

$$Y_d = Y - T = C + S, \quad T = T_x - T_z, \quad N_x = E_x - I_m$$

$$AE = C + I + G + N_x - \text{capex (air packages)}$$

~~nomina (BBT), zanaca (kamikaze)~~

### Mos. upyroodobroma

a)  $Y = AE = C + I + G \Rightarrow \underbrace{I + G}_{\text{unreal.}} = \underbrace{T + S}_{\text{ymens.}}$

$$I = \underbrace{S}_{\text{Sreal.}} + \underbrace{(T - G)}_{\text{Sreal.}} = S_{\text{real.}}$$

b)  $-N_x = S_{\text{unreal.}} = I_m - E_x$

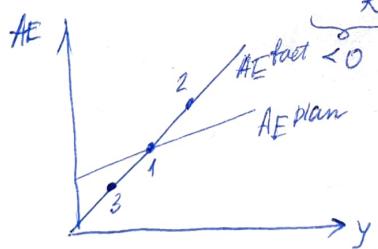
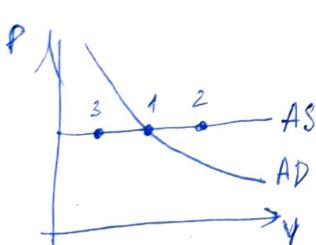
$$I + G + E_x = T + S + I_m$$

$$I = \underbrace{S}_{\text{Sreal.}} + \underbrace{(T - G)}_{\text{Sreal.}} - \underbrace{N_x}_{\text{Sreal.}} = S_{\text{real.}} + S_{\text{unreal.}}$$

### keinuchauvci upem

$$I = S + (T - G) - \text{unb. non formula ej. zanaca, zanaca gex = pacx.}$$

$$I^{\text{real}} = PV \Rightarrow I = I_0 + I'_R \cdot R (+ I'_Y \cdot Y)$$



$$T = T_0 + t \cdot Y$$

$$C = C_0 + C'_Y (Y - T)$$

$$G = G_0$$

$$N_x = E_{x_0} - (I_{m_0} + I'_{m_y})$$

$$\begin{aligned} AE^{\text{plan}} &= C_0 + C'_Y (Y - T) + I_0 + I'_R \cdot R + G = \\ &= AE_0 + \alpha Y \end{aligned}$$

### Omp. nemocou AS

1)  $C \rightarrow \text{zpo. Trony}(W^k): P \uparrow \rightarrow W \downarrow \rightarrow Y \downarrow$

2)  $I \rightarrow \text{zpo. Keinuch. (i)}: P \uparrow \rightarrow C \downarrow \rightarrow D \downarrow \rightarrow i \uparrow \rightarrow I \downarrow$

3)  $N_x \rightarrow P \uparrow \rightarrow N_x \downarrow (E_x \downarrow I_m \downarrow)$

(IS: )  $\begin{cases} Y = AE \\ AE = AE_0 + \alpha Y = A_0 + \cancel{I'_R \cdot R} + \alpha Y \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow Y = A_0 + I'_R \cdot R + \alpha Y$$

$I'_R \rightarrow ISK$        $Y = \frac{A_0 + I'_R \cdot R}{1 - \alpha}$        $A_0 = C_0 - C'_Y \cdot T_0$   
 $t \rightarrow ISK$        $\frac{dR}{dY} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{I'_R}$        $+ I_0 + G_0 + N_{X_0}$   
 $I_m \rightarrow ISL$        $\alpha = C'_Y(1 - t) + I_{m_Y} + I_0$

$$\frac{dY}{dAE} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad \frac{dY}{dG} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad \frac{dY}{dT} = \frac{-mpc}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dG} + \frac{dY}{dT} = \frac{1 - mpc}{1 - \alpha} \quad (= 1 \text{ iff } \alpha = mpc)$$

- abmou.: inadurzameper (nogea uenor, noe. no depp, npoyp uen ue npud.)

• gumpes.

(LM: )  $M^s + B^s + E^s = M^d + B^d + E^d$

$$M^s = C + D \quad - \text{ gen. maeca}$$

$$H = C + RR \quad - \text{ gen. daja}$$

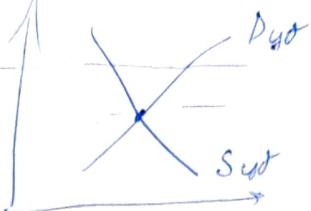
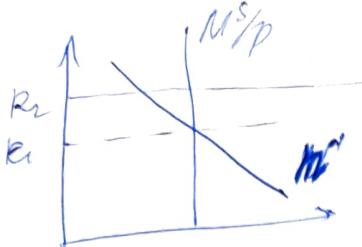
$$\text{mult} = k = \frac{M}{H} = \frac{C + D}{C + RR} = \frac{C/D + 1}{C/D + RR/D} = \frac{cr + 1}{cr + rr}$$

$$M \cdot V = P \cdot Y$$

$$rr = rr_{\text{dej}} + \underbrace{rr_{\text{gap}}}_{cr}$$

$$m^d = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{Y}{V}$$

$$m^d = \underbrace{\frac{m^d}{Y} \cdot Y}_{>0} + \underbrace{\frac{m^d}{R} \cdot R}_{<0}$$



$$M^s/p = m^d$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m^d = M^d_y \cdot Y + M^d_{\pi} \cdot R \\ M^s/p = M^s_y \cdot Y + M^s_{\pi} \cdot R \end{array} \right\}$$

$$M^s/p = M^s_y \cdot Y + M^s_{\pi} \cdot R$$

$$Y = \frac{M^s/p - M^s_{\pi} \cdot R}{M^s_y}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dY} = \frac{-M^s_y}{M^s_{\pi}}$$

$M^s/p \uparrow \Rightarrow LM \rightarrow$

$|M^s_{\pi}| \uparrow \Rightarrow LM \rightarrow$

$M^s_y \uparrow \Rightarrow LM \rightarrow$

Mon. mkt.: •  $\pi \uparrow \Rightarrow RR \uparrow \frac{1}{RR} \downarrow \Rightarrow M^s \downarrow$  (Y↓)

•  $\pi_y \uparrow \Rightarrow M^s \downarrow$  (Y↓)

• (repb.) np-bo np. zw. ozn. ( $\Delta V = \Delta B$ ;  $\Delta M = 0$ )  
pub.  $\Delta G = \Delta B$

(Bmp). g/x np-nan. y US  $\Delta V = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta B = -\Delta B^{go}$

$$V = B^{g/x} + B^{wo}$$

$\Delta B^{wo} \uparrow \Rightarrow M^s \downarrow$  (Y↓)

| A       | N  |
|---------|----|
| OR      | C↓ |
| B^{wo}↓ | RR |

$\Rightarrow H \downarrow \Rightarrow M \downarrow$

• zvup (no ozn.)

• npakus ( $MV = PY \Rightarrow g_M + 0 = \pi + 0$  npn  $V, Y$ -const)

# Макроэкономика

$$E = Y = C(Y-T) + I + G$$

$$AD = C + I + G + N_x$$

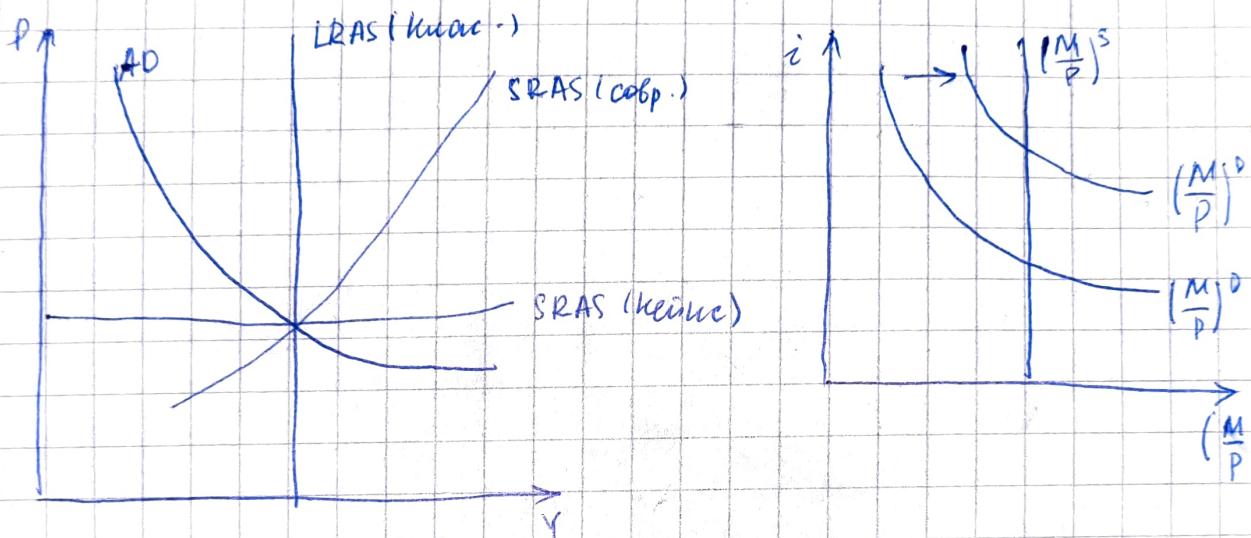
$$\gamma = \frac{i - \pi}{i + \pi} \approx i - \pi$$

$$u = \frac{V}{U+E} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\frac{Y - \bar{Y}}{\bar{Y}} = -a(u - u_0) = -a \cdot u_c$$

$$\frac{Y_2 - Y_1}{Y_1} = c - d(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = -B(g_{Y2} - \bar{g})$$



$$C = a + b \cdot (Y-T)$$

$$B = MPC = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta(Y-T)}$$

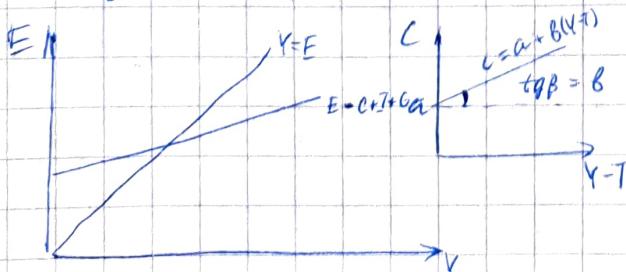
$$APC = \frac{C}{Y-T} = B + \frac{a}{Y-T}$$

