

(xogeniusc) wyr. x běživé.

Básičně každý!

① (xogeniusc) rečenobr. noco - četn.

$$(a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

$$a_1, a_2, a_3 \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$$

xogeniusc b no
četn.

$$\text{cestn} a_n = a$$

(xogeniusc) p. noco x nocočetn. četn.

$f_n(x) \rightarrow f$
nocočetn. na D
 $\forall x \in D$

$f_n(x) \rightarrow f$
nocočetn.
na D

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim a_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{cestn } a_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2}$$

$$\lim a_n = ? \quad \text{kter}$$

$$\rightarrow 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots$$

$$\text{cestn } a_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

Dopl

$$\text{cestn } a_n := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

(xogeniusc)
fce nocočetn. četn.

cx - četn.
no četn.

(x_{n+1}
 \hat{x}_n)

(x_{n+1})

Bce figures. noce-cne
na D

$f_n \rightarrow f$ noce-cne

$f_n \rightarrow f$
probabil.

noce-cne noce-cne
(noce-cne are x. Bellman)

$R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, \dots$

Bce noce-cne are x. Bellman

$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R$

no pacage here
(in distribution)

$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{prob}} R$ $\lim R_n = R$

no Repetition
(in probability)

$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$ noce
but $R_n = R$ (as) noce
almost surely

$R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} R$ ⑤
Bc square loss.
in mean squared

①

②

③

④

⑥

noce
hyp.
cne
gve
egno
c.B.

noce
cne
nre
nre

noce
anallje
(cne
nre)

noce
hyp.
gve
p-cne
or
noce-cne
Bellman

Dsp. $R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$ (noce noce = almost surely)

c.B.

c.B.

Ω - eukl. Raum
unendlich.

$R_n: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

eukl. Raum
gesucht.
reell

Пример.

6 reelle

für $w \in A$

$P(A) = 1$

$\lim R_n(w) = R(w)$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} n^2 + 2n$$

$$b_n = \frac{n^2 + 2n}{3n^2}$$

$$c_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

Gezeigt werden müssen

[negat. negativ
oder neg!]

$$\boxed{1} \rightarrow R_n = a_n$$

$$\boxed{2}, \boxed{3} \quad R_n = b_n$$

$$\boxed{4}, \boxed{5}, \boxed{6} \quad R_n = c_n$$

$R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, \dots$

$$\text{a)} \quad P(R_1 = 1) ? = P(R = a_1) + P(R = b_1) = \\ = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad //$$

$$\delta) \quad P(\lim R_n = 0) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(\lim R_n = 1) = 0$$

$$P(\lim R_n = e) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\lim R_n = \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{2}{6}.$$

$$\beta) \quad P(\lim R_n \text{ ceges-} \tau) = 1.$$

$$\Omega = \{\boxed{1}, \boxed{2}, \boxed{3}, \dots, \boxed{6}\}$$

gilt $\forall w \in \Omega$

$$\Omega = \{\boxed{1}, \boxed{2}, \boxed{3}, \dots, \boxed{6}\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(w) = R(w)$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$$

$$P(R=0) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(R=e) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(R=\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$E(R) = f \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} e + \frac{2}{5} j'$$

Пример.



В корзине k яблоки к яблоне
в ровно одно и тоже
органико.

Бес конца есть яблоко
все в корзине (в центральной перевалке)

все в корзине N1 (— // —)
все в корзине N2 (— // —)
все в корзине N3 (— // —)
все в корзине N4 (— // — -)

$R_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{если } n-\text{ое яблоко организовано} \\ 0, & \text{если } n-\text{ое яблоко не организовано} \end{cases}$

Как определяет значение R_n ?

Например

1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0 →
корзине 2 корзине 3 корзине 4

$P(\text{лон } R_n \text{ организован}) = 0$

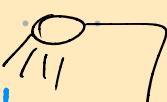
?

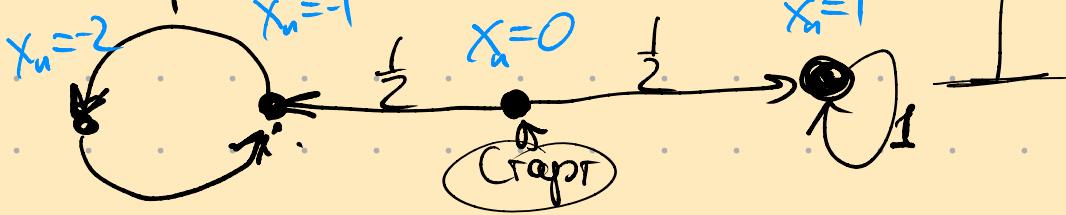
не со-согласие
нечто неправильное

$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$

Пример.

корректный образец:





Borel. Prinzip

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1, x_3 = -2, x_4 = -1, x_5 = -2 \dots$$

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1, x_4 = 1, x_5 = 1, \dots$$

$$P(\lim x_n \text{ cyles}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_n \xrightarrow{\alpha} x$$

Dsp.

cooperativ. \$\beta L^2\$

\$\beta\$ spezifische Korrelation
(rare event)

In mean squared.

$$R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} R \quad R_n \xrightarrow{ms} R$$

$(R_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ co-co a \$R\$ \$\beta L^2\$ even

$$\textcircled{1} \quad E(R^2) < \infty \quad E(R_n^2) < \infty \text{ f. n}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E((R_n - R)^2) = 0$$

fur ⑥ $R_n \xrightarrow{\alpha} R, R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} R$

$$R_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad (\text{recursion rule})$$

$$P(\lim R_n \text{ cyles}) = 1$$

$$\lim R_n = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E((R_n - R)^2) &= E\left(\left(\frac{1}{n} - 0\right)^2\right) = \\ &= E\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) = E\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

Bcī gesehen.

