$$\frac{1.0}{1.0} \quad posterior = f(\theta | X) = \frac{f(x|\theta) f(\theta)}{\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{45}} f(x|\theta) f(\theta) d\theta} = \frac{\theta e^{-\theta X} (10\theta)}{\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{45}} 10 \theta^{2} e^{-\theta X} d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{10\theta^{2}e^{-\theta X}}{\frac{-10(X^{2}\theta^{2} + 2x\theta + 2)e^{-\theta X}}{X^{3}}} = \frac{\theta^{2}e^{-\theta X} X^{3}}{2 - (X^{2}\frac{1}{5} + 2X\frac{1}{\sqrt{55}} + 2)e^{-\frac{X}{\sqrt{55}}}} \quad x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\theta | X = 30) = \frac{27000 \theta^{2}e^{-30\theta}}{2 - (180 + 12\sqrt{55} + 2)e^{-6\sqrt{55}}}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \ \hat{f}(\theta \mid X = 30) = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \ \underset{\text{const}}{\operatorname{lg}(27000} + \underset{\text{lg}(\theta^2 e^{-30\theta})}{\operatorname{lg}(\theta^2 e^{-30\theta})} - \underset{\text{const}}{\operatorname{lg}(2 - (180 + 1255 + 2)e^{-655})}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\delta}{\delta \theta}}{\theta^2 e^{-3\theta \theta}} = \frac{2 - 30\theta}{\theta} = 0 \longrightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{15}$$

عان فود که سلامله ع ود در مهم مخن posterior مهم ست زیرا ترم 0 ندارد در مرحله ستین تیری 0 ی عود

$$\underbrace{2.1} \quad \mathbb{E}\left[\hat{I}_{n}(\xi)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{f(x_{i})}{g(x_{i})}\right] = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{f(x_{i})}{g(x_{i})}\right] = \frac{1}{n}\times n \times \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{i}) dx_{i} = I(\xi)$$

lim p(|Zn-E[Z] >E)=0 VE70: [5] wil iid ciese Z, ... Zn II / pilo G E of law of large numbers and

$$\underline{A} = \underline{I}_{n}(f), \ \underline{Z}_{n} = \hat{I}_{n}(f) \quad \underline{Z}_{n} = \frac{f(x_{i})}{g(x_{i})} : \underline{g(x_{i})} : \underline{g(x_{i})}$$

 $\lim_{t\to\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\hat{\mathbf{I}}_{n}(f) - \mathbf{I}(f)\right| \geqslant \epsilon\right) = 0 \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$

نابران (f) کر تعدار consistent است و در تعداد داده بالا به مقدار اصلی نزدیک می ود

الله عالى را بدوست ى كورى كه 62 را ى وانع : متغير تصادنى ع را به صورت زم تقريف ي المنم :

$$Z = \frac{\overline{X} - \theta}{\frac{6}{5\pi}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1) \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(|z| \geqslant b) \leqslant 1 - 0.95 \longrightarrow b = -\Phi^{-1}(\frac{1 - 0.95}{2}) = 1.96$$

$$-1.96 \leqslant \frac{\overline{X} - \theta}{\frac{6}{5\pi}} \leqslant 1.96 \longrightarrow \theta \in \left[\overline{X} - 1.96 + \frac{6}{5\pi}, \overline{X} + 1.96 + \frac{6}{5\pi}\right] \xrightarrow{\overline{X} = 65} \left[61.9, 68.1\right]$$

عالى براى حالى كه في را ندايم حساب مى كيم . متغير تعادى ع و Y را برمدرى زير تعريف مى كيم:

$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{1000}}{\sqrt{5}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$Y = \frac{(n-1)5^2}{\sqrt{5}} \sim \chi^2(n-1)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$Z = \frac{\overline{X} - \theta}{\frac{S}{S_{N}}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$Y = \frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{6^{2}} \sim \chi^{2}(n-1)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{N^{2}(n)}{n}}} \sim \chi^{2}(n-1)$$

$$= \frac{N(0,1)}{\sqrt{\frac{N^{2}(n)}{n}}} = T(n)$$

$$= \frac{X - \theta}{\sqrt{N^{2}(n)}} \sim T(n-1)$$

الله 'CDF سيريع (۱-۱۱) را باسيم سيايم تبل داريم:

$$\theta \in \left[\overline{X} - t_{n-1}\left(\frac{1-0.95}{2}\right) \frac{5}{\sqrt{n}}, \overline{X} + t_{n-1}\left(\frac{1-0.95}{2}\right) \frac{5}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$$

$$\frac{\overline{X} = 65}{5 = 5.98} + \theta \in [60.72, 69.28]$$

@ هان طور كد مشاهده عاشود ألد وايانين را بدايم بازه الماونة مرى براى A بدوست عا آوريم كد منطق هم هست زيرا الملاعات بيسترى داشتم. € به طور کلی وقت وادانس را نداینم دوش های فیلن وجدد دارد سلا ی تدان برای 6 یک تحفید بازه ای به دست آورد و با حد بالای آن به بازه ای برای 0 رس اما لارى كه در اينا كروم جواب وسي ترى است.

