

1. Значит, что ~~если~~ если $n > m \Rightarrow R(n, m)$

World Quant Math

ср 1

disprove: $n > m \Leftrightarrow R(n, m)$

$\exists n < m : R(n, m) \text{ true}$

хотим опровергнуть: $R(n, m) \Rightarrow n > m$

те надо найти $f(R(n, m))$
 $n \leq m$



x - ~~кон-во~~ кон-во разов го вокруг из точки A

$$E_x = E(x|1 \text{ раз}) \cdot P(1 \text{ раз}) + E(x|2 \text{ раз}) \cdot P(2 \text{ раз}) + E(x|3 \text{ раз}) \cdot P(3 \text{ раз})$$

$$E_x = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + (5 + E_x) \cdot \frac{1}{3} + (7 + E_x) \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3x = 2 + (5 + x) + (7 + x)$$

$$3x = 14 + 2x$$

$$x = 14$$



$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{S}{V} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

расстояние между сторонами равно 1/4
и сокращалось око на 1/4 мин

$$\Rightarrow t = 1 \text{ мин}$$

4. A = 0
B = 2
while (B < 30){
if (B is a prime number){
A = A + 8!
B = B + 1
}
print(A)

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29

$\Rightarrow A = 810$

$$\Rightarrow A = 810$$

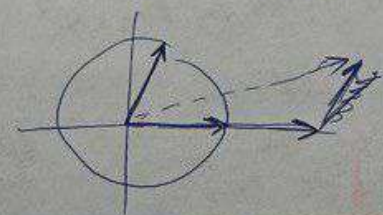
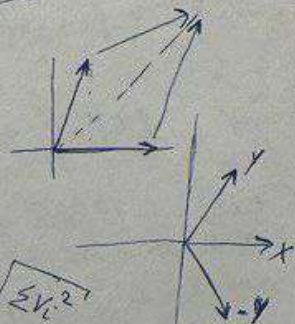
5. X и Y, векторы длины a_1 и a_2 ;
 $\|X\| = a_1, \|Y\| = a_2$

$$\|X + Y\|^2 = \|X\|^2 + \|Y\|^2 + 2\|X\|\|Y\|\cos \alpha$$

$$\|X + Y\|^2 = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + 2a_1a_2 \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = 0.17$$

$\|V\| = \text{Euclidean norm!!!} = \sqrt{\sum v_i^2}$

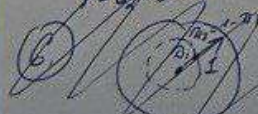


$$\|X + Y\|^2 = \|X\|^2 + \|Y\|^2 + 2\|X\|\|Y\|\cos \alpha$$

$$a_1, a_2 \leq \frac{1}{0.17} \approx 5.88$$

$$C^2 \geq a_1^2 + a_2^2$$

$X = a_1 \cdot e^{i\phi_1}$
 $Y = a_2 \cdot e^{i\phi_2}$
 $\Rightarrow X + Y = a_1 e^{i\phi_1} + a_2 e^{i\phi_2}$



$$R = \min(R_1, 1 - R_1) = \min(R_1, R_2)$$

$$P(R_1 \leq x) = \frac{\pi x^2}{\pi 1^2} = x^2$$

$$P(R_1 \leq y) = P(R_2 \leq y) = P(R_1 \geq 1 - y) = 1 - P(R_1 \leq 1 - y) = 1 - (1 - y)^2$$

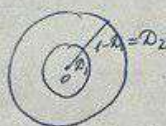
$$P(\min(R_1, R_2) \leq x) = P(R_1 \leq x, R_2 \geq x) + P(R_2 \leq x, R_1 \geq x) = 2 \cdot P(R_1 \leq x, R_2 \geq x) = 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot (1 - x^2) = 2x^2(1 - x^2)$$

$$P(D \leq x) = 8x^2; x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_D(x) = 16x; x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Проверка: } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 16x dx = 16 \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = 16 \frac{1}{8} = 2 \Rightarrow \text{что-то не так}$$

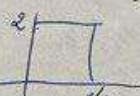
$$P(\min(D_1, D_2) \leq x) = \frac{\pi x^2}{\pi 1^2} + \frac{(\pi 1^2 - \pi(1-x)^2)}{\pi 1^2} = x^2 + 1 - (1-x)^2 = 2x$$



$$\Rightarrow f_D(x) = 2; x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Проверка: } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2 dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{все ок}$$

$$\Rightarrow P[D \leq \frac{1}{4}]$$



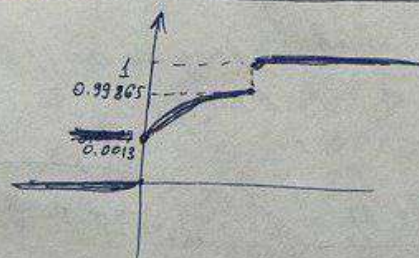
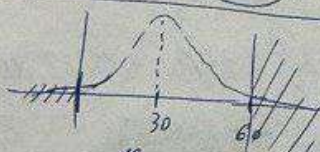
$$P(D \leq \frac{1}{4}) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} 2 dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} = 25\text{cm}$$

