

Непрерыв

оп. CB X - „непрерыв”, если $\forall CB X$ непрерывное на \mathbb{R}
измерим

Определение

1) Идентификатор

$$I(A) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{если } A \\ 0, & \text{если } \bar{A} \end{cases}$$

$$E(I(A)) := P(A)$$

2) Несколько CB

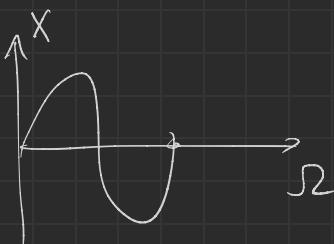
$$E(X) := \sum_u u P(X=u)$$

3) X - непрерыв CB ($X \geq 0$)

$$E(X) = \sup_S \left\{ E(S) \mid \begin{array}{l} S - \text{нечт} \\ S \leq X \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{иначе: } E(X) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}.$$

4) X - непрерыв CB

$$X = X^+ - X^-$$



$$E(X) := E(X^+) - E(X^-)$$

и не всегда определено

если $E(X^+) = +\infty$

$E(X^-) = -\infty$, то $E(X)$ не определено.

Несколько языков $\mathbb{R}, \{-\infty\}, \{+\infty\}$, не опр.

5) X -вектор в \mathbb{C}^3

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad E(X) := \begin{pmatrix} E(X_1) \\ E(X_2) \\ E(X_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

X -вектор в \mathbb{C}^3 .

$$X = X_1 + X_2 i$$

$$E(X) = E(X_1) + i E(X_2)$$

Логика:

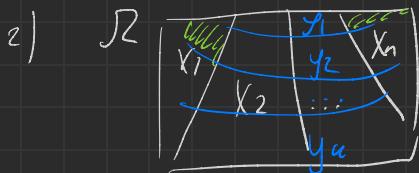
$$E_P(X) = E(X) = \int_{\Omega} X dP$$

Teorema.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$$

\textcircled{2} *если* $X \leq Y$, *то* $E(X) \leq E(Y)$

(доказ. по \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{3} - \textcircled{4} - \textcircled{5})



$$E(X) = x_1 P(X=x_1) + \dots + x_n P(X=x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{j=1}^n P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$$

$$E(Y) = y_1 P(Y=y_1) + \dots + y_n P(Y=y_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \sum_{i=1}^k P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \sum_i \sum_j x_i p_{ij} \\ & \sum_i \sum_j y_j p_{ij} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow E(Y) \geq E(X)$$

$$3) \quad E(X) := \sup_S \left\{ E(S) \mid S \text{-upros} \atop S \leq X \right\}$$

$$E(Y) := \sup_R \left\{ E(R) \mid R \text{-upros} \atop R \leq Y \right\}$$

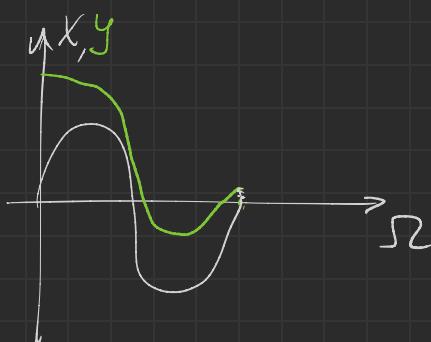
$$\{S \text{-upros}, S \leq X\} \subseteq \{R \text{-upros}, R \leq Y\}$$

