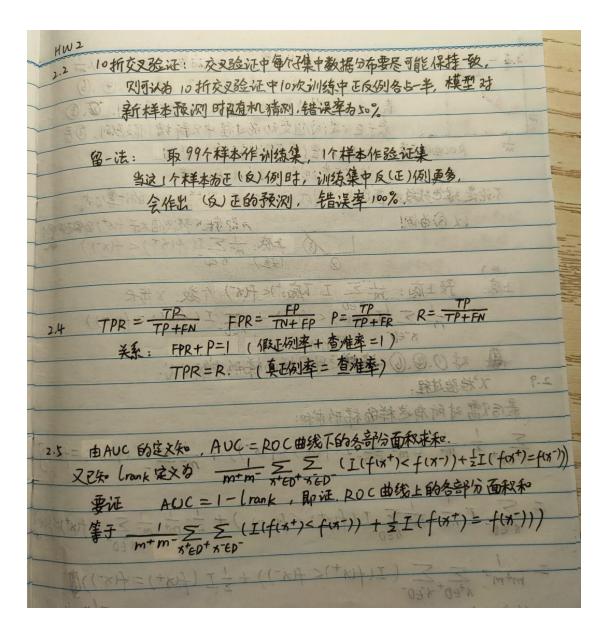
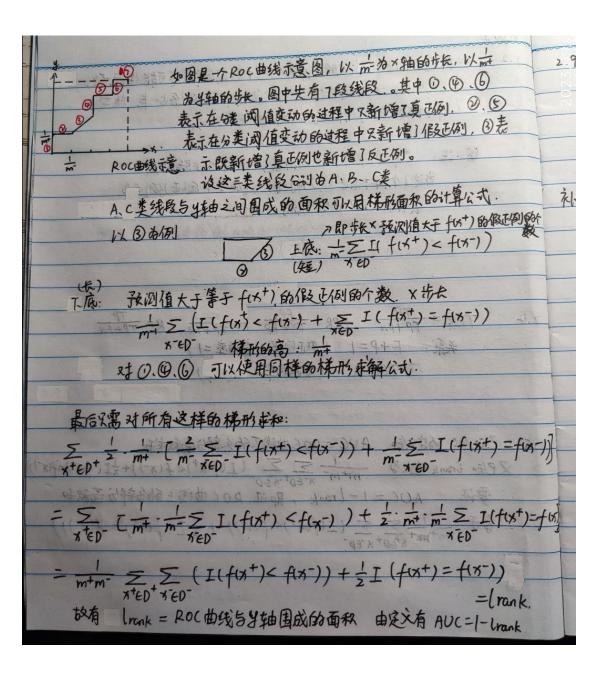


