$$U_1 \dots U_n \quad V_1 \dots V_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i \in A}^{M} \mathcal{V}_{i} \mathcal{V}_{i}\right)^{2} \ll \left(\sum_{i \in A}^{M} \mathcal{U}_{i}^{1}\right) \left(\sum_{i \in A}^{M} \mathcal{V}_{i}^{2}\right)$$

$$0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(v_{i} v_{j} - v_{j} v_{i} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(v_{i}^{2} v_{j}^{2} + v_{j}^{2} v_{i}^{2} - 2 v_{i} v_{j} v_{i} v_{j} \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} u_{i}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(v_{i}^{2} v_{j}^{2} + v_{j}^{2} v_{i}^{2} - 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} u_{i}^{2} v_{j}^{2} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} u_{j}^{2} v_{j}^{2} \right) - 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} u_{j}^{2} v_{j}^{2} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} u_{j}^{2} v_{j}^{2} \right) - 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} u_{i}^{2} v_{j}^{2} \right)^{2}$$

$$= 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} u_{j}^{2} v_{j}^{2} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} v_{j}^{2} \right) - 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} u_{j}^{2} v_{j}^{2} \right)^{2}$$

Note sugli Integrali

$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} F(x) g(x) dx\right)^{2} \leq \int_{a}^{b} F^{2}(x) dx \int_{a}^{b} g^{2}(x) dx$$

A pato che tuto CONVERGA

Dimostrazione di 2.2.1

 $\varphi = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2(y_i - ex_i - b)(->i)$

Note 2.2.1 explained variance
$$r(x,y)^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum (y_i - \alpha^* x_i - b^*)^2}{\sum (y_i - \overline{y})^2}$$

$$\emptyset = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial b} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2 \left(y_i - Q_{x_i} - b \right) \left(-1 \right)$$

N.B.
$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x} x_x$$

unexplained variance

$$Q = \frac{Cov(x,y)}{Var(x)} \qquad b = \overline{y} - a \times$$

Esercizio 1

Mostrare the var
$$(x) = \frac{n}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{x_i^2}{n} - \overline{x}^2\right)$$

Struttions le définitione
$$\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-\overline{x})^2=\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i^2+\overline{x}^2-2x_i\overline{x})=$$

$$=\frac{1}{m-1}\left(\sum_{x_{i}}^{2}+n_{x}^{2}-2\overline{x}\sum_{x_{i}}\right)=\frac{n}{m-1}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{x_{i}}^{2}-\overline{x}^{2}\right)$$

Facciono la stessa cosa
$$cov(x,y) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{n=1}^{m} \left(x_i y_i - \overline{x} y_i - x_i \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) - \overline{x} \overline{y} - \overline{x} \overline{y}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{x_i y_i}\right) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\sum$$

on la COVARIANZA

$$= \frac{m}{m-1} \left(\sum \frac{\lambda_i y_i}{m} - \overline{\lambda} \overline{y} \right)$$

N.B. Il caso della courrianza é più generale di quello della VARIANZA (basto porne X=y)

Esercizio 2

Se z: = x; +c (cEIR) allora
$$\sigma(z) = \sigma(x)$$
(deti tiesleti di unu stesso humano)

$$\sigma(z)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{x} \left(z_{x}^{2} - z_{x}^{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{x} \left(x_{x}^{2} + c - x_{x}^{2} - c\right)^{2} = \sigma(x)^{2}$$

$$\overline{2} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x_i + c_i) = \overline{x} + c$$

Se
$$w_i = e \times i$$
 $(e \neq \varphi)$ allore $\sigma(w) = e \cdot \sigma(x)$

$$\sigma(w) = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{x} (w_{x} - \overline{w})^{2} = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{x} (e_{x} - e_{x})^{2} = e^{2} \sigma(x)^{2}$$

Citazione del professore: un'equezione é quando un cazzo é uguele ad un altro cazzo Uni Pi - 2024

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Esercizio 3
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$$r(x,y) = \frac{\cos(x,y)}{\sigma(x)\sigma(y)} \qquad \text{N.B. Dell'esacisio 2} \qquad \sigma(\alpha x + b) = \alpha \sigma(x)$$

$$\sigma(cy + d) = c\sigma(y)$$

$$cov(x,y) = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum (ex; +b-ex-b)(cy+d-cy-d) = \frac{ec}{m-1} \sum (x; -\overline{x})(y; -\overline{y}) = ac \cdot cov(xy)$$

quindi ...
$$v(e \times 15, cy + d) = \frac{e \times cov(x,y)}{e \circ o(x) \times o(y)} = v(x,y)$$

Esercizio 4

e.g.
$$x_{1}=6$$
 $e_{1}=1$ mostrore the $\overline{x}=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}a_{j}p(e_{j},x)$ (1)
 $x_{2}=2$ $e_{2}=2$
 $e_{3}=3$ $e_{3}=1$
 $e_{3}=3$ $e_{3}=1$
 $e_{3}=3$
 e

② Sappionne che vor
$$(x) = \frac{n}{m-1} \left(\sum \frac{x_i^2}{n} - \overline{x}^2 \right)$$
e posso applicare la stesso regionamento di ①

Esercizio in tegressione lineare

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - e^* \times i - b) = \emptyset$$

Esercizio 5

Consideriamo
$$\int \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{n} \left| \frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{1}{x_i} \right| \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{$$

Mostrere che
$$\frac{\# \left\{i: \left|x_{i}-x\right|>d\right\}}{m} \in \underbrace{\int}_{a} \underbrace{\left\{\frac{m}{m-1}\right\}}_{a} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\int}_{a} \underbrace{\left\{\frac{m}{m-1}\right\}}_{a} = \underbrace{\int}_{a} \underbrace{\left\{\frac$$

(FEBbluEB)