ANATNOPIEH TPOTYTON 1° ZÚVOZO AVGZUE, AGNYGEWY

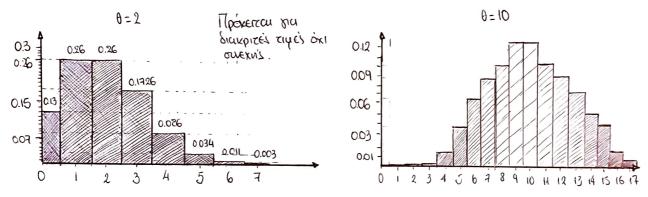
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Aoknon 1.1

Η συνάρτιστι μάλας πιθανότηται, για την κατανομή Poisson είναι:

$$\rho(x \mid 0) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{x^1} \bar{e}^{\theta} & x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

 $\theta = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 0 \end{cases}$ λαμβαίνωμε τα εξης διατραίμματα



β) Η συνάρτιση πιθαυοφάνειας είναι το πνόμευο των Σ.Μ.Π των παρατηρούμευων δεδομένων $L(\theta; x_1,...,x_N) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{\theta^{-x_i^i}}{y^{i+1}} e^{\theta}$

Για να απλοποινίστωμε τιν πράξειν, χραίφουμε τον φυσικό λοτοιρίθμο της συνείφτησης πιθανατάνειας: $\ell(\theta; \chi_1, ..., \chi_N) = \ell_N\left(\frac{1}{1-1} \frac{\theta \chi_1^i}{\chi_1^i} \bar{e}^\theta\right) \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; \chi_1, ..., \chi_N) = \sum_{i=1}^N \ell_N\left(\frac{\theta^{\chi_i^i}}{\chi_i^i} \bar{e}^\theta\right)$

 $\Rightarrow \{(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\ell_N(\theta^{x_i}) + \ell_N(\bar{e}^{\theta}) - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[x_i^i \ell_N(\theta) - \theta - \ell_N(x_i!) \right] \Rightarrow \ell(\theta; x_1, ..., x_N) = \ell(\theta;$

ITM OWEXER UNDOSTRUPE THE PROGRESSION THE OXEOUT (1) WE APOS θ : $\Rightarrow \ell(\theta; X_1, X_N) = -N\theta - \ell_N(\theta)$ $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ell(\theta; X_1, X_N) = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j = 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j = 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j = 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j = 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j = 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j = 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(X_j!) \right) = -N + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(\theta)$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(\theta) \right) = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(\theta) \right)$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(\theta) \right)$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x_j| = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(-N\theta + \ell_N(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ell_N(\theta) \right)$

AGKNOU 1.2

ADXIKA PRIBKOURE TY MURCISTUSO TOU NOOTOUS WE MADES OL :

$$\nabla \mathcal{I} = \nabla \| \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \|^2 = 2 \mathbf{Y}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{Y} \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})$$

April que faion ou québoco gradient descont kan sia $n_k = \frac{1}{k}$ exacque:

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \alpha_k - \frac{1}{k} \gamma^{T} (\gamma_{\alpha} - b)$$

Opinions, naiprocerce
$$\alpha_k = \alpha_{k-1} - \frac{1}{k-1} \gamma^{T} (\gamma_{Q} - b)$$

Ανακαδιστώνται, προκύπτει:

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \alpha_{k-1} + \left[\frac{1}{k-1} Y^{\mathsf{T}} Y + \frac{1}{k} Y^{\mathsf{T}} Y + \frac{1}{k(k-1)} (Y^{\mathsf{T}} Y)^2 \right] \alpha_{k-1} - \left[\frac{1}{k-1} Y^{\mathsf{T}} + \frac{1}{k(k-1)} Y^{\mathsf{T}} Y^{\mathsf{T}} \right] b$$

ona quireccu o'el pici $k \rightarrow \infty$ or outelecte's two α_{k-1} sect b fingenizoreta sett evolvent).

