حون X ولخواه است مي توان به طور مستقيم ملي أن ماركو نوست وباير به صوري أنزا ملت كنم.

$$\mathbb{P}(X \ni \alpha) = \mathbb{P}(e^{tX} \geqslant e^{t\alpha}) \leqslant \frac{\mathbb{E}[e^{tX}]}{e^{t\alpha}} = e^{-t\alpha} M_{x}(t) \qquad \forall t \geqslant 0$$

$$M_{\chi}(t) = \mathbb{E}\left[e^{t\chi}\right] = \underbrace{\sum_{n=1,1}}_{e^{tn}} \rho_{\chi}(n)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{t}$$

$$[t \times] = \sum_{n=1,1} e^{tn} \rho_{x}(n)$$

$$[t + \frac{1}{2}e^{t}]$$

$$\frac{Z_{n} = X_{1} + \dots + X_{n}}{P_{z}(z)} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{t}\right)^{n} \rightarrow M_{z}(t) \leqslant e^{\frac{nt^{2}}{2}}$$

$$\approx e^{\frac{t^{2}}{2}}$$

$$M_{z}(t) \leqslant e^{\frac{nt^{2}}{2}}$$

$$e^{+} + e^{-+} \stackrel{\text{li}}{=} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{+^{i}}{i!} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-+)^{i}}{i!} = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{+^{2k}}{(2k)!} \leqslant 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{+^{2k}}{2^{k} k!} \stackrel{\text{li}}{=} 2 e^{\frac{+^{2}}{2}}$$

$$\left\{ \left(Z \geqslant \alpha \right) \leqslant e^{-t\alpha} M_{2}(t) \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \left(Z \geqslant \alpha \right) \leqslant e^{\frac{nt^{2}-2t\alpha}{2}} \right\}$$

$$M_{2}(t) \leqslant e^{\frac{nt^{2}}{2}}$$

$$\forall t \geqslant 0$$

$$\frac{a=60}{N=100}$$
 $\mathbb{P}(2>60) < e^{50t^2-60t}$ $\forall t>0$

ان نا سادی به ازای عد + ست مردرار است پس ی تدانیم + را به غدی انتا - تين له باند tight من داشته باسم

$$\frac{d}{dt}e^{50t^2-60t} = (100t-60)e^{50t^2-60t} = 0 - t = 0.6$$

$$\widehat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \underset{i=1}{\overset{10}{\text{lo}}} p(x_i) = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \underset{i=1}{\overset{10}{\text{lo}}} \lg p(x_i)$$

=
$$\underset{\theta}{\text{argmax}} 2 \lg \frac{2\theta}{3} + 3 \lg \frac{\theta}{3} + 3 \lg \frac{2-2\theta}{3} + 2 \lg \frac{1-\theta}{3}$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{d\theta}}{\frac{1}{d\theta}} = 2 \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2\theta}{3}} + 3 \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{\theta}{3}} + 3 \frac{\frac{-2}{3}}{\frac{2-2\theta}{3}} + 2 \frac{\frac{-1}{3}}{\frac{1-\theta}{3}} = 0 \longrightarrow \hat{\theta} + \frac{5}{\theta-1} = 0 \longrightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}$$

بابران با ندم به اینکه (â) + var(â) اگر نشان دهیم وتنی صده جفت بایاس د دامیانس صغر ی دند ، اثبات می ود کند و می دند بایاس د دامیانس صغر ی دند ، اثبات می ود کند و می خدنگر consistent است.

$$\operatorname{Bias}(\bar{X}) = \operatorname{\underline{\mathcal{H}}}\left[\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right] - \operatorname{\underline{\mathcal{H}}}[X_i] = \frac{n}{n}\operatorname{\underline{\mathcal{H}}}[X_i] - \operatorname{\underline{\mathcal{H}}}[X_i] = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Var}\left(\overline{\chi}\right) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \operatorname{Var}(\chi_i) = \frac{1}{N^2} \times \operatorname{nx} \, \rho\left(1-\rho\right) = \frac{p\left(1-\rho\right)}{N} \quad \longrightarrow \lim_{N \to \infty} \operatorname{Var}\left(\overline{\chi}\right) = 0$$

