

$$E(T_1 | T_1 < 1) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-2}}{1 - e^{-2}}$$

$$\text{mmt } E(T_1 | T_1 < 1) = \frac{E(T_1 I(T_1 < 1))}{P(T_1 < 1)} = \frac{\int_0^1 t f(t) dt}{P(T_1 < 1)}$$

Neigung

Opp.-Koeffizienten (Corr)

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = (\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \text{sign}(\alpha_2)$$

$$\text{Bestlin}(Y|X) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 X$$

$$\text{Bestlin}(X|Y) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 Y$$

$Y [{}^\circ\text{C}]$

$$X [\%] \quad \swarrow [{}^\circ\text{C}/\%]$$

$$\text{Bestlin}(Y|X) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 X$$

$$\text{Bestlin}(X|Y) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 Y$$

$\nwarrow [\% / {}^\circ\text{C}]$

Коэффициент корреляции

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\text{var} X}$$

Тепл. $\text{Corr}(X, Y)$ не изменяется при сдвиге
одинаковых величин
 X и Y .

$$\beta_2 = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\text{var} Y}$$

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{var} X \cdot \text{var} Y}}$$

Упр. $\max \text{Corr}(X, Y)$
 $\min \text{Corr}(X, Y)$

$$\square \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = E\left(\underbrace{(X-EX)^2}_{\geq 0}\right) \geq 0$$

$$\forall t \quad \text{Var}(X-tY) \geq 0$$

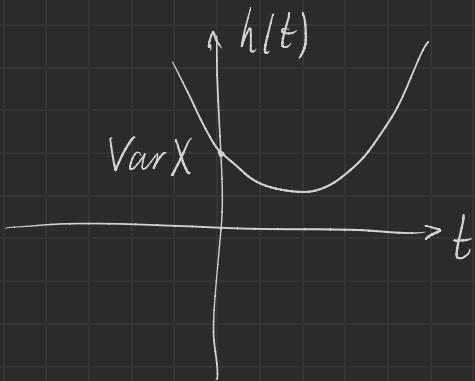
$$h(t) = \text{Var}(X-tY) = \text{Cov}(X-tY, X-tY) \ominus$$

Упр. Cov линейна

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, Y) &= E((X_1 + X_2) \cdot Y) - E(X_1 + X_2)EY = \\ &= E(X_1 Y) - E(X_1)EY + E(X_2 Y) - EX_2 EY\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Cov}(X, X) + \text{Cov}(X, -tY) + \text{Cov}(-tY, X) + \text{Cov}(-tY, -tY) &= \\ &= \text{Var}(X) - t \text{Cov}(X, Y) - t \text{Cov}(X, Y) + t^2 \text{Var}(Y) = \\ &= t^2 \text{Var}(Y) - 2t \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Var}(X) \quad \leftarrow \text{negative}\end{aligned}$$



$$\forall t \quad h(t) = \text{Var}(X - tY) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} \leq 0$$

$$\mathcal{D} = 4 \text{Cov}^2(X, Y) - 4 \text{Var} X \text{Var} Y \leq 0$$

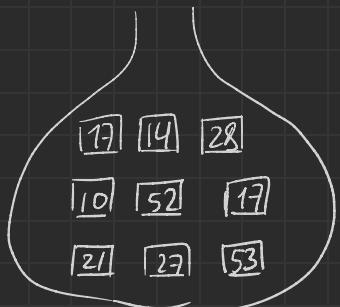
$$\text{Cov}^2(X, Y) \leq \text{Var} X \text{Var} Y$$

Если $\text{Var} X, \text{Var} Y > 0$, то:

$$-1 \leq \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var} X \text{Var} Y}} \leq 1 \quad \blacksquare$$

Змб. Cov функционал и это упрощ.