Aanou 1.3

X,	X2	Х3	X 4	X 5	Χω	×a	Χ3	×۶	×10	Χıı	X12	X,3	×,4	Xis
1.44	(.75	1.34	0.9	1.32	1.46	80.1	1.56	1.65	1.53	235	3.2	1.93	2.57	X15 244

Akoladaje za atropiduo EM.

Adamsi, deuxocius tis etnis acxines times:
$$(41)^0 = 1$$
, $(42)^0 = 3$
 $(61^2)^0 = (62^2)^0 = 1$
 $(71)^0 = (72)^0 = 0.5$

$$c_{1} = (p_{2})^{2} = \frac{(x_{1} - (y_{1})^{2})^{2}}{2n(\delta_{1}^{2})^{6}} = \frac{(x_{1} - (y_{1})^{6})^{2}}{2n(\delta_{1}^{2})^{6}} = \frac{(x_{1} - (y_{1})^{6})^{2}}{2n(\delta_{2}^{2})^{6}} = \frac{(x_{1} - (y_{1})^{6}$$

Enaucithyn L

E step

με βάσι τι προηγώμενες τημές παραιμέτρων:

$$Y(Z_{ni}) = \frac{P_{i} \cdot N(x_{n} | (\psi_{i})^{0}, (\overline{c_{i}^{2}})^{0})}{P_{i} \cdot N(x_{n} | (\psi_{i})^{0}, (\overline{c_{i}^{2}})^{0}) + P_{2} \cdot N(x_{n} | (\psi_{2})^{0}, (\overline{c_{2}^{2}})^{0})}$$

$$n = 1, ..., 15$$

$$i = 1, 2$$

ETCI EXCOÇE:
$$y(z_{11}) = \frac{0.5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n} \cdot 1}}{0.5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n} \cdot 1}} e^{-\frac{(1.44 - 1)^2}{2 \cdot 1}} + 0.5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n} \cdot 1} e^{-\frac{(1.44 - 3)^2}{2 \cdot 1}} = 0.7654$$

$$\chi(Z_{21}) = \frac{0.5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\eta \cdot 1}} e^{-\frac{(1.75 - 1)^2}{2 \cdot 1}}}{0.5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\eta \cdot 1}} e^{-\frac{(1.75 - 1)^2}{2 \cdot 1}} + 0.5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\eta \cdot 1}} e^{-\frac{(1.75 - 3)^2}{2 \cdot 1}} = 0.6225$$

$$Y(Z_{22}) = 1 - Y(Z_{21}) = 0.3775$$

$$J(Z_{15} 1) = \frac{0.5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n} \cdot 1}}{0.5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n} \cdot 1}} e^{-\frac{(2.44 - 1)^2}{2 \cdot 1}} e^{-\frac{(2.44 - 1)^2}{2 \cdot 1}} e^{-\frac{(2.44 - 3)^2}{2 \cdot 1}} = 0.2932$$

$$\gamma(Z_{15} 2) = 1 - \gamma(Z_{15} 1) = 0.7068$$

M step

transações en untarietous he religibio en heliciousinen en unganodaisan:

$$\frac{(u_1)^2 = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{15} \gamma(z_{n1}) \chi_n}{\sum_{n=1}^{15} \gamma(z_{n1})} = \frac{1.44 \cdot 0.754 + \dots + 244 \cdot 0.2932}{0.754 + \dots + 0.2932} = 01.5298$$

$$\frac{(\mu_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{15}{2n_{21}} \gamma(2n_2)\chi_{\text{M}}}{\frac{5}{2n_{21}} \gamma(2n_2)} = \frac{1.44 \cdot 0.246 + \dots + 2.44 \cdot 0.7068}{0.246 + \dots + 0.7068} = 2.1317$$