median distance

$$4. \xi \sim N(30, 100)$$

$$\sigma = 10; 3\sigma = 30$$



$$P(\max(x_1, \dots, x_{10}) \leq x) = (P(x_i \leq x))^{10} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ (P(x_i \leq x))^{10}, & x \in [0, 60] \\ 1, & x \geq 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\max(x_1, \dots, x_{10})}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 10 \cdot P(x_i \leq x)^9 \cdot f(x_i), & x \in [0, 60] \\ 0, & x \geq 60 \end{cases}$$

$$P(\xi \leq 60) = 0.99865 \Rightarrow P(\xi \geq 60) = 0.00134989$$

мыслим как truncated нормальное.

$$P(\max(x_1, \dots, x_{10}) \leq x) = (P(x_i \leq x))^{10}$$

$$f_{\max}(x) = 10 \cdot \varphi_{x_i}(x) \cdot P(x_i \leq x)^9$$

$$\text{I guess } \text{year}(x) = \left(\frac{60-x}{61} \cdot (-2) + \frac{x}{61} \cdot (-1) + \frac{1000}{61} \right) \cdot 10 \rightarrow \max_x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{880+x}{61} \rightarrow \max_{x \in [0, 60]} \Rightarrow x=60 \Rightarrow \text{year} = \frac{940}{61} \cdot 10 = 154.098$$

$$8. \xi \sim [0, 10]$$

$$\text{Variance} = \text{quosphant} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \rightarrow \max$$

$$\text{Quon}_{\max} \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{100^2}{4} = 2500$$

$$\text{Реллиеве: } D_x = \int_a^b x^2 f(x) dx - \left(\int_a^b x f(x) dx \right)^2$$

$$x = y(b-a) + a$$

$$\int_a^b y^2 g(y) dy = \int_a^b y g(y) dy$$

$$\Rightarrow D_x = \int_a^b x^2 f(x) dx - \left(\int_a^b x f(x) dx \right)^2 =$$

$$= \int_a^b \underbrace{(y(b-a)+a)^2}_{x^2} f(y) (b-a) dy - \left(\int_a^b \underbrace{(y(b-a)+a)}_x f(y) (b-a) dy \right)^2 =$$

$$\leq (b-a)^2 \cdot Z + 2a(b-a)Z + a^2 - ((b-a)Z + a)^2$$

$z = \int_0^1 y f(y) (b-a) dy$

9) $EX = 0.99 \cdot 1 + 0.01 \cdot (-100) = 0.99 - 1 = -0.01$

$\Rightarrow E(3500X_1 + \dots + X_{3500}) = -0.01 \cdot 3500 = -35$

10) $A = 167$
 $B = 91$
 $C = 0$
 while $A - 2 > B$:
 $A -= 2$
 $C += 1$
 print(C)

$A > 93$ 167 165 95

C = 37

11) 1) $\lg n > \lg m$ — нест

2) $\sin x > \cos x$ — нест

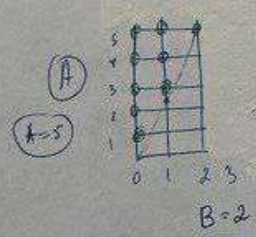
3) $3^{100000} > 4^{100000} \Leftrightarrow 3^{100000} > 2^{100000} \cdot 2^{100000}$ — да

4) $\log_{2^{1000}}(3^{100}) \stackrel{?}{<} \log_{3^{10000}}(2^{1000})$

$\frac{1}{1000} \cdot 100 \cdot \log_2 3 \stackrel{?}{<} \frac{1000}{10000} \cdot \log_3 2$ — нест

$C_n^k = C_n^{n-k}$

12) A: 2021 год кудик
 B: 1010 год



$\frac{9}{18} = 1/2$
 центральная симметрия

$P(\text{у А нечетное} > 2 \cdot B) = ?$

Решение: $E_1: \text{у А нечетное} > 2 \cdot \text{у B}_{1010}$
 $E_2: \text{у А нечетное} = 2 \cdot \text{у B}_{1010}$
 $E_3: \text{у А нечетное} < 2 \cdot \text{у B}_{1010}$

вероятности:
 (x) $\Rightarrow \text{у А нечетное} > 2 \cdot \text{у B}$
 (1-2x) $\Rightarrow \text{с вероятностью } 1/2 \text{ у А нечетное} > 2 \cdot \text{у B}$
 (x) $\Rightarrow \text{у А нечетное} < 2 \cdot \text{у B}$

