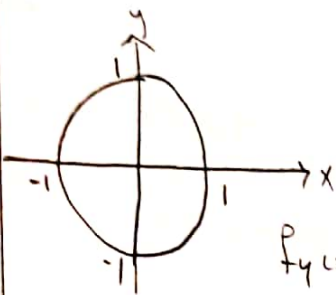


مسئله ۱. در اینجا با مشاهده $X=x$ را داریم. می خواهیم

تخمین برای Y صرف کنیم. به صورت زیر عمل می کنیم (MMSE).
 $\hat{Y}_{MMSE} = E(Y|X)$, $E(Y|X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy$, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{XY}(x,y) dy$



$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{XY}(x,y) dx$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{XY}(x,y) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad |x| \leq 1$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{XY}(x,y) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2} \quad |y| \leq 1$$

از اینجا:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \xrightarrow{x=\sin\theta} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2\theta d\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0 \right) = 1, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) dy = 1.$$

به طریق مشابه

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{XY}(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y|X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{Y}_{MMSE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy = 0 \quad \hat{Y}_{MMSE} = \hat{g}(y) = 0$$

$$MSE = E(\text{Var}(Y|X))$$

$$\text{Var}(Y|X) = E(Y^2|X) - E(Y|X)^2 \rightarrow \text{Var}(Y|X) = E(Y^2|X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (1-x^2)^{3/2} = \frac{1-x^2}{3}$$

$$MSE = E\left\{ \frac{1-x^2}{3} \right\} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} E(x^2) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2}{\pi} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$\hat{Y}_{MMSE} = 0$, $MSE = 1/4$

b.

در این قسمت با مشاهده $Y=y$ می خواهیم تخمین برای X بدهیم. LMMSE را می بینیم.

$$\hat{X}_{LMMSE} = ay + b$$

$$\hat{X}_{LMMSE} = \frac{\rho_{XY} \sigma_X}{\sigma_Y} y + m_X - \frac{\rho_{XY} \sigma_X}{\sigma_Y} m_Y$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{X}_{LMMSE} = m_X + \rho_{XY} \frac{\sigma_X}{\sigma_Y} (y - m_Y) = m_X + \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_Y^2} (y - m_Y)$$

$$m_X = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 0 \rightarrow m_X = 0$$

$$m_Y = E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 y \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = 0 \rightarrow m_Y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_y^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 f_Y(y) dy - (E(y))^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 f_Y(y) dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 y^2 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy \quad \begin{matrix} y = \sin \theta \\ dy = \cos \theta d\theta \end{matrix} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\sin^2 \theta - \sin^4 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta - \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta d\theta \right] \\ \int \sin^2 \theta d\theta &= \int \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \rightarrow \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \int \sin^4 \theta d\theta &= \frac{\theta}{8} - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta \cos \theta}{4} \rightarrow \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{3\pi}{8} \\ \therefore \sigma_y^2 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{8} \right] = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{8} \right] = \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(XY) = \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f_{XY}(x, y) dx dy \quad \begin{matrix} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{matrix} \\ E(XY) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{r^2}{2} \sin 2\theta f_{R\theta}(r, \theta) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{r^3}{2} \sin 2\theta \cdot \pi r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\pi}{2} r^4 \sin 2\theta dr d\theta \\ f_{R\theta}(r, \theta) &= \pi r \quad \text{در دایره ۲ واحد} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2}{5} \sin 2\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{5} \left(-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{X}_{\text{LMMSE}} = 0, \quad \text{MSE} = \sigma_X^2 - \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)^2}{\sigma_Y^2} = \sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

a) $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \rightarrow \text{i.i.d}$ $f_{X_i}(x_i) = f_{X_j}(x_j), \quad E(X_i) = \eta, \quad \text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$ ۲۴ نمره

$$Y_j = \sum_{k=1}^j X_k, \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{cases} Y_1 = X_1 \\ Y_2 = X_1 + X_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \end{cases} \rightarrow Y_n = Y_{n-1} + X_n$$