Ymb.



a) извлечено дляоценка
связь наблюдений Y_1, Y_2
(функционал)

$$\text{Corr}(Y_1, Y_2) = ?$$

б) с извлечением
наблюдения

$$\text{Corr}(X_1, X_2) = ? = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var} X_1 \text{Var} X_2}}$$

X_1, X_2 - независимы $\Rightarrow \text{Cov} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Corr}(X_1, X_2) = 0$$

X_1, X_2 - неизвестны.

$$\Rightarrow E[X_2 | X_1] = EX_2 \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 0$$

$$E[X_1 | X_2] = EX_1$$

$E[X Y] =$ $= EX$	$E[Y X] =$ $\begin{matrix} \text{независимы} \\ \text{и} \\ X, Y \end{matrix}$
$\text{BestSchm}(Y X) = EY$	
$\text{BestSchm}(X Y) = EX$	
$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$	

$$a) \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var} Y_1 \text{Var} Y_2}}$$

$$EY_1 = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 17 + \frac{8}{9} \cdot 14 + \dots$$

$$E(Y_1^2) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 17^2 + \frac{8}{9} \cdot 14^2 + \dots$$

$$\text{Var} Y_1 = E(Y_1^2) - (EY_1)^2$$

$$E(Y_1 Y_2) = \frac{1}{9 \cdot 8} \cdot 17 \cdot 14 + \frac{1}{9 \cdot 8} \cdot 17 \cdot 28 + \dots$$

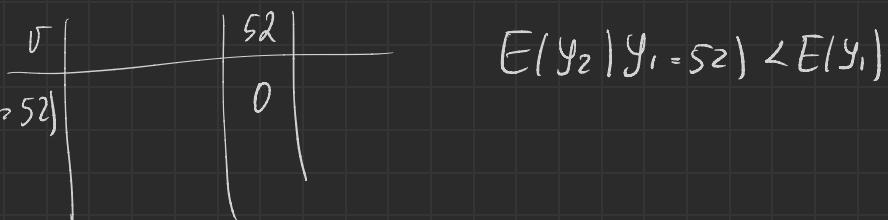
$$\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) \xrightarrow{>0} \text{unr.}$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + \dots + Y_9, Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_9) = \text{Cov}(23g, 23g)$$

$$= \text{Var}(23g) \geq 0$$

$$\underbrace{\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_1) + \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) + \dots}_{\text{Var} Y_1} = 0$$

	σ	17	52	σ	17	52
$P(Y_1 = \sigma)$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$P(Y_2 = \sigma)$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	



$$\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_1) + \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) + \dots = 0$$

$$9\text{Var}(Y_1) + 72\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = -\frac{9}{72} \text{Var}(Y_1)$$

$$\text{Corr}(Y_1, Y_2) = \frac{-\frac{9}{72} \text{Var}(Y_1)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}Y_1 \text{Var}Y_2}} = -\frac{9}{72}$$

Properties:

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

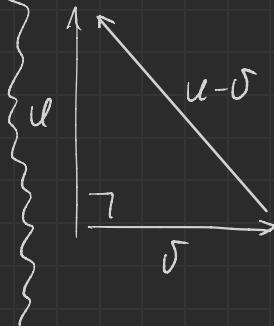
$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Cov}(X+Y, X+Y) = \text{Var}X + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Var}Y$$

$$\text{Var}(X-Y) = \text{Cov}(X-Y, X-Y) = \text{Var}X - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Var}Y$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Var}(\alpha X + \beta) = \alpha^2 \text{Var}X$$

X - RV

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
 \text{1 type} \\
 \text{Cov}(X, Y) \\
 \text{Var}(X) = \text{Cov}(X, X) \\
 \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}X} \sqrt{\text{Var}Y}} \\
 \text{Если } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0, \text{ то:} \\
 \text{Var}(X - Y) = \text{Var}X + \text{Var}Y
 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l}
 \text{9 max} \\
 \langle u, v \rangle \leftarrow \text{смежное произв.} \\
 \|u\|^2 = \langle u, u \rangle \\
 \cos(u, v) = \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \cdot \|v\|} \\
 \text{Т. Пирсон:} \\
 \text{Если } u \perp v, \text{ то:} \\
 \|u - v\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2
 \end{array} \right\}$$



Ансамбль Герштейн - Мансбенна

$\mathcal{B} \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

коин-тои
сигнали

1. Есть совместная плотность

2. Компоненты независимы.