Frage 4

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} R$$

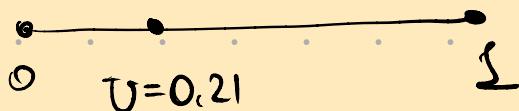
Wiss.: Jede bcī verbleibende Zahl muss
z.B. bcī verbleibende einzelne Zahl.

$$U \sim \text{Duf}[0; 1]$$

$$R_n = \begin{cases} n, & \text{eine } U \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ 0, & \text{eine } U > \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(R_n^2) &= n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 0 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \\ &= n \end{aligned}$$

numerische Beispiele



$$U = 0,21$$

$$R_1 = 1 \quad R_2 = 2$$

$$R_3 = 3 \quad R_4 = 4 \quad R_5 = 0 \dots$$

$$U = 0,11$$

$$R: 1, 2, \dots, 9, 0, 0, 0 \dots$$

$$U = 0$$

$$R: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \dots$$

$$P(\lim R_n \text{ existiert}) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\lim R_n \text{ reell ist}) &= \\ &= P(U = 0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} 0 \quad (\text{exist})$$

$$\text{wahrscheinlichkeit } R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} 0 \quad ? \quad (\text{reell})$$

$$E((R_n - R)^2) = E((R_n - 0)^2) = E(R_n^2) = n$$

пример 5 $R_n \xrightarrow{as} R$ $R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} R$
 $P(\lim R_n \text{ сущ.}) < 1$ $E((R_n - R)^2) \rightarrow 0$.

пример про бесконечн. к осп. случай.

$$P(\lim R_n \text{ сущ.}) = 0 \quad E((R_n - 0)^2) = \\ = E(R_n^2) = E(R_n) =$$

Бездна!

Продел не прошел безъ
единственное !

пример

$\Omega = \text{Унир } [0, 1]$

$$R_n = \begin{cases} 42, & \text{если } \Omega = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & \text{если } \Omega > \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{n}, & \text{если } \Omega < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

различают.



$$\Omega = 0,7 \quad R_n : 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \dots \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Omega = 0,2 \quad R_n : 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \dots \rightarrow 1$$

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \quad R_n : 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, \dots \rightarrow 42$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{as} R$$

$$R = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{если } \Omega > \frac{1}{2} \\ 1, & \text{если } \Omega < \frac{1}{2} \\ 42, & \text{если } \Omega = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$R_n \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$= P(R_n = 1) \cdot 1 + P(R_n = 0) \cdot 0 \\ = P(R_n = 1) =$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= \frac{1}{K_n} \rightarrow 0$$

K_n - номер корзинки
которую
когда-либо
выбрали
единично n

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$$

$$R' = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{even } U \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ 1, & \text{even } U < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \{U \neq \frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R''$$

$$R'' = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{even } U > \frac{1}{2} \\ 1, & \text{even } U = \frac{1}{2} \\ 1, & \text{even } U < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\forall \omega \in A$$

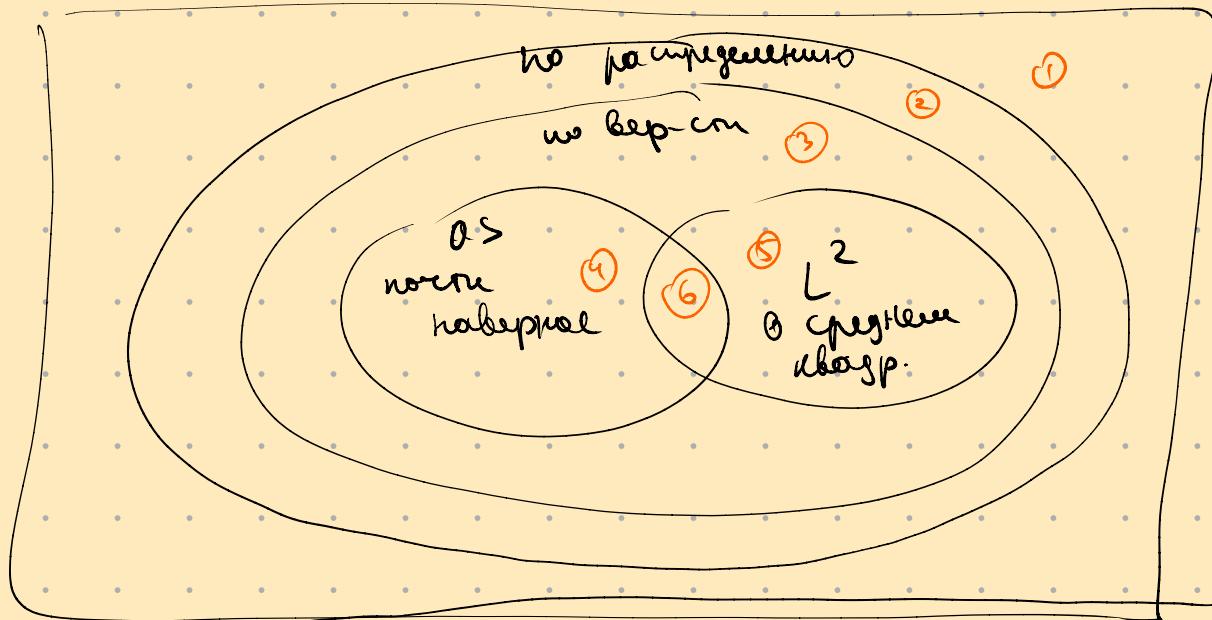
$$R_n(\omega) \rightarrow R'(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\lim R_n = R) &= 1 \\ P(\lim R_n = R') &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(R' = R'') &= P(U > \frac{1}{2}) + \\ &+ P(U < \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Характеристика небо СБ: (Теорема 2 из ур.)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Если } R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R \text{ и } R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R', \text{ то } P(R = R') &= 1 \\ \text{Если } R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} R \text{ и } R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} R', \text{ то } P(R = R') &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



