{i}$$

Phrientas, que para un Kernel audquiera, K(X, Y) debe se estrusto o partir de las observamentes que tengamos

PJ-b)
Dan: Bi sypanimos pre Juklujdu=0, veamos pe
$$\hat{\varphi}(x) = \frac{\int \gamma \hat{\rho}(x, \gamma) d\gamma}{\hat{\rho}(x)}$$

corresponde al estruidor de a), don de

Notems pre

$$E(\hat{\rho}(x)) - p(x) = E\left(\frac{1}{h}\sum_{i=1}^{h}\frac{1}{h}K\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right)\right) - p(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{h}E\left(K\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right)\right) - p(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{h}\int K\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right)p(x)dx - p(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{h}\int K(x)p(x_i+h_i)dx - p(x)$$

$$= \int K(x)p(x_i+h_i)dx - p(x)$$

$$= \int K(x)p(x_i+h_i)dx - p(x)$$

tomando un espansión de taylor, con h-20,

 $\mathbb{E}(\hat{p}(x))-p(x) = \int K(y) p(x-h_y)dy - p(x)$   $= \int K(y) (p(x)+h_y \cdot p'(x) + o(h)) dy - p(x)$   $= \int K(y) p(x)dy + \int K(y) h_y \cdot p'(x)dy + o(h) - p(x)$   $= p(x) \int K(y)dy + p'(x)h \int y K(y)dy + o(h) - p(x),$ per subanos pe  $\int K(y)dy = 0$ , liegs

E(p(h)-p(h)=p(h)+o(h)-p(h)=o(h)

Con hoso, E(p(x)=p(x).

Per oto parte,

Var 
$$(\hat{\rho}(n)) = Var\left(\frac{1}{nh}\sum_{x=1}^{h}K\left(\frac{x_{x}-x}{h}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{nh^{2}}Var\left(K\left(\frac{x_{x}-x}{h}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{nh^{2}}E\left(K^{2}\left(\frac{x_{x}-x}{h}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{nh^{2}}\int K^{2}\left(\frac{x^{2}-x}{h}\right)\rho(x)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{nh}\int K^{2}(y)\left(\rho(x) + h\gamma\rho(x) + o(h)\right)dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{nh}\left(\rho(x)\int K^{2}(y)dy\right) + o\left(\frac{1}{nh}\right)$$

Además, veemplisand les expresiones de par y plx, y, tenemo

$$\frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \int \frac{1}{h} \frac{f(x,y)dy}{h}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{h} \frac{\int \frac{1}{h^{2}} K\left(\frac{x-x_{i}}{h}\right) K\left(\frac{y-x_{i}}{h}\right) dy}{h}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{h} \frac{\int \frac{1}{h} K\left(\frac{x-x_{i}}{h}\right) + K\left(\frac{y-x_{i}}{h}\right) dy}{h}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{h} \frac{\int \frac{1}{h} K\left(\frac{x-x_{i}}{h}\right) + K\left(\frac{y-x_{i}}{h}\right) dy}{h}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{h} \frac{\int \frac{1}{h} K\left(\frac{x-x_{i}}{h}\right)}{h}$$

$$\int \frac{y}{h} K\left(\frac{y-y_{i}}{h}\right) dy = \int \frac{y-y_{i}}{h} K\left(\frac{y-y_{i}}{h}\right) dy + \int \frac{y_{i}}{h} K\left(\frac{y-y_{i}}{h}\right) dy,$$

$$deb \text{ pe } \int \frac{y}{h} K(u) du = 0 \quad y \quad \int \frac{x(z)}{h^{2} = 1} \text{ se signe properties}$$

$$\int \frac{y}{h} K\left(\frac{y-y_{i}}{h}\right) dy = y_{i} \int \frac{1}{h} K\left(\frac{y-y_{i}}{h}\right) dy = y_{i} \int K(z) dz = y_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{y}{h} K\left(\frac{y-y_{i}}{h}\right) dy = y_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{1}^{\infty} |X| = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^{h} \frac{1}{h} \left( \frac{x - x_{i}}{h} \right) y_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{h} \frac{y_{i} \left( \frac{x - x_{i}}{h} \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{h} \frac{1}{h} \left( \frac{x - x_{i}}{h} \right)} = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^{h} \frac{1}{h} \left( \frac{x - x_{i}}{h} \right)$$

lo ces comade un la parte d).