3. $f(x, y)$ является равна $\left\{ E(X) = 0\right.$
 $\text{или } \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right\| \cdot$

$\mathcal{B} \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

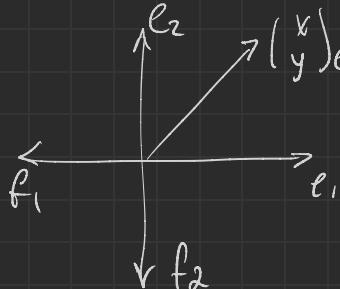
"Запом распред-я низврмлен
и поверну"

Упр.

$f(x, y) ?$

1. $E(X) = 0$ (но первое предположие)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}_e \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}_f \Rightarrow E(X) = E(-X)$$



2. $X \sim Y$ означаето распределение?

$$f(x,y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y)$$

f - обще. назначение $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$$f(x,y) = h(x) \cdot h(y)$$

h - назначение $(B x/y)$

$$f(x,y) = g(x^2 + y^2)$$

указатель
степени

$$h(x) = u(x^2)$$

$$g(x^2 + y^2) = u(x^2) \cdot u(y^2) \quad \forall x, y$$

$$x=0: \quad g(y^2) = u_0 \cdot u(y^2)$$

$$\text{Возьмем } y^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$g(x^2 + y^2) = u_0 \cdot u(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$u_0 \cdot u(x^2 + y^2) = u(x^2) \cdot u(y^2)$$

$$\forall a, b: \quad c \cdot u(a+b) = u(a) \cdot u(b)$$

$$\lambda^{a+b} = \lambda^a \cdot \lambda^b \quad \lambda = e^t$$

$$e^{t(a+b)} = e^{ta} \cdot e^{tb}$$

$$u_0 \cdot u'(a+b) = u'(a) \cdot u(b)$$

$$a=0: u_0 \cdot u'(b) = u'(0) \cdot u(b)$$

$$u'(b) = u(b) \cdot \kappa$$

$$u(b) = u_0 \cdot \exp(\kappa b)$$

$$u(b) = u_0 \cdot \exp(\kappa b)$$

$$h(x) = u(x^2) = u_0 \cdot \exp(\kappa \cdot x^2)$$

$$h(x) = h(-x) \Rightarrow h(x) = h(x^2)$$

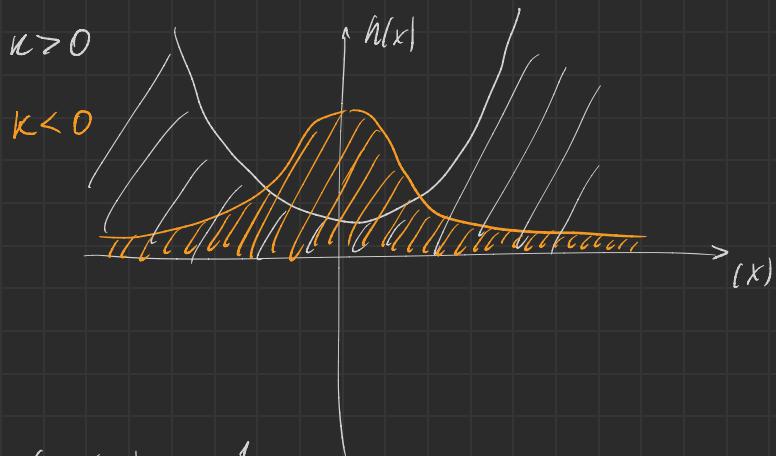
$$\text{Var}(x) = E(x^2) - (Ex)^2 = E(x^2) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot h(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \underbrace{[u + u_0 \cdot \exp(\kappa \cdot x^2)]}_{\text{"}} dx =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{u_0 \cdot \exp(\kappa x^2)}{2\kappa} \end{array} \right\} = u v \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v u' dx =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{x u_0 \exp(\kappa x^2)}{2\kappa}}_{-\frac{1}{2\kappa}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{u_0 \exp(\kappa x^2)}{2\kappa} dx = -\frac{1}{2\kappa} = 3^2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(x) dx = 1, \text{ т.ч. } \text{q-я мерности}$$



