Metody Statystyczne 20 XII 2020

Kacper, topolnicle: Quj. edu. pl

Plan:

- portorlu
- Demandy Marhous:
- nodosjad
- stony stacjonorm

I stonach stockomornych - ma portetel : Tomondy Menlovo ze showitoma lizaba stonon N-stonov  $P_{0}(1) \xrightarrow{(1)} P_{0}(2) \xrightarrow{(1)} P_{0}(3)$   $P_{1}(1) \xrightarrow{P_{1}(2)} P_{1}(1)$   $P_{1}(1) \xrightarrow{P_{1}(1)} P_{1}(1)$   $P_{1}(1) \xrightarrow{P_{1}(1)} P_{1}(1)$ 

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$$\overrightarrow{S}_{\star} = (P_{\star}(1), P_{\star}(2), \dots, P_{\star}(N))$$

$$S^{++1} = S^{+} P^{(1)}$$

$$-ile \quad \omega_{\gamma} \text{ Mosi} \quad P$$

$$P^{(2)} = P^{(1)} \quad P^{(1)} = \left(P^{(1)}\right)^{2}.$$

$$P^{(M)} = \left(P^{(1)}\right)^{M}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i}^{p(X_{m+n}=k_{i})} \frac{P(X_{m}=j_{i} \times X_{o}=i)}{P(X_{o}=i)}}{P(X_{o}=i)} = \frac{\sum_{i}^{p(X_{m}=j_{i} \times X_{o}=i)} \frac{P(X_{m}=j_{i} \times X_{o}=i)}{P(X_{o}=i)}}{P(X_{o}=i)} = \frac{\sum_{i}^{p(X_{m}=j_{i} \times X_{o}=i)} P(X_{o}=i)}{P(X_{o}=i)} = \frac{\sum_{i}^{p(X_{o}=j_{i} \times X_{o}=i)} P(X_{$$

It stom stacjonorny

$$T = (T(1), T(2), ..., T(N))$$
 $det$ :

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 $det$ :

 $de$ 

$$-i(e \cup_{j} M_{0}) = (p^{(1)})^{M} = p^{(1)} p^{(2)} p^{(2)} p^{(3)}, \dots p^{(n)}$$

$$(p(\Phi_{j}, p^{(2)}, p^{(3)}, \dots) \cdot (T(n) \cup T(2) \cup T(3) \dots)$$

$$= (p^{(n)} T^{(n)} + p^{(2)} T^{(n)} + p^{(3)} T^{(n)} + p^{(3)} T^{(n)} + \dots)$$

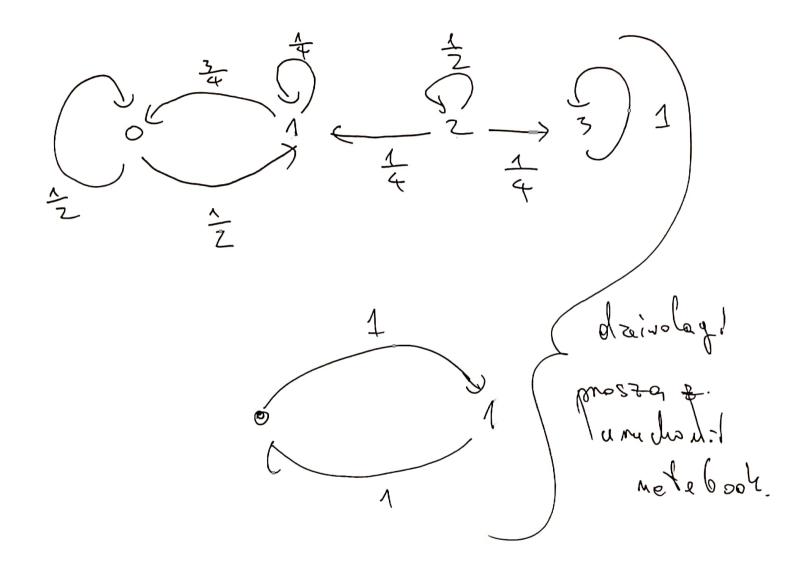
$$= p^{(n)} T^{(n)} + p^{(n)} T^{(n)} + p^{(n)} T^{(n)} + p^{(n)} T^{(n)} + \dots)$$

 $= \left( T(1) \left( p(1) + p(2) + \ldots \right) \right)$ stortupa c & do wolnyo stonu Tonadu Merhour (webtone proudopodebiosis), jezeli n , duze? to la du joung v stania storgonormy n Moderal stoutu (vantoi: zwernyh Loxovyh) - stan i jest dostepne ze Aann j jezeli (20 m) > 0 d(a pennoyo m > 0) - stong i onet j sig komunikuje gdy i jest doste fry & j oret j jest skatepy z i

L Klasa komunihogii - olva stony i, j naleta do tej samej klesz komunihagi jezetels sia homunihaga 20,19 123 hir-zankniele zomkniele - Tomand Mortoure jost moeredulo walro je ieti wszysthie stony komunskuja - klosa homunihagi jest zamhnie to jezeli mie du sie jet apoici (