$$\begin{cases} Y = E \\ E = a + b(Y-T) + I + G \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \frac{a + b \cdot T + I + G}{1 - B}$$

$$Y - T = C + S$$

$$S - I = (Y - C - G) - I = N_x$$



$$\Delta Y = \Delta G \cdot \frac{1}{1-B}$$

$$\Delta Y = \Delta a \cdot \frac{1}{1-B}$$

$$\Delta Y = \Delta T_x \cdot \frac{B}{1-B}$$

$$\Delta Y = -\Delta T \cdot \frac{B}{1-B}$$

$$Q = 22 \cdot D \cdot \frac{1}{22} - \text{gen. износ}$$

$$\Delta M = \frac{1-22}{22} \cdot D - \text{сум. износ}$$

$$\Delta M = \frac{1}{22} \cdot D - 145$$

$$MV = PT$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta M}{M}$$

$$MV = PY$$

PY -  $\Delta$  nom. BBN

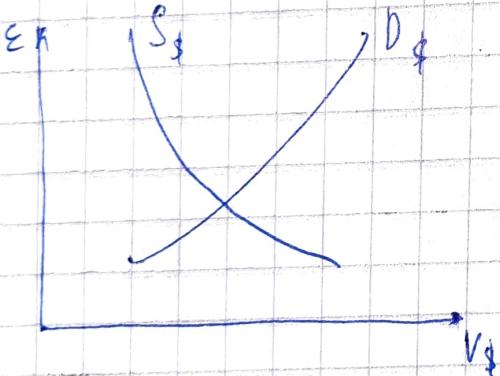
$$m + v = \pi + g$$

v -  $\Delta$  price. BBN

$$t_a = \frac{T}{Y} \quad t_m = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta Y}$$

$$D_t = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Def}_{t-i}$$

$$D_{t+h}^x = \frac{D_t}{(1+\pi)^h} \quad n = \frac{0,5}{\pi}$$



$$E = \frac{1}{X}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{E_t}{E_{t-1}} - 1 = \frac{X_{t-1}}{X_t} - 1$$

$$1+i = \frac{E_t (1+i^*)}{E_{t-1}}$$

$$E^x = E \cdot \frac{D}{P^*}$$

$$\frac{1}{P} = \frac{E}{P^*}$$

## Chancenabschätzung einzelner:

$$\hat{\beta}_0^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\text{Var}[H_i \cdot u_i]}{[E(H_i)]^2}, \quad H_i = 1 - \frac{u_i}{E(x_i)} \cdot x_i$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\text{Var}[(x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot u_i]}{[\text{Var}(x_i)]^2}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0^2 = \frac{s_u^2 \cdot \sum x_i^2}{n \cdot \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \xrightarrow{d} \frac{s_u^2 E(x_i^2)}{n \cdot s_x^2} \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0 | X) = \frac{s^2 \cdot \sum x_i^2}{n \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1^2 = \frac{s_u^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \xrightarrow{d} \frac{s_u^2}{n \cdot s_x^2} \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1 | X) = \frac{s^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

zge  $s_u^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum u_i^2 = \frac{R88}{n-2}$

## HC - Annahme Yatima: (HC1)

$$\hat{\beta}_0^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n-2} \cdot \sum H_i \cdot u_i^2}{\left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum H_i\right)^2}, \quad H_i = 1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i} \cdot x_i$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n-2} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \cdot u_i^2}{\left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right)^2}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0^2 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n-2} \cdot \sum u_i^2 \cdot \sum x_i^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1^2 = \frac{\frac{1}{n-2} \cdot \sum u_i^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(u) = \frac{R88}{n-k} \cdot I$$

$$\text{HCO} \Rightarrow \text{Var}_{\text{HCO}}(u) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & u_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{HC1} \Rightarrow \text{Var}_{\text{HC1}}(u) = \frac{n}{n-k} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_1^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & u_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{HC2} \Rightarrow \text{Var}_{\text{HC2}}(u_j) = \frac{u_j^2}{1 - H_{jj}}, \quad \text{zge } H = X(X'X)^{-1}X'$$

$$\text{HC3} \Rightarrow \text{Var}_{\text{HC3}}(u_j) = \frac{u_j^2}{(1 - H_{jj})^2}, \quad \text{zge } H = X(X'X)^{-1}X'$$

## Проверка нулюв:

$$a) H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0 \quad H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$$

ЛНТ:  $\sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2}{\sigma} \sim N(0; 1) \Rightarrow \bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2 \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n_2})$

$$t = \frac{(\bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2) - 0}{SE(\bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2)} \sim N(0; 1)$$

$$\text{zge } SE(\bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2) = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}, \text{ zge } s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P\text{-value} = P_{H_0} [ |t| > |t^{\text{act}}| ] \stackrel{d}{=} P(|Z| > |t^{\text{act}}|) = 2\Phi(-|t|)$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

$$t_{5\%}^{0.05} = 1.96 \Rightarrow |t^{\text{act}}| > t_{0.025}^{0.05} \Rightarrow H_0 \text{ отб}$$

$$\star H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0 \Rightarrow p\text{-value} = 1 - \Phi(t^{\text{act}}) \Rightarrow t^{\text{act}} > t_{0.05}^{0.05} = 1.64 \Rightarrow H_0 \text{ отб.}$$

\* нулювання  $n$  та  $N(0; 1)$

$$\text{зоку } \sigma_{\bar{Y}_1}^2 = \sigma^2 \quad SE(\bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2) = \sqrt{\frac{s_{\text{pooled}}^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_{\text{pooled}}^2}{n_2}}, \text{ згд } s_{\text{pooled}}^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \cdot [\sum (y_i - \bar{y}_1)^2 + \sum (y_i - \bar{y}_2)^2]$$

$$\text{зоку } \bar{Y}_i \sim N(0; \sigma^2) \Rightarrow t \sim t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$b) H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_{1,0}$$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_{1,0}}{SE(\hat{\beta}_1)}, \text{ згд } SE(\hat{\beta}_1) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n-2} \cdot \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \cdot \hat{u}_i^2}{\left( \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right)^2}} \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \frac{\text{Var}[(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \cdot \hat{u}_i^2]}{(\text{Var}(x_i))^2}}$$

$$\beta_1: \hat{\beta}_1 \pm 1.96 \cdot SE(\hat{\beta}_1) \quad \text{нпм } H_1: \beta_1 \neq \beta_{1,0}$$

$$\beta_1 \leq \hat{\beta}_1 + 1.64 \cdot SE(\hat{\beta}_1) \quad \text{нпм } H_1: \beta_1 > \beta_{1,0}$$

$$c) H_0: \beta_0 = \beta_{0,0}$$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_{0,0}}{SE(\hat{\beta}_0)}, \text{ згд } SE(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n-2} \sum u_i^2 \cdot \hat{u}_i^2}{\left( \frac{1}{n} \sum u_i^2 \right)^2}} \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \frac{\text{Var}[u_i \cdot \hat{u}_i]}{(\text{E}(u_i^2))^2}}$$

$$\text{згд } u_i = 1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{\sum x_i^2} \cdot x_i \quad \text{згд } \hat{u}_i = 1 - \frac{\bar{u}_i}{\text{E}(u_i^2)} \cdot x_i$$

$$d) H_0: \beta_1 = 0 \vee \beta_2 = 0$$

Лемог Боннегором

м.н. идентичн. т-тестам ие орталганы (заб. он corr(t<sub>1</sub>, t<sub>2</sub>)  
и corr(β<sub>1</sub>, β<sub>2</sub>))

H<sub>0</sub> ие омб., ессе |t<sub>1</sub>| ≤ c ∨ |t<sub>2</sub>| ≤ c, зге c: (p-value ≤ α)

Нербо Бон-ни: P(A ∪ B) ≤ P(A) + P(B)

Нонпакири Бон-ни: p-value ≤ α/m, м - иеңдең нөх. күн.

$$P_{H_0} [ |t_1| > c \vee |t_2| > c ] \leq m \cdot P(|z| > c)$$

$$e) H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_{1,0} \vee \beta_2 = \beta_{2,0} \quad (m=2)$$

$$F^{\text{HC}} = \frac{k}{2} \left( \frac{t_1^2 + t_2^2 - 2\hat{\beta}_{t_1, t_2} \cdot t_1 t_2}{1 - \hat{\beta}_{t_1, t_2}^2} \right) \stackrel{d}{\sim} F_{m, \infty} = \frac{\chi_m^2}{m}$$

$$F = \frac{(R_{\text{kk}}^2 - R_{\text{R}}^2)/m}{(1 - R_{\text{kk}}^2)/(n-k)} = \frac{(RSS_R - RSS_{\text{kk}})/m}{(RSS_{\text{kk}})/(n-k)} \sim F(m, n-k)$$

f) Текм. знат. иеңдең перспекти:

$$H_0: \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_k = 0 \quad (\text{есең бар } R^2 = 0)$$

$$F = \frac{ESS/k}{TSS/(n-(k+1))} = \frac{R^2/k}{1-R^2/(n-(k+1))} \sim F(k, n-k-1)$$

$$* R^2 > R_{\alpha}^2(F_{\alpha}) \Rightarrow H_0 \text{ оғб.}$$

$$g) H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2$$

$$F \stackrel{d}{\sim} F_{1, \infty} \quad \text{күн} \quad \text{преобразование}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_i &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 Z_i + u_i \\ \hat{Y}_i &= \hat{\beta}_0 + (\hat{\beta}_1 - \hat{\beta}_2) X_i + \hat{\beta}_2 (X_i + Z_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_0: \hat{\beta}_1 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{SE(\hat{\beta}_1)}$$

$$h) H_0: R\beta = z \quad \text{e.g. } \sum I_{q \cdot 0_{q \times (k+1-q)}} \cdot \beta = 0_q$$

$$F^{\text{HC}} = (R\hat{\beta} - z)^T [R \cdot \sum_{\beta} R^T]^{-1} \cdot (R\hat{\beta} - z)/q \stackrel{d}{\sim} F_{q, \infty}$$

(AC)

## Team Dardine - Tomcous

- AC 1 норданс:  $u_t = \rho \cdot u_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$
- омб. с. звук, нет авт. звук., нет пропусков нр.
- $u_t \sim N(0; \sigma^2_u)$
- temporal изометрия  $E(u_t | x) = 0$