Оп. $(R_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ сх-са к R no Bep-om
(in probability)

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{prob}} R \quad R_n \xrightarrow{P} R$$

$$\lim_F R_n = R$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|R_n - R| > \varepsilon) = 0$$

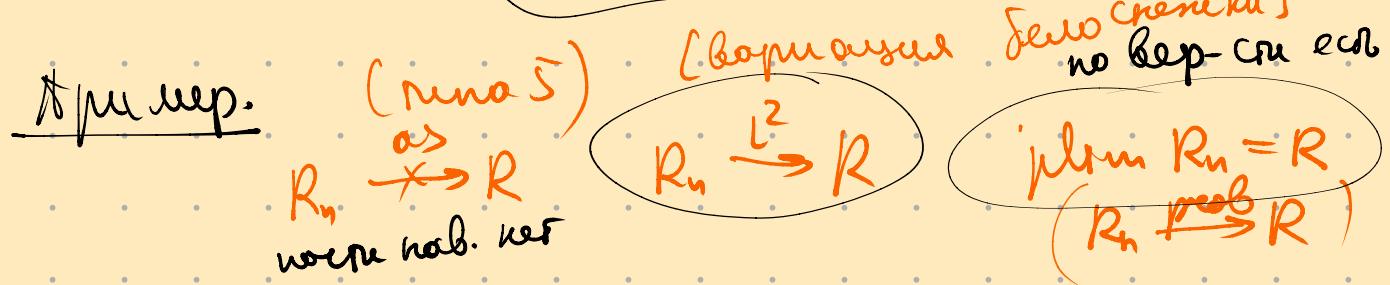
Bep-om или же R_n or R борелевы, т.е.
на ε сходимость к ним.

Критерий

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists T \quad \forall n \geq T \quad P(|R_n - R| > \varepsilon) < \delta$$

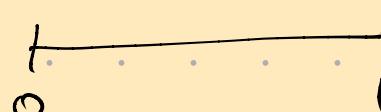
или $R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$

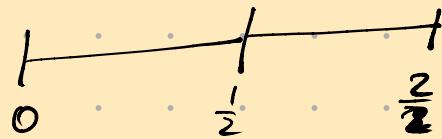
свойство
единичное $\forall c \in P(A) = 1$, т.к. $c \in A$
 $\forall w \in A \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(w) = R(w)$



$$U \sim \text{Uniform}[0, 1]$$

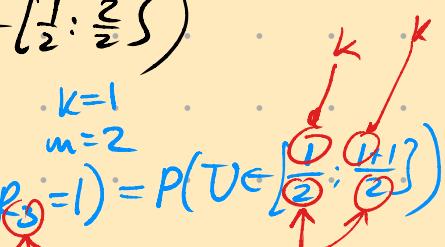
R_n *длится* ограниченное количество времени, *переходит* в отрезок $[0, 1]$

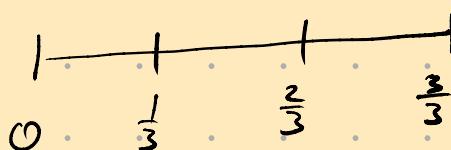
$$R_1 = I(U \in [0; 1]) = 1$$




$$R_2 = I(U \in [0; \frac{1}{2}]) \quad R_3 = I(U \in [\frac{1}{2}; \frac{2}{3}])$$

$$n=3 \quad k=1 \quad m=2$$

$$P(R_3=1) = P(U \in [\frac{1}{2}; \frac{2}{3}])$$




$$R_4 = I(U \in [0; \frac{1}{3}]) \quad R_5 = I(U \in [\frac{1}{3}; \frac{2}{3}]) \quad R_6 = I(U \in [\frac{2}{3}; \frac{3}{3}])$$



$$U = 0, 1 \quad R_1 = 1 \quad R_2 = 1 \quad R_3 = 0 \quad R_4 = 1 \quad R_5 = 0 \quad R_6 = 0$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} ?$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = ?$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{prob}} ?$$

$$P(\lim R_n \text{ cijesek}) = 0$$

$\xrightarrow{\substack{O \\ H\epsilon > 0}}$

$$P(|R_n - 0| > \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\substack{(\\ \epsilon \geq 1) \\ (\epsilon \in (0, 1))}} P(R_n = 1) = P(T \in [\frac{k}{m}, \frac{k+1}{m}]) = v(n)$$