Упр. $\text{Var}(k) = -\frac{1}{2k}$

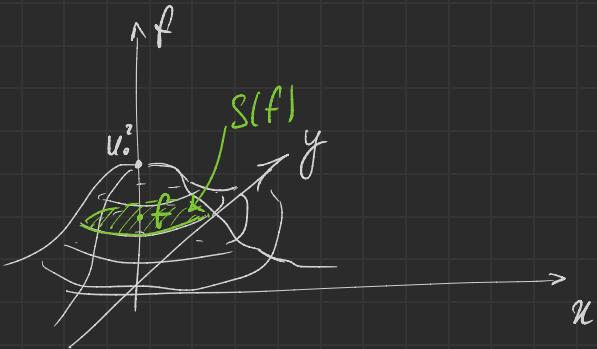
$U_0 = ?$ метод Кавальеро + метод Монжона
Многодименсия.

$$k = -\frac{1}{2\delta^2} \quad h(x) = U_0 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}\right)$$

$$h(y) = U_0 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2\delta^2}\right)$$

$$f(x,y) = U_0^2 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\delta^2}\right)$$

$$f(x, y) = u_0^2 \cdot \exp \left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$$



объем под кривой = 1

$$\int_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} u_0^2 \exp \left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) dx dy = 1$$

пункт упрощения

Пункт упрощения:

$$f = u_0^2 \cdot \exp \left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$$

$$S(f) = \pi R^2 = \pi (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\ln f = \ln u_0 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = (2 \ln(\alpha_0) - \ln f) 2 \sigma^2$$

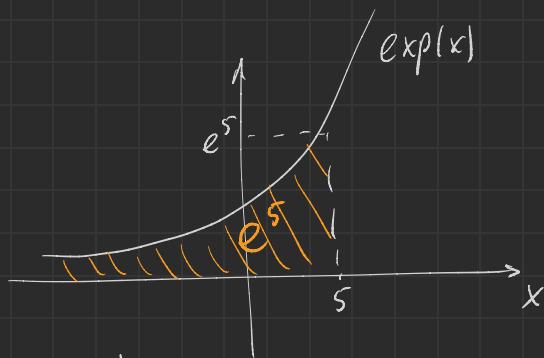
$$S(f) = \pi \cdot (2 \ln(\alpha_0) - \ln f) 2 \sigma^2$$

$$\int_0^{u_0^2} S(f) df = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{u_0^2} (2\pi\sigma^2 \ln u_0 - 2\pi\sigma^2 \ln f) df = 1$$