$$\begin{aligned}E(Y_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) &= E(Y_{n-1} + X_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) = E(X_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) \\ &+ E(Y_{n-1} | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) = E(X_n) + E(Y_{n-1} | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) = \eta + Y_{n-1}\end{aligned}$$

b) $E(Y_n | Y_1, \dots, Y_{n-2}) = E(Y_{n-1} + X_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-2}) + E(X_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-2})$

$$+ E(Y_{n-1} | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-2}) \quad \underline{Y_{n-1} = Y_{n-2} + X_{n-1}} \rightarrow E(X_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-2})$$

$$+ E(X_{n-1} | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-2}) + E(Y_{n-2} | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-2}) = E(X_n) + E(X_{n-1})$$

$$+ E(Y_{n-2} | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-2}) \rightarrow E(Y_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-2}) = 2\eta + Y_{n-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.1 } \text{Var}(Y_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) &= E(Y_n^2 | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) - (E(Y_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}))^2 \\ E(Y_n^2 | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) &= E((Y_{n-1} + X_n)^2 | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) = E(X_n^2 + 2Y_{n-1}X_n + Y_{n-1}^2 | Y_1, \\ Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) &= E(X_n^2 | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) + 2E(X_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1})E(Y_{n-1} | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) \\ &+ E(Y_{n-1}^2 | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) = E(X_n^2) + 2E(X_n)E(Y_{n-1}) + E(Y_{n-1}^2) \\ &= E(X_n^2) + 2\gamma Y_{n-1} + Y_{n-1}^2, \quad E(X_n) = \sigma^2 + \gamma^2 \rightarrow E(Y_n^2 | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) \\ &= \sigma^2 + \gamma^2 + 2\gamma Y_{n-1} + Y_{n-1}^2, \quad \text{Var}(Y_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) = E(Y_n^2 | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) - (E(Y_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}))^2 \\ &= \sigma^2 + \gamma^2 + 2\gamma Y_{n-1} + Y_{n-1}^2 - (\gamma + Y_{n-1})^2 = \sigma^2 + \gamma^2 + 2\gamma Y_{n-1} + Y_{n-1}^2 - \gamma^2 - 2\gamma Y_{n-1} - Y_{n-1}^2 \\ &= \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Var}(Y_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n-1}) = \sigma^2$$

d.) $f_Y(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = ?$ برای یافتن $f_Y(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ از قضیه بیان شده در درس استاندارد خواهیم کرد.

$$f_Y(y) = \int_i \frac{f_X(x_i)}{|J(x)|} \quad J(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

در اینجا می‌توانیم با حالت خاص طرف راست Y را به X رابطه خطی داریم به طوری داریم:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n + b_1 \\ y_2 = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n + b_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n = a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n + b_n \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad f_Y(y) = \frac{f_X(A^{-1}(y-b))}{|\det(A)|}$$

حالت در این مسئله داریم:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 \\ y_2 = x_1 + x_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \end{cases} \quad J = \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

بنابراین A ماتریس یابنده بلاشک $\det(A) = 1$ است. مرتب داریم: $f_Y(y) = f_X(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ به دست می‌آید.

بنابراین ثابت خواهیم داشت:

$$f_Y(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = \int_i \frac{f_X(x_i)}{|J(x)|} = f_X(y_1) \cdot f_{Y_2-Y_1}(y_2-y_1) \cdot f_{Y_3-Y_2}(y_3-y_2) \cdot \dots \cdot f_{Y_n-Y_{n-1}}(y_n-y_{n-1})$$

مسئله ۴

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{m}_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_x = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -5 & -5 \\ -5 & 10 & -5 \\ -5 & -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_x = C_x^H \quad \checkmark$$