تا consistent مِن لَمْ عَلَيْهُ بَالِمِانِ X فَالْمِانِ

$$\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{4}{1 - \theta} p(x_i) = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} (1 - \theta)^3 \theta - \frac{d}{d\theta} (1 - \theta)^3 \theta = (1 - \theta)^3 - 3(1 - \theta)^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{X|Y=y} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathcal{N}_{n} + \frac{Y \in n}{G_{J}}(J - \mathcal{N}_{J}), (1-Y^{2})G_{n}^{2}\right) \times X, Y \sim J.G.$$

$$\lim_{X \in \mathbb{N}_{N}} \int_{\mathbb{N}_{N}} \int_{\mathbb{N$$

-- MMSE --
$$E[X|Y=J] = M_n + Y - \frac{\epsilon_n}{\epsilon_J} (y-M_J) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}y \\ \frac{1}{2}y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{x}_{m} = \frac{1}{2} Y$$

$$cov(X,Y) = \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y] = 1$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X^2] + \mathbb{E}[XW]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[W]$$

$$V = \frac{6nJ}{6n6J} = \frac{1}{1\times52} = \frac{1}{52}$$

$$-r = \frac{\epsilon_{ns}}{\epsilon_n \epsilon_j} = \frac{1}{1 \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$MSE = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(X - \frac{1}{2}Y\right)^{2}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[X^{2}\right] + \frac{1}{4}\mathbb{E}\left[Y^{2}\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[XY\right] = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\hat{X}_{m}^{2}\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\tilde{X}^{2}\right] = \frac{1}{4} \mathbb{E}\left[Y^{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} = 1 = \mathbb{E}\left[X^{2}\right]$$

$$X_i \sim Bern(p)$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{N} \longrightarrow Var\left(\hat{p}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n var(X_i) = \frac{p(1-p)}{N} \longrightarrow std\left(\hat{p}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

$$std(\hat{p}) < \frac{1}{100} \longrightarrow \frac{p(1-p)}{n} < 10^{-4} \longrightarrow n > 10^4 p(1-p)$$

8

عن ع دائيم كه على اعتمال موزيع لايلاس است

تحییلگر میانگین غون را ، اُن ی اسم تحییلگر ماینه غونه را ، اُن ی اسم

$$\operatorname{Var}\left(\hat{\theta}_{1}(X_{1},...,X_{N})\right) = \operatorname{Var}\left(\frac{X_{1} \times ... \times X_{N}}{N}\right) = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \operatorname{Var}\left[X_{i}\right] = \frac{2}{h \lambda^{2}}$$

$$\operatorname{Coll}_{\delta} \operatorname{Var}\left[X_{i}\right] = \frac{2}{h \lambda^{2}}$$

$$Var\left(\hat{\theta}_{2}(X_{1},...,X_{n})\right) = Var\left(X_{med}\right) \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\mu} = M} \frac{1}{4n\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^{2}} = \frac{1}{n\lambda^{2}}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{4n\frac{P_{x}(\widetilde{\mu})^{2}}{2}}$$

بابراین شاهده عاد که و و دارانس اش تقریباً نفست ، في است بهن سانه بعشر است

$$\overline{A} = \frac{n}{n} \mathbb{E}[X] - \frac{m}{m} \mathbb{E}[Y] - M + M_2 = 0$$

$$= \frac{n}{n} \mathbb{E}[X] - \frac{m}{m} \mathbb{E}[Y] - M + M_2 = 0$$

$$= \frac{n}{n} \mathbb{E}[X] - \frac{m}{m} \mathbb{E}[Y] - M + M_2 = 0$$

$$= \frac{n}{n} \mathbb{E}[X] - \frac{m}{m} \mathbb{E}[Y] - M + M_2 = 0$$

$$= \frac{n}{n} \mathbb{E}[X] - \frac{m}{m} \mathbb{E}[Y] - M + M_2 = 0$$

$$= \frac{n}{n} \mathbb{E}[X] - \frac{m}{m} \mathbb{E}[$$

 $\overline{X} = \frac{219.8}{27} = 8.14$ $\overline{Y} = \frac{171.5}{20} = 8.57$ $\overline{X} - \overline{Y} = -0.43$

le 0.75 le
$$\frac{1}{n}$$
 $\frac{1}{n}$ $\frac{1$

(unbiased vain)
$$\frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (Y_i - \overline{Y})^2 = 4.43 = \hat{\epsilon}_2^2$$

std
$$(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2.75}{27} + \frac{4.43}{20}} = 0.57$$

std
$$(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) \approx \int \frac{2.75}{27} + \frac{1.75}{20} = 0.57$$

$$\hat{G}_{1} = \sqrt{2.75} \approx 1.66$$

$$\hat{G}_{2} = \sqrt{4.43} \approx 2.1$$
 $\hat{G}_{2} = \frac{1.66}{2.1} \approx 0.79$

$$Vor(X-Y) = Vor(X) + Vor(Y) = \epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2 \approx \hat{\epsilon}_1^2 + \hat{\epsilon}_2^2 \approx 7.18$$

- source 1
- source 2