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot X_t + u_t$$

$$\text{age } u_t = \rho \cdot u_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

1)  $Y_t(x_t) \Rightarrow$  биасимущ. оцен.  $\hat{u}_t$

2)  $H_0: \rho = 0 \quad H_1: \rho > 0$

$$DW = \frac{\sum (\hat{u}_t - \hat{u}_{t-1})^2}{\sum u_t^2} \xrightarrow{d} Z - 2\rho \in [0; 4]$$

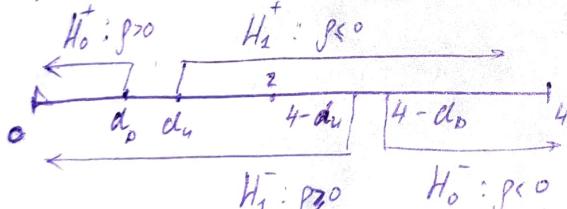
где  $H_0, H_1:$

$$0 < d_{\alpha}^{cr} < d_{\alpha}^{or} < d_{\alpha}^{er} < 2$$

$H_0$  омб., если  $DW < d_{\alpha}^{or}$

$H_0$  не омб., если  $DW \in (d_{\alpha}^{cr}; d_{\alpha}^{or})$

$H_0$  не омб., если  $DW > d_{\alpha}^{er}$



MC

Тем VIF індикатор виявив варіацію

$$1) \quad x_j(x_{-j}) \Rightarrow R_j^2$$

$$2) VIF(x_j) = \frac{1}{1 - R_j^2}$$

$V/F > 10 \Rightarrow$  низкая мономаргаридность  
 $> 3 \Rightarrow$  средняя  $MK$

u

## Team Xapne - Depa

$$2) JB = n \cdot \frac{S^2}{6} + n \cdot \frac{(K-3)^2}{24} \sim \chi^2_2$$

$$S = \mu_3/\sigma^3 ; \quad K = \mu_4/\sigma^4 - 3 ; \quad \mu_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum (\bar{u}_i - \bar{u})^n$$

HC

Tecm Tongpega - Kbangma

$$\text{Var}(u_i | x) = \alpha_i^2 x_i$$

$$u_i \sim N(0; \delta_u^2) + \text{gr. gen. TM}$$

i) Copm. no Boz. Xi (m.u. Vari 1)

2) - 2 years next.  
(20%)

$$3) H_0 : \text{Var}(u_i | x_i) = \text{const}$$

$$F = \frac{RSS_a / (n_a - k)}{RSS_0 / (n_0 - k)} \sim F_{1-\alpha} (n_a - k, n_0 - k)$$

$F^{out} > F^{cr} \Rightarrow$  Ho - omg. (Ho ist omg., eben RSS<sub>b</sub> < RSS<sub>d</sub>)

HC

Team Tseuzepa

$$\text{Nyens} \quad \text{Var}(u_i | x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 \cdot x_i$$

1)  $y_i(x_i) \Rightarrow$  биом. осн.  $\frac{1}{x_i}$

$$2) |\hat{u}_i(x_i)| \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_0, \hat{\theta}_1 \text{ npr spme. } \mathcal{P}$$

$$8) H_0 : \theta_1 = 0 \quad ; \quad t = \frac{\hat{\theta}_1}{SE(\hat{\theta}_1)}$$

если  $\Phi$  имеет вид (1) и не содержит пакетов из  $g$ .

## HMHK

$$Y_i = \phi(x_{1i}, \dots, x_{ki}, \beta_0, \dots, \beta_k) + u_i$$

$$\min_{\hat{\beta}} \sum (Y_i - \phi(x_{1i}, \dots, x_{ki}, \hat{\beta}_0, \dots, \hat{\beta}_k))^2$$

### a) Полиномиальная регрессия

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot x_i + \dots + \beta_r \cdot x_i^r + u_i$$

Виды специализации: Гибкость vs точность об. подр.

Алгоритм пос. коэф. метод шагов:

1) Пусть  $r$ - макс.  $\Rightarrow Y_i(x_i, \dots, x_i^r)$  - обучение

2)  $H_0: \beta_r = 0$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_r}{se(\hat{\beta}_r)}$$

3)  $H_0$  не обн.  $\Rightarrow x_i^r$  искл. из перп.

$\Rightarrow$  продолжайте, пока  $x_i^{r-k}$ :  $[\beta_{r-k} \neq 0]$   
нафр. при не сущ. знач.

Тест для о. нулевости:

$$H_0: \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_r = 0 \Rightarrow F = \frac{RSS^1 - RSS^2 / \underbrace{r}_{k-1}}{RSS^2 / \underbrace{n-r+1}_{k}} \sim F(r-1, n-(r+1))$$

## b) логарифмические регрессии

(lin-lin):  $y_i (x_{1i}, \dots, x_{ni})$

$$\beta_m = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n}$$

(lin-log):  $y_i (\ln(x_{1i}), \dots, \ln(x_{ki}))$

$$\beta_m = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \ln x_n} / \ln x_n$$

(log-lin):  $\ln(y_i) (x_{1i}, \dots, x_{ni})$

$$\beta_m = \frac{\partial \ln y}{\partial x_n}$$

(log-log):  $\ln(y_i) (\ln(x_{1i}), \dots, \ln(x_{ni}))$

$$\beta_m = \frac{\partial \ln y}{\partial \ln x_n} / \ln x_n$$

## Теория Заданий

① log-log

против lin-log:  $Z_m = \ln(x_m)$

② lin-lin

против lin-lin:  $Z_m = x_m$

⊕  $x_{ni}, y_i > 0$

$H_0$ : нет различий между моделями

$$1) \bar{Y}^G = \sqrt[n]{\prod y_i} \circledcirc \left( e^{\frac{1}{n} \sum \ln y_i} \right)^{1/n} = \exp\left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum \ln y_i\right) =$$

$$2) \tilde{Y}_i = \frac{y_i}{\bar{Y}^G} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{Y}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot Z_{1i} + \dots + \beta_n \cdot Z_{ni} + u_i \\ \ln(\tilde{Y}_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot Z_{1i} + \dots + u_i \end{cases} \Rightarrow RSS_1 = \exp\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum \ln y_i\right) = \exp(\bar{\ln y_i})$$

$$3) \frac{n}{2} \left| \ln \frac{RSS_1}{RSS_2} \right| \sim \chi^2_s$$

если  $H_0$  осл., то будет изменение RSS

## Теория Бонса - Конса

$$1) \bar{Y}^G = \sqrt[n]{\prod y_i} \Rightarrow \tilde{Y}_i = \frac{y_i}{\bar{Y}^G}$$

$$2) Y_i(\lambda) = \frac{(\tilde{Y}_i)^\lambda - 1}{\lambda}, \text{ где при } \lambda \rightarrow 0 \\ Y_i(\lambda) \rightarrow \ln(\tilde{Y}_i)$$

$$\begin{cases} Y^* = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot X^* + u_i \\ 1) Y^* = \frac{Y^{A_1} - 1}{A_1} \\ 2) X^* = \frac{Y^{A_2} - 1}{A_2} \end{cases}$$

- нахождение  $\lambda$  при минимуме RSS

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  с минимумом и максимумом

- 3) проверка на остаточную зависимость  $A_1, A_2$
- тест Б-К

# Disp. уравнение

1)  $y \cdot y' \in \text{перс-неп.}$   $dy \cdot f(y) = dx \cdot g(x)$

$$\int f(y) dy = \int g(x) dx + C$$

2)  $\partial_y y \cdot y'$   $\stackrel{?}{\text{перс-неп.}}$

[переход]  $x \rightarrow ax, y \rightarrow by$  (перс-неп. не мпр.)

замени  $y = t(x) \cdot x$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} y' = t'(x) \cdot x + t \\ y' = (tx)' = t'x + t \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{yp. с p.n.}}$

2)  $\text{решение у.з. } y \cdot y' \stackrel{?}{\text{перс-неп.}}$

$$y' + p(x) \cdot y = q(x)$$

ал замени (использовать Бернулли)

$$y = u \cdot v$$

$$y' = u'v + v'u$$

$$u'v + \underbrace{(v' + p(x) \cdot v)}_{=0} u = q(x)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} u'v = q(x) \\ v' + p(x)v = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{1} \\ \text{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} v' + p(x)v = 0 \Rightarrow \text{yp. с p.n.} \\ \Rightarrow v(x) \end{array}$$

δ) лин. диф. нрв. прв. волн (лин. диф.)  
 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$

①  $y' + p(x)y = 0 \Rightarrow y \in P.H.$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = - \int p(x) \cdot dx + C$$

$$C = u \quad \text{e.g.}$$

⊕ пред. л. н. н. ф. г. 2 мср.

$$y(u) \rightarrow y = ue^{x^2}$$

e.g.  $y = \underbrace{z_1(x)e^{2x}}_{\downarrow} \cos x + \underbrace{z_2(x) \cdot e^{2x}}_{\downarrow} \sin x$

$$y(u) \rightarrow y' + p(x)y = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1'(x)y_1 + z_2'(x)y_2 = 0 \\ z_1'(x)y_1 + z_2'(x)y_2 = \frac{f(x)}{a_0(x)} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(u)$$

[no кратны?:]  
 $\Rightarrow z_1, z_2 \Rightarrow y$ .  
 Lnu y"

3) g-y. бирнурмал

$$y' + p(x) \cdot y = q(x) \cdot y^n$$

$$y^{-n} \cdot y' + p(x) \cdot \boxed{\frac{-y^{-n+1}}{y^{-n}}} = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = (-n+1)y^{-n}y'$$

$$z' + (-n+1)p(x) \cdot z = q(-n+1)$$

4) g·y. f(x). now melle uopgiver

I.  $y^{(n)} = f(x) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n f(x) + c_1 \dots + c_n$

II. omgiv. tilslut. bage y ( $y'' = f(x, y')$ )

$$y' = z \Rightarrow y'' = z' \Rightarrow v.g.y. 1\text{ nsp.}$$

III. omgiv. & slut. bage x ( $y'' = f(y, y')$ )

$$y' = z(y) \Rightarrow y'' = z'(y) \cdot y' = z'_y(y) \cdot z(y) \\ \Rightarrow v.f.y. 1\text{ nsp.}$$

5) g·y. 2 nsp. e noem. nogen

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$$

•  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \Rightarrow y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$

•  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \Rightarrow y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} \cdot x + c_2 e^{\lambda_1 x}$

•  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = \alpha \pm \beta i \Rightarrow y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$

6) vcoj. g·y. 2 nsp.