$$\frac{\left(\overline{z_{i}^{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{15} \left((2n_{i}) \left(x_{n} + (y_{i})^{2}\right)^{2}}{\sum_{n=1}^{15} \left((2n_{i})\right)} = \frac{\left((44 - 1.5298)^{2} \cdot 0.354 + \dots + (244 - (5298)^{2} \cdot 0.8932\right)}{0.354 + \dots + 0.2932} = 0.1866$$

$$(\delta_2^2)^4 = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{15} \gamma(Z_{n2}) (x_n - (\mu_2)^4)^2}{\sum_{n=1}^{15} \gamma(Z_{n2})} = \frac{(144 - 2.1317)^2 \cdot 0.246 + \dots + (244 - 2.1317)^2 \cdot 0.7068}{0.246 + \dots + 0.7068} = 0.4099$$

$$(\rho_{1})^{4} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{15} \gamma(z_{n})}{n} = \frac{0.754 + ... + 0.2932}{15} = 0.6031$$

$$(P_2)' = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{15} \gamma(Z_{n_2})}{N} = (-(P_4)' = 0.3969)$$

H véa nibavocrávera da eiva:
$$\ln p(x|(\theta)^{1}) = \sum_{n=1}^{15} \ln ((p_{1})^{1}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n \cdot (p_{1}^{2})^{1}}} = \frac{(\kappa_{n} - (\mu_{1})^{1})^{2}}{2 \cdot (p_{1}^{2})^{1}}$$

$$+ (\beta_2)^{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n(\delta_2^2)}} e^{-\frac{(\chi_n - (\mu_2)^{1})^2}{2 \cdot (\delta_2^2)^{1}}} = -\frac{12.65}{2 \cdot (\delta_2^2)^{1}}$$

ανοβιαζιούς με όλα τα δείγματα , οι οποίοι είχου πίνει σε πρόκειρο , πόγω μπικούς.

Ακολαθούμε την ίδια διαδικασία πα την επανείληψη 2 και προκύπτων οι εξής τιμες:

E step

$$Y(Z_{11}) = 0.798$$

$$f(Z_{21}) = 0.7026$$

M step

Augustical noconference:
$$(\mu_1)^2 = 1.5016$$
, $(\mu_2)^2 = 2.1836$, $(\overline{D}_1^2)^2 = 0.1354$, $(\overline{D}_2^2)^2 = 0.431$

H riderectivers our enoughpy 2 da eincu:
$$exp(x|(0)^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{15} exp(x|(0)^2) = \frac{(x_n - (y_1)^2)^2}{\sqrt{2n(0_1^2)^2}} + \frac{(x_n - (y_1)^2)^2}{\sqrt{2n(0_1^2)^2}}$$

Mapazupcioses oci n citin ans ingaraccineras abxises na onexines as his osagetai quantitainame σα ονόμα μια φορά τη διαδικασία,

travalnon 3 slep M step Y (Zn () 8 (Zn2) (y1)3 = 1.4671 0.8385 0.1615 χ_2 0.733 $(\psi_2)^3 = 9.2375$ 0.267 X3 8028.0 0.1492 $(c_1^2)^3 = 0.1025$ 0.8312 X.4 8531.0 $(62^2)^3 = 0.404$ XS 0.8536 0.1464 $(\rho_1)^3 = 0.6086$ X. 083419 0.1651 (Pa)3 = 0.3914 Xα 0.1448 0.8552 X 8 0.8112 8881.0 Tr. 11-1. Treci nidomonocionero da exer rigeri : - (1.77) Xη 208F.O 0.2195 X 10 08194 D. 1306 Στο σημείο αυτό σταματάμε αλλά η διαδικασία μπορεί 0.1671 XII 08326 να ανεχιστεί με τον ίδιο τρόπο μέκρι η πιθανοφαίνεια X12 2000.0 80000 va your autainstace. To sa and ou in snauaturn ran X13 0.6026 0.3974 Xu 0.0464 0.9536 ENELTA M aufmon tul nidavollairean ena okreika hiken X15 0. (038 0,8962 may beixner ou simuote kovad ow conhere attachens. Di refixe, like, unbatiquem va varbiante enza. 41 = 1.4671 A giaginagia geithasognihian uon anotonguizatre abxinci anciasorina as 412 = 2.237S $51^2 = 0.1025$

διαφορετικές προηριατικές τιμές παραμετρωύ. Η απόκλιση αυτή οφείλεται

στον μικρό αριθμό θειρμάτων που διαθέταιμε.