طبق آنچه در درس بیان شد، شرط لازم، کافی برای این که بین المتانسی \underline{x} یک رابطه قطعی وجود داشته باشد این است که:

$$\det(C_x) = 0, \quad \det(C_x) = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -5 & -5 \\ -5 & 10 & -5 \\ -5 & -5 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{vmatrix} - 5 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-5 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ 10 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 10(100 - 25) + 5(-50 - 25) - 5(25 + 50) = 10(75) - 10(75) = 0$$

رابطه قطعی وجود خواهد داشت.

$$C_x \underline{q} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -5 & -5 \\ -5 & 10 & -5 \\ -5 & -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{0}$$

حال رابطه قطعی را به دست خواهیم آورد.

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 10q_1 - 5q_2 - 5q_3 = 0 \\ -5q_1 + 10q_2 - 5q_3 = 0 \\ -5q_1 - 5q_2 + 10q_3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2q_1 - q_2 + q_3 = 0 \rightarrow q_3 = -q_1 + q_2 \\ -q_1 + 2q_2 - q_3 = 0 \rightarrow 3q_2 - 3q_1 = 0 \rightarrow q_2 = q_1 \\ -q_1 - q_2 + 2q_3 = 0 \rightarrow -2q_1 - 2q_2 + 2q_1 = 0 \rightarrow -2q_2 = 0 \rightarrow q_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow 1q_1^2 + 1q_1^2 + 1(-q_1)^2 = 1 \rightarrow 3q_1^2 = 1 \rightarrow q_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad q_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\underline{q}^H \underline{\tilde{x}} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}^H \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - m_{x1} \\ x_2 - m_{x2} \\ x_3 - m_{x3} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x_1 - m_{x1}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x_2 - m_{x2}) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x_3 - m_{x3}) = 0$$

$$= 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x_1 - 1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2) = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -1$$

مسئله ۵

$$\underline{x} = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T \quad \underline{m}_x = [5, -5, 0]^T \quad C_x = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_x = C_x^H \quad \checkmark \quad \text{مربع است.} \quad \det(C_x - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 14\lambda^2 - 60\lambda + 79$$

$$\rightarrow \det(C_x - \lambda I) = 0 \rightarrow -\lambda^3 + 14\lambda^2 - 60\lambda + 79 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = 2.609 \quad \lambda_2 = 4.227 \quad \lambda_3 = 7.164$$

پس ماتریک به سه مقدار ویژه C_x یک ماتریک P_d است

$$\underline{y} = A\underline{x} + \underline{b}, \quad \underline{m}_y = 0, \quad C_y = I, \quad \text{در درس انبساط شد: } A = L^{-1} \quad \underline{b} = -L^{-1}\underline{m}_x$$

$$C_x = LL^H \quad \text{cholesky Decomposition} \quad l_{ki} = a_{ki} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij} l_{kj} \quad l_{kk} = \sqrt{a_{kk} - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} l_{kj}^2}$$

$$l_{11} = \sqrt{c_{11}} = \sqrt{5}, \quad l_{21} = \frac{c_{21}}{l_{11}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad l_{22} = \sqrt{c_{22} - l_{21}^2} = \sqrt{5 - \frac{4}{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}}$$

$$l_{31} = \frac{c_{31}}{l_{11}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad l_{32} = \frac{c_{32} - l_{31} \times l_{21}}{l_{22}} = \frac{0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{5}}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{105}}$$

$$l_{33} = \sqrt{c_{33} - l_{31}^2 - l_{32}^2} = \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{105}} = \sqrt{\frac{395}{105}} = \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} & \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}} \end{bmatrix}$$

پس در نهایت ماتریس L به صورت زیر ارائه می شود

$$C_H = L L^H = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} & \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

طبق روشی که انجام داریم، ماتریس L درست به دست آمده است، و در اینجا $A = L^{-1}$ پس نیازمند محاسبه L هستیم.