1)  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \neq 0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\bullet f(x) = 4x^3 \Rightarrow \tilde{y} = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D$$

•  $f(x) = (2x-3)e^{2x}$  ( $\lambda_{1,2}$  re. vdt. e  $\beta$ )  $\Rightarrow \tilde{y} = (Ax+B)e^{2x}$

•  $\lambda_{1,2} = \beta \Rightarrow \tilde{y} = x(Ax+B)e^{-2x}$

$$\bullet f(x) = a \cos 3x - 4 \sin 3x \Rightarrow y = A \cos 3x + B \sin 3x$$

$$\bullet f(x) = x \cos x + 2 \sin x \Rightarrow y = (A x + B) \cos x + (C x + D) \sin x$$

$$\bullet f(x) = \frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \sin x \Rightarrow y = e^{-3x} (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \alpha \pm \beta i$$

$$f(x) = e^{-3x} (5 \cos 2x - 3 \sin 2x) \Rightarrow y = e^{-3x} (A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x)$$

e<sup>-3x</sup>  $\lambda_{1,2}$  const.  $\in -3 \pm 2i$

7) Curvilinear

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dx/dt = \dots \\ dy/dt = \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dx/dt = \dots \\ dy/dt = \dots \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \underbrace{x}_{\textcircled{2}} \Rightarrow dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y \Rightarrow dy$$

$\xleftarrow{\textcircled{1}}$        $\xleftarrow{\textcircled{2}}$

$\downarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \\ y = \end{array} \right.$$

# Множественные

- 1) независимы
- 1)  $E(u_i | x) = 0$
  - 2)  $(x_i, y_i) - i.i.d.$
  - 3)  $0 < E(x_i^4) < \infty$   
 $0 < E(y_i^4) < \infty$

TTM

- 1)  $E(u_i | x) = 0$
- 2)  $\text{Var}(u_i | x) = \sigma_u^2 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ f \end{array} \text{MLIK} - \text{BLUE}$
- 3)  $E(u_i u_j | x) = 0$

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y ; \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum x_i^4 i}{\sum x_i^2} \quad (\beta_0 = 0)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot (y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{s_{yx}}{s_x^2}$$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1 | X) = - \frac{\bar{x} \cdot \beta^2}{n \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0 | X) = \frac{\beta^2 \cdot \sum x_i^2}{n \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1 | X) = \frac{\beta^2}{n \cdot \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_j | X) = \frac{\beta^2}{R S_{\text{Sj}}^2}$$

$$R^2 = \frac{ESS}{TSS} = 1 - \frac{RSS}{TSS} = [\text{corr}(X, Y)]^2$$

$$SER = \frac{S_{\text{A}}^2}{n-2} = \frac{RSS}{n-2}$$

$$R^2_{adj} = 1 - \frac{RSS/(n-(k+1))}{TSS/(n-1)} ; \quad \hat{\beta}^2 = \frac{RSS}{n-(k+1)}$$

•  $H_0 : \beta_n = \beta$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_n - \beta}{\text{se}(\hat{\beta}_n)} \sim t_{n-(k+1)}$$

•  $H_0 : \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_k = 0 \Rightarrow R^2 = 0$

$$\frac{ESS/(k+1)-1}{RSS/(n-(k+1))} \sim F(k, n-(k+1)), \quad *$$

$$= \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-(k+1))}$$

•  $H_0 : m \text{ a. exp. zw.}$

$$\frac{(RSS_R - RSS_{UR})/m}{RSS_{UR}/n-(k+1)} \sim F(m, n-(k+1))$$

$$= \frac{(R^2_{UR} - R^2_R)/m}{(1-R^2_{UR})/(n-(k+1))}$$

# Uebersicht

$$1) A+B = B+A, \quad A+(B+C) = (A+B)+C$$

$$\lambda(A+B) = \lambda A + \lambda B \quad (\alpha+\beta)A = \alpha A + \beta A$$

$$(AB)C = A(BC) = ABC \quad (A A)B = A(AB)$$

$$A(B+C) = AB+AC \quad (A+B)C = AC + BC$$

$$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T \quad (AA)^T = A \cdot A^T$$

$$(A \cdot B)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$$

gültig für imp./expon., nicht für  $A=0$

gültig für imp. nach. reell. symmetrische, oder mer. quadr.

aus imp./expon. normier. bzw. mit normiert

$$|A \cdot B| = |A| \cdot |B| \quad |A^T| = |A| \quad |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \right| = |A| \cdot |C|$$

$$A \cdot \hat{A} = \hat{A} \cdot A = |A| \cdot E_n \quad \hat{A} = |A| \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = E$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1} \quad (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

$$(k \cdot A)^{-1} = k^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$$

gültig  $|A| \neq 0$ , nur  $(i,j)$ -Komponente

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d \cdot (-1)^2}{ad-bc} & \frac{b \cdot (-1)^3}{ad-bc} \\ \frac{c \cdot (-1)^3}{ad-bc} & \frac{a \cdot (-1)^4}{ad-bc} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{|B|} \cdot B^T \leftarrow \text{anti. gen. (kunstl. erweiter.)}$$

$$2) AX = b \Rightarrow x_i = \frac{(A^i)^T}{|A|} ; \quad A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}b \\ X = A^{-1}b$$

$$XA = b \Rightarrow A^T X^T = b^T \Rightarrow XAA^{-1} = BA^{-1}$$

$$3) \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad - \text{ellipse} \quad X = BA^{-1}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad - \text{hyperbola} \quad X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0 \quad - \quad \times$$

$$x^2 = a^2 \quad - \quad //$$

$$x^2 = 0 \quad - \quad /$$

$$4) (A | E) = (E | A^{-1})$$

$$\dim S+T = \dim S + \dim T - \dim(S \cap T)$$

3            2            2             $\Rightarrow ?$

$\text{rank } A = \max \text{ n. non-zero comp./cond.} = \max \text{ non-zero rows. num.}$   
 $\text{rank } A \leq \min \{m, n\}$

$\text{rank } A = \text{rank } (\#(b)) \Rightarrow \text{non-zero rows.}$

$\text{nr. (non-zero. first. comp. row.)} = n \text{ (rows.)} - \text{rank}(A)$

$= \text{nr. of non-zero rows.} \Rightarrow \bar{x}_{00} = c_1, \bar{a}_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

# Teeop. sepolm noorem

$$1) F_x(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(t) dt = 1 \quad P(X = x) = 0$$

$$F(x,y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_{x,y}(t_1, t_2) dt_1 dt_2$$

$$P((X,Y) \in \Omega) = \iint_{\Omega} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$F(x,y) = F_x(x) \cdot F_y(y) \Rightarrow x, y - \text{ney.}$$

$$f(x,y) = f_x(x) f_y(y)$$

$$f_y(y) = f_x(x) \cdot |x_y|, \text{je } x = y(y)$$

$$2) E(x) = \sum x_i p_i = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_x(x) dx$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E[(x - E(x))^2] = E(x^2) - E^2(x)$$

$$= \sum (x_i - E(x))^2 p_i = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) (x - E(x))^2 dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot x^2 dx - E^2(x)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$\text{Cov}(XY) = E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

$$\text{Cov}(ax + b, cy + d) = ac \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\text{cov}_{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

$$= \bar{xy} - \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$$

$$3). X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \quad P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$E(X) = np; \text{Var}(X) = npq$$

$$X \sim \text{Ber}(p) = \text{Bin}(1, p) \quad P(X=k) = \begin{cases} p, & k=0 \\ q, & k=1 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = p \quad \text{Var}(X) = pq$$

$$X \sim \text{pois}(\lambda) \quad P(X=k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$E(X) = \lambda \quad \text{Var}(X) = \lambda$$

$$X \sim \exp(\lambda) \quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$P(X > s+t \mid X \geq s) = P(X > t) \leftarrow \text{otnauft}$$

$$X \sim U[a; b] \quad F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1 & x > b \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^k Z_i^2 \sim \chi_k^2, \quad Z_i \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$X \sim \chi_{k_1}^2, Y \sim \chi_{k_2}^2 \Rightarrow X+Y \sim \chi_{k_1+k_2}^2 \quad F = \frac{X/k_1}{Y/k_2} \sim F(k_1, k_2)$$

$$E(X) = k \quad \text{Var}(X) = 2k$$

$$4) X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow P(|X - \mu| < \varepsilon) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mu - 3\sigma, \mu + 3\sigma) \text{ kann. } 99,7\%$$

u. Maßstabs  $P(X \geq \varepsilon) \leq E(X)/\varepsilon$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

u. Reduktionssatz  $P(|X - E(X)| < \varepsilon) \geq 1 - \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

WLLN  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{x}_n - E(x_1)| < \varepsilon) = 1$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\bar{x}_n \xrightarrow{P} \mu$$

SLLN  $P\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{x}_n = \mu\right) = 1$

m. Bernoulli  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(|\frac{m_n}{n} - p| < \varepsilon\right) = 1$   $\frac{m_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} p$

m. Tyaccow  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(|\frac{m_n}{n} - \bar{p}| < \varepsilon\right) = 1$

LNT  $\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_h}{\delta \sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$

~~PPPKAT~~ Komm.-Bspw.  $(E(\xi \cdot n))^2 \leq E(\xi^2) \cdot E(n^2)$

5) result.  $E(\hat{\theta}_n) = \theta$

WGT.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| < \varepsilon) = 1$   $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$

$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}[\hat{\theta}_n] \text{ min}$

7) ~~PPPK~~, no PPK  $E(\hat{\theta}_n) = \frac{\Delta_n}{\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_n)}$

$$\Delta_n = \frac{1}{n \cdot J(\theta)}$$

$$J(\theta) = E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^2\right]$$

$P(|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| < \varepsilon) = \gamma$ , je  $\gamma$ -nagewünscht  
 $\varepsilon$ -normiert