$$R_n \in \{0, 1\}$$

$\boxed{f_6 > 0}$

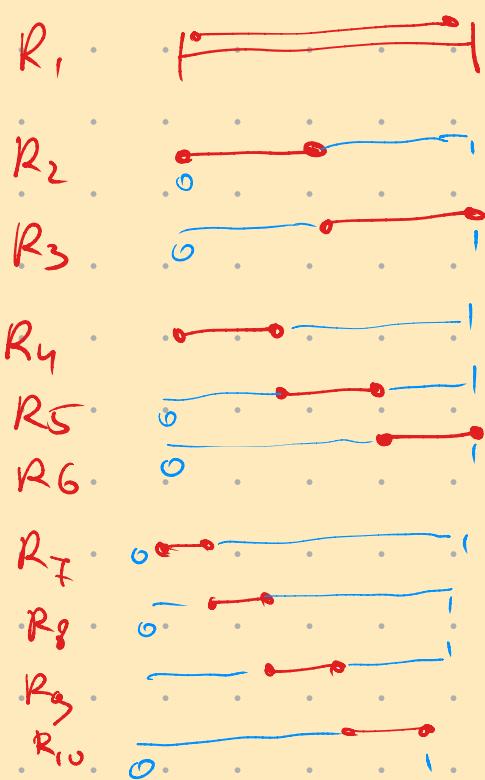
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m(n) \rightarrow \infty$

$\frac{\text{wegen}}{m(n)} = \frac{1}{m(n)} \rightarrow 0$

$$\mathbb{E}((R_n - 0)^2) = \mathbb{E}(R_n^2) = \mathbb{E}(R_n) = 1 \cdot P(R_n = 1) + 0 \cdot P(R_n = 0) =$$

$R_n \in \{0, 1\}$

$$= P(R_n = 1) = \frac{1}{m(n)} \rightarrow 0$$



$$R_n \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{k}{m} \quad \frac{k+1}{m} \quad 1$$

$R_n = I(U \in [\frac{k}{m}; \frac{k+1}{m}])$

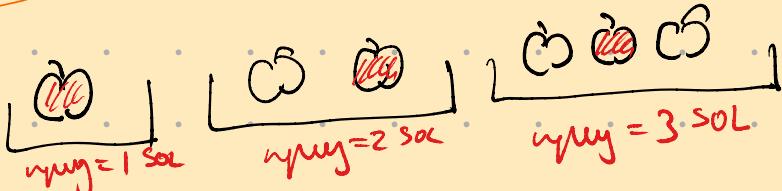
$$n \uparrow \Rightarrow m \uparrow$$

fun 3

$$\lim R_n = R$$

$R_m \xrightarrow{as} R$

$$R_u \xrightarrow{L^2} R$$



$R_n - \text{Bee}$ bei $n = 20$ gelöst.

если $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = 0$
 если $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n > 0$ в смысле вероятн.
 если $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n < 0$ в смысле вероятн.

...

Чтобы решить:

$1, \underline{0,2}, \underline{0,3,0}, \underline{4,0,93}, \underline{0,5,0,0,0}, \dots$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = 0$

$$P(|R_n - 0| > \epsilon) \leq P(R_n \neq 0) = P(R_n = n) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{k(n)} \rightarrow 0$$

$k(n)$ ← количество корней, где лежит единица n .

$$R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} ? \text{ к.р.}$$

$$E((R_n - 0)^2) = E(R_n^2) = k^2 \cdot \frac{1}{k} + 0 \cdot \frac{k-1}{k} = \\ = \frac{k^2}{k} = k(n) \neq 0$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \\ k(n) \rightarrow +\infty$$

Оп. сходимость по распределению. (к.р. по закону)

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(R_n \in [a; b]) = P(R \in [a; b])$$

где $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ и $a < b$

$$P(R=a)=0 \quad \text{и} \quad P(R=b)=0.$$

Пример.

$$R_1 \sim \text{Unif}[0; 1]$$

$$R_2 \sim \text{Unif}[0; \frac{1}{2}]$$

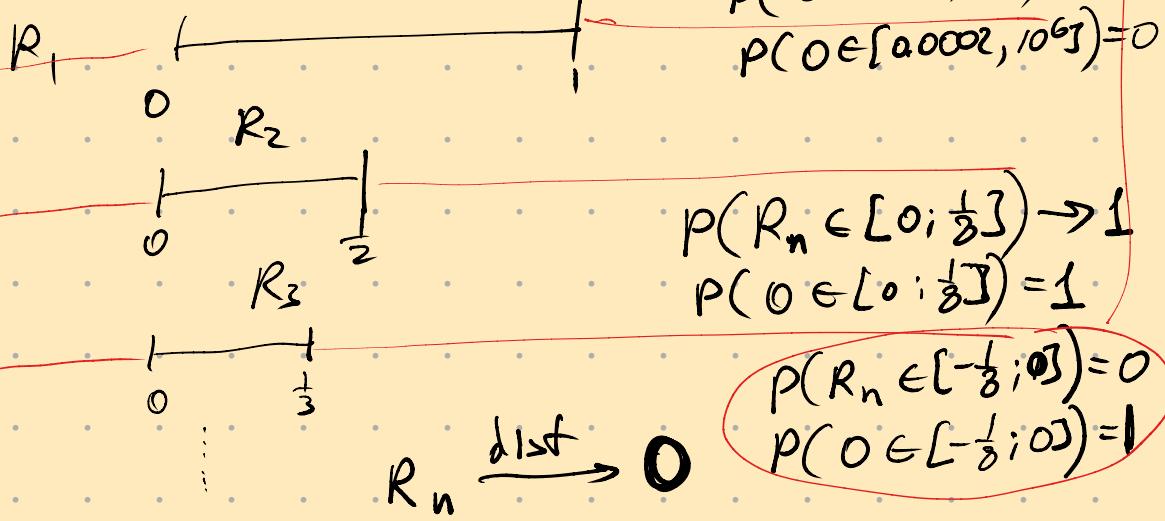
$$R_3 \sim \text{Unif}[0; \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$\vdots \sim \text{Unif}[0; \frac{1}{n}]$$