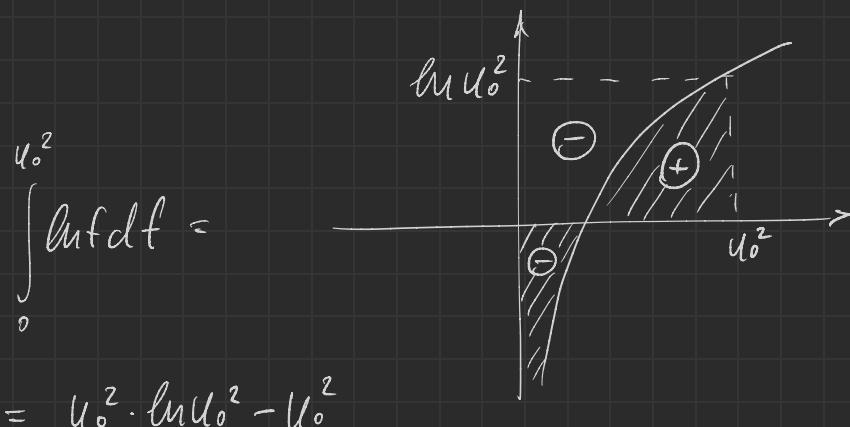
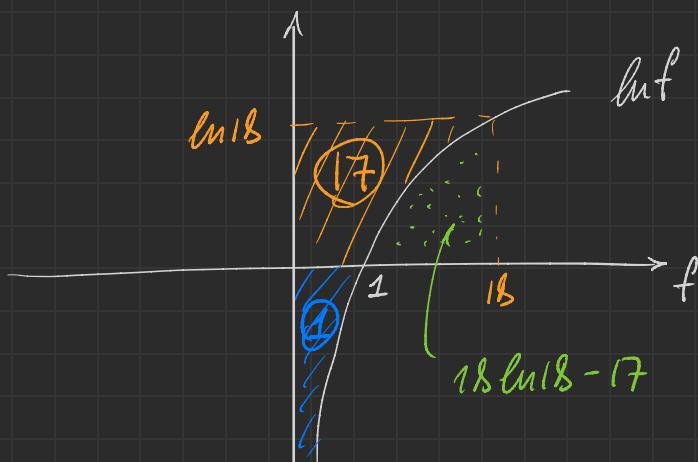
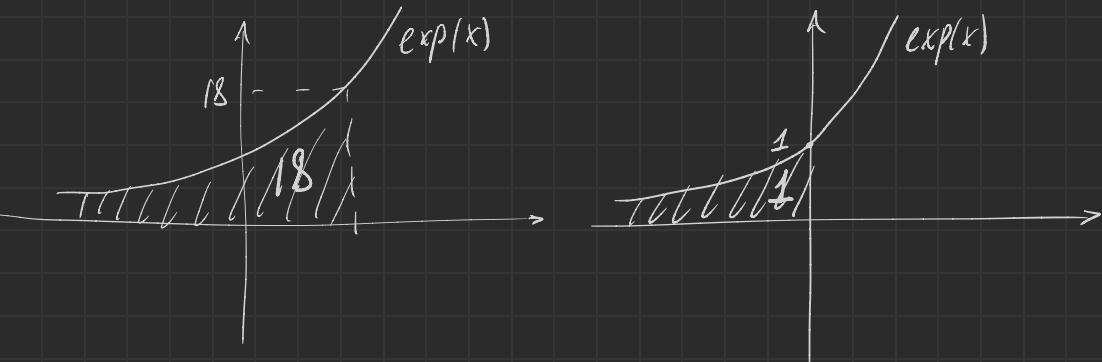
$$2\pi\sigma^2 u_0^2 \ln u_0^2 - 2\pi\sigma^2 \int_0^{u_0^2} \ln f df = 1$$

$$\int_0^t \ln f df$$



$$(\exp(x))' = \exp(x)$$

$$\exp(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \exp(t) dt$$



$$2\pi r^2 U_0^2 \ln U_0 - 2\pi r^2 / (U_0^2 \ln(U_0^2) - U_0^2) = 2\pi r^2 U_0^2$$

$$k_0^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi b^2}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi b^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2b^2}\right)$$

Sup. Если бином $\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{pmatrix}$ узеленет. предположим:

(Гиршем - Маннене)

1. Это совместная плотность
2. Конечное количество измерений
3. Запись распред. бинома информативна и неберегу
4. $\text{Var}(X_i) = 1$

то записи распред. $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{pmatrix}$ называются

[многомерными] стандартные меридианы
распределением. [распред. Гайса]

$$X \sim N(0; I)$$

↑ ↑

重心
у сигналов
единичная
матрица

$$E(X) = \begin{pmatrix} E[X_1] \\ E[X_2] \\ \vdots \\ E[X_n] \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Cov}(X_1, X_1) & \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) & \dots & \\ \text{Cov}(X_2, X_1) & \text{Cov}(X_2, X_2) & \dots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \text{Cov}(X_n, X_1) & \text{Cov}(X_n, X_2) & \dots & \text{Cov}(X_n, X_n) \end{array} \right]_{n \times n} =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & \dots & & \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \end{array} \right]_{n \times n}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right)^n \exp \left(- \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{2 \cdot 1} \right)$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp \left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}}$$