 $f(Y|X=n_i) \sim \mathcal{N}(\beta_0+\beta_i, n_i, \epsilon^2)$: (de circul) $\sim \mathcal{N}(\beta_0+\beta_i, n_i, \epsilon^2)$

$$\hat{\beta}_{0}, \hat{\beta}_{i} = \underset{\beta_{0}, \beta_{i}}{\text{arg max}} \quad \frac{1}{1 - (y_{i} - (y_{i} - (y_{i} - (y_{i} - y_{i}, x_{i}))^{2})^{2})}$$

$$= \underset{\beta_{0}, \beta_{i}}{\text{arg max}} \quad \frac{1}{1 - (y_{i} - (y_{0} + \beta_{i}, x_{i}))^{2}} = \underset{i=1}{\text{arg min}} \quad \frac{1}{1 - (y_{i} - (y_{0} + \beta_{i}, x_{i}))^{2}} \longrightarrow MSE$$

$$\beta_{0}, \beta_{i}, \quad i=1$$

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial \beta_{0}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -2 \left(y_{i} - \beta_{0} - \beta_{i} n_{i} \right) = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \hat{\beta}_{0} = \frac{\sum \left(y_{i} - \hat{\beta}_{i} n_{i} \right)}{n} = \left[\overline{y} - \hat{\beta}_{i} \overline{n} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{M} \leq E}{\partial \beta_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} -2 \left(\partial_i - \beta_0 - \beta_i \mathcal{N}_i \right) \mathcal{N}_i = 0 \quad - \sum_{i=1}^{n} -\beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \gamma_i - \beta_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} \gamma_i^2 = 0$$

$$- \sum_{i,j} n_{i,j} - j \sum_{i} n_{i} + \beta_{i} \overline{n} \sum_{i} n_{i} - \beta_{i} \sum_{i} n_{i}^{\dagger} = 0$$

$$-\hat{\beta}_{i} = \frac{\sum n_{i}\beta_{i} - n_{\overline{N}}\overline{x}}{\sum n_{i}^{2} - n_{\overline{N}}^{2}} = \frac{\sum (n_{i} - \overline{x})(\beta_{i} - \overline{\beta})}{\sum (n_{i} - \overline{x})^{2}}$$

هر دوی هر , هر از ترکیب علی و فرب کاوسی ما به دست آمده ان پس گاوسی هست.

$$\hat{\beta}_{i} = \frac{\sum (n_{i} - \overline{n})(\beta_{i}(n_{i} - \overline{n}) + \varepsilon_{i} - \overline{\varepsilon})}{\sum (n_{i} - \overline{n})^{2}} = \beta_{i} + \frac{\sum (n_{i} - \overline{n})\varepsilon_{i}}{\sum (n_{i} - \overline{n})^{2}} - \frac{\overline{\varepsilon} \sum (n_{i} - \overline{n})}{\sum (n_{i} - \overline{n})^{2}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}_i] = \beta_i + 0 = \beta_i$$
 unbiased /

$$\operatorname{Var}\left[\hat{\beta}_{i}\right] = 0 + \frac{1}{\left(\mathbb{Z}\left(n_{i} - \overline{n}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}} \operatorname{Var}\left[\mathbb{Z}\left(n_{i} - \overline{n}\right) \xi_{i}\right] = \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{\mathbb{Z}\left(n_{i} - \overline{n}\right)^{2}}$$

$$\longrightarrow \hat{\beta}_i \sim \mathcal{N} \Big(\beta_i \; , \frac{6^2}{ \sum (n_i - \overline{n}_i)^2} \Big)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{o} = \hat{\mathbf{j}} - \hat{\beta}_{i} \, \bar{\mathbf{n}} = \beta_{o} + \beta_{i} \, \bar{\mathbf{n}} + \bar{\mathbf{\epsilon}} - \hat{\beta}_{i} \, \bar{\mathbf{n}} = \beta_{o} - \frac{\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n}) \epsilon_{i}}{\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})^{2}} \, \bar{\mathbf{n}} + \bar{\mathbf{\epsilon}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}_0] = \beta_0 + 0 + 0 = \beta_0$$
 unbiased /

$$V_{\text{ar}}\left[\hat{\beta}_{0}\right] = \frac{\overline{\chi}^{2} \underline{\epsilon}^{2}}{\sum \left(n_{i} - \overline{n}\right)^{2}} + \frac{\underline{\epsilon}^{2}}{n} = \frac{\sum n_{i}^{2} - n \overline{n}^{2} + n \overline{x}^{2}}{n \sum \left(n_{i} - \overline{n}\right)^{2}} \underline{\epsilon}^{2} = \frac{\underline{\epsilon}^{2} \sum n_{i}^{2}}{n \sum \left(n_{i} - \overline{n}\right)^{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\beta}_{0} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\beta_{0}, \frac{\epsilon^{2} \sum n_{i}^{2}}{n \sum (n_{i} - \overline{n})^{2}}\right)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{i} = \frac{\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})(y_{i} - \bar{y})}{\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})^{2}} = \frac{\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})y_{i}}{\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})^{2}} - \frac{\bar{y}\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})}{\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})^{2}} = \frac{\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})y_{i}}{\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})y_{i}}$$

$$\sum (n_{i} - \bar{n})y_{i}$$

$$=\frac{\sum (n_i-\bar{n})y_i}{\sum (n_i-\bar{n})n_i}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum \gamma_i y_i}{\sum \gamma_i n_i}} \qquad \gamma_i = n_i - \overline{n} \quad \text{with it is in its in$$