$\Rightarrow P(\text{у А нечетное} > 2 \cdot B) = x + \frac{1}{2}(1-2x) = x + \frac{1}{2} - x = \frac{1}{2}$

13 Exp decay

$$y = \left(\frac{2k+1}{2k+2}\right)^x \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = (2k-1)^x$$

$$y = (2k+1)^x$$

$$y = \left(\frac{2k-1}{2k+2}\right)^x$$

4k

14 limit = $0.08 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$$\text{car} = 0.0015 \cdot (1.1)^k$$

$$0.08 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = 0.0015 (1.1)^{4k}$$

$$0.08 = 0.0015 (1.1)^{4k} \cdot 2^k$$

$$\frac{800}{15} = \cancel{1.1^{4k}} \cdot 0.0015 \cdot (2 \cdot 1.1^4)^k$$

$$(2 \cdot 1.1^4)^k = \frac{800}{15 \cdot 0.0015}$$

$$k = \log_{2.1} \left(\frac{800}{15 \cdot 0.0015} \right) = 4.559 \Rightarrow 42 = 19.23 \dots \Rightarrow 16 \text{ net}$$

15 s=0

for n in range(1, 101):

if n%2 == 1:

s += n

else:

s -= 2

t=16
K=4: limit=0.005
car=0.006

$$0.08 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = 0.005$$

$$0.0015 \cdot (1.1)^{16} = 0.00689$$

16 net

print(s)

49+51

$$1+3+\dots+99 = (2 \cdot \# \text{ terms})$$

$$2 \cdot 50 = 100$$

$$(1+99) + (3+97) + \dots + (49+51)$$

$$1, 3, 5, 7, \dots, 49$$

$$\# = 49/2 + 1 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow S = 25 \cdot 100 - 100 = 2400$$

1... 100

100 runs: 50 correct, 50 incorrect

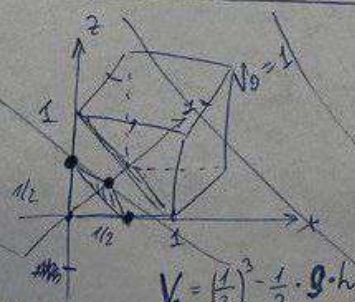
16 x y z 1-x-y-z

$$\begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ 1-x-y-z \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq y+z+1-x-y-z = 1-x \\ y \leq x+z+1-x-y-z = 1-y \\ z \leq x+y+1-x-y-z = 1-z \\ 1-x-y-z \leq x+y+z \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 1/2 \\ y \leq 1/2 \\ z \leq 1/2 \\ x+y+z \geq 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$x+y+z - \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$$



$$V = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Углуб h: $x+y+z-\frac{1}{2}=0$

$T(0,0,0) \quad h = \frac{|-0+0+0+\frac{1}{2}|}{\sqrt{1+1+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$

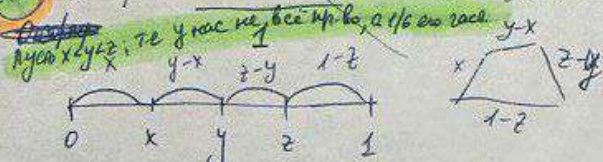
$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$

$y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$

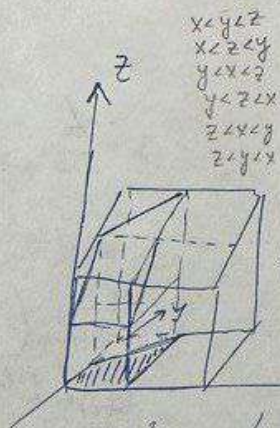
$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot S \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{48\sqrt{3}}$

16 $\Rightarrow p = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{24 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{96} = \frac{11}{96}$



$$\begin{cases} x < (y-x) + (z-y) + (1-z) = 1-x \\ y-x < x + (1-z) + (z-y) = 1+x-y \\ z-y < x + (y-x) + (1-z) = 1+y-z \\ 1-z < x + (y-x) + (z-y) = z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < 1/2 \\ y-x < 1/2 \\ z-y < 1/2 \\ z > 1/2 \\ y < 1/2+x \\ z < 1/2+y \end{cases}$$



пов. об. 1/2

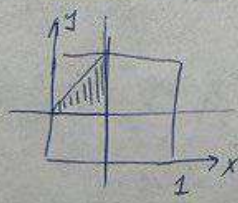
$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$

но в самом начале мы предположили, что $x < y < z$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ответ} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Для Δ : пусть коэф. параметров x, y

$$\begin{cases} x < (y-x) + (1-y) = 1-x \\ y-x < x + 1-y \\ 1-y < x + y-x = y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x < 1/2 \\ y-x < 1/2 \\ y > 1/2 \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 17) \quad n &= 300 \\ \sum x_i &= 1500 \\ \sum x_i^2 &= 9000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var} = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum x_i}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{9000}{300} - \left(\frac{1500}{300}\right)^2 = 30 - 5^2 = 5 \Rightarrow \text{std} = \sqrt{5}$$