Our. 1<sup>st</sup> page  $\alpha$   $P(S^{\text{obs}} \in D^{\text{out}} | H_0)$   
 Our. 2<sup>nd</sup> page  $\beta$   $P(S^{\text{obs}} \notin D^{\text{out}} | H_1)$   
 Now we want  $\alpha + \beta$

6)  $E(Y) = E [E(Y|X)]$

$$E(Y|X) = \text{const} = \mu_Y \Leftrightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sigma_y^2 + \mu_Y^2$$

$$E(XY) = \delta_{XY} + \mu_X \mu_Y$$

$$|\delta_{XY}| \leq \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 \sigma_y^2}, \text{ m.h. } |\text{corr}(XY)| \leq 1$$

$$\text{Var}(S) = \text{Var}(E(S|R)) + E(\text{Var}(S|R))$$

$$\text{Var}(AV) = A \text{Var}(V) A^\top$$

$$(X^\top X)^\top = X^\top (X^\top)^\top = X^\top X$$

$$\Rightarrow ((X^\top X)^{-1})^\top = (X^\top X)^{-1}$$

I. Крит. Коши  $\sum a_n - \text{согр} \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall m, n \geq N, n > m$

$$|a_m + a_{m+1} + \dots + a_n| \leq \epsilon$$

Несобл. признак  $\sum a_n - \text{согр} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |a_n| = 0$

Признак сравн.  $\sum a_n, \sum b_n; a_n, b_n \geq 0, c > 0$

1.  $a_n \leq c \cdot b_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$   $\text{согр.}(B) \rightarrow \text{согр.}(A)$   
 $\text{расх.}(A) \rightarrow \text{расх.}(B)$

2.  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}$

4.  $a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n^p}\right), p > 1 \text{ сх.}, \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$

3.  $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = k \in (0; +\infty) \quad (A) \underset{\text{сх./расх.}}{\Leftrightarrow} (B)$

Признак Коши  $a_n \in \mathbb{C}; q = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \quad q > 1 \text{ расх.}, q = 1 \text{ ?}, q < 1 \text{ согр.}$

Цим. при. Коши  $f(x) - \text{многом. } [1; +\infty), a_n = f(n)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \underset{\text{сх./расх.}}{\Leftrightarrow} \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

Признак Кошишера  $\sum a_n, \sum c_n; a_n, c_n > 0$

1.  $\sum \frac{1}{c_n} - \text{расх.}$   
2.  $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( c_n \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - c_{n+1} \right) = k \quad \begin{cases} k > 0 \text{ согр. A} \\ k < 0 \text{ расх. A} \end{cases}$

Признак Динамибера  $\sum a_n, a_n > 0; \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q \quad q > 1 \text{ расх.}, q = 1 \text{ ?, } q < 1 \text{ согр.}$

Признак Рааде  $\sum a_n, a_n > 0; \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \cdot \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = R \quad R > 1 \text{ согр.}, R = 1 \text{ ?, } R < 1 \text{ расх.}$

Признак Бертрана  $\sum a_n, a_n > 0; \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) - 1 \right) \cdot \ln n = B \quad B > 1 \text{ согр.}, B < 1 \text{ расх.}, B = 1 \text{ ?, } 1 = ?$

Признак Гаусса  $\sum a_n, a_n > 0$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\mu}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n \cdot \ln n}\right), n \rightarrow +\infty \quad \begin{cases} \mu > 1 - \text{согр.} \\ \mu = 1, \mu > 1 - \text{согр.} \\ \mu < 1 - \text{расх.} \end{cases}$$

$$\exists \epsilon: \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\mu}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^{1+\epsilon}}\right), n \rightarrow +\infty$$

Признак Дирихле  $\sum \frac{1}{k^\alpha}$

$\alpha > 1 - \text{согр.}$   
 $\alpha \leq 1 - \text{расх.}$

II. Признак. делительного  $\sum (-1)^{n+1} \cdot b_n ; b_n \geqslant ( \leqslant ) 0$

$b_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow b_n - \text{с交错.}$

Признак. Абелев  $b_n - \text{монотон., ограничен.}, \sum a_n - \text{с交错}$   
но  $\sum a_n \cdot b_n - \text{с交错}$

Признак. Дирихле  $\sum a_n b_n, \forall N \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k \right| \leq c, b_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{с交错}$

Признак. с交错.  $\sum (-1)^n \cdot b_n, b_n > 0$

$$\frac{b_n}{b_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\mu}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$\mu > 0 - \text{с交错}$   
 $\mu < 0 - \text{расч.}$

• Оп.  $\text{усл. с交错} \sum a_n - \text{с交错} \quad \sum |a_n| - \text{расч}$   
абс. с交错  $\sum |a_n| - \text{с交错}$

Теор.  $\sum a_n, \sum b_n - \text{с交错}, a_n, b_n > ( < ) 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus 0$   
но  $\sum (a_n \pm b_n), \sum \alpha \cdot a_n - \text{с交错.}$

Теор.  $\sum a_n - \text{абс. с交错.} \& A \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \sum a_{f(n)} - \text{абс. с交错.} \& A \in \mathbb{R}, f(n) - \text{непрерв.}$

Теор. Равнана  $\sum a_n - \text{усл. с交错.} \Rightarrow \exists S \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists f(n): \sum a_{f(n)} = S$

III. Теор.  $\sum a_n, b_n - \text{абс. с交错} \& A, B \Rightarrow \sum a_{k_i} \cdot b_{l_i} - \text{абс. с交错} \& A \cdot B$

Теор.  $\sum a_n, b_n - \text{с交错}, \text{примен. одинарн.} \Rightarrow c_n = \sum a_k b_{n-k+1} - \text{с交错.}$

Оп. 1.  $f_n \rightarrow f$  номог. на  $x \quad \forall \epsilon, \exists N, \forall n \quad |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$

2.  $f_n \xrightarrow{x} f$  равномерн.  $\forall \epsilon, \exists N, \forall n, \forall x \quad |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$

$$\Leftrightarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in X} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0$$

3.  $S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x); \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow[X]{} S, \text{если } \{S_n(x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} - \text{с交错. на } X$

$$\Leftrightarrow S_n \xrightarrow[X]{} S \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n, \forall x \sup_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |a_k(x)| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \| \cdot \| = 0$$

Крит. Канн  $\sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow[X]{} \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon \exists N \forall n \geq m \forall x \quad (a_m(x) + \dots + a_n(x)) < \epsilon$   
 $f(x) \xrightarrow[X]{} \Leftrightarrow \dots \quad |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \epsilon$

Признак. Вейерштрасс.  $\sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow[X]{} \Leftrightarrow$

1.  $|a_n(x)| \leq b_n(x)$

$$\sum b_n(x) \xrightarrow[X]{} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow[X]{} \text{абс.}$$

2.  $\sup |a_n(x)| \leq c_n$

$$\sum c_n(x) \xrightarrow[X]{} - \text{с交错} \Rightarrow$$

Признак Аб.-Дюр.  $\sum a_n(x) \cdot b_n(x)$  неог.;  $b_n(x)$  - мон. н-ми

о. Дюр.

$$1. b_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} 0$$

$$2. \sup |\sum a_n(x)| \leq C.$$

о. Аб.

$$1. \sup |b_n(x)| \leq C \Rightarrow \text{согр.}$$

$$2. \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{x}$$

Теор.  $f_n \in C[a; b]$ ,  $f_n \xrightarrow{a; b} f \Rightarrow f \in C[a; b]$

Теор.  $a_n \in C[a; b]$ ,  $\sum a_n(x)$  прабн. ex. на  $[a; b] \Rightarrow \sum a_n(x) \in C[a; b]$

IV. Теор.  $a_n(x) \in R[a; b]$ ,  $\sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a; b]} \Rightarrow \sum a_n(x) \in R[a; b]$   
 $\int \sum a_n(x) dx = \sum \int a_n(x) dx$

Теор.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} a_n(x) = c_n$ ,  $S_n(x) = \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} (a < x \text{ нр.м. } x(a))$

$$\Rightarrow \sum c_n - \text{согр}; \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sum a_n(x) = \sum \lim_{x \rightarrow a} a_n(x)$$

Теор.  $s(x) = \sum a_n(x)$  exog. б  $x=x_0 \in [a; b]$   $\Rightarrow s(x) \in D[a; b]$   
т.к.  $a_n(x) \in D[a; b]$ ;  $\sum a_n'(x) \xrightarrow{[a; b]}$   $(\sum a_n(x))' = \sum a_n'(x)$

Теор.  $\{f_n(x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in C[a; b]$  - моном.;  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \in C[a; b] \Rightarrow f$

Сущ.  $a_n(x) \geq 0 \in C[a; b]$ ;  $S(x) = \sum a_n(x) \in C[a; b] \Rightarrow \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a; b]}$

о. Теор.  $\sum c_n(z-z_0)^n$ ,  $z \in C$ ;  $R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|c_n|}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|c_n|}$

1.  $|z-z_0| < R \Rightarrow$  abs. согр.

2.  $|z-z_0| > R \Rightarrow$  пакк

3.  $= R$  -?

Теор (I)  $\sum c_n(z-z_0)^n$  - согр б  $\Leftrightarrow$  согр abs. и прабн.  $K_0 > \{z \in C : z-z_0 \in \frac{(z-z_0)}{|z-z_0|} \cdot q^{[a; b]}\}$

Теор.  $f(z) = \sum c_n(z-z_0)^n$ ,  $K_2 = \{z \in C : |z-z_0| \leq z < R\}$ ,  $R$ -пог-еи  
но  $f(z) \in C^\infty(K_2)$

Теор (II)  $\sum_{n \in Z} c_n(z-z_0)^n$  согр. б  $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  н.о.  $I = \{z \in C : z + t(z-z_0) \in C(I)\}$

I. Оп.  $p_n \neq 0$ ,  $\prod p_n$  - согр  $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  н.о.  $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{n=1}^N p_n = p \in R \setminus \{0\}$

II. Недок.  $\prod p_n$  - согр  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = 1$

Теор.  $\prod p_n$ ,  $p_n > 0$  - согр.  $\Leftrightarrow \sum \ln p_n$  - согр.

$$\int \left[ \sum a_n(x-a)^n \right] dx = C + \sum \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x-a)^{n+1}; d/dx \left[ \right] = \sum (n+1) a_{n+1} (x-a)^n$$

Teop.  $p_n > 0$ ,  $p_n = 1 + \alpha$

1)  $\operatorname{sgn} \alpha_n = \text{const}$ ,  $\Pi - \text{cxog} \Leftrightarrow \sum \alpha_n - \text{cxog}$ .