$$\text{Det}(L) = \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}} (\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} - 0) = \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}} \times \sqrt{21} = \sqrt{79}$$

$$L^T = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{انزده}]{\text{تبدیل ماتریس}} a_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}} \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{79}{5}}$$

$$a_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad a_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad a_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{79}{21}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2\sqrt{79}}{\sqrt{105}}$$

$$a_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{5} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{395}{21}} \quad a_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad a_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$a_{31} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{525}} + \frac{\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{25}} \quad a_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{5} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}} \quad a_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}} \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{21}$$

$$\text{Adj}(L) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & -a_{12} & a_{13} \\ -a_{21} & a_{22} & -a_{23} \\ a_{31} & -a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Adj}(L) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{79}{5}} & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{395}{105}} & \sqrt{\frac{395}{21}} & 0 \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{525}} + \frac{\sqrt{21}}{25} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}} & \sqrt{21} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L^{-1} = \frac{1}{\text{Det}(L)} \times \text{Adj}(L)$$

حال ما توانیم محاسبه L را به صورت زیر حساب کنیم.

$$L^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} & \sqrt{\frac{5}{21}} & 0 \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{1475}} + \sqrt{\frac{21}{1975}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} & \sqrt{\frac{21}{79}} \end{bmatrix} = A$$

پس ماتریس A به دست آمده.

$$\underline{b} = -L^{-1} \underline{m}_H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} & \sqrt{\frac{5}{21}} & 0 \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{1475}} + \sqrt{\frac{21}{1975}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{105}} & \sqrt{\frac{21}{79}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\sqrt{5}, \frac{\sqrt{70} - \sqrt{125}}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{105}} + \sqrt{\frac{21}{79}} \right]^T$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{b} = \left[\sqrt{5}, \frac{\sqrt{70} - \sqrt{125}}{\sqrt{21}}, 7\sqrt{\frac{21}{79}} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{105}} \right]^T$$

$$\underline{y} = A \underline{x} + \underline{b}$$

مسئله 6

$$f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{2}{n\sqrt{7}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{2}{7} \left(x_1^2 + \frac{3}{2} x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 \right) \right\}$$

اگر x, y متغیرات نرمال باشند داریم:

$$f_{x, y}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho_{xy}^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho_{xy}^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} - \frac{2\rho_{xy}(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} + \frac{(y-\mu_y)^2}{\sigma_y^2} \right] \right\}$$

حال رابطه $f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2)$ را با عبارت طرفه سمتیه مقایسه خواهیم کرد.

$$m_{x_1} = m_{x_2} = 0, \quad \frac{-1}{2(1-\rho_{x_1 x_2}^2)} = -\frac{8}{7} \rightarrow 7 = 16(1-\rho_{x_1 x_2}^2) \rightarrow \rho_{x_1 x_2}^2 = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\rightarrow |\rho_{x_1 x_2}| = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho_{xy}^2}} = \frac{2}{n\sqrt{7}} \rightarrow \sqrt{7} = 4\sigma_x\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\frac{9}{16}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_x\sigma_{x_2} = 1, \quad \frac{-2\rho_{x_1 x_2}}{\sigma_{x_1}\sigma_{x_2}} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \rho_{x_1 x_2} = -\frac{3}{4} \quad \sigma_{x_1}^2 = \sigma_{x_2}^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{x_1} = m_{x_2} = 0, \quad \sigma_{x_1}^2 = \sigma_{x_2}^2 = 1, \quad \rho_{x_1 x_2} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

حال m متغیر A را به روشی بیابیم که $\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$ و y_1, y_2 مستقل باشند. بردار x را بنویس

خواص دارد.

