F(27,79) ~ 0,86

Dla

x2 (20)

Scanned with ACE Scanner

$$X_1 \sim N(2,4)$$

 $X_2 \sim N(3,9)$
 $Cov(X_1, X_2) = 1$

Oblicyé: Eyn, Eyz, Vyn, Vyz, Cov (yn, yz)

Wicmy , ie

$$\begin{bmatrix} VX_1 & cov(X_1, X_2) \\ cov(X_1, X_2) & VX_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y & 1 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \begin{bmatrix} VX_1 & Cov(X_1, X_2) \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



z listy 1 zad 8 wiemy, ie:

$$S = (x - \bar{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \bar{\mu}) = (y - A\bar{\mu})^T (A \Sigma A^T)^{-1} (y - A\bar{\mu})$$

Jeicli $X \sim N(M, \Sigma)$, to $Y \sim N(AM, A \Sigma A^T)$

A to z ornacia, il Ey= AM Sy = A & AT

1) Obliczmy A

$$y = AX \implies \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 = X_1 + X_2 \\ a_3 X_1 + a_4 X_2 = 2X_1 - X_2 \end{cases}$$

Z tego widning, ie A = [1 1]

Szukamy Variancje

Starkary Variancje
$$A \leq A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 7 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 7 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$
When
$$When Vy_1 \qquad \omega_V(y_1, y_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_V(y_1, y_2) \qquad Vy_2$$

3) Szukamy wort. ocrek.

$$A_{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} EY_{1} \\ EY_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

X~ Poisson(X) Osracować ppb P(0,5x < x < 1,5x) - Chernoff 9.5% 1.5% P(o,s) < x < 1,5 x) moreny rapisac jako: 1- b(x<0'2x) - b(x 21'2x) = 1- (b(x<0'2x) + b(x 21'2x)) Obliczany po kolei: Chernoft A) P(x < 0,5) $\leq e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \underbrace{x(e^{t}-1)}_{\text{funke. 4wor7.}}$ $1 \geq x(a^{t}-1) + x(a^{t}-1) = x(a^{t}-1)$ momenty die Poissone $\circ P(x7, a) \leqslant \frac{M_x(+)}{\circ t^a}$ $f(t) = e^{-t^{\frac{\lambda}{2}}} e^{\lambda(e^{t-1})} = e^{\lambda(e^{t-1}-\frac{t}{2})}$ $P(x_{7/9}) \leq \min_{t \neq 0} \frac{M_x(t)}{t^2}$ $f'(t) = e^{\lambda(e^{t} - \frac{t}{2} - 1)} \cdot \lambda(e^{t} - \frac{1}{2}) = 0$ et = 1 => /t= Ln 1 <0 " Podstawiany: $P\left(x\left(\frac{1}{2}\lambda\right)\right) \leq e^{\lambda\left(e^{t}-1-\frac{t}{2}\right)} = e^{\lambda\left(\frac{1}{2}-1-\frac{\ln\frac{t}{2}}{2}\right)} = e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}\left(\ln\frac{1}{2}+1\right)}$ 2) $P(x_7,1_15\lambda) \leq e^{-1_15\lambda \cdot t} \cdot e^{\lambda(e^t-1)} = e^{\lambda(e^t-1)-1_15\lambda \cdot t}$ Skoro f-je monotoniczna, wystarczy zbedać pochodną wyktednika xet-1,5>=0 e = 1.5 $t = \ln(1.5)$ Rodstawiamy: $P(x(1.5)) < e^{\lambda(e^{t}-1)-1.5\lambda t} < e^{\lambda(1.5-1)-1.5\lambda \cdot \ln(1.5)}$ $= e^{0.5\lambda - 1.5\lambda \cdot \ln(1.5)} = e^{\lambda \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \ln(1.5)\right)}$ [Zads] Tw granicine do (8) $P\left(\frac{\lambda}{2} < x < \frac{3\lambda}{2}\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda}{2}\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = 1 - \left(P\left(x < \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + P\left(x , \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right)$ $= 1 - \left(P\left(x \in \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) + 1 - P\left(x \in \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right)\right) = P\left(x \in \frac{3\lambda - 1}{2}\right) - P\left(x \in \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$ Obliczamy: P($x \in \frac{\lambda}{2}$) = P($\frac{x-\lambda}{\sqrt{x}} \in \frac{\lambda-\lambda}{\sqrt{x}}$) = P($z \in \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}$) $\lambda = 10$ P($z \in \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}$) = 0,0569

Wtedy @ = 0,8657