18 $EX = X \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.05 \cdot X + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.95 \cdot X = \frac{1}{2} \cdot X (1.05 + 0.95) = X$

- 19
- A) N^3
 - B) $\log N$
 - C) \sqrt{N}
 - D) $N \cdot \log N$
 - E) 2^N
 - F) N^N
 - G) $N^N \cdot (N^N)$
 - H) $\log \log N$

H B C D A E G F

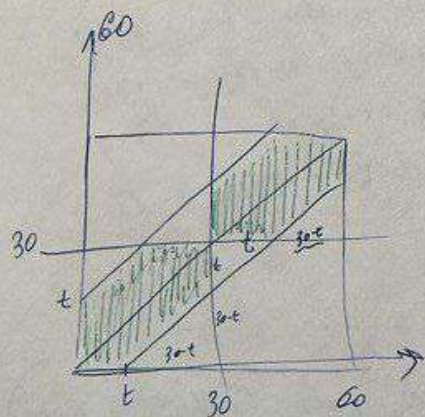
20



$$E(|x-y| \text{ over square } y \text{ area}) = E(|x-y| \text{ over square}) + E(|x-y| \text{ over square})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{30} \int_0^{30} (y-x) \cdot \frac{1}{60} \cdot \frac{1}{60} dx dy \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{60} \int_0^{60} (y-x) \cdot \frac{1}{60} \cdot \frac{1}{60} dx dy \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 60^2} \int_0^{30} \left(\int_0^y (y-x) dx \right) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 60^2} \int_0^{30} \left(\frac{(y-x)^2}{2} \Big|_0^y \right) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 60^2} \int_0^{30} \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 60^2} \int_0^{30} 0 dy = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$P(|x-y| \leq t \text{ over square } y \text{ area}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{30^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (30-t)^2}{2 \cdot 30^2} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{t}{30} \right)^2$$

$$f(t) = -\left(1 - \frac{t}{30}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{30}\right) = \frac{1}{30} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{t}{30}\right), t \in [0, 30]$$

$$\text{probability } f(t) = \int_0^{30} \frac{1}{30} \left(1 - \frac{t}{30}\right) dt = \frac{1}{30} \left(t - \frac{t^2}{60} \right) \Big|_0^{30} = \frac{1}{30} \left(30 - \frac{30 \cdot 30}{60} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

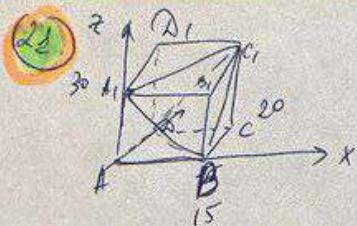
$$F(|x-y| \leq t) = \frac{900 - (30-t)^2}{900} = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{t}{30}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{2}{30} \left(1 - \frac{t}{30}\right)$$

$$\text{probability } \int_0^{30} \frac{2}{30} \left(1 - \frac{t}{30}\right) dt = \frac{2}{30} \left(t - \frac{t^2}{60} \right) \Big|_0^{30} = \frac{2}{30} \left(30 - \frac{30 \cdot 30}{60} \right) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow E|x-y| = \int_0^{30} t \cdot \frac{2}{30} \left(1 - \frac{t}{30}\right) dt = \frac{2}{30} \int_0^{30} \left(t - \frac{t^2}{30} \right) dt = \frac{2}{30} \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^3}{90} \right) \Big|_0^{30} = \frac{2}{30} \left(\frac{30 \cdot 30}{2} - \frac{30 \cdot 30 \cdot 30}{90} \right) = \frac{2}{30} \cdot \frac{30 \cdot 30}{6} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{other} = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 10$$



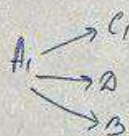
94

$$B = (15, 0, 0)$$

$$A_1 = (0, 0, 30)$$

$$D = (0, 20, 0)$$

$$C_1 = (15, 20, 30)$$



$$\overrightarrow{A_1 C_1} = (15, 20, 0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{A_1 D} = (0, 20, -30)$$

$$\overrightarrow{A_1 B} = (15, 0, -30)$$

$$V = \begin{vmatrix} 15 & 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & -30 \\ 15 & 0 & -30 \end{vmatrix} = 15 \cdot (-600) - 20 \cdot (30 \cdot 15) + 0 =$$

$$= -15 \cdot 600 - 6 \cdot 15 \cdot 100 = -2 \cdot 90 \cdot 100$$

$$\frac{15 \cdot 20 \cdot 30}{3} = 15 \cdot 20 \cdot 10 = 3000$$

$$= \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V}{6} = 2 \cdot \frac{90}{6} \cdot 100 = 2 \cdot 15 \cdot 100 = 3000$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{diag}_1 \cdot \text{diag}_2 \cdot h \cdot \frac{1}{3} \text{ (Sind)}$$

gla. uprav. podla
rebrima



$$V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 \cdot 25 \cdot 20 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{24}{25} = 125 \cdot 24 = 3000$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \text{Sind} = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{24}{25}$$

