$$210 = \frac{4.25 - 3.9}{1}$$
. $\sqrt{10} = 1.11$
 $220 = \frac{4.25 - 3.9}{1}$. $\sqrt{10} = 1.57$
 $240 = \frac{4.25 - 3.9}{1}$. $\sqrt{10} = 2.21$
gdy gipoteza Ho jest
prowdziwa, z-sucpe

me rockted normalny

Intuicja:

$$F(z_{10}) = 0.8665$$
 3 dla tego tripotera jest pravdriwa
 $F(z_{10}) = 0.94179$ 7 to odrucamy bo

exel
$$\begin{cases} S_{10} \approx 0.95 & t_{10} \approx 4.7 \\ S_{20} \approx 0.95 & t_{20} \approx 4.5 \\ S_{20} \approx 0.95 & t_{20}$$

- uignamy z-statystyke, tiecky odchylenie stand. jest zname

-11- t-statystyky 1 Kiedy -11- nie znane

$$F(t_{10}) = 0.853 \text{ tak}$$

 $F(t_{20}) = 0.94 \text{ }$
 $F(t_{10}) = 0.99 \text{ }$

Szukamy minimum dla Fz (220) 70,3 w tablice. min {z|f(z) 7,0,9}=1,29

Anelogiernie:

$$t_{10} = \frac{4.25 - M_0}{0.95}$$
. $\sqrt{9} = \frac{12.75}{0.95} - \frac{3}{0.95}$ $M_0 = 13.42 - 3.16 M_0$

$$13.42 - 3.16 M_0 = 1.39 \leftarrow \frac{20.55 \times 0.009}{10.500 \times 0.009}$$

Hyrnaczyć
$$F(x)$$
 i $V(x)$
 $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k/2} \cdot x^{k/2-1} \cdot e^{-x/2}$ gesto

 $f(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k/2} \cdot x^{k/2-1} \cdot e^{-x/2}}{\Gamma(k/2)}$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k/2} \cdot x^{k/2-1} \cdot e^{-x/2}$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k/2} \cdot x^{k/2-1} \cdot e^{-x/2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(2+\right)^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \cdot 2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2})} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}+1) \stackrel{\text{(3)}}{=} \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{2} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) = k$$
Funkcja 1- Euleva:
$$(7(\frac{k}{2})) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) = k$$

$$(7(\frac{k}{2})) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) = k$$

$$(7(\frac{k}{2})) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) = k$$

$$(8) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) = k$$

$$(9) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) = k$$

$$(9) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) = k$$

$$(1 - \frac{k}{2}) \cdot \frac{k}{2} \cdot$$

2) Variancja
$$\bigvee X = E(X^2) - (EX)^2$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^2 \cdot \frac{X^{\frac{r}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-X/2}}{A} dx = 1$$

$$E(\chi^{2}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \chi^{2} \cdot \frac{\chi^{k/2-1} \cdot e^{-\chi/2}}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} d\chi = \left| \begin{array}{c} t = \chi/2 \\ \chi = 2t \\ dt = 1/2 dx \\ d\chi = 2dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{2^{k/2} \cdot \Gamma(k/2)} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (2t)^{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt$$

$$2^{\frac{k}{2}} \cdot \binom{\binom{k}{2}}{\binom{k}{2}} \cdot \binom{(2+)^{2}}{\binom{(2+)^{2}}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{k}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot \binom{k}{2} + 2}{\binom{k}{2} + 2} = \frac{4 \cdot \binom{k}{2} + 2}{\binom$$

$$= \frac{2}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \int_{0}^{\infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2}+1} \cdot t^{\frac{\kappa}{2}+1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}+1}}{2^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{\kappa}{2}+1} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{4 \Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2}+2)}{\Gamma(\frac{\kappa}{2})} =$$

$$\frac{3}{\Gamma(k/2)} = \frac{4 \cdot (k/2+1) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}+1)}{\Gamma(k/2)} = \frac{4 \cdot (k/2+1) \cdot k/2 \cdot \Gamma(k/2)}{\Gamma(k/2)} = \frac{(2k+4) \cdot k}{2} = \frac{2k^2 + 4k = k^2 + 2k}{2}$$

