Serve 8) X, X: -2 -, IR, independante E[x] = [x] = / et Var (x) = Var (y) = 60 = IE[X]+IE[X]=ZK Caluler Px, 5 = [E((x-11))(5- E(87))] V, Var (x), - Var (s) E[(x-1):((x+x)-2))] Van(S) = IE ((X+X-1E[X+X])) = EXX(x+x) - 24x - 4(x+x)+242] = E[x2+xx-2ux-ux+yx+2u2] =E[x2] + 42-242-12-12+242/ E[x2+2xx+12-34x-44x] = tetx=]+2 E[x-x]+ E[x=]-4xE[x] = Var(x) = 62 E[x2]+E[x2]+P]02-4/12-4/12+4/2 Danc, E[x2]-12+ Etx2]-12 (E [x2]- E [x]2+ 1E[x2]-1E[x]2 = Van (x) + Van (y) = 262

Appeal in and I be dependented by regression motions appeal in and I be dependented by Sen X.

$$a_{c} = \frac{Cov(X,S)}{a_{0}} \times \frac{6^{2}}{6^{2}} = 1$$

$$b_{0} = \mu - \frac{Cov(X,S)}{b_{0}} \cdot \mu = \mu - \frac{6^{2}}{6^{2}} \cdot \mu = 0.$$

Doncy to devide a dealore approximant Sen X at X is more !

Ea 1) X: $x \rightarrow \{x_{1}, y_{1}, y_{2}\}$ by susforme.

$$Y: x \rightarrow \{y_{1}, y_{2}\}$$

$$Y: x \rightarrow \{y_{1}, y_{3}\}$$

$$E(c_{1}b) = E[(X-(a_{1}x+b)^{2})] = \sum_{x_{1},y_{2}} \frac{1}{a_{2}} (y_{1}-(a_{1}x_{0}+b))^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{c=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (y_{j}-(a_{1}x+b))^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a_{2}}$$
Can veux, K_{1}, K_{2} munimises $(y_{2}-(a_{2}x+b))^{2} = (y_{2}-a_{2}x-b)^{2}$

$$F(a_{1}x) = \frac{1}{a_{2}} (x_{2}x+b) = \frac{1}{a_{2}} (x_{2}x+b)^{2} = (y_{2}-a_{2}x-b)^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{c=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (y_{j}-(a_{2}x+b))^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a_{2}} (x_{2}x+b)^{2} = (y_{2}-a_{2}x-b)^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{c=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (x_{2}x+b)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a_{2}} (x_{2}x+b)^{2} = (x_{2}x+b$$

 $\alpha = \frac{E[XY] - E[X] - E[X]^2}{E[XY] - E[X]^2} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{x \in Y} x_i \cdot \sum_{x$

C'est monstreux! Calalable à l'ordè mons algébragement...

3 X, 1. 7 Km } va dememe la que X h.g. E[ha] = a et pe las [Mm] = a2 E[MN] = E / 1,+ 1/2 + ... + XN] = (E[X,] + E[X] + ...+ Sirlisism, EIXi] = Styr(E).dl $=\int_{0}^{2a} \frac{1}{2a} dt = \frac{1}{2a} \frac{1}{2a} = a \quad Donc,$ Ethn) = ma Van [Mm] = E((Mm-E(MmJ))) = E[Mm2-2Mm-ELMw] $= \frac{E[U_{1}^{2}]}{E[X_{1}^{2}]} - \frac{E[U_{1}^{2}]}{E[X_{1}^{2}]} = \frac{E[X_{1}^{2} + X_{1}X_{2} + \cdots + X_{n}^{2}]}{E[X_{1}^{2}]} + \frac{E[X_{1}^{2}]}{E[X_{1}^{2}]} - \frac{E[U_{n}]^{2}}{E[U_{n}]^{2}}$ Etx127 = Etx127 = S E2 - 1 = E3/26 = 8082 402

Danc,
$$= \frac{1}{u^2} \cdot \left(\frac{4u^2}{3} + \frac{3u^2 + 3u^2}{3}\right) - \frac{3u^2}{3} + \frac{4u^2}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3u^2} \cdot \left(\frac{4ua^2 + 3u^2a^2 - 3ua^2 - 3ua^2 - 3ua^2}{3u^2}\right)$$

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$$= \frac{1}{3u^2} \cdot \left(\frac{4ua^2 + 3u^2a^2 - 3ua^2 - 3$$

$$\int (lenk) muckson)$$

$$\int tu(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot |P(T_n \leq x)| = M \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2n}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$= \frac{u}{2\alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{u}{2\alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{2a} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^{n-1}$$

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$$= \frac{2a}{2a} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^{n-$$

 $= \frac{4a^{2} m}{m+2} = \frac{4a^{2} m^{2}}{(m+1)^{2}}$ $= 4a^{2} \left[\frac{m(m+1)^{2}}{(m+2)(m+1)^{2}} \frac{m^{2}(m+1)}{(m+1)^{2}} \right] = 4a^{2} \left[\frac{m^{2}+2m^{2}+m-m^{2}-2m^{2}}{(m+2)(m+1)^{2}} \right]$ = 4a2h (m+)2(n+e) [] C) $U_{\nu} = \frac{h+1}{2n} \cdot T_{\nu}$ E[Un] = m+1 . E[Tu] = utt. Za. E = a. Van [Mu] = (1+1) 2. 4a2. (n+2)(W1)2 $= \frac{(n+2)^2}{4n^2} \cdot 4a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4n} = \frac{a^2}{a(n+2)}$ $= \frac{(n+2)(n+2)^2}{4n^2} \cdot 4a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4n^2}$ d) Clarement so u - so, Vantun] < hantun] -, o, danc Etunj-, chu a chan it the, gos sera le plus prodre de la moyenne de X, car ou vavarce basse plus vite non espinar & Earls vers elle monne