An)

a.)
$$\times$$
 Poisson verteilf $\times \sim$ Poi (\times) \times

$$P(x>k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!} \quad k \in \mathbb{N}_{0}$$

$$E(x) = \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{k \cdot P(x=k)}}_{k \geq 0} = \underbrace{\underbrace{k \cdot e^{-\lambda}}_{k \geq 0}}_{k \geq 0} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!}}_{k \geq 0}$$

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Variant

$$E(x^{2}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K^{2} \cdot P(x=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K^{2} \cdot e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!}$$

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$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K^{2} \cdot e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k-1) \cdot e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{(k-1)!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k-1) \cdot e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{(k-1)!}$$

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

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

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

$$= \lambda^{2} + \lambda$$

$$Vor(\lambda) = E[(\lambda - E(\lambda))^{2}] = E(\lambda^{2}) - (E(\lambda))^{2}$$

$$= \lambda^{2} + \lambda - \lambda^{2} = \lambda$$

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 $= 0 + \left[-\frac{1}{2}e^{-\lambda x} \cdot 7x \right]_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{-\lambda x} dx$

$$= 0 + \left[-\frac{2}{\lambda^2} e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$V_{\text{or}}(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

A2.)

a.) x und x seien 2 midet nøber spezifizierte Zeefells variablen

zeigl:

$$|V_{0}(x)| = E[(x - E(x))^{2}] = E(x^{2}) - (E(x))^{2}$$

$$= E[(x - E(x))^{2}] = E[(x^{2} - 2x E(x) + (E(x))^{2}]$$

$$= E[(x^{2}) - E[(2x E(x))] + E[(E(x))^{2}]$$

$$= E[(x^{2}) - 2E(x)] + (E(x))^{2}$$

$$= E((x^{2}) - (E(x))^{2}$$

zeige:

ii.)
$$(ov(x,y) = E[(x - E(x)) \cdot (y - E(y))]$$

= $E(x \cdot y) - E(x) E(y)$

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$$E[(x-E(x))(y-E(y))] = E(xy-xE(y)$$

-y $E(x)+E(x)E(y)$

$$= E(xy) - E(x \cdot E(y)) - E(y \notin E(x)) + E(E(x) \cdot E(y))$$

$$= E(xy) - E(y)E(x) - E(x)E(y) + E(x)E(y)$$

b.)
$$C = (Cov(x_i, x_i))_{1 \leq i,j \leq n} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

$$Cov(x_i, x_i) = Cov(x_i, x_i)$$

$$Cov(x_i, x_i) = Cov(x_i, x_i)$$

$$Cov(x_i, x_i) = Cov(x_i, x_i)$$

$$= \left[\frac{E[(x_1 - E(x_1))^2]}{E[(x_2 - E(x_1))(x_1 - E(x_1))]} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{E[(x_2 - E(x_1))(x_1 - E(x_1))]}{E[(x_2 - E(x_2))^2]} \right]$$

(.)
$$x = (x_1, x_2)^T$$

$$f_x(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{W\sqrt{3}} \cdot exp(-\frac{2}{3} |x_1^2 - x_1x_2 + x_2^2))$$
gesuld: Erwartungswest velder M

Koran one matrix (

 $def(c) > 0$

dende Vergleich mit
$$f_{\underline{x}}(\underline{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}} |\underline{c}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{x}-\underline{\mu})^{\frac{1}{2}} \underline{c}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\underline{x}-\underline{\mu})\right)$$

Exponenter
$$-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T \subseteq \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T + \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T + \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T + \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T + \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)^T + \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}\left(x_1^2-x_1x_2+x_2^2\right)$$

ket von x, unabligngtgen Tett

=>
$$\mu = (m_1) = 0$$

$$c^{-1} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{def(i)}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{12}^{2} & -\sigma_{n1} \\ -\sigma_{n1}^{2} & \sigma_{n2}^{2} \end{pmatrix} \qquad c = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{n1} & \sigma_{n2}^{2} \\ \sigma_{n2} & \sigma_{22}^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\left[\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ \lambda_{2} \end{pmatrix}^{T}, \begin{pmatrix} O_{11} & O_{12} \\ O_{11}^{T} & O_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ \lambda_{2} \end{pmatrix}\right] = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ \lambda_{2} \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\left(\begin{pmatrix} O_{22} & -O_{12} \\ -O_{12} & O_{21} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} \\ \lambda_{2} \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \left(\times_{1} \times_{2} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{22} \times_{1} - \sigma_{22} \times_{2} \\ -\sigma_{22} \times_{1} + \sigma_{22} \times_{2} \end{array} \right)$$

40. You di) $\chi = (x_1, x_1)^T$ normal verteilt => et dimensionale Normal vertetling von k, K ges: fx1(x1), fx2(x2) 1-dtm. Normal vesterleng 187 vollstændig beschnieben den de uttelnest und Various or => l'esst sich aus M und C oblesen => Rold States Rand vertestungs Isoliten fx; (x;) = 27 (exp(-2x;2) => x1, x2 ~ Na(0,1) Standard normal verterlung

l'isst sich aus der kenntnis der Rand vestettengs djobben dre n-druens londe gamet same Verteilungsdichte berechnen. - Auzahl der Parameter der aller Randverteilungen 187 2n - n-dimensionale Verteilungs dichte habe $u = AAAAA \frac{u \cdot (u \cdot a)}{2}$ Br Graniante

n - Er wastungs weste

 $\frac{1}{n} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} > 2n$

=> wicht geltende tutangs aussage