 $\delta_2^2 = 0.404$

P1 = 06086 Pe = 0.3914

Enions opilouse so bianosea s=(si,--,Sd) ws so a'Spoique run n busqu'eru, Sndadn' craye

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_1 \\ S_2 \\ \vdots \\ S_d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} + X_{12} + \dots + X_{1N} \\ X_{21} + X_{22} + \dots + X_{2N} \\ \vdots \\ X_{di} + X_{d2} + \dots + X_{dn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(0|\theta) = \rho(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n|\theta) = \rho(x_1|\theta) \cdot \rho(x_2|\theta) \cdot ... \cdot \rho(x_n|\theta) = \frac{d}{n} \frac{x_{i_1}}{d_i} \frac{1-x_{i_1}}{(1-\theta_i)} \cdot \frac{d}{n} \frac{x_{i_2}}{d_i} \frac{1-x_{i_2}}{(1-\theta_i)} \cdot ... \cdot \frac{d}{n} \frac{x_{i_n}}{d_i} \frac{1-x_{i_n}}{(1-\theta_i)}$$

$$= \frac{d}{n} \frac{x_{i_1}}{d_i} \frac{1-x_{i_1}}{(1-\theta_i)} \cdot \frac{d}{n} \frac{x_{i_2}}{d_i} \frac{1-x_{i_2}}{(1-\theta_i)} \cdot ... \cdot \frac{d}{n} \frac{x_{i_n}}{d_i} \frac{1-x_{i_n}}{(1-\theta_i)} \cdot ... \cdot \frac{d}{n} \frac{x_{i_n}}{d_i} \frac{1-x_{i_n}}{d_i} \frac{1-x_{i_n}}{d_i}$$

naipvouv ouexeis times one 0 èves 1

Diverce enjoys:
$$\int_{0}^{1} \theta^{m} (1-\theta)^{n} d\theta = \frac{m! n!}{(m+n+1)!}$$
 (3)

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \theta^{Si} (1-\theta)^{n-Si} d\theta = \frac{Si! (n-Si)!}{(Si+n-Si+1)!} = \frac{Si! (n-Si)!}{(n+1)!} = P(D)$$

Aveikaldiozwizas ozno (1) Excepte:

$$P(\theta \mid D) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} \theta_{i}^{Si} (1-\theta_{i})^{n-Si} \cdot \frac{1}{S_{i}^{2}(n-S_{i})^{2}} = \prod_{i=1}^{d} \theta_{i}^{Si} (1-\theta_{i}) \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{S_{i}^{2}(n-S_{i})!}$$
 eign another knuck co (notaige another knuck)

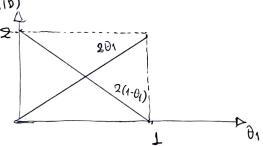
8) Fig det kan net exagre

$$P(\theta_1|0) = \frac{(1+1)!}{S_1!(1-S_1)!} \theta_1^{S_1} (1-\theta_1)^{1-S_1} = \frac{2\theta_1^{S_1}(1-\theta_1)^{1-S_1}}{S_1!(1-S_1)!} \mathcal{L} 2\theta_1^{S_1} (1-\theta_1)^{1-S_1} \quad \text{for } S_1 = X_{11}.$$

Radia n XII avoloulei Karavojin Bernaulli [XII-10,14] la ioxòle

Enion of anotabel con onoionopon successory,
$$\rho(\theta_1) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \leq \theta_1 \leq 1 \\ 0, \text{ allow } \end{cases}$$
 were neutron right.