$$\rightarrow E(y) \geq E(x)$$

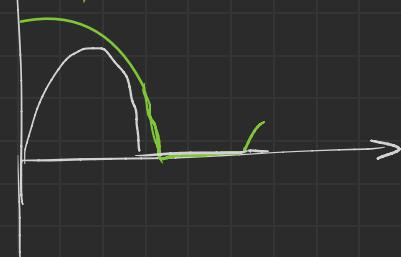
$$4) X = X^+ - X^-$$

$$y = y^+ - y^-$$

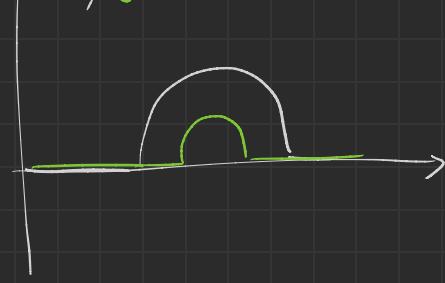
$$y \geq x$$



$$x^+, y^+$$



$$x^-, y^-$$



$$y \geq x \text{ neg: } y^+ > x^+ \\ x^- > y^-$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E(y^+) \geq E(x^+) \\ E(x^-) \geq E(y^-) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow E(y) \geq E(x)$$

$$5) X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \geq Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ noemmeroso.}$$

$$x_1 = [RMB]$$

$$x_2 = [TC] \quad x_3 = [XMR]$$

$$x_4 = [RMB]$$

$$E(X) = \begin{pmatrix} E(X_1) \\ \dots \\ E(X_n) \end{pmatrix} \quad E(Y) = \begin{pmatrix} E(Y_1) \\ \dots \\ E(Y_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$y \geq x$ no gen. case (example)

$$y_1 \geq x_1 \Rightarrow E(y_1) \geq E(x_1)$$

$$y_2 \geq x_2 \Rightarrow E(y_2) \geq E(x_2) \text{ и т.д.}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(Y) \geq E(X)$$

Teorema [о монотонной сходимости
MCT = monotone convergence theorem].

Если $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3 \leq \dots$

$$P(\lim X_n = x) = 1$$

$$E(x_1) = -\infty, \text{ то } E(X_n) \rightarrow E(x)$$

почему такая?

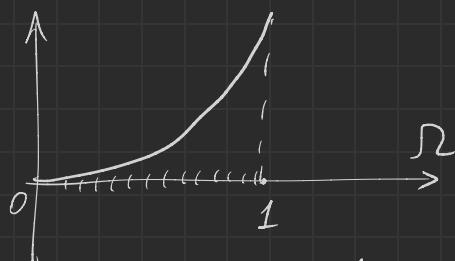
- члены суммы $E(x)$ убывают если
ненулевые члены x_1, x_2

Пример: $S \subset [0, 1]$

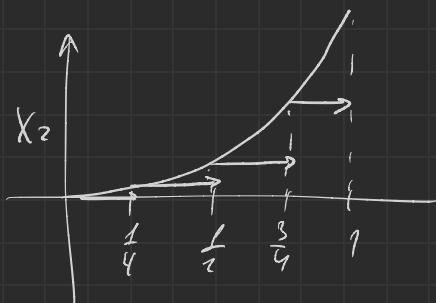
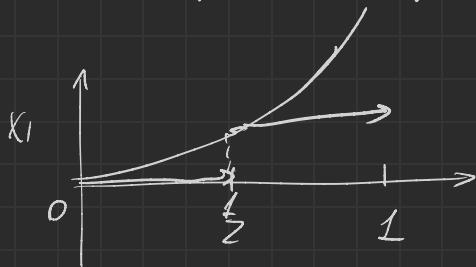
декомпозиция взвешенного

$$X = \omega^2$$

$$E(X) = ?$$



разбивка разб. на ячейки $\Delta = \frac{1}{2^n}$



$$X_n = \frac{\lfloor 2^n X \rfloor}{2^n} \leftarrow \text{округление ближ}$$

$$X_n = \min \left\{ n, \frac{\lfloor 2^n X \rfloor}{2^n} \right\}. \quad \frac{\lfloor 3,789 \cdot 100 \rfloor}{100} = 3,78$$

$$X_n = \min \left\{ n, \frac{\lfloor 10^n X \rfloor}{10^n} \right\}.$$

Задача.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad E\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x \\ \mu_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(X^2) = C_{xx} = 10$$