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad m_x = 0, \quad \tilde{x} = x$$

$$C_x = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x_1}^2 & \sigma_{x_1 x_2} \\ \sigma_{x_1 x_2} & \sigma_{x_2}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{برای اینکه} \quad \det(C_x - I) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -\frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 - \frac{9}{16} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + \frac{7}{16} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{4}, \quad \lambda_2 = 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad C_{\tilde{x}} = \lambda I, \quad \lambda = \lambda_1 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{4} q_1 \\ \frac{7}{4} q_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} q_1 - \frac{3}{4} q_2 = \frac{7}{4} q_1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} q_1 + q_2 = \frac{7}{4} q_2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} q_1 + \frac{3}{4} q_2 = 0 \Rightarrow q_1 = -q_2 \\ -\frac{3}{4} q_1 - \frac{3}{4} q_2 = 0 \\ 1q_{1,1} + 1q_{1,1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow |q_1|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow q_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad q_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} q_1 \\ \frac{1}{4} q_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} q_1 - \frac{3}{4} q_2 = \frac{1}{4} q_1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} q_1 + q_2 = \frac{1}{4} q_2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} q_1 - \frac{3}{4} q_2 = 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} q_1 = -\frac{3}{4} q_2 \\ 1q_{1,1} + 1q_{1,1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow |q_1|^2 + |q_2|^2 = 1 \rightarrow |q_1| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad q_1 = q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

مردم: $L = \Omega \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{7}{4}} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ بردار متعامد و بی متغیر

بنابراین $L^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(L)} L^* = \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{4}{2\sqrt{14}} & \frac{4}{2\sqrt{14}} \end{bmatrix} \quad y = A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$ بنابراین

a.) $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \rightarrow$ i.i.d continuous random variables. $f_{X_i}(x) = f(x)$

Decreasing order: $X_{(n)}, X_{(n-1)}, \dots, X_{(1)}$, $X_{(n)}$ is the largest element

$f_{X_{(n)}}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = ?$ باید متوجه شویم که اینها مرتبه شده اند. $X_{(n)}, \dots, X_{(1)}$ معادله

باشد. x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n را برای جایگزینی هم از اول، ...، در آخر، ...، جایگزین می‌کنیم.

$$X_1 = x_{i_1}, X_2 = x_{i_2}, \dots, X_n = x_{i_n}, P(X_{(n)} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < X_{(n)} < X_{(n)} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \dots, X_{(1)} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < X_{(1)} < X_{(1)} + \frac{\epsilon}{2})$$

$$\approx e^n f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_n}) = e^n f(x_{i_n}) \dots f(x_{i_1}) = e^n f(x_n) \dots f(x_1)$$

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rightarrow P(X_n - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < X_{(n)} < X_{(n)} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \dots, X_1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < X_{(1)} < X_{(1)} + \frac{\epsilon}{2})$$

$$\approx n! e^n f(x_n) \dots f(x_1) \quad f_{X_{(n)}}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{n! e^n f(x_n) \dots f(x_1)}{e^n} = n! f(x_n) \dots f(x_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X_{(n)}}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = n! f(x_1) \dots f(x_n)$$

b.) $f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = ?$ $P(X_{(1)} \in [x, x+\epsilon]) = P(\text{همه } X_i \in [x, x+\epsilon])$ (در اینجا x و $x+\epsilon$ را به جای x می‌نویسیم)

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n P(X_k \in [x, x+\epsilon]) = n P(X_1 \in [x, x+\epsilon]) P(X_1 < x)^{n-1}$$

$$= n P(X_1 \in [x, x+\epsilon]) \left[\binom{n-1}{i-1} P(X < x)^{i-1} P(X > x)^{n-i} \right]$$

$$f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = n f(x) \binom{n-1}{i-1} F(x)^{i-1} (1-F(x))^{n-i}$$

c.) $f_{X_{(i)}}(x) = ?$ for $i < j$

باید متوجه شویم که اینها مرتبه شده اند. $f_{X_{(n)}}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ را به این ترتیب به جای x می‌نویسیم.

برای $i < j$ باید به جای x و $x+\epsilon$ را به جای x می‌نویسیم. اینها که استیفا به جای x را به این ترتیب.