$$P(R_n \in [0,2; 0,5]) \xrightarrow{?} 0$$

$$P(R_n \in [-0,7; 0,1]) \xrightarrow{?} 1$$

$$P(R_n \in [0,0002, 10^6]) \xrightarrow{?} 0$$



$$P(R_n \in [0; \frac{1}{3}]) \rightarrow 1$$

$$P(0 \in [0; \frac{1}{3}]) = 1$$

$$P(R_n \in [-\frac{1}{3}; 0]) = 0$$

$$P(0 \in [-\frac{1}{3}; 0]) = 1$$

нпр. квадр.

$$U \sim \text{Unif}[0, 1]$$

$$R_n = (U)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot I(U > 1) + U^n \cdot I(U \leq 1)$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R$$

предположим

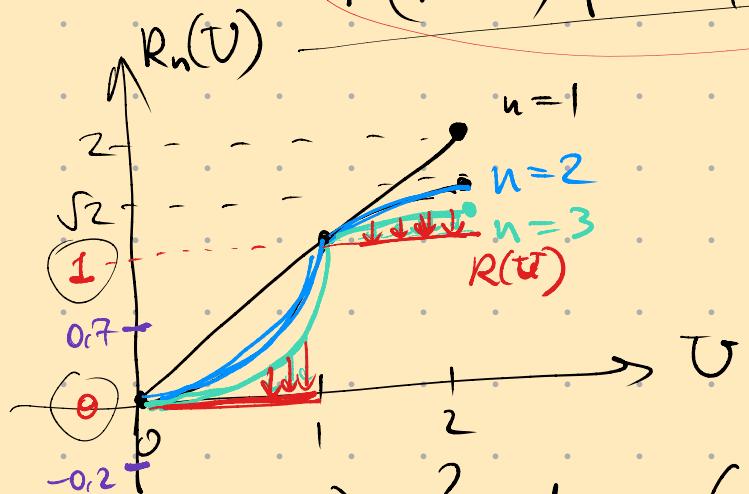
$$U = 1.5$$

$$U = 0.7$$

$$R_1 = 1.5^1 \quad R_2 = 1.5^{1/2} \quad R_3 = 1.5^{1/3} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 1$$

$$R_1 = 0.7^1 \quad R_2 = 0.7^{1/2} \quad R_3 = 0.7^{1/3} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 0$$

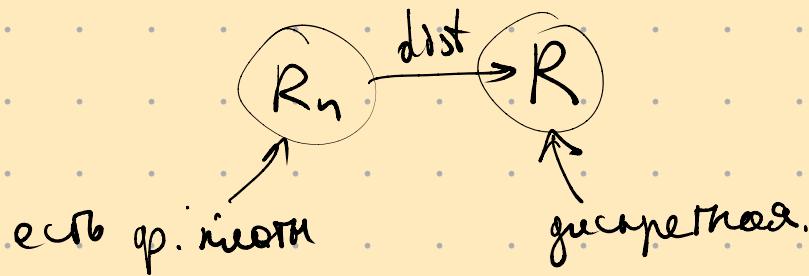
R	0	1
$P(R=r)$	$1/2$	$1/2$



$$P(R_n \in [0.7, 1.5]) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = P(R \in [0.7, 1.5])$$

$$P(R_n \in [-0.2, 0.7]) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = P(R \in [-0.2, 0.7])$$

$$P(R_n \in (0; 1]) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 1 = P(R \in (0; 1])$$



Opens. opp. (orang)

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R$$

y R_n q-messbar pacup-nd $\Rightarrow F_n$

y R q-messbar pacup-nd $\Rightarrow F$.

$$F_n(t) \rightarrow F(t) \quad \text{ger} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ zg}$$

$F(t)$ reelle
funk.

annah.

$$R_n \sim \text{Unif}[0; \frac{t}{n}]$$

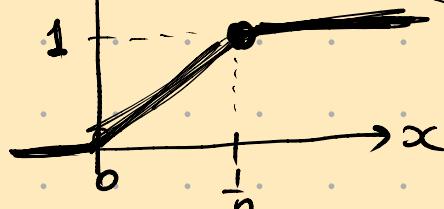
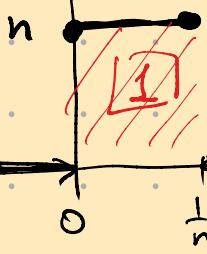
F_n ?