$$E(Y^2) = C_{yy} = 20$$

$$E(XY) = C_{xy} = -1$$

Постройте линейную зависимость переменной

$$\hat{y} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$$

$$\min_{\beta_1, \beta_2} E((y - \hat{y})^2)$$

$$R = y - \hat{y} = y - \beta_1 - \beta_2 x$$

$$R^2 = (y - \hat{y})^2 = y^2 + (\beta_1 + \beta_2 x)^2 = y^2 + \beta_1^2 + 2\beta_1\beta_2 x + \beta_2^2 x^2 - 2y\hat{y}$$

$$-2y(y - \beta_1 - \beta_2 x) = y^2 + \beta_1^2 + 2\beta_1\beta_2 x + \beta_2^2 x^2 - 2y^2 + 2y\beta_1 +$$

$$+ 2\beta_2 yx = y^2 - 2y\beta_1 + \beta_1^2 - 2y\beta_2 x + 2\beta_1\beta_2 x + \beta_2^2 x^2$$

$$E(R^2) = E(y^2) - 2\beta_1 E(y) + 2\beta_1\beta_2 E(x) + \beta_2^2 E(x^2) +$$
$$- \beta_1^2 - 2\beta_2 E(y) =$$

$$= C_{xy} - 2\mu_y \beta_1 + \beta_1^2 - 2C_{xy}\beta_2 + 2\beta_1\beta_2\mu_x + \beta_2^2 C_{xx}$$

Верн. напр. no β_1 :

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2\mu_y - 2\beta_2\mu_x}{2} = \mu_y - \beta_2\mu_x$$

Верн. напр. no β_2 :

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2C_{xy} - 2\beta_1\mu_x}{2C_{xx}} = C_{xy} - \beta_1\mu_x$$

$$\beta_2 = C_{xy} - (\mu_y - \beta_1\mu_x) = C_{xy} - \mu_y\mu_x + \beta_1\mu_x\mu_x$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{C_{xy} - \mu_y\mu_x}{C_{xx} - \mu_x^2}$$

Наименший мое. нормы имеет вид

$$\hat{y} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x, \text{ т.е. } \beta_2 = \frac{C_{xy} - \mu_x\mu_y}{C_{xx} - \mu_x^2} = \frac{-1 - 2}{10 - 1} = -\frac{3}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\beta_1 = \mu_y - \beta_2\mu_x = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\hat{y} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}x$$

Def. Durchschnitt X (variance)

$$\text{var}(x) := E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$= C_{xx} - \mu_x \mu_x$$

Abhängigkeit X u Y (covariance)

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) := E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= C_{xy} - \mu_x \mu_y$$

Charakter:

1. $\text{cov}(X, X) = \text{var}(X)$

X [au]	$\text{Var}(X)$	[au ²]
Y [au]	$\text{Cov}(X, Y)$	[au · au]

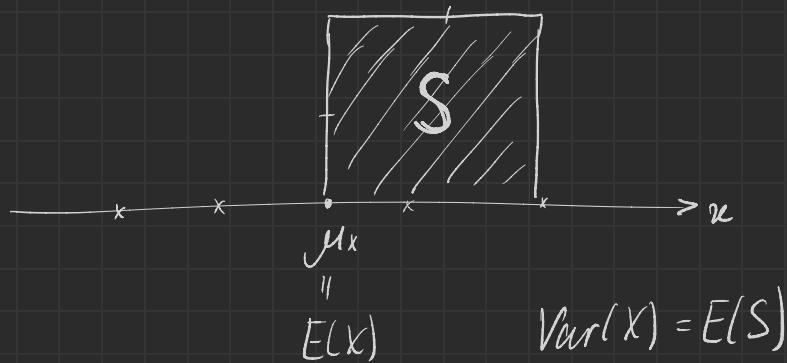
2. $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{cov}(\alpha X, \beta Y) = \alpha \beta \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\text{var}(\alpha X) = \alpha^2 \text{var}(X)$$