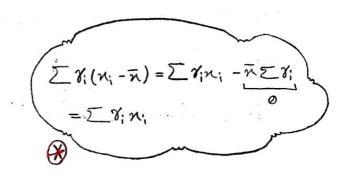
$$\checkmark \sum \gamma_i = \sum (n_i - \overline{n}) = 0$$

$$\widetilde{\beta}_{i} = \frac{\sum \gamma_{i} \gamma_{i}}{\sum \gamma_{i} n_{i}} = \frac{\sum \gamma_{i} (\beta_{o} + \beta_{i} n_{i} + \epsilon_{i})}{\sum \gamma_{i} n_{i}} = \frac{\beta_{o} \sum \gamma_{i} + \beta_{i} \sum \gamma_{i} n_{i}}{\sum \gamma_{i} n_{i}} = \beta_{i} + \frac{\sum \gamma_{i} \epsilon_{i}}{\sum \gamma_{i} n_{i}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\tilde{\beta}\right] = \beta + 0 = \beta,$$
 unbiased



$$\frac{4.1 \text{ or oil}}{\text{var} \left[\tilde{\beta}_{i} \right] = \frac{\epsilon^{2} \sum \gamma_{i}^{2}}{\left(\sum \gamma_{i} n_{i} \right)^{2}}$$



$$\frac{4.6}{2} \cos \overline{0} = \sqrt{\alpha r} \left[\hat{\beta}_{i} \right] = \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{\sum (\varkappa_{i} - \overline{\varkappa})^{2}}$$

برای مقایسه این در واریان از نامسادی کوشی سوارتر استفاده می کنیم . به لور کای داریم:

$$\left(\sum_{i} \gamma_{i} (n_{i} - \overline{n})\right)^{2} \leqslant \left(\sum_{i} \gamma_{i}^{2}\right) \left(\sum_{i} (n_{i} - \overline{n})^{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\sum_{i} \gamma_{i} n_{i}\right)^{2} \Re$$

$$\frac{\sum \gamma_i^2}{\left(\sum \gamma_i \gamma_i\right)^2} \geqslant \frac{1}{\sum \left(n_i - \overline{n}\right)^2} \xrightarrow{\times 6^2} \text{Var}\left[\widetilde{\beta}_i\right] \geqslant \text{Var}\left[\widehat{\beta}_i\right]$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \underset{\beta}{\text{arg max}} \quad \hat{f}_{\lambda}(\lambda) \quad \hat{T}_{i=1}^{n} \quad \hat{f}(X_{i}/\lambda) = \underset{\lambda}{\text{arg max}} \quad \underset{\lambda}{\text{alg } \beta} + (\alpha-1) l_{\beta} \lambda - \beta \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^{n} l_{\beta} \lambda - \lambda X_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\alpha - 1}{\lambda} - \beta + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\lambda} - \lambda_{i} = \emptyset \longrightarrow \frac{\alpha + n - 1}{\lambda} = \beta + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i}$$

$$\hat{X} = \underset{X}{\operatorname{argmax}} \quad f(X|Y=3) = \underset{X}{\operatorname{argmax}} \quad \rho(Y=3|X) \quad f(X)$$

$$= \underset{X}{\operatorname{argmax}} \quad (1-X)^{2}X \quad (3X^{2}) \quad o(X \leq 1)$$

آن فرم از تدریع geo را در نفر گزشتم کم

$$9x^{2}(1-x)^{2}-6(1-x)x^{3}=0 \longrightarrow X=0, \frac{3}{5}, 1$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\hat{X} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$E[Y|X;a] = aX$$
, $Var[Y|X;a] = 6^2$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \underset{i=1}{\operatorname{arg max}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{f(Y_i \mid X_i; \alpha)}{\int_{2\pi}^{1} e^{ix} \rho(-\frac{(Y_i - \alpha X_i)^2}{26^2})} = \underset{i=1}{\operatorname{arg max}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} -\lg(\int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} e^{ix}) - \frac{(Y_i - \alpha X_i)^2}{26^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{-1}{26^{2}} 2\left(Y_{i} - \alpha X_{i}\right)\left(-X_{i}\right) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{6^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_{i} X_{i} - \alpha X_{i}^{2} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i X_i = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 \longrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\sum Y_i X_i}{\sum X_i^2}$$

• source 1