2)  $\Pi - \text{cxog} \Leftrightarrow \sum \alpha_n$ ,  $\sum \alpha_n^2 - \text{cxog}$ .

Dnp.  $f(z) \in A(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $c_n \in \mathbb{C}$  :  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n z^n$

T. Вейершт.  $f(z) \in A(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $f(0) \neq 0$ ,  $a_n$  — монотонн. нрвн. члн.

$$f(z) = f(0) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{z \cdot f'(0)}{f(0)}\right) \cdot \prod\left(1 - \frac{z}{a_n}\right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{z}{a_n}\right)$$

$$\text{Банаха } \frac{\pi}{2} = \prod \frac{(2n)^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \lim \left( \frac{1}{2N+1} \left( \frac{(2N)!!}{(2N-1)!!} \right)^2 \right)$$

Смнрх.  $n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot (n/e)^n \alpha_n$ ,  $\alpha_n = 1 + O(1)$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$

Teop.  $(p_{11} \ p_{12} \dots \ p_{21} \ p_{22} \dots)$   $p_{nk} \in \mathbb{R}$

$p_{nk} > 0$ ;  $\sum p_{nk} = 1$ ,  $\lim p_{nk} = 0$ ,  $\lim y_{n+1}^\infty$ ,  $\lim x_n = a \in \mathbb{R}$

мо  $\lim \sum p_{nk} x_k = \lim x_n = a$

Dnp.  $\{S_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$  сущ. к  $S$ ,  $(c, k)$ -члн., еслн  $\lim \frac{S_n^k}{A_n^k} = S$ ,  
тгд  $S_n^0 = S_n$ ;  $S_n^k = \sum S_j^{k-1}$ ;  $A_n^0 = 1$ ;  $A_n^k = \sum A_j^{k-1}$

Dnp.  $\sum a_n$  сущ. к  $S$ , еслн  $\{S_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$  сущ.  $(c, k)$  к  $S$

Dnp.  $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$ ,  $a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{C}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \quad a_n \neq 0 \text{ (нерн.)}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \quad b_n \neq 0 \text{ (нерн.)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_k \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l})$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} = -\arccos \frac{x}{a} \quad \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} \right|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \right|$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t$$

$$x = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t$$

$$dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{7) } \int \frac{dx}{3+5 \cos x} &= \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{3+5 \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{2dt}{3(1+t^2)+5(1-t^2)} = \int \frac{2dt}{8-2t^2} = \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{4-t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{(2+t)(2-t)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{2+t} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{2-t} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2+t}{2-t} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \quad \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$\sin(\arcsin x) = x \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$\cos(\arcsin x) = x$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$\arctg(\operatorname{tg} x) = x + C$$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x}{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x}$$

$$1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

$$\text{1) } \int x^2 \cdot e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot de^{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx^2 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{-2x} + \int e^{-2x} x \cdot dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x de^{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x \cdot e^{-2x}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} + C$$

$$\text{1) } \int x \cos 6x dx = \frac{1}{6} \int x d \sin 6x = \frac{1}{6} x \sin 6x - \frac{1}{6} \int \sin 6x dx = \frac{1}{6} x \sin 6x + \frac{1}{36} \cos 6x + C$$

$$\text{1) } \int \arcsin x dx = \dots = x \arcsin x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{1-x^2} = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$\int (x^4 - 3)^5 x^3 dx = \int (x^4 - 3)^5 d(x^4 - 3) = \frac{1}{24} (x^4 - 3)^6 + C$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}} dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2 \int e^{\sqrt{x}} d\sqrt{x} = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \int \ln^2 x d\ln(x) = \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x + C$$

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d \sin 2x}{\sin 2x} = \ln |\sin 2x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{(x+\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \frac{d((x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4})}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |(x^2+x+1)| + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$\int \cos^5 x dx = \int \cos x \cos^4 x dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x) = \int (1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) d(\sin x)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 2x} = -\frac{1}{7} \int (1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 7x) \operatorname{ctg} 7x dx = -\frac{1}{7} \operatorname{ctg} 7x - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}^3 7x + C$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x+1} \\ dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t} 2t dt = 2 \int t^2 dt - 2 \int dt = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x+1} (x+1) - 2\sqrt{x+1} + C$$

$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 12} = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 12} + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 12} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^0 \frac{d(x+3)}{(x+3)^2 + 3}$$

$$+ \lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^c \frac{d(x+3)}{(x+3)^2 + 3} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_{-R}^0 + \lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^c =$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \underbrace{\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{3}}_{\rightarrow \text{const}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \underbrace{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{R+3}{\sqrt{3}}}_{\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \right) + \lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \underbrace{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{c+3}{\sqrt{3}}}_{\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \underbrace{\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{3}}_{\rightarrow \text{const}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 2} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \text{const.}$$

$$2) \int_{-1}^{2.5} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \int_{-1}^{2.5} \frac{dx}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \int_{-1}^{2.5} \frac{dx}{x-3} - \int_{-1}^{2.5} \frac{dx}{x-2} =$$

$$\ln|x-3| \Big|_{-1}^{2.5} - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^{2-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{x-2} - \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{2+\delta}^{2.5} \frac{dx}{x-2} =$$

$$\ln|x-3| \Big|_{-1}^{2.5} - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \ln|x-2| \Big|_{-1}^{2-\varepsilon} - \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \ln|x-2| \Big|_{2+\delta}^{2.5} =$$

$$\ln|x-3| \Big|_{-1}^{2.5} - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left( \ln|-1-\varepsilon| - \ln|-3| \right) - \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \left( \ln|\frac{1}{2}| - \ln|\delta| \right) =$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{2} - \ln 4 - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |\ln \varepsilon| + \ln 3 - \ln 2 + \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} |\ln \delta| \neq \rightarrow \text{paralog.}$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{2} - \ln 4 + \ln 3 - \ln 2$$

## Trigonometric:

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

## Numerical:

$$\int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\int \sin(ax+b) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax+b) + C \quad \int \cos x = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x} = \ln \left| \frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x} \right| + C \quad \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + C \quad = \ln \left| \frac{1}{\cos x} + \operatorname{tg} x \right| + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C = \ln|x| + C \quad \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C \quad \int \frac{x}{a^2+x^2} dx = \pm \frac{1}{2} \ln |a^2+x^2| + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \pm \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + C$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin \alpha \pm \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta))$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta))$$

$$e^{i\varphi} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$

$$e^{-i\varphi} = \cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}}{2}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{i(e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi})}{2i}$$

$$h! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot n^n \cdot e^{-n} \cdot d_n, \quad d_n = 1 + o(1)$$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\int x^m (a + bx^n)^p dx$$

$$\sin x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$1) \frac{m+1}{n} \Rightarrow a + bx^n = t^s, \quad s-\text{v.a.p}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$2) \frac{m+1}{n} + p \Rightarrow \frac{a + bx^n}{x^m} = t^s, \quad s-\text{v.a.p}$$

$$dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$3) p \Rightarrow x = t^s, \quad s-\text{uok (min)}$$

$$F_g(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t) e^{-i\alpha t} dt$$

$$F_g^{-1}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\alpha) e^{i\alpha t} dt$$

$$e^{\pm x} = 1 \pm x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + O(x^2) = \sum \frac{(\pm x)^k}{k!} \quad (R)$$

$$\sin(\pm x) = \pm x \mp \frac{x^3}{3!} + O(x^4) = \pm \sum \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad (R)$$

$$\cos(\pm x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + O(x^5) = \sum \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad (R)$$

$$\ln(1 \pm x) = \pm x - \frac{x^2}{2} \pm \frac{x^3}{3} + O(x^3) = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (\pm x)^n}{n} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$(1+x)^a = 1 + ax + \frac{a(a-1)x^2}{2!} + O(x^2) = \sum \frac{a \cdots (a-n+1) \cdot x^n}{n!} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\tan(\pm x) = \pm x \pm \frac{x^3}{3} \pm \frac{2x^5}{15} + O(x^6)$$

$$\arctan(\pm x) = \pm x \mp \frac{x^3}{3} \pm \frac{x^5}{5} + O(x^6) = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$$

$$\arcsin(\pm x) = \pm x \pm \frac{x^3}{3!} \pm \frac{3x^5}{40} + \frac{5x^7}{112} + O(x^8) = \sum \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n} \cdot \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \pm x} = 1 \mp x + x^2 \mp x^3 + O(x^4)$$

$$\sqrt{1 \pm x} = 1 \pm \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \pm \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{5x^4}{128} + O(x^5) \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x^a}{x^B} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^a}{e^{Bx}} = 0 \quad \text{f.d. } B > 0$$

$[0^\circ]$ ,  $[\infty^\circ]$ ,  $[1^\infty]$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow A \\ (A \in \mathbb{R})}} (f(x))^g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow A} e^{g(x) \cdot \ln(f(x))} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow A} g(x) \cdot \ln(f(x))} = B$$

# 1) Знано постійніться ряди

- $\exists S = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} S_N \Rightarrow$  ряд зрог.
- Критерій Коши  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \forall n, m \mid a_m + \dots + a_n \mid < \epsilon$
- Недост. призначення  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$
- Порівняння сравнення:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) a_n \leq C \cdot b_n \\ 2) \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (A) - \text{пакр.} \Rightarrow (B) - \text{пакр.} \\ (B) - \text{зрог.} \Rightarrow (A) - \text{зрог.} \end{array}$$

$$3) \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = k \in (0; +\infty) \quad (A) \Leftrightarrow (B)$$

- Коши (радикальний)  $c_n \in \mathbb{C} \quad q = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} \quad \begin{array}{ll} q > 1 & \text{пакр.} \\ q < 1 & \text{зрог.} \end{array}$
- Коши (інтегральний)  $f(x)$  - моном.  $[1; +\infty)$   $\sum a_n \Leftrightarrow \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$   
 $a_n = f(n)$

