$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2e^2}\right)$$

$$L_{x}(\mu, \omega) = \Pi p(x_{i})$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \ln \mathcal{L}_{x} = \sum \ln p(x_{i}) = n \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} c} \right) - \sum \frac{(x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{2c^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = 0 = -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_i - \mu}{z_0 - z_0} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_j = x_j$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = -\frac{\hbar}{\sigma} + \frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2}{\sigma^3} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x; -\overline{x})^2 - belgnound guengreen (auseyeunde ne $\frac{1}{n-1}$)$$

$$\frac{2}{n} P_{\lambda}(n) = \frac{\lambda}{n!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$P_{\lambda}(\lambda_{\circ}|n=m) \propto P(n=m|\lambda_{\circ})P_{\lambda}(\lambda_{\circ}) = \frac{\lambda_{\circ}^{m}}{m!}e^{-\lambda_{\circ}}P_{\circ}$$

$$P(n=m) = \int P(n=m/\lambda) P_{\lambda}(\lambda) d\lambda = \rho_0 \int P(n=m/\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$= \rho_{\circ} \int \frac{1^{m}}{m!} e^{-\lambda} d\lambda = \rho_{\circ} \Rightarrow \rho(\lambda_{\circ} | n-m) = \frac{\lambda_{\circ}}{m!} e^{-\lambda_{\circ}}$$

2) Devaeu mo nee carea po mengre cumaeu
$$p_{\lambda}(\lambda_0) = \frac{\lambda_0^m - \lambda_0}{m!}$$
 (navenam / yrynmunu anpuguse)

$$= \sum_{\lambda} (\lambda_{0} | n = K) = P(n = K | \lambda_{0}) P_{\lambda}(\lambda_{0}) = \frac{\lambda_{0}}{p(n = K)}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_{0}}{k!} e^{-\lambda_{0}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{0}}{m!} e^{-\lambda_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_{0}}{k!} e^{-\lambda_{0}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{0}}{m!} e^{-\lambda_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_{0}}{k!} e^{-\lambda_{0}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{0}}{m!} e^{-\lambda_{0}} = \frac{\lambda_{0}}{k!} e^{-2\lambda_{0}} = \frac{\lambda_{0}}{k!} e^{-2\lambda_{$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda_o e^{-7\lambda_o}}{(\mu+m)!} z^{\mu+m}$$

$$=\frac{(2\lambda)^{(k+m)}}{(k+m)!}e^{-2\lambda}.$$

$$\int \frac{(2\lambda)}{(2\lambda)^{k+m}} e^{-2\lambda} \int \frac{(2\lambda)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{k+m+1}} \int \frac{(2\lambda)}{(2\lambda)^{k+m}} e^{-2\lambda} \int \frac{(2\lambda)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{k+m+1}} \int \frac{(2\lambda)^{k+m}}{(2\lambda)^{k+m+1}} e^{-2\lambda} \int \frac{(2\lambda)^{k+m+1}}{(2\lambda)^{k+m+1}} e^{-2\lambda} \int \frac{(2\lambda)^{k+m+1}}{(2$$

$$P_{\lambda}(\lambda \cdot | n = \kappa) = \frac{(2\lambda \cdot)}{(\kappa + m)!} e^{-2\lambda \cdot \delta}$$

(3)
$$\frac{1}{p}\left(\frac{faven}{faven} | pavenum}\right) = \frac{p(novenum) faven) P(faven)}{p(n|\delta) p(\delta) + p(n|n\delta) p(n\delta)} = \frac{0.99 \cdot 10^{-5}}{0.99 \cdot 10^{-5} + 0.01 \cdot (1-10^{-5})} = \frac{0.99}{0.99 + 10^{3} - 0.01} \approx \frac{10^{-3}}{0.99 + 10^{3} - 0.01}$$

$$P(dacem) \times 2 \text{ nowwer} = \frac{P(\times 2 \text{ nowmum} | dacem)}{P(\times 2 \text{ nowmum} | dacem)} P(dacem) = \frac{P(\times 2 \text{ nowmum} | dacem)}{P(\times 2 \text{ nowmum} | dacem)} + P(\times 2 \text{ nowmum} | vec of)$$

$$= \frac{0.99 \cdot 0.99 \cdot 10^{-5}}{0.99^{2} \cdot 10^{-5} + 0.01^{2} \cdot \left(1 - 10^{-5}\right)} = \frac{0.99^{2}}{0.99^{2} + 10} \approx 0.1$$

$$P(x3 \text{ paramem} | S) = \frac{0.99^3}{0.99^3 + 10^{-1}} = \frac{0.99^3}{0.1 + 0.99^3} = \frac{0.97}{1.07}$$

$$\approx 0.9$$

$$L = \|XV - y\|^2 \rightarrow \min_{W}, \quad \sum_{L} |W_{L}| < C$$

$$\mathcal{L} = (\chi_{V-y})^{T}(\chi_{W-y}) - \lambda(\Sigma/W_{L}/-C) =$$

$$= \omega^{T}\chi^{T}\chi_{W} - 2\omega^{T}\chi^{T}y + y^{T}y - \lambda(\Sigma/W_{L}/-C)$$

Begge ucasizyence menog mu-merer largame

$$\rho_{o}(\bar{x}) = C \exp\left(-\frac{\bar{x}^{T} A \bar{x}}{2}\right)$$

Upravario pregnavara, $mo \times parpequino$ Kan $p_o(\overline{x})$, toure upregnesse \overline{x} , unuser

Havinu A: $p_A(\overline{x},) \rightarrow max \ (max-likelihood)$ Ou moro pregnavario uprunyen $p_o(\overline{x})$

$$\int P_{o}(\overline{x}) d\overline{x} = C \int exp(-\frac{\overline{x}^{T}A\overline{x}}{2}) d\overline{x} =$$

$$|R^{n}| = (x_{1},...,x_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{n}...a_{|n} \\ -...a_{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix} = (x_{1}a_{i1}...x_{i}a_{in}) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= x_{1}a_{1}x_{2}$$

$$= x_{1}a_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= x_{1}a_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= x_{2}a_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= x_{2}a_{3}x_{3}$$

$$= x_{3}a_{3}x_{3}$$

$$= x_{3}a_{3}x_{3}$$

$$= x_{3}a_{3}x_{3}$$

$$= x_{3}a_{3}x_{3}$$

$$e \times p\left(-\frac{\overline{X}^T A \overline{X}}{2}\right) = e \times p\left(-\frac{\sum_{i}^2 a_i}{2}\right) e \times p\left(-\frac{X_i a_{ij} X_j}{2}\right)$$