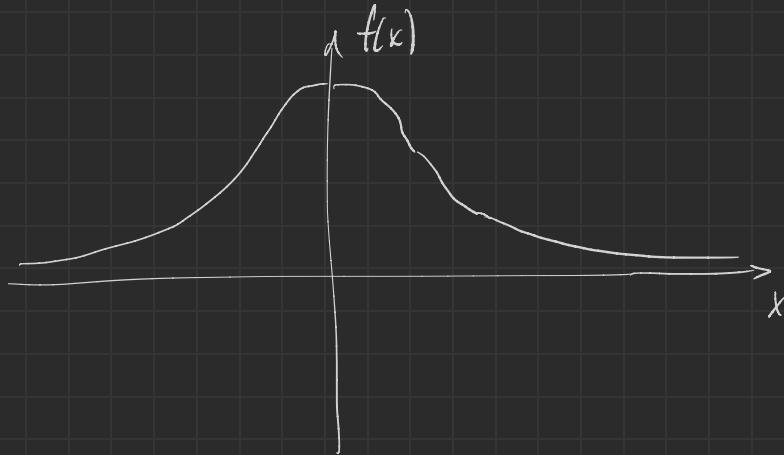
Одн. X - стандартное CB.

X имеет стандартное нормальное распределение.

$$X \sim N(0, 1)$$

$E X = 0$ $\text{Var}(X) = 1$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$$



Одн. $X \sim N(0, 1)$

Доп. $Y = \mu + \sigma X$

a) $E(Y) = E(\mu + \sigma X) = \mu$

$$o) \text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(\mu + \sigma X) = \sigma^2 \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$$

$$\boxed{\text{Var}(\alpha X + \beta) = \alpha^2 \text{Var} X}$$

$$d) f_Y(y) = ?$$

$$f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \text{probability element} \\ \text{elements keep -n} \end{matrix}$$

$\downarrow P(X \in [x; x+dx]) + o(dx)$

$$X = \frac{Y - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\left(\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}{2}\right) d\left(\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= P(X \in [a, b]) \\ \int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx &= P(X \leq t) = F(t) \end{aligned}}$$

$$f_y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

Yup. $x \sim ?$

$$f(x) = \text{const.} \exp(-x^2 + 6x)$$

$$f_y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot \exp\left(y^2(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}) + y\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} - \text{const}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} = 1 \\ \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} = 6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \mu = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \sim N(3, \frac{1}{2})$$

Уп. (Нескіна крива)

$$X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Знайдіть $E(X \cdot q(x))$ зважаючи $E(q'(x))$

$q(x)$ - нонізм

$$E(X \cdot q(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \underbrace{x \cdot q(x)}_{u'} \underbrace{\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dx}_{u'}$$

$$= q(x) (-f(x)) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q'(x) \cdot (-f(x)) dx \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^3} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = -\frac{x}{\sigma^3\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} 0 + \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q'(x) \cdot f(x) dx = \sigma^2 E(q'(x))$$

$$\text{т.е. } E(X \cdot q(x)) = \sigma^2 E(q'(x))$$

$$\text{Hyp. } X \sim N(0, 8)$$

$$E(X^3) = E(X \cdot X^2) = 8 \cdot E(2X) = 16 E(X) = 0$$

$$E(X^4) = E(X \cdot X^3) = 8 E(3X^2) = 24 E(X \cdot X) = 24 \cdot 8 E(1) =$$

$$= 192$$

$$E(X^{2026}) = E(X \cdot X^{2025}) = 6 \cdot E(2025 \cdot X^{2024}) =$$

$$= 6 \cdot 2025 E(X^{2024}) = \dots = 6^{1013} \cdot 2025 \cdot 2023 \cdot 2021 \cdots 1 =$$

$$= 6^{1013} 2025 !!$$