22



7

23

$$[1, 1000] \quad n! \cdot (n+1)! \cdot (n+2)! \cdot (n+3)! = a^2$$

$$(n+1) \cdot (n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot (n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot (n+3) = b^2$$

$$(n+1) \cdot (n+3) = c^2$$

$$(n+2)^2 - 1$$

24



1 mile North, West, South, East

\Rightarrow infinitely many

25

$$f(3) \rightarrow 3 \quad f(3) = 1+1+2+3 = 7$$

3 chorovus

$$f(7) = 1+1+2+3+4+5+6+7 = 29$$

7 chorovus

$$f(29) = 1+1+2+\dots+28$$

29 chorovus

$$29+7+29 = 65$$

26

$$\text{corr}(X, Y) = 0.5$$

$$\text{corr}(X, Z) = -0.5$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & x \\ -1/2 & x & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot (1-x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \right) = (1-x^2) - \frac{1}{2}(1+x) = (1+x) \left(1-x-\frac{1}{2} \right) = (1+x) \left(\frac{1}{2}-x \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = 0.8$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 0.8^2 - 0.6^2 = 0.64 - 0.36 = 0.28$$

$$\left[-1, \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

27) $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = (x-x_1^2)(x-x_2^2)(x-x_3^2) = (x-x_1^2)(x^2 - x \cdot x_3^2 - x \cdot x_2^2 + x_2^2 \cdot x_3^2) =$

где x_1, x_2, x_3 - корни $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$.

$$= x^3 - x^2 \cdot x_3^2 - x^2 \cdot x_2^2 + x \cdot x_2^2 \cdot x_3^2 - x^2 \cdot x_1^2 + x \cdot x_1^2 \cdot x_3^2 + x \cdot x_1^2 \cdot x_2^2 - x_1^2 \cdot x_2^2 \cdot x_3^2 =$$

$$= x^3 - x^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + x(x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2) - x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3^2$$

$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -\frac{b}{a} \\ x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3 = \frac{c}{a} \\ x_1 x_2 x_3 = -\frac{d}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad (5_1) \\ x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3 = -2 \quad (5_2) \\ x_1 x_2 x_3 = 5 \quad (5_3) \end{cases}$$

сумма корней $= 1 - 4 + 4 - 25 = -24$

$(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2(x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)$

$\Rightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 - 2(x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3) = 0 + 4 = 4$

~~$x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3^2 = (x_1 x_2 x_3)^2 = 25$~~

~~$x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2 = x_1^2(x_2^2 + x_3^2) + x_2^2 x_3^2 = x_1^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_1^2) + x_2^2 x_3^2 =$~~

~~$= x_1^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - x_1^4 + x_2^2 x_3^2 =$~~

~~$(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^2 = x_1^4 + x_2^4 + x_3^4 + 2(x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2)$~~

1
1 1
1 2 1
1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1

~~$(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^4 = x_1^4 + x_2^4 + x_3^4 + 4(x_1^3 x_2 + x_1^3 x_3 + x_2^3 x_1 + x_2^3 x_3 + x_3^3 x_1 + x_3^3 x_2) + 6(x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2) + 12x_1^2 x_2 x_3$~~

$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^4 + x_2^4 + x_3^4$

$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sigma_1^{4-0} \sigma_2^{0-0} \sigma_3^{0-0} + A \sigma_1^{3-1} \sigma_2^{1-0} \sigma_3^{0-0} + B \sigma_1^{2-2} \sigma_2^{2-0} \sigma_3^{0-0} + C \sigma_1^{2-1} \sigma_2^{1-1} \sigma_3^{1-0} =$

$= \sigma_1^4 + A \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2 + B \sigma_2^2 + C \sigma_1 \sigma_2 = F$

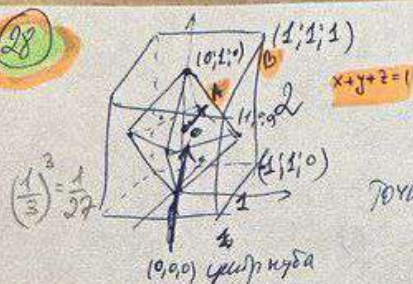
$F = \sigma_1^4 - 4\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2 + 2\sigma_2^2 + 4\sigma_1 \sigma_3 = 0 - 0 + 2 \cdot 4 + 0 = 8$