- Ряд Дірихле  $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}, \quad p > 1 \text{ зрог.}$   
 $p \leq 1 \text{ пакр.}$
- Куммера  $\sum \frac{1}{c_n} - \text{пакр} \Rightarrow k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (c_n \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - c_{n+1}) \quad \begin{array}{ll} k > 0 & \text{зрог.} \\ k < 0 & \text{пакр.} \end{array}$
- Данашбер  $q = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}, \quad \begin{array}{ll} q > 1 & \text{зрог.} \\ q < 1 & \text{зрог.} \end{array}$
- Гааде  $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right), \quad \begin{array}{ll} R > 1 & \text{зрог.} \\ R < 1 & \text{пакр.} \end{array}$
- Бертьран  $B = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) - 1 \right) \ln n, \quad \begin{array}{ll} B > 1 & \text{зрог.} \\ B < 1 & \text{пакр.} \end{array}$
- Гаусс (одній)  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{m}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n \cdot \ln n}\right), \quad \begin{array}{ll} m > 1 & \text{зрог.} \\ m = 1, & \text{зрог.} \\ m < 1 & \text{пакр.} \end{array}$
- $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \lambda_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{n} + \frac{\lambda_3}{n \cdot \ln n} + \frac{\lambda_4}{n \cdot \ln n \cdot \ln \ln n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

# 2) Знано нерегулювані ряди

- $\sum |a_n| - \text{зрог. абс.}; \quad \sum a_n - \text{зрог.}, \quad \sum |a_n| - \text{пакр.} \Rightarrow$  ex. gen.
- Дірихле:  $|\sum a_n| \leq C, \quad b_n \downarrow 0, \quad \sum a_n b_n - \text{зрог.}$
- Абель:  $b_n$  - моном., оп.,  $\sum a_n - \text{зрог.}, \quad \sum a_n b_n - \text{зрог.}$
- Лейбніца  $b_n \geq 0 (\leq 0), \quad b_n \downarrow 0, \quad \sum (-1)^{n+1} b_n - \text{зрог.}$
- Гаусс:  $\sum (-1)^n b_n, \quad b_n > 0$

$$\frac{b_n}{b_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\mu}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \begin{array}{ll} \mu > 0 & \text{зрог.} \\ \mu < 0 & \text{пакр.} \end{array}$$

### 3) Римкуновское пред

- Равномерное сх-ми  $f_n \xrightarrow{x} f(x)$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_n(x) - f(x)\| = 0$
- Крит. крит.  $f_n \xrightarrow{x} f$   $\forall \epsilon \exists N \text{ th.m } \forall x |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \epsilon$
- $\sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{x}$   $\forall \epsilon \exists N \text{ th.m } \forall x |a_m(x) + \dots + a_n(x)| < \epsilon$

### 4) Виды сходимости

$$1) |a_n(x)| \leq b_n(x), \sum b_n(x) \xrightarrow{x}, \text{тогда } \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} \text{адс.}$$

$$2) \sup_x |a_n(x)| \leq c_n, \sum c_n - \text{согр.}, \text{тогда } \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{x}$$

$$- \text{Абс} \quad \sup_x |b_n(x)| \leq C, b_n - \text{смнот.} \quad \Rightarrow \sum a_n(x) \cdot b_n(x) \xrightarrow{x}$$

$$- \text{Диспер} \quad \sup_x |a_n(x)| \leq C \quad \Rightarrow \sum a_n(x) \cdot b_n(x) \xrightarrow{x}$$

$$- \text{Дини} \quad f_n(x) \in C[a,b] - \text{ног. по } n \quad f_n \xrightarrow{[a,b]} f$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x), f(x) \in C[a,b]$$

$$- \text{Непрерывность} \quad f_n \in C, f_n \xrightarrow{x} f \Rightarrow f \in C$$

$$a_n(x) \in C, \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} \Rightarrow \sum a_n(x) \in C$$

$$- \text{Интегрируемость} \quad f_n \in R, f_n \xrightarrow{x} f \Rightarrow f \in R \quad \lim \int f_n(x) dx = \int f(x) dx$$

$$a_n(x) \in R, \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} \Rightarrow \sum a_n(x) \in R \quad \int \sum a_n(x) dx = \int a_n(x) dx$$

$$- \text{Диф. интегрируемость} \quad \sum a_n(x) - \text{согр. б. } x \in X; \sum a'_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} \quad \sum a_n(x) \in D$$

$$a_n(x) \in D, \forall n \quad \int (\sum a_n(x))' = \sum a'_n(x)$$

$$- \text{Теорем. предела} \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n(x) = c_n \quad \sum a_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} \Rightarrow \sum c_n - \text{согр.} \quad \lim \sum a_n(x) = \sum c_n$$

### 4) Оценка преда

$$\sum c_n \cdot (z - z_0)^n, z \in C \quad (z_n): \forall \epsilon \exists N \text{ th. } |z_n - z_0| < \epsilon$$

$$- |z - z_0| < R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|c_n|}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n}{z_n - z_0}$$

$$- \text{Абс} \quad \sum c_n (z - z_0)^n - \text{согр. б. } \xi \Rightarrow \sum c_n (z - z_0)^n \xrightarrow{k_q}$$

$$- R \text{ где } \sum c_n (z - z_0)^n, \sum c_n \cdot n (z - z_0)^{n-1} \sum c_n \frac{1}{n+1} (z - z_0)^{n+1} I$$

$$- R \text{ где } \sum c_n (z - z_0)^n, \sum c_n \cdot n (z - z_0)^{n-1} \sum c_n \frac{1}{n+1} (z - z_0)^{n+1} I$$

$$5) \text{Бесконечные производящие} \quad \lim \prod_{n=1}^N p_n = P \quad P \in R \setminus 0 - \text{согр. } P = 0 - \text{пак. } \kappa \neq 0$$

$$- \text{Краск. } \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n - \text{согр.} \Rightarrow \lim p_n = 1; - \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n - \text{согр.} \Leftrightarrow \sum p_n - \text{согр.}$$

$$- p_n = 1 + \alpha_n \quad 1) \alpha_n \geq (\leq) 0 \quad \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n - \text{согр.} \Leftrightarrow \sum \alpha_n - \text{согр.}$$

$$2) \sum \alpha_n, \sum \alpha_n^2 - \text{согр.} \Rightarrow \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n - \text{согр.}$$

- Beispiel für  $f(z) = f(0) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{z \cdot f'(0)}{f(0)}\right) \cdot \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z}{a_n}\right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{z}{a_n}\right)$

$a_n$  - die ersten Koeffizienten

- dann ist  $f(z) = 0 : f(z_0) = f'(z_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(z_0) = 0$

- Bruchrechnung  $\frac{n}{2} = \frac{(2n)!}{(2n+1)(2n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} \cdot \left( \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-1)!} \right)^2 \right)$

Umformung  $n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$ . also, ergibt  $a_n = 1 + O(1)$

- Typo  $S(f, x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum (a_k \cdot \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$

$$a_n(f) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos kt dt$$

$$b_n(f) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin kt dt$$

- Koeffizienten  $S(f, x) \rightarrow S \iff \int_0^\delta \frac{\sin(kt + \frac{1}{2})}{+} \psi_{x,S}(t) dt = 0$

$$\psi_{x,S}(t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+t) + f(x-t) - 2S)$$

-  $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow S(f, x) = f(x)$

-  $f, f' \in KC(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow S(f, x) = \frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

-  $D_n(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum \cos kt = \frac{\sin(kt + \frac{1}{2})t}{2 \sin \frac{k}{2}}$

- Fourier-Faktoren  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(t) - S(f, t)) e^{-ikt} dt \rightarrow 0 \iff \begin{cases} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{ikt} dt \rightarrow 0 \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin kt dt \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \bar{x} \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{\sim} N(m_x, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) ; \quad \hat{p} = m/n \quad E(\hat{p}) = p \quad \text{Var}(\hat{p}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$$

$$\text{bias} = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta, \quad \text{MSE} = V(\hat{\theta}) + \text{bias}^2; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta) < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow \hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad g_n \xrightarrow{d} c \rightarrow g_n \xrightarrow{P} c; \quad h(g_n, \eta_n) \xrightarrow{d} h(g, c);$$

$$g_n \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{n} \frac{g_n - m}{\sigma} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1); \quad g_n \xrightarrow{P} m \Leftrightarrow g_n \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2)$$

$$\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - m) = \frac{s_n - mn}{\sigma} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\Delta M: g(g_n) \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2(g'(m))^2), \quad \text{ze } g_n \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{ii: } E(f_g(g)) \geq f(E(g)), \quad \text{ze } f \text{-bun. q-rl}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad X = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^\top \sim N([m_1, \dots, m_n]^\top, \sigma^2 I_n) = N(m, \sigma^2 I_n)$$

$$\text{Thm: } \begin{aligned} 1) \quad & \bar{X} \text{ u.s.z. nezab. stat.} \\ 2) \quad & \frac{n-1}{\sigma^2} s^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sim \chi(n-1) \\ 3) \quad & t = \frac{(\bar{x} - m)\sqrt{n}}{s} \sim t(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{denn: } Z' D Z \sim \chi^2(n), \quad \text{ze } Z = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^\top, \quad X_i \sim N(0, 1), \quad D \text{-symm. } \text{rank}(D) = 2$$

$$\text{ex1: } Z = \frac{(\bar{x} - m)\sqrt{n}}{s} \sim N(0, 1) \quad I_{1-\alpha} = (\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) \quad \text{M.a.f.enor} \quad (\sigma = \delta)$$

$$Y_{1-\alpha}: P(U = g(x, \theta, n) \in Y_{1-\alpha}) = 1-\alpha : \quad g(x, \theta, n) \xrightarrow{\text{def.}} \theta \in I_{1-\alpha} = I_{1-\alpha}(x, n)$$

$$\text{ex2: } \hat{p} = m/n \quad Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1) \quad P = \hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}, \quad \text{ze } p = \hat{p} \text{ (maximal p.m.)}$$

$$\text{ex3: } X = x_1, \dots, x_n \quad E(X) = m \quad \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 \quad \bar{x} \approx N(m, \sigma^2/n) \quad m = \bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{ex4: } X \sim N(m, \sigma^2) \quad \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi(n-1) \quad P\left(\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} < \chi_{\alpha/2}^2\right) = 1-\alpha$$

$$P\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2}\right) = 1-\alpha$$

$$\text{ex5: } X \sim N(m_1, \sigma_1^2), \quad Y \sim N(m_2, \sigma_2^2) \quad \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(m_1 - m_2, \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n}}) \quad m_1 - m_2 = \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n}} \quad (\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$$

$$\text{ex6: } \hat{p}_i \approx N(p_i, \sqrt{\frac{p_i(1-p_i)}{n}}), \quad i=1,2 \quad \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \approx N(p_1 - p_2, \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}) \quad p_1 - p_2 = \frac{1}{n} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{ex7: } h(x_i, y_i), \quad i=1, \dots, n \quad \Delta = \mu_2 - \mu_1 \quad d_i = x_i - y_i \quad E(d_i) = \Delta \quad \text{if } d_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \Delta = \bar{d} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}$$

$$\text{Satz der unabh. Varianz: R1: } M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x, \theta) > 0\} \text{ HC stab. om } \theta \quad \text{R2: } \theta_1 \neq \theta_2 \Rightarrow f(x, \theta_1) \neq f(x, \theta_2)$$

$$\text{R3: } \theta_0 - \text{Braymp. maxima} \quad \text{Thm: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(L(\theta_0; x_1, \dots, x_n) > L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 1 \quad \forall \theta \neq \theta_0$$

$$\theta_0 - \text{uerm. zuverl. max-p. } \theta \quad \text{R4: } \theta - \theta_0 \approx N(0, 1/I(\theta_0))$$