1	-
+ PIX.) D(x/1/x)	T4. 证明
T3. x=[+1.72]~N(4.区) 其P(+1),P(+1/2)	24
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	/
10 (3; 4, 2) =	Z.
Z = (61 P6162) P = (61 XI-A2) Z = (1-P)61262 (-P6.62 612)	f
$=(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_{12})$ $ \Sigma = (1-\rho^2) 6.62$	
$= (\Sigma_1 \Sigma_{12}) \qquad \Sigma = (1-\rho^2) 6.62$ $= (\Sigma_1 \Sigma_2) \qquad \Sigma = (X-\mu) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X-\mu) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X-\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X-\mu) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X-\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X-\mu) $	p 2.
## (X-M) = (X1-M) - (X1-M) (1-p2) 612 (X1-M) (X1-M) T	
$=\frac{1}{(1-p^2)}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{(y_1-\mu_0)^2}{61^2} & -\frac{(y_1-\mu_0)(y_2-\mu_2)}{61^2} & \frac{(y_2-\mu_0)^2}{61^2} \end{bmatrix}$	
(1-P) (1- 6) Alto 6162 622	
$p(x_{1}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi 6.6 \sqrt{1-p^{2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x_{1}-\mu_{1})^{T} \Xi^{-}(x_{1}-\mu_{2}))$	Ts. WE
O P(X1) = 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	多位于
26.62 Jep2 J-00 (V-PW2 A) 1 (X-M)2	61
$=\frac{1}{2\pi 6_1 6_2 J_1 - \rho_2} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(V - \rho_2)^2}{2(1 - \rho^2)}} dV = \frac{1}{J_2 \pi 6_1} e^{-\frac{(N_1 - N_1)^2}{26_1^2}} \left(-\infty < N_1 < \infty\right)$	/(
= = e = 1511 (-DOCX, (40)	1000
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	07
(OV(Z,X2)= COV(X1,X2) + COV(AX2,X2)= Z12 - Z12 Z22=0 (字5X2相	
$E(x_1 x_2) = E(3 - Ax_2 x_2) = E(3 x_2) - E(Ax_2 x_2) = E(3) - Ax_2 = \mu + A(\mu_2 - x_2) = \mu_1 + Z_1 Z_2 Z_3 Z_4$	
Var (x1/2)= Var (2-Ax/x2)= Var(2/x2)+Var(Ax/x2)-A6V(Z-x2)-6V(Z-x2)A	
$= var(2/1) = var(2) = var(\pi_1 + A_{12})$	
$= Ver(X_1) + Avar(X_2)A' + A\omega V(X_1, X_2) + \omega V(X_2, X_1)A'$ $= \Sigma_1 - \Sigma_1 \Sigma_2^2 \Sigma_2$	
マ: 多元でなら布的条件6布仍是多元できめ - P(81/1/2)= N (1/1 1/1+ Z12 E2) (1/2/4), En-E	Σ μ Σμ)

```
Ty. 证明 11711p=(=1811)p
      P. 11×+411 p≤ 11×11p+11411p (由范数的性质知)
      (ま)= ||x1|p.
     RU tf(x)+(1-t)f(x) = t11x11p+(1-t)11411p
      f(tx+(1-t)y) = ||tx+(1-t)y||p
           = ||tx||p + ||(1-t)y||p.
                = t11x11p+ (1-t)11411p.
                = t f(x) + (1-t)f(y)
       则有: 11×11p是凸函数.
Ts. 证明: 对YteCo,1]
     f(++x+ (1-t)y) < tf(x) + (1-t) f(y)
      f(x) > f(x) + \pf(x) T (y-x)
    充分性: 夕 Z= セメナ(1-t)4.
       三知 f(y) > f(x)+ マf(x) (y-ガ)
        関有: ら f(ま) ライ(を)+ マナ(を) (とよ)
              (1) > f(3) + V f(2) (2-7)
         tf(x) > tf(z) + tof(z) (z-x)
        (1-t) f(y) ? (1-t) f(z) + (1-t) \(\nabla f(z)^T(z-y)\)
     +f(x)+(1-t) f(x) > f(z)+ Of(z)T(+(1-t)(x-x)++(1-t)(x-x)
            即有 f(tx+(1-t)y) ≤ tf(x)+(1-t)f(y)
```

「少要性: 己知 f(tx)+(1-t)y) $\leq tf(x)+(1-t)f(y)$ tx+(1-t)y=x+t(y-x) f(x)+t(y-x)) $\leq tf(y)+(1-t)f(x)$ tf(y) > tf(x)+f(x+t(y-x))-f(x) f(y) > f(x)+t(y-x)-f(x) f(y) > f(x)+t(y-x)-f(x) f(y) > f(x)+t(y-x)-f(x) f(x)+t(y-x)-f(x)f(x)+t(y-x)-f(x)





- 2.9 义·检验过程: (1) 建运无关性假设,通过数据构建四格表.
 - (2) 根据假设生成新的理论四格表
 - 3) 计算X的值
 - (4) 根据 x2值查询卡方分布的临界值表,得出卡方检验的结果

礼充:如何按照比例对给定数据集件值机划分. 数据编号

- ① 获取数据集的数据总条数,并随机打乱,得到一个无序的数组
- ②顺序划分数据集,并 根据划分后每组数据中对应的数据的编号, 在原始数据集中找到对应数据,实现分组。