$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 4$

$\sigma_1^2 + A \sigma_1 \sigma_2 = \sigma_1^2 + A \sigma_2$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{16-8}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$

28



$$l_0 = 2$$

$$l_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{1}{27} \cdot V_0$$

Точка A лежит на плоскости $x+y+z=1$
 $d(0, 1x+y+z=1) = \frac{|0+0+0-1|}{\sqrt{1+1+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\Rightarrow |OA| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

\Rightarrow длина стороны куба увеличилась
 масса $\propto \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1/\sqrt{3}} = 3$ раз
 \Rightarrow объем $\propto 27$ раз

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \cdot \cos x \, dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{3}} d(\sin x) = e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \sin x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \, dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{3}} d(\cos x) = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \cos x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} I$$

$$9I = 3 - I$$

$$10I = 3 \Rightarrow I = 0.3$$

30

$$p \sim R[0, 1]$$

0.6

Бросали монетку 10 раз, выпало в орлов какое-то количество верных
 выпадения орлов?

Если нет, то 0.6

А если просто ММП сделать, то $\hat{\theta} = 0.6$ но $E\hat{\theta} = \frac{4}{12}$

способ (0.6)

$X_n = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ — последовательность из n бросков

$$m = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$f(\theta | X_n) = \frac{f(X_n | \theta) \cdot f(\theta)}{f(X_n)}$$

Предполагаем, что $\theta \sim R[0, 1]$, так что по упр. скажем

$$\Rightarrow f(\theta | X_n) \propto f(X_n | \theta)$$

\Rightarrow MAP для θ — можно искать максимизируя $f(X_n | \theta)$, т.е. MLE

Предположим: $f(X_n | \theta) = \theta^m (1-\theta)^{n-m}$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MLE}(X_n) = \arg \max_{\theta} f(X_n | \theta) = \arg \max_{\theta} (\log f(X_n | \theta))$$

$$\Rightarrow \log f(X_n | \theta) = \log(\theta^m (1-\theta)^{n-m}) = m \log \theta + (n-m) \log(1-\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f(X_n | \theta) = \frac{m}{\theta} - \frac{n-m}{1-\theta} = \frac{m(1-\theta) - \theta(n-m)}{\theta(1-\theta)} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{m}{n}$$

2 способ (7/12)

Для биномиального распр. сопряженное распр. — это бета-распределение

т.е. $\theta \sim \text{Beta}(a, b)$

$X | \theta \sim \text{Bin}(n, \theta) \Rightarrow$ posterior density $\theta | X \sim \text{Beta}(a+X, b+n-X)$

В нашем случае:

$$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(1, 1)$$

$$n=10, X=6, \Rightarrow \text{posterior } \theta|X \sim \text{Beta}(4, 5)$$

$$\text{и апостериорная плотность } f_{\theta|X}(\theta) = 2310 \cdot \theta^3 \cdot (1-\theta)^4 \mathbb{I}_{(0 < \theta < 1)}$$

$$\text{Можно найти распределение } \hat{\theta} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 = \text{MLE}$$

$$\text{или } E[\theta|X] = \frac{a^*}{a^* + b^*} = \frac{4}{4+5} = \frac{4}{9}$$

31. The liar season

	Truth teller	Liar	
a	$N_{T, \text{winter}}$	$N_{L, \text{winter}}$	e
b	$N_{T, \text{spring}}$	$N_{L, \text{spring}}$	f
c	$N_{T, \text{summer}}$	$N_{L, \text{summer}}$	g
d	$N_{T, \text{autumn}}$	$N_{L, \text{autumn}}$	h

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 40 = a + f + g + h \\ 30 = b + e + g + h \\ 50 = c + e + f + h \\ 0 = d + e + f + g \\ a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h = 100 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

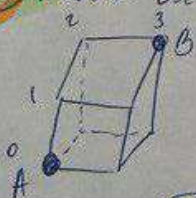
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + h = 40 \\ b + h = 30 \\ c + h = 50 \\ a + b + c + h = 100 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b + c + 3h = 120 \\ a + b + c + h = 100 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$2h = 20 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} h = 10 \\ a = 30 \\ b = 20 \\ c = 40 \end{cases}$$

32. Walk on the cube



Мышь идет из A в B.

Если она когда-либо возвращается в A - она failed.