... blora Cjest Bambonierta goly

Pij=O jejels i e C oroz je C - periody et no si stonów oraz klas 



$$P^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, P^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 &$$

II Tu. stan stagranory nieredulavel nego Tañada Monhova ma do dat mu pravdo pode banitima sahic do wood.  $\overline{U} = (\underline{M}(V), \underline{U}(S))$ Lunoncipags motes 

dlo stemm 6 & mionedulo welmosi à wynitan,

in situleja  $P(X_n=6 \mid X_0=0) > 0$ 

 $TT(6) = P(X_{m} = 6) > P(X_{m} = 6 \land \lambda_{o} = \alpha) =$   $= P(X_{o} = \alpha) P(X_{m} = 6 \mid X_{o} = \alpha) > 0$  U

可(6) > 0

EETu. Nie redulouselmy Tensuch Montrovo ma co nej wyżej jeden zten zte cjonorny zhie do wodu:

$$TL_{\perp} = TL_{1}$$

$$TL_{\perp} = TL_{1}$$

$$TL_{\perp} = TL_{2}$$

$$TL_{\perp} = TL_{1}$$

$$TL_{\perp} = TL_{2}$$

$$TL_{2} = TL_{2}$$

$$TL_{3} = TL_{4}$$

$$TL_{4} = TL_{4}$$

$$TL_{5} = TL_{4}$$

$$TL_{5} = TL_{4}$$

$$TL_{5} = TL_{5}$$

$$TL_{5} = T$$

dobierom wertet i a, 6: ¥. 4-13 >> 0  $\alpha(i) = \beta(i)$   $\alpha: = \beta:$ peura vontos ó X (7 y moiong tel fonste trob. (

$$M = L - P$$

$$M = 0$$

$$M(i)$$

$$M(i)$$

$$M(i)$$

$$M p^{(1)} - (a \pi_1 - 6 \cdot \pi_2) p^{(1)} = or (\pi_1 p^{(1)}) + 6(\pi_2 p^{(1)}) =$$

$$= a \cdot \pi_1 + 6 \cdot \pi_2 = M$$

 $M_{i} = M(i) - O - \sum_{j \neq i} M_{j} P_{j}^{(m)} = \sum_{j \neq i} M_{j} P_{j}^{(i)}$ nie ned who well of the Monte of (mi)

1st nie ge All Mi . Pii. > 2  $0 = \sum_{j \neq i} M_i P_{ii}$   $2 + \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_{$  dennon opsobe van ode nem an alogon op goeog II - preprovad zone 6 ez pained niego els pery mont u Motmograme tom four P(1) TT = A TI

T ma cian pross.

Store stacksond (wolder)

- metodo Junkaji generającej t= \$to, \$ti, \$z, ... } Juntipo grange  $\lim_{z \to 1} (1-z) R(z) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1$ 

$$\begin{cases}
(z) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} |x^{(N)}(z)| \\
(s^{(N)}(x) | s^{(N)}(z)| \\
(s^{(N)}(x) | s^{(N)}(z)| \\
(s^{(N)}(x) | s^{(N)}(z)| \\
= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} |x^{(N+1)}| \\
= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} |x^{(N+1)}| \\
= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} |x^{(N+1)}| \\
= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} |x^{(N+1)}| \\
= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} |x^{(N)}(z)| \\
= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} |x^{(N+1)}| \\
= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} |x^{(N)}(z)| \\
= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} |$$

Final volus Mason

Lim S = lim (1-2) q(z)

Mason

2 -> 1

8 to M

stagom

I prosono Barnulliego;

kom h w levo

z pravolo prolo bien itven

q = (1-p) Tolowe pypodlowe

Look u provo

z prevologodo bistot ver

p , salves on? Misson (1 -3 -7 -1 0 1 2 3 M, - l. lensless w gres  $M = M_1 + M_2$ cathorita L. lenoler mz = L. londeru w lews L= Mn-Mn = potycja

symbol Nonto na:

(a) = 6! (a-6)! ma ile sposobou moine uybrai poolobor 6 - elementony za Zbionu a - elementoweyo

$$=\frac{m!}{\left(\frac{m+k}{2}\right)!\left(m-\frac{m-k}{2}\right)!}P^{\frac{m+k}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{m!}{\left(\frac{m+k}{2}\right)!\left(m-\frac{m-k}{2}\right)!}P^{\frac{m-k}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{m!}{\left(\frac{m+k}{2}\right)!\left(\frac{m-k}{2}\right)!}P^{\frac{m-k}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{m!}{\left(\frac{m+k}{2}\right)!\left(\frac{m-k}{2}\right)!}P^{\frac{m-k}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{m!}{\left(\frac{m+k}{2}\right)!}P^{\frac{m-k}{2}}$$

I jednorodne 6 Tad 20 mie pry pod howe — c.  $X = X_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{M} S_i^2 - 1 \approx g_{\text{now}} \cdot P$ 

L workois octobinons E[X\_M] = E[X.] + \( \frac{M}{i=1} \) E[S:]=...

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{c} X_{0} - 0 \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} X_{0} - 0$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} M \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_{i} \end{array} \right] = \frac{$$