Apa n practical napolocación - cui P(AID) pa as 2 necinacións (SI=0 kai SI=1) avai:



E) Ano Bayes Exayer:

$$\rho(\theta|X) = \frac{\rho(X|\theta) \, \rho(\theta)}{\rho(X|\theta)} \, \mathcal{L} \, \rho(X|\theta) \, \rho(\theta) \qquad (\text{unbayer, nowher son unbordingery})$$

 $Apa: p(\theta|x) = p(x|\theta)p(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(x_i|\theta)p(\theta) = p(\theta)\prod_{i=1}^{n} \theta^{(i)}(1-\theta) = p(\theta)\theta(1-\theta) = p(\theta)\theta(1-\theta)$

$$= \rho(\theta) \theta^{\chi_{1} + \chi_{2} + \dots + \chi_{M}} \left((-\theta)^{\eta - (\chi_{1} + \chi_{2} + \dots + \chi_{M})} = \rho(\theta) \theta^{\zeta} (1 - \theta)^{\eta - \zeta}$$

$$= 1.0^{5} (1-0)^{n-5}$$
uniform

housaberal pla i=1,2, d blaceasers da except $\rho(\theta_i, 1x) - \theta_i^{(3)} (1-\theta_i)^{n-3i}$ H anapriment aveil simil o reprived year Beta earceveyer's he response & ws B(1-1-50, B-1-50)

Apa ma Tru excitencia Bayer da exocus.

$$\theta$$
 layer = $E(\theta|x) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{Si + 1}{S_1 + 1 + n - S_1 + 1} \implies \theta$ buyer = $\frac{Si + 1}{n + 2}$

Aornon 15

a) Délagre va beilagre des d'ha = trace (Aad)

Opitage ras nivaxes:
$$a = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \end{bmatrix} \quad m \times n$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{m1} \quad a_{1m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

O transpose con a da sina

$$a = m \times n$$
 directicion van $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{22} & ... & A_{1k} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & ... & A_{2k} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ A_{\ell 1} & A_{\ell 2} & ... & A_{\ell k} \end{bmatrix}$

Example $a^T A a = (n \times m) \cdot (\ell \times k) \cdot (m \times n) = (n \times k) \cdot (m \times n) = n \times n$ (1)

είτοσου το ίχνος του πίνοικα εινοα το οίθροιστία των στοιχείων της διαφωνίου του , το trace είται ευαν αριθμός, άρα μποράμε να του εκαράστητε ως πίνακα διαστάστιαυ (1×1) (2)

inerdin at $A\alpha = trace(A\alpha\alpha^T)$ and the system (1) kan (2) apoximizer out n=1, such as

o at Aa Ewcu trivakai (1×1)

ia va opitera ro trace (Aaa) onquiver ou o Aaa eivar rerpassarios.

iven:
$$Aaa^{T} = (l \times k) \cdot (m \times n) \cdot (n \times m) = (l \times n) \cdot (n \times m) = l \times m \implies f = m$$
 (3)

nions, sia va opitera o nottantaoracciós ta (((1) (mxn)) da npener 1=m (4)