Найти $E(\text{число шагов} / \text{она достигла B}) = ?$

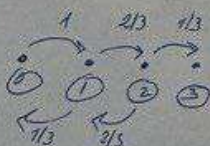
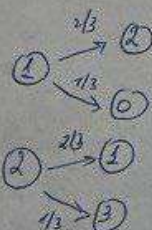
$$P(\text{успех}) = P(\text{успех на 3-м шаге}) + P(\text{успех на 5-м}) + P(\text{успех на 7-м}) + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 + \dots\right) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{4}{9}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$



$$E(X \text{ на успех}) = 3 \cdot P(\text{успех на 3-м шаге}) + 5 \cdot P(\text{успех на 5-м шаге}) + \dots$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 7 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2k+1) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2k} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{27} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2k+1) \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^k$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X \text{ на успех}) = \frac{36}{27} + \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{46}{27} = \frac{46}{27}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{order} = \frac{46/27}{1/5} = \frac{46}{27} \cdot \frac{9}{5} = \frac{46}{5}$$

(33) Random game

Каждый из 4-х человек имеет свой индекс на листочке, потом листочки перемешивают
2024 разгада в игре

$x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}, x_3^{(1)}, x_4^{(1)}$ - score kompozitsiya boshlar payguz

V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4 — это четыре вершины в одном районе

$Y_1; Y_2; Y_3; Y_4$ - score kognitivnog shiroma za svaki subjekt

$$\begin{aligned} \text{corr}(Y_1, Y_2) &= \text{corr}(X_1^{(1)}, \dots, X_1^{(2021)}, X_2^{(1)}, \dots, X_2^{(2021)}) = \text{cov}(X_1^{(1)}, \dots, X_1^{(2021)}; X_2^{(1)}, \dots, X_2^{(2021)}) \\ &\quad \downarrow \begin{matrix} X_1^{(1)} + X_2^{(1)} = \text{kegels.} \end{matrix} \\ &= \frac{\text{cov}(X_1^{(1)}, X_2^{(1)})}{\sqrt{2021 \cdot D(X_1^{(1)})} \cdot \sqrt{2021 \cdot D(X_2^{(1)})}} = \frac{1/48}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{16}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}}} = \frac{1}{48} \cdot \frac{16}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$EX_1 = P(\text{много слов}) = \frac{3!}{4!} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E_{x_1 x_2} = 1 \cdot (2 \text{ раза попарно черед}) = \frac{2!}{4!} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(X_2, X_2) = E X_2^2 - (E X_2)^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\sigma_{X_1} = \sqrt{E X_1^2 - (E X_1)^2} = \sqrt{1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{corr}(x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}) = \frac{\text{cov}(x_1, x_2)}{\sqrt{\text{var}_x} \cdot \sqrt{\text{var}_y}} = \frac{1/48}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{16}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{1} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

34) Point in the Triangle

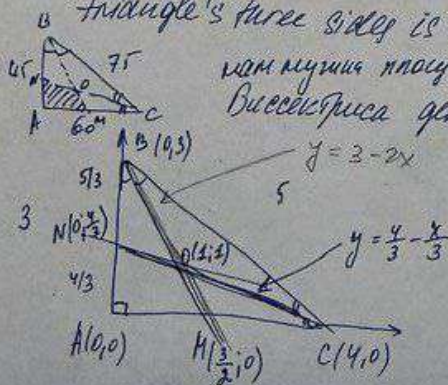
$$AB = 45; AC = 60; BC = 75;$$

Рыло 2 - паровая Вегетация

Maximum b/w to max, thus largest perpendicular distance from point D to the triangle's three sides is the distance to side BC?

ком. мушкет. и посурь АНОМ

Высота риса делит сторону пропорционально прилежащим сторонам



1) ищем точку 0: $3-2x = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{x}{3}$

$$9-6x=4-x \Rightarrow 5x=5 \Rightarrow x=1 \Rightarrow y=1 \quad (1; 1)$$

$$2) S_{ANC} = \frac{4}{9} \cdot S_{ANC} = \frac{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}{9 \cdot 2} = \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)$$

3) $\rho_{\Delta OMC} = ?$

$\vec{MO} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{MC} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\Rightarrow [\vec{MO}, \vec{MC}] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0; 0; -\frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\triangle OHC} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

$$4) \Rightarrow S_{ANDH} = S_{ANC} - S_{OMC} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{32-15}{12} = \frac{17}{12}$$

5) $\Rightarrow P(\text{normal} \& \text{ANOM}) = \frac{13/12}{S_{\Delta ABC}} = \frac{13/12}{6} = \frac{13}{72}$

35) Powers of Two

$$x @ y = \frac{x \cdot y}{x + y}; \text{ main } ((1024 @ 512) @ 256) @ \dots @ 4 @ 2$$

$$1) 1024 @ 512 = \frac{2^{10} \cdot 2^9}{2^{10} + 2^9} = \frac{2^{19}}{2^9 \cdot 3} = \frac{2^{10}}{3} = \frac{2^{10}}{2^2 - 1}$$

$$2) \frac{2^{10}}{3} @ 2^8 = \frac{2^{10} \cdot 2^8}{3(2^{10} + 2^8)} = \frac{2^{18}}{2^{10} + 3 \cdot 2^8} = \frac{2^{10}}{2^2 + 3} = \frac{2^{10}}{7} = \frac{2^{10}}{2^3 - 1}$$