1) Morrhov
$$P(x7/kd) \leq \frac{EX}{kd} = \frac{1}{kd} = \frac{1}{kd}$$

$$P(x, a) \in \frac{E[x]}{a}$$

2) Chebysrev

$$P(x_{7},kd) = P(x_{-k}, k(d-1))$$

$$P(|x_{-k}|, k(d-1)) \leq \frac{\sqrt{x}}{k^{2}(d-1)^{2}} = \frac{2k}{k^{2}(d-1)^{2}} = \frac{2}{k(d-1)^{2}}$$
hod 72

*
$$P(x \pi, a) \in \frac{EX}{a}$$

Zad 7 Niech
$$X_1 \sim N(2,4)$$

 $X_2 \sim N(3,2)$
 $Cov(X_1,X_2) = 1$

Jeieli
$$X \sim N(y_1, 6^2)$$
, to $EX = y_1$, $VX = 6^2 \longrightarrow EX_1 = 2$ $VX_2 = 9$

1) Wartość oczekiyana

•
$$EY_2 = E(2X_1 - X_2) = 2E(X_1) - E(X_2) = 2 \cdot 2 - 3 = 1$$

21 Varionija

=
$$4 + 9 + 2 \cdot 1 = 15$$

• $\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{(2x_1 - x_2)} = 4\sqrt{(x_1) + \sqrt{(x_2)} - 2 \cos((x_1, x_2))} = 4 \cdot 4 + 9 - 2 = 23$
 $\cos((y_1, y_2) - E(y_1, y_2) - E(y_1) \cdot E(y_2)$

3) Covariange

$$E(y_1y_2) = E((x_1+x_2)(2x_1-x_2)) = E(2x_1^2-x_1x_2+2x_1x_2-x_2^2) = E(2x_1^2+x_1x_2-x_2^2) =$$

$$\begin{cases} E(X_{1}^{2}) = VX_{1} + (EX_{1})^{2} + 4 + 4 = 8 \\ E(X_{1}X_{2}) = Cov(X_{1}X_{2}) + E(X_{1})E(X_{2}) = 1 + 23 = 7 \\ E(X_{2}^{2}) = VX_{2} + (EX_{2})^{2} = 9 + 9 = 18 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{X} = E(X_s) - (EX)_s$$

Niech X ~ N(M, 62) zad 8 Znalezé oszacowanie Charoffa dla P(x7, ju+36) Chernoff 12(x7,y1+36) < e -(y1+36)t e nt 62t2 MGF dla · Def. funk twors momenty: $= e^{-(M+36)t+Mt+\frac{6^2t^2}{2}} = e^{6t(\frac{6t}{2}-3)}$ $M_{x}(t) = E(e^{tx})$ $= (n+36)t + mt + \frac{6^2t^2}{2} = -mt - 36t + mt + \frac{6^2t^2}{2} =$ Wtody: [P(x7,a) < e-a+Mx(+) +70] to many, ie de mon tei $= -36t + \frac{6^2t^2}{3} = 6t \left(\frac{6t}{2} - 3\right)$ $\left[P(x \, 7, \alpha) \leq \min_{t \neq 0} \frac{M_x(t)}{\rho^{t\alpha}}\right]$ Wyliczmy min tej f-ji: $f'(t) = e^{-(m+36)t + mt + \frac{6^2t^2}{2}} \cdot (-(m+36) + m + 6^2t) = 0$ 2 merolumsa (abysana osacuj P(1x-M7,36) = P(1X-EX1736) < VX anth to ostacowamie jest govern -m-36+m+62t=062t-36=0 $t = \frac{36}{62}$ t = 3 - to jest minimum Ograniczany przez min: (zamiast + podstawiany min) $P(x^{7}, y+36) < e^{\sqrt[3]{3}} \cdot (\sqrt[6]{\frac{3}{2}} - 3) = e^{\sqrt[3]{2} - 9} = e^{\sqrt[3]{2}}$ Niech X ~ N(M, 62) Zad 9 Traleic oszacowenie Chernoffa dla P(XFM-36) Wsk: Dla t70, P(x < a) = P(e-tx) > e-ta) = ... 1-P(X7, M-36)+P(X=M-36)=P(X&M-36) A) $P(x = M - 36) = e^{-(M - 36)t + Mt + \frac{6^{2}t^{2}}{2}} = \emptyset$ = pohodne = -(m-36) + m + 6, + = 0 -M + 36+ M + 62 t = 0 $36+6^2t=0$ $t=-\frac{3}{5}$ - minimum When when the property of the Ostatecznie: P(X & M-36) = 1 - e 9/2 + 1 (1/27). e 9/2.