Определение 1. Пусть R — произвольное кольцо. Если существует такое целое положительное число n, что $\forall r \in R$ выполняется равенство

$$n \cdot r = \underbrace{r + \dots + r}_{n} = 0$$

то наименьшее из таких чисел n называвается характеристикой поля и обозначается $\operatorname{char} R$ Если такого числа не существует то $\operatorname{char} R=0$

1 Линейная Алгебра: Задачи

Задача 1. Существуют ли матрицы $A \ b \ B$ такие что AB - BA = I

Решение. Hem. tr(AB) = tr(BA) tr(AB - BA) = 0 morda как $tr(I) \neq 0$

2 Теория вероятностей: Задачи

Задача 2. (ФКН ВШЭ: Теория вероятностей: Листок 3) Пусть ξ некоторая случайная величина. При каком $a \in \mathbb{R}$ достигается минимальное значение $f(a) = \mathbb{E}\left[(\xi - a)^2\right]$

Решение. Раскроем по линейности матожидание. $\mathbb{E}\left[(\xi-a)^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\xi^2\right] - 2a\mathbb{E}[\xi] + a^2$. Прибавим и отнимем $(\mathbb{E}(\xi))^2$

 $f(a)=(a-\mathbb{E}[\xi])^2+\mathbb{E}\left[\xi^2\right]-(\mathbb{E}[\xi])^2=(a-\mathbb{E}[\xi])^2+\mathbb{D}[\xi]\ \textit{Так как дисперисия не зависит от параметра } a\Rightarrow\textit{минимум достигается при } (a-\mathbb{E}[\xi])^2=0\ \textit{m.e } a=\mathbb{E}[\xi]$

Задача 3. (ФКН ВШЭ: Теория вероятностей: Листок 3) Вычислить $\mathbb{E}[\xi], \mathbb{D}[\xi]u\mathbb{E}\left[3^{\xi}\right],$ если ξ - это

- 1. nyaccohoвckaя случайная величина с napamempom $\lambda \geq 0$
- 2. геометрическая случайная величина с параметром $p \in (0,1)$

Решение. (a)
$$\mathbb{P}[\xi = k] = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}e^{-\lambda}, k \in \mathbb{N}$$
 $\mathbb{E}[\xi] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{e^{\lambda}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \frac{\lambda}{e^{\lambda}} \cdot e^{\lambda} = \lambda$

$$\begin{array}{l} (b) \ \ \mathbb{D}[\xi] = \mathbb{E}\left[\xi^{2}\right] - (\mathbb{E}[\xi])^{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!} e^{-\lambda} - \lambda^{2} = \frac{1}{e^{\lambda}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k\lambda^{k}}{(k-1)!} - \lambda^{2} \\ \frac{1}{e^{\lambda}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(k+1)\lambda^{k+1}}{k!} - \lambda^{2} = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{e^{\lambda}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} + \frac{\lambda}{e^{\lambda}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!} - \lambda^{2} = \lambda \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\mathbb{E}\left[3^{\xi}\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 3^k \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3\lambda)^k}{k!}}_{=e^{3\lambda}} = e^{2\lambda}$$

$$\mathbb{P}[\xi = k] = p(1-p)^{k-1}, k \in \mathbb{N} \ \mathbb{E}[\xi] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot (1-p)^{k-1} p = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{q}{1-q} \quad q \in (0,1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k q^{k-1}$$

$$q = 1 - p$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\xi] = p\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q}\left(\frac{q}{1-q}\right)|q=1-p\right) = p\left(\frac{1-q+q}{(1-q)^2}|q=1-p\right) = p \cdot \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\mathbb{D}[\xi] = \mathbb{E}\left[\xi^2\right] - (\mathbb{E}[\xi])^2 = \mathbb{E}\left[\xi^2 - \xi + \xi\right] - (\mathbb{E}[\xi])^2 = \mathbb{E}[\xi(\xi - 1)] + \mathbb{E}[\xi] - (\mathbb{E}[\xi])^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\xi(\xi-1)] = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1)q^{k-1} = p \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k-1)q^k \right) = p \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(q^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (k-1)q^{k-2} \right) = p \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(q^2 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} q^{k-1} \right) = p \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(q^2 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = p \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(q^2 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \right) = p \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{q^2}{(1-q)^2} \right) = p \left(\frac{-2q}{(q-1)^3} \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{q^2}{(1-q)^2} \right) = p \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{q^2}{(1-q)^2} \right) = p \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{q^2}{(1-q)^2} \right) = p \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{q^2}{(1-q)^2} \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{q^2}{(1-q)^2} \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right) = q \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q}$$

$$\mathbb{D}[\xi] = \mathbb{E}[\xi(\xi - 1)] + \mathbb{E}[\xi] - (\mathbb{E}[\xi])^2 = \frac{2(1 - p)}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{2 - 2p + p - 1}{p^2} = \frac{1 - p}{p^2}$$

(c)

$$\mathbb{E}\left[3^{\xi}\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 3^k \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} = 3p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 3^{k-1} \cdot (1-p)^{k-1}$$

Для cxoдимости необходимо, чтобы 3(1-p) < 1

$$\mathbb{E}\left[3^{\xi}\right] = \frac{3p}{1 - 3(1 - p)}$$