00 (3),(4) =P k=l=m

Enogières nteor presciscope madistra on Siacraicas reco nuciran. a mxt a lxm «a A: mxm Ravage τως πολαπλασιασμούς: [«Tha] = aTA = [anAn+a21A21+...+am1Amy a11A12+anA2+...+a A ■ aAa = a11 (au A11 + a21 A21 + --+ am1 Am1) + 921 (911 A12 + 921 A22 + ---+ 9m1 Am2) + ... + ami (ail A(m + azi A2m + ... + ami Amm) (5) $Aaa^{T} = \begin{cases} a_{ii} (A_{ii}a_{ii} + A_{12}a_{2i} + ... + A_{im}a_{mi}) & a_{2i} (A_{1i}a_{ii} + A_{12}a_{2i} + ... + A_{im}a_{mi}) & ... \\ a_{ii} (A_{2i}a_{ii} + A_{22}a_{2i} + ... + A_{2m}a_{mi}) & a_{2i} (A_{2i}a_{ii} + A_{22}a_{2i} + ... + A_{2m}a_{mi}) & ... \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{ii} (A_{mi}a_{ii} + A_{m2}a_{2i} + ... + A_{mm}a_{mi}) & a_{2i} (A_{mi}a_{ii} + A_{m2}a_{2i} + ... + A_{mm}a_{mi}) & ... \end{cases}$ ami (A11a11 + A12a2+ + + A1mami)
ami (A21a11 + A22a2+ + + A2mami) : ami (Ami aii + Amzazi + ... + Amm ami) trace (AaaT) = a11 (A11 a11 + A12 a24 + -... + A1m ami) + a21 (A21 an + A22 a21 + ... + A2m and) + -- + ami (Ami au + Ama azi + ... + Amm ami)

$$β$$
) Για πολυμεταιβλητική κανονική κατανομή , η συναίστητα πυκνότητας πιθαυστάντας δίνεται από το τύπο: $f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{4}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|^{4}} \exp (1 - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^{T})$ όπαν \mathbf{d} είναι οι διαστάσει) και \mathbf{x} ο πίναντας συνταίστητας και \mathbf{x} ο πισαντάς

H joint pdf da sivea:
$$f(X_1, X_2, ..., X_m) = f(x_1)f(X_2) ... f(x_m) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i)$$

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \frac{1}{|\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp \beta - \frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} (x-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} (x-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \exp \beta - \frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} (x-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{nd/2} |\Sigma|^{nd/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{m} (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} \sum_{k=1}^{-1} (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} \right\}$$

Ιοχύει ότι α^TΑα = trace (Ααα^T)

θεωρώνται όπω A του $\overline{\Sigma}$, όπω α τον $(x_k-\mu)$ και όπω $\overline{\alpha}$ τον $(x_k-\mu)$, k=12,...,n , εταιμε trace $(\sum_{k=1}^{-1} (x_{k}-\mu)(x_{k}-\mu)^{T}) = (x_{k}-\mu)^{T} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{-1} (x_{k}-\mu), \quad k=1,2,...,n$ (2)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu) (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - \mu)^{T} = -\frac{1}{2$$

$$Apa - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} trace \left(\sum_{k=1}^{-1} (x_{k-\mu})(x_{k-\mu})^{T} \right) \stackrel{(2)}{=} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k-\mu})^{T} \sum_{k=1}^{-1} (x_{k-\mu})$$
 (3)

Ano tu execu (3) privave ioobinava en $\rho(x_1,x_2,...,x_n \mid \Sigma)$ ws $\epsilon \xi n s =$

onote to (necipiero anoderxente

8) Leifague à p (x1, x2, -, xn) =
$$\frac{1}{(2n)^{n}/2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}$$

Απο ορισμό ο πίνακαι σωδιασπορεί) είται θετικά ορισμένου και συμμετεικό). Επομείως και η εκτίμποη των $\hat{\Sigma}$ πω θεωρήσαμε ίτη με $\frac{1}{n}$ $\hat{\Sigma}$ $(x_k-\mu)(x_k-\mu)^T$ θα είναι

Απο το τρασματικό θεώρημα την κραμμικής αλγεβρας, ο positive-definite συμμετεικός πίνακαι $\hat{\Sigma}^{1/2}$.