$$R_n \sim \text{Unif}[0; \frac{t}{n}]$$

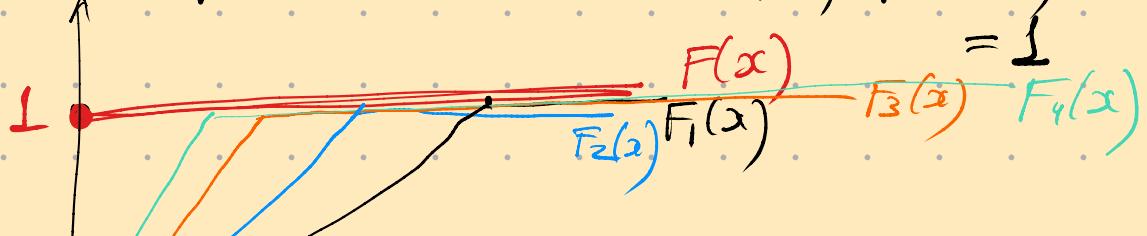
q-messbar f_n ? p. pacup F_n ?

$$F_n(x) = P(R_n \leq x)$$

$$\uparrow f_n(x)$$



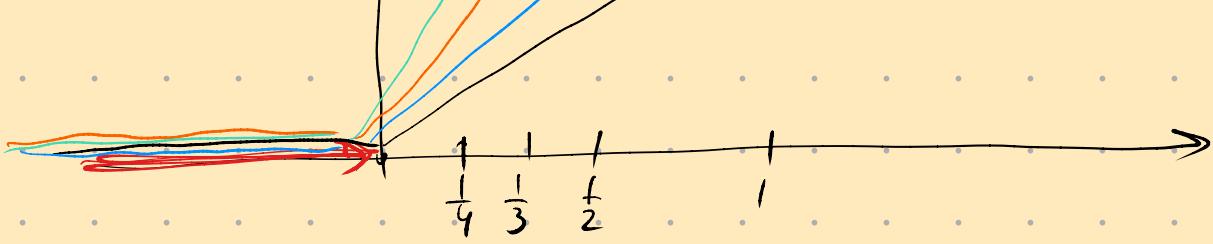
$F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x)$?
wenn $\forall x \neq 0$



$$F(x) = P(R \leq x)$$

$$F(0) = P(R \leq 0) =$$

= 1



$x=0$ - до орто непрерв. $F(x)$

$F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x)$ бо беско непрервноти F .

$$\text{L}^2 \quad E\left((R_n - 0)^2\right) = E(R_n^2) = \int_0^{1/n} r^2 \cdot f_n(r) dr = \\ = \int_0^{1/n} r^2 \cdot n \cdot dr = \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_0^{1/n} = \frac{1}{3n^2} \rightarrow 0$$

а.с.? $P(\lim R_n \text{ сущ.}) \rightarrow$ да нет не знаю использование

не знаю, как доказать R_n меньш. один!

кест-задача 1 $U \sim \text{Unif}[0;1]$

$$R_1 = U \sim \text{Unif}[0,1]$$

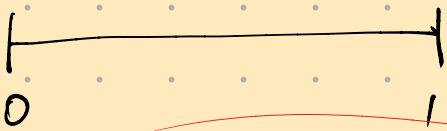
$$R_2 = \frac{U}{2} \sim \text{Unif}\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$R_3 = \frac{U}{3} \sim \text{Unif}\left[0, \frac{1}{3}\right]$$

$$R_4 = \frac{U}{4} \sim \text{Unif}\left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right]$$

$$U = 0,25 \quad R_1 = 0,25 \quad R_2 = \frac{0,25}{2} \quad R_3 = \frac{0,25}{3} \dots \rightarrow 0$$

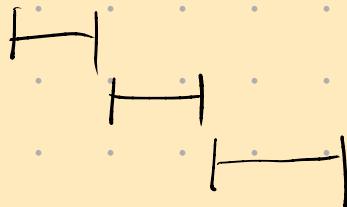
кест-задача 2



$$R_1 = U \quad R_1 \sim \text{Unif}[0; 1]$$



$$R_2 = \frac{U}{2} \sim \text{Unif}[0; \frac{1}{2}]$$



$$R_3 = \frac{1-U}{3} \sim \text{Unif}[0; \frac{1}{3}]$$

...

Пример:

$\forall R_n$

$$\begin{aligned} P(R_n = 0) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(R_n = 1) &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R$$

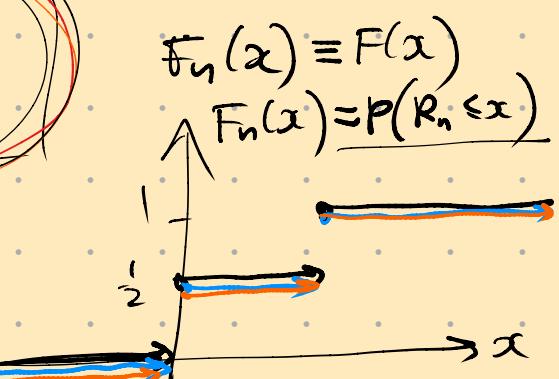
$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} ?$
очет забывает о
том, как делаются
 R_n меньше
одного.

$$F_n(x) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} F(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(R = 0) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(R = 1) &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

cur. 1

наглп. monetary 1 way.



$$\begin{aligned} P(R_n \leq -1) &= 0 \\ P(R_n \leq -0.5) &= 0 \\ P(R_n \leq 0.3) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(R_n \leq 0.7) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P(R_n \leq 1.5) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

cur 2

наглп. monetary 2 way.