$$3) \frac{2^{10}}{7} @ 2^7 = \frac{2^{10} \cdot 2^7}{7(2^{10} + 2^7)} = \frac{2^{17}}{2^{10} + 7 \cdot 2^7} = \frac{2^{10}}{2^3 + 2^2 - 1} = \frac{2^{10}}{2^4 - 1}$$

$$4) \dots @ 2^6 \rightarrow \frac{2^{10}}{2^5 - 1}$$

$$2^5 \rightarrow \frac{2^{10}}{2^6 - 1}$$

$$2^4 \rightarrow \frac{2^{10}}{2^2 - 1}$$

$$2^3 \rightarrow \frac{2^{10}}{2^2 - 1}$$

$$2^2 \rightarrow \frac{2^{10}}{2^2 - 1}$$

$$2^1 \rightarrow \frac{2^{10}}{2^2 - 1} = \frac{1024}{1023} = 1.00097752 \approx 1.001$$

36) Quicksort

Average time complexity $O(N \log N)$, worst-case $O(N^2)$

37) Inverse matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \det(A^{-1}) = ?$$

$$\det A = 1 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot (2 - 1) + 2 \cdot (4 - 2) = -2 + 4 = 2 \Rightarrow \det(A^{-1}) = 1/2$$

38) $Z \sim N(0, 1)$

$$f(x) = P(Z > x) \text{ main asymptotically } g(x) \text{ Order } \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x}$$

$$\text{Proof: } P(Z > x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(t-x)^2}{2}} dt =$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(t-x)(t+x)}{2}} dt \approx \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-(t-x)x} dt = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-tx} dt = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot x}$$

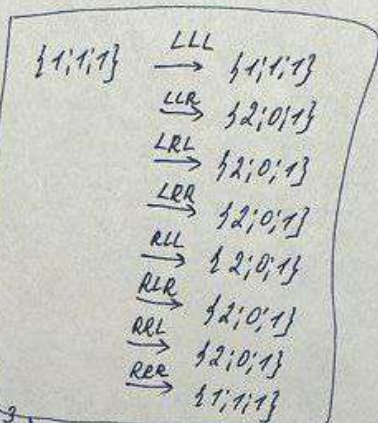
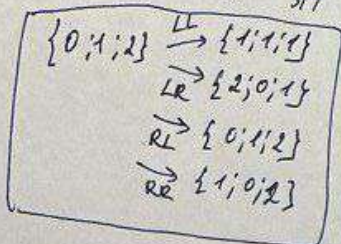
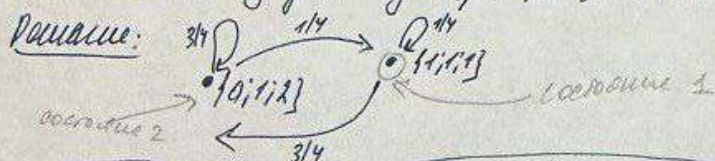
$$\underbrace{\int_x^{+\infty} e^{-tx} dt}_{\left[-\frac{1}{x} e^{-tx} \right]_x^{+\infty}} = \frac{1}{x} e^{-x^2}$$

39. Three dollar

47/7

У казино 1\$. По фланку казино перерабатывает свою монету кому-то из двух оставшихся. Можно верить, что после 201 раунда у всех будет по 1\$.

Note: чел дураком из игры не выходит.



$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1,0) \rightarrow (1,0) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{16}, \frac{3}{16} + \frac{9}{16} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{это стат. распр.} \Rightarrow P(\text{переход в состояние 1}) = 1/4$$

40. Knapsack problem

нужен ответ

$N = 18$ - весовая рюкзака

$\sum N_i = 18$

$\sum V_i = 61$

i	N_i	P_i
1	3	10
2	4	12
3	5	18
4	4	19
5	7	20
6	8	19
7	5	12

Нужно динамич. программирование.

for j from 0 to N:

$m[0,j] = 0$

for i from 1 to n:

for j from 0 to W:

if $N[i] > j$:

$m[i,j] = m[i-1,j]$

else:

$m[i,j] = \max(m[i-1,j], m[i-1,j-N[i]] + V[i])$

$m[i,W]$ - макс. ценность предметов из рюкзака с весом $\leq W$.

как сгенерировать все подмножества массива из n чисел.

$N = \text{np.array}([3,4,5,4,4,8,5])$

$P = \text{np.array}([10,12,18,19,20,19,12])$

$\text{maxp} = 0$

for x in range(1, 2⁸):

mask = np.zeros(7)

for i in range(0, 7):

mask[i] = int(bool(x & (int(2ⁱ)))) (это типа 1-0 бит)

mask = (mask == 1)

total = sum(N[mask])

temp = sum(P[mask])

if total < 18 and temp > maxp:

maxp = temp