Thm 2  $R_1 - R_2 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML} \xrightarrow{P} \theta_0, n \rightarrow \infty$  (Thm 3)  $\hat{\theta}_{ML} = g(\theta_{ML}), \text{ye } \eta = g(\theta)$  - unbefriedigend

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\partial \ln f(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta} - \text{score function} \quad S_n(\theta) = \sum S(\theta) \quad I_n(\theta) = E(S_n^2(\theta))$$

$$I(\theta) = E(S^2(\theta)) = E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \theta}(0, x)\right)^2\right] = -E\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \theta^2}(0, x)\right)\right]$$

$$E(S(\theta)) = 0; \quad I_n(\theta) = n I(\theta)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{Thm DKK} \quad R_1 - R_2 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(y) f_{\theta}(y, \theta) dy \right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(y) \frac{\partial f_{\theta}}{\partial \theta}(y, \theta) dy$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V(\theta) \geq \frac{1}{I(\theta)} = \frac{1}{n I(\theta)}$$

$$\text{+1 } R_1 - R_2 \quad \sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_{ML} - \theta) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1) \quad \sigma^2 = 1/I(\theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} R_1 - R_2 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML} \\ 1) \text{COCT} \\ 2) \text{UMB} \\ 3) \text{ac. unif.} \\ 4) \text{ac. omn.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{+2 } \hat{\theta} - \text{ac. unif. estimator } \theta \quad E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta, \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \sigma^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sigma^2 \geq 1/I(\theta) \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML} - \text{ac. omnibus}$$

$$\text{+3 } \Theta_1, \Theta_2 \subset \Theta, \quad \Theta_1 \cap \Theta_2 = \emptyset \quad H_0: \theta \in \Theta_1, \quad H_a: \theta \in \Theta_2$$

$$C = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : T(x) = H_a\}, \quad D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : T(x) = H_0\}, \quad C \cap D = \emptyset, \quad C \cup D = \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\alpha = P_2(t < \bar{t}) = P_2(\text{reject } H_0 \mid H_0 \text{ is true}) = P_{\theta}(x \in C), \quad \theta \in \Theta_1$$

$$\beta(\theta) = P_2(t \geq \bar{t}) = P_2(\text{not reject } H_0 \mid H_a \text{ is true}) = P_{\theta}(x \in D), \quad \theta \in \Theta_2$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \text{Lemma HN} \quad \text{Tyjemy } C \subset \mathbb{R}^n: \quad \int_C g_0(y) dy \leq \alpha, \quad \text{moga} \quad \int_{L(k_\alpha)} g_1(y) dy \geq \int_C g_1(y) dy$$

$$\star \quad H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \quad H_1: \theta = \theta_1; \quad \alpha; \quad \text{meantest} \quad x \in L(k_\alpha) \Rightarrow H_1 / (x \notin L(k_\alpha) \Rightarrow H_0) \quad C^* = L(k_\alpha)$$

$$\text{cug. + mean } \alpha' \leq \alpha \quad \text{unueem } \beta' \leq \beta^{(x)} \quad \rightarrow \text{+} \quad \text{- most powerful test}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad X \sim N(m, \sigma^2), \quad G^2, \quad H_0: m = m_0, \quad H_a: m = m_1; \quad \alpha; \quad \text{meantest}$$

$$g(y; m, \sigma) = L(\cdot) \Rightarrow g_0(y) \leq k \cdot g_1(y) \Leftrightarrow \exp(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\sum (y_i - m_0)^2 - \sum (y_i - m_1)^2)) \leq k \Leftrightarrow \bar{y} \geq \frac{\sigma^2}{n(m_1 - m_0)} \ln k - \frac{m_1 - m_0}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{MPT: } \bar{x} \geq \bar{z} \Rightarrow H_a \quad \bar{x} < \bar{z} \Rightarrow H_0, \quad \text{ye } \bar{z}: P(\bar{x} \geq \bar{z} \mid m = m_0) = \alpha = P(Z \geq \frac{\bar{x} - m_0}{\sigma}) = \frac{\bar{x} - m_0}{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma}{m} \cdot \bar{x} + m_0$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad X \sim U(q\theta), \quad H_0: \theta = \theta_0, \quad H_1: \theta = \theta_1; \quad g_0(y) = 1/\theta_0^n \cdot I_{M_0}(y), \quad g_1(y) = 1/\theta_1^n \cdot I_{M_1}(y) \quad \frac{g_0(y)}{g_1(y)} = \begin{cases} \theta_1/\theta_0^n, & y \in M_1 \\ 0, & y \in M_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I) CI} \quad X \sim N(m, \sigma^2) \quad m = \bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{eemu } m_0 \in CI_{1-\alpha} \Rightarrow H_0 \quad P(\text{reject } H_0 \mid H_0) = P(m_0 \notin CI_{1-\alpha} \mid m = m_0) = \alpha$$

$$\text{II) crit. } m_0 \in CI_{1-\alpha} \Leftrightarrow |\bar{x} - m_0| < t_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{mpu } H_0 \quad t \sim t(n-1) \quad \text{e.g. } H_a: m \neq m_0 \quad |t| < t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \Rightarrow H_0$$

$$\text{III) p-value} \equiv P(T_{n-1} > t), \quad \text{ye } T_{n-1} \sim t(n-1) \quad H_a: m > m_0 \quad t > t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \Leftrightarrow \text{p-value} < \alpha$$

$$\text{4) } X \sim N(m, \sigma^2) \quad H_0: m = m_0 \quad t = \frac{\bar{x} - m_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1) \quad \leftarrow t\text{-mean gue (signifikanz) spezifisch}$$

$$\text{2) } H_0: p = p_0 \quad \hat{p} = \bar{X}/n \quad Z = \frac{\bar{X} - np_0}{\sqrt{np_0(1-p_0)}} = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}} \approx N(0, 1) \quad \leftarrow z\text{-mean gue signifikanz spezifisch}$$

$$\text{3) } X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2), \quad Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2) \quad H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad t = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{s_p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \quad \leftarrow t\text{-mean gue signifikanz spezifisch}$$

$$\text{4) } H_0: p_1 = p_2 \quad Z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}, \quad \hat{p}_1 = \frac{n_1 \hat{p}_1 + n_2 \hat{p}_2}{n_1 + n_2}, \quad Z \approx N(0, 1) \quad \leftarrow z\text{-mean gue p-value signifikanz}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \text{LET} \quad H_0: \theta = \theta_0(R) \quad H_1: \theta \neq \theta_0(R) \quad \hat{\theta}_{ML} = \hat{\theta} \quad \text{THM: } \Lambda = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} n(\bar{x} - m_0)^2\right) \quad \sum (x_i - m)^2 = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + n(\bar{x} - m)^2$$

$$\Lambda = L(\theta_0)/L(\hat{\theta}) \quad ; \quad \text{THM: } \Lambda \xrightarrow{LR} \chi^2(n-1)$$

кр. крит.  $\chi^2$  (кр. типонал.)  $H_0 : F_{\theta}(x) = F(x, \theta)$  1)  $x_{(1)}, \dots, x_{(n)}$  2)  $P_i(\theta) = F(x_{(i)}, \theta) - F(x_{(i-1)}, \theta)$   
 Проверка:  $x_1, \dots, x_n: P(x_i = j) = p_j, i = 1, n$   $y_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{x_i=j\}}, j = 1, n$ ,  $Y = [y_1, \dots, y_n]^T$   
 $P_y(y) = \prod_{j=1}^n p_j^{y_j} \cdot (1-p_j)^{n-y_j}, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j = n$   $E[y_j] = np_j$   
 $\text{таки } \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(y_j - np_j)^2}{np_j} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \chi^2(k-1) \Rightarrow \chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} = N \sum \frac{(a_{ij} - p_i)^2}{p_i} = \sum \frac{(m_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} \approx \chi^2(n-1)$   
 $\star \text{Немн: } \Delta_j = [a_{j-1}, a_j], \pi_j = P_2(X \in \Delta_j) = P_2(a_{j-1} < X \leq a_j) = P_2(\frac{a_{j-1}-m}{\sigma} < Z \leq \frac{a_j-m}{\sigma})$   
 $E_j = \pi_j N, O_j = \#\{i: x_i \in \Delta_j\} \Rightarrow \chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_j - E_j)^2}{E_j} \approx \chi^2(n-1) \quad (a: o_j \geq 5)$   
 $\chi^2 \text{ для независимости}$   $\pi_{ij} = \text{общ. ненул. probab.}$   $H_0: \pi_{ij} = \pi_i \cdot \pi_j$   $E_{ij} = n \cdot p_i \cdot p_j$  ( $n \neq 0$ )  
 $\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \approx \chi^2((n-1) \cdot (c-1))$   
 $\text{3) } X, f(x, \theta), \theta \in \Theta \text{ CR if } \pi