option
permitted

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = \dots = 0$$

$$R_1 = R_2 < R_3 = \dots = 1.$$

$$P(\lim R_n \text{ cyes}) = 1$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$$

(cut 3)

нагдп money / pay

option: $R_1 = 0, R_2 = 1, R_3 = 0, \dots$

permitted: $R_1 = 1, R_2 = 0, R_3 = 1, \dots$

$$P(R_n = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\lim R_n \text{ cyes}) = 0$$

$$R_1 = R_3 = R_5 = R_7 = \dots =$$

$$= I \text{ (первая } B \text{ -ая строка)}$$

$$R_2 = R_4 = R_6 = R_8 = \dots =$$

$$= I \text{ (первая } B_0 \text{ -ая строка)}$$

R_1, R_2, R_3

$0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots$

$0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots$

$1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots$

$1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots$

$$P(\lim R_n \text{ cyes}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(R_n = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}}$$

B: output return x os, prob, L^2 : Важно

$$R_1: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_2: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_3: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

B: output - вен

ост

$$R_1: \Omega_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_2: \Omega_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_3: \Omega_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_4: \Omega_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

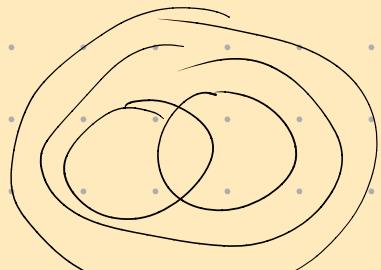
эксперимент
и. борьба
против!

Theop 1

$$\text{у} \quad R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R \Rightarrow \text{plim } R_n = R$$

$$\text{у} \quad R_n \xrightarrow{L^2} R \Rightarrow \text{plim } R_n = R$$

$$\text{у} \quad \text{plim } R_n = R \Rightarrow R_n \xrightarrow{\text{ост}} R$$



Teop of ygodcobe plom

① even sebold u yprobax racts ovp-nce to

$$\text{plom}(R_n + S_n) = \text{plom } R_n + \text{plom } S_n$$

$$\text{plom}(R_n \cdot S_n) = \text{plom } R_n \cdot \text{plom } S_n$$

$$\text{plom} \frac{R_n}{S_n} = \frac{\text{plom } R_n}{\text{plom } S_n}$$

② even g-neup q-pred u ode ractm cys.

$$\text{plom } g(R_n) = g(\text{plom } R_n)$$

③ even nocelegob-cb re cys-aq

$$\text{to } \text{plom } R_n = \lim R_n$$

(364)

④ закон больших чисел (B cledes qspne) WLN
Weak law of Large Numbers.

even X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots yprobax cemtn u agutkovo

pacupregeelkoe c $E(X_n) = \mu$

$$\text{u } R_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \bar{X}_n$$

$$\text{to } \text{plom } R_n = \text{plom } \bar{X}_n = \mu$$

ođ ygodcobe upravno nere nadejnoe. (os)

$$\text{① even } R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$$

$$\text{to } R_n + S_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R + S$$

$$R_n \cdot S_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R \cdot S$$

$$\frac{R_n}{S_n} \xrightarrow{\text{as}} \frac{R}{S}$$

(ode ractm ovp-kba)

③ // even noceleg R_n re cys-aq,
u $\lim R_n = R$, to $R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$

④ // Ysimetriben zakon Sertvixx zuch
(435-4)

strong law of large numbers.

Если X_1, X_2, \dots независимые, одинаково распределенные рандомные величины с $E(X_i) = \mu$ и $R_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \bar{X}_n$, то $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} \mu$

(2) Если g -непр. ф-ция и $R_n \xrightarrow{\text{as}} R$, то $g(R_n) \xrightarrow{\text{as}} g(R)$
 Иными словами g -непр. ф-ция и $g(R_n) \xrightarrow{\text{as}} g(R)$

Централизованное Теорема. (нормальное распределение)

(Central limit theorem.)

Если X_1, X_2, \dots независимые, одинаково распределенные рандомные величины с $E(X_i) = \mu$ и $V(X_i) = \sigma^2$ и $S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$, то $R_n = \frac{S_n - E(S_n)}{\sqrt{V(S_n)}} \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} N(0; 1)$

Упр. X_1, X_2, \dots независимые, одинаково распределенные рандомные величины с $E(X_i) = \mu$ и $V(X_i) = \sigma^2$.
 $S_{200} = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{200}$. $P(X_i = x) = \begin{cases} 0.2 & x = -1 \\ 0.6 & x = 0 \\ 0.2 & x = 1 \end{cases}$ $E(X_i) = \mu = 0.4$. $V(X_i) = \sigma^2 = [0.2 \cdot (-1 - 0.4)^2 + 0.6 \cdot (0 - 0.4)^2 + 0.2 \cdot (1 - 0.4)^2]$.
 Находит (примерно) $P(S_{200} \geq 20)$?