X priationolipieco en korylky igiocasa en que ' montrole en (1) me Egys :

$$= \frac{1}{(2n)^{nd/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{|\hat{5}|^{n/2}} \det(\hat{\Sigma}^{1/2}, \hat{\Sigma}^{-1}, \hat{\Sigma}^{1/2})^{n/2} \exp(\hat{\Sigma}^{1/2}, \hat{\Sigma}^{-1/2})^{1/2}) \exp(\hat{\Sigma}^{1/2}, \hat{\Sigma}^{1/2})^{1/2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{(2n)^{nd/2}|\hat{z}|^{nd/2}}\left(\hat{z}_1,...,\hat{z}_d\right)^{nd/2}\exp\left(1-\frac{n}{2}\right)\frac{d}{|z|}\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2$$
 exp $\left(1-\frac{n}{2}\right)\frac{d}{|z|}\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2$ exp $\left(1-\frac{n}{2}\right)\frac{d}{|z|}\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2$ exp $\left(1-\frac{n}{2}\right)\frac{d}{|z|}\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2$ exp $\left(1-\frac{n}{2}\right)\frac{d}{|z|}\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2$ exp $\left(1-\frac{n}{2}\right)\frac{d}{|z|}\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}_2\hat{z}_1\hat{z}$

β) Για να βρώ πού μεποτοποιείται η πιθανοικάνεια, παραγωχίζω τη σχέση που αποδείχτηκε στο ερώτημα (δ) ως προς λ και μπδενίζω τη παράγωγο,

$$\frac{\partial \rho \left(\chi_{1} \chi_{2}, \dots, \chi_{N} 1 \right)}{\partial \lambda_{i}} = 0 \implies \frac{\partial \frac{1}{(2\eta)^{nd/2} |\tilde{\Sigma}|^{n/2}} (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2})^{n/2} \exp \left(-\frac{n}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{d} \lambda_{i}\right)}{\partial \lambda_{1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\eta}{2} \lambda_1^{\frac{\eta}{2}-1} (\lambda_2 \lambda_1^{\frac{\eta}{2}-1} (\lambda_2 \lambda_1^{\frac{\eta}{2}-1} (\lambda_2 \lambda_1^{\frac{\eta}{2}-1} (\lambda_1 \lambda_1^{\frac{\eta}{2}-1} (\lambda_1 \lambda_1^{\frac{\eta}{2}-1} (\lambda_2 \lambda_1^{\frac{\eta}{2}-1} (\lambda_1 \lambda_1^{\frac{\eta}{2}-1} (\lambda$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{i}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \left(\lambda_{2} + \lambda_{d} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{d} \lambda_{i}\right) = \frac{n}{2} \left(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{d} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{d} \lambda_{i}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \left(\lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_d\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_d)^{\frac{m}{2}} \Rightarrow \lambda_1^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \left(\lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_d\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} = \lambda_1^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \left(\lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_d\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \Rightarrow \lambda_1^{\frac{m}{2}-1} = \lambda_1$$

Fia va rexúsi auzó apenei [] 1=1]

becirci opiogrévi.

Maiproviran otes as naparpolas en nos di i=1,2,..., d razadinappe oco o'as $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_d = 1$. The auxiliant of the miderior distribution of the state of the state

Dros sinage o E siva Berika opiogéros kan orginero i kos.

Dovenios και ο Σ είναι και αυτός θετικά ορισμένος, ώπως και ο Σ .

Apa to progreso II tous eince Even detika opropious nivakas.

Agai o E É sivar appresentos, derikal apropisios unalexas elas nivakas P nov cor da juvenoisi un estris: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} P D P^{j}$ inou D-diag($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d$).

Deifage ou n nidavoquivera genoconoisiza na 21,22,..., 26=1 Apa 10 D=I.

H Oxion] = PDP | prairezon:] = PIP = (PD) PP = I. I = I

 $\sum_{m \in \Sigma} \frac{1}{2} = I \Rightarrow \sum_{m \in \Xi} \sum_{m \in \Xi} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum_{m \in \Xi}$