Dogru. $D(x) = \text{var}(x)$

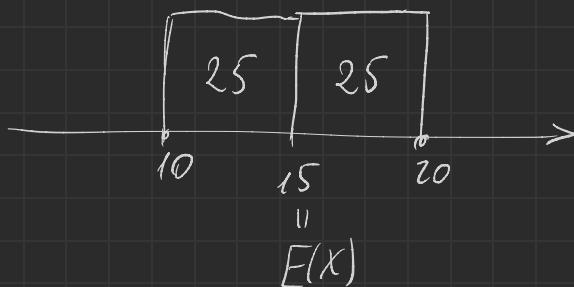
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Örnek:

x	10	20
$P(X=x)$	$1/2$	$1/2$

$$E(X) = 15$$



$$\text{var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = 250 - 225 = 25$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{100}{2} + \frac{400}{2} = 250$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$S = (X - E(X))^2 = X^2 - 2XE(X) + (E(X))^2$$

↗
CB

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CB

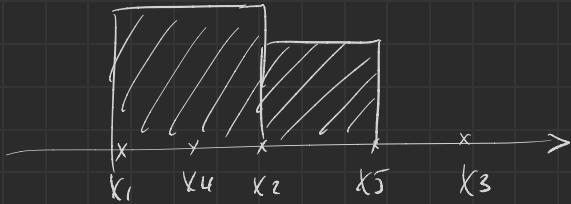
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$$E(S) = E(X^2) - 2E(X)E(X) + (E(X))^2 = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &\rightarrow E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 \\ &\rightarrow E[(X - E(X))^2] \\ &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} E((X_1 - X_2)^2), \text{ use } X_1, X_2 - \text{независимые} \\ &\quad \text{номера } X. \\ &\quad X_1, X_2 - CB \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(X, Y) &\rightarrow E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\ &\rightarrow E[(X - EX)(Y - EY)] \\ &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} E[(X_1 - X_2)(Y_1 - Y_2)] \end{aligned}$$

Очевидно:

$$\text{var}(X + \alpha) = \text{var}(X)$$

$$T = X + \alpha \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{\leftarrow X \\ \mu_X \quad \mu_T \quad T}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X + \alpha) &= E((X + \alpha)^2) - (E(X + \alpha))^2 = \\ &= E(X^2 + 2X\alpha + \alpha^2) - (E(X) + \alpha)^2 = E(X^2) + 2E(X)\alpha + \alpha^2 - \\ &\quad \cancel{- (E(X))^2 - \alpha^2 - 2E(X)\alpha} = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{cov}(\alpha + X, \beta + Y) = \text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} E[(X_1 - X_2)(Y_1 - Y_2)]$$



def

Об X и Y называются соподчиненными, если $\{X \in M_X\} \cap \{Y \in M_Y\}$ независимы

$X \cap Y$ неяв.

$$\{X \leq 2\} \cup \{Y \geq 11\}$$

$$\{X \in [0, 17]\} \cup \{Y \in N\}.$$

def $A \cap B$ неяв.

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

Теорема.

Если линейные $X \cap Y$ независимы, то

① Капитул. лин. предложение $\hat{Y} = E(Y)$

$$\begin{matrix} \beta_1 + \beta_2 X \\ " \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\beta_1 = E(Y) - \beta_2 E(X)$$

② $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$

③ $E(X \cdot Y) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$

④ $E(Y|X) = E(Y)$

$$\text{Hyp 1 } \cos(\sin^5(3x^2 + 6)) \text{ bei } x=0 \text{ geht } x^7$$

Reag Termoper?

Sympy: numerische diff Eq
dmust
series
integrate.

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sin(ax) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax) + C$$

ausplay no a

Trigon Periodizität:

$$\int x \cos(ax) dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \cos(ax) - \frac{1}{a} \cdot (-\sin(ax)) \cdot x + C$$

$$a=1: \int x \cos x dx = \cos x + \sin x + C$$

Упр. Рассмотрим моменты до ИТН.

$$p^u = \frac{t}{2}$$

X-коэффициент

Y-коэффициент

МНТН $x=3, y=1$

ИТИИИИИИ $x=3, y=4$

$S_2 = \{ MTH, MHTH, THMH, \dots \}$

$sgh = MTH + MHTH + THMH$