УП. $S_{200} - E(S_{200}) \xrightarrow{\sqrt{V(S_{200})}}$ примерно $N(0; 1)$

$$E(S_{200}) = E(X_1 + \dots + X_{200}) = EX_1 + \dots + EX_{200} = \\ = 200 \cdot EX_1 = 0$$

$$EX_1 = -1 \cdot 0,2 + 0 \cdot 0,6 + 1 \cdot 0,2 = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(S_{200}) = \text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_{200}) =$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X_1 + \dots + X_{200}, X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{200}) =$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X_1, X_1) + \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) + \dots + \text{Cov}(X_n, X_n) =$$

II
f.k. $X_1 \cup X_2$ frejat

$$\text{Cov}(X_2, X_7) = 0$$

f.k. $X_2 \cup X_7$ frejat.

$$= \underbrace{\text{Var} X_1}_{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_1)} + \text{Var} X_2 + \dots + \underbrace{\text{Var} X_n}_{\text{Cov}(X_n, X_n)} =$$

$$= n \cdot \text{Var} X_1 = n \cdot 0,4 = 200 \cdot 0,4 = 80$$

$$\text{Var} X_1 = E(X_1^2) - (E(X_1))^2 = E(X_1^2) - 0^2 = E(X_1^2) = 0,4$$

U.N.T.

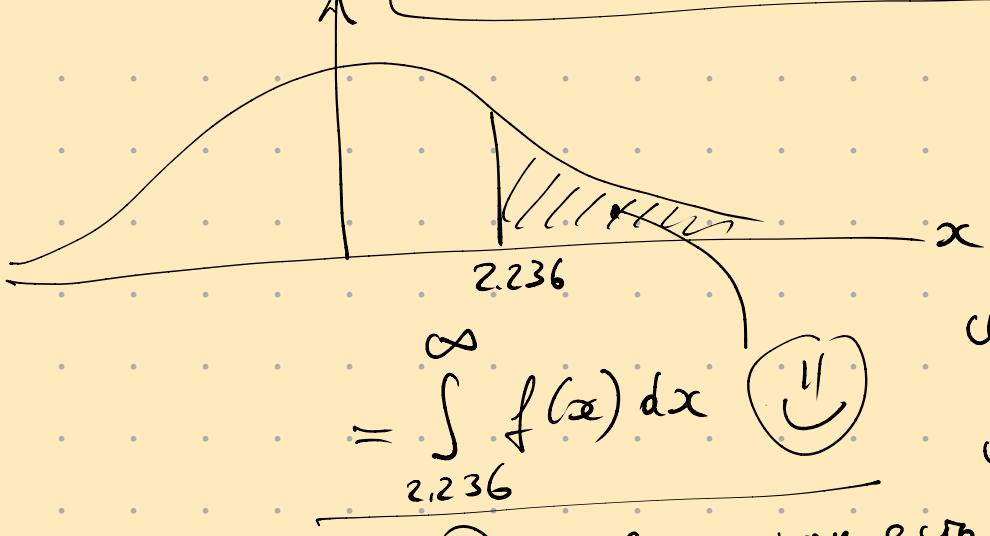
$$\frac{S_{200} - 0}{\sqrt{80}} \stackrel{E(S_n)}{\approx} N(0; 1)$$

$$P(S_{200} \geq 20) = P\left(\frac{S_{200} - 0}{\sqrt{80}} \geq \frac{20 - 0}{\sqrt{80}}\right) \approx$$

$$\approx P\left(N(0; 1) \geq \frac{20}{\sqrt{80}}\right) =$$

$$\frac{20}{\sqrt{80}} \approx 2,236$$

$$N(0; 1) \quad | \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$$



беск. вероятн
загары и
стремл-ство.

выше
не делал

- (A) окошки все есть
- (B) цветки все новые

(P)

1) from scipy import stats

$$\text{stats.norm.cdf} \quad \leftarrow F(x) = P(N \leq x)$$

$$Q: P(N \geq 2.236) = 1 - P(N \leq 2.236) = 1 - F(2.236)$$

2) 1 - stats.norm.cdf(2.236)

excel (ru)
1 - НОРМПАСН(2.236)

(R)

$$1 - \text{pnorm}(2.236)$$

3) гугл.ххх / бабушкин.
результат

но забывал
записать F.

ответ:

$$1 - F(2.236)$$

корр. в 3 компр. знач.

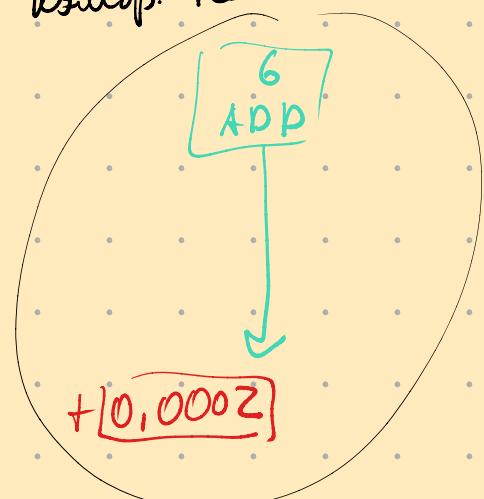
$$F(2.236)$$

коэффициент [3]

коэффициент [2]

$$F(2.236) \approx 0.9873$$

$$0.9871$$



D

некоторое выражение:

$$\exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = \boxed{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4/4}{2!} - \frac{x^6/8}{3!}}$$

10

$$\int_{-2.236}^{10} T_k(x) dx$$

(1) from scipy import
stats

(2) $F = \boxed{\text{stats.norm.pdf}}$

(3) $1 - F(2.236)$ or less

$$F(2.236) = \underline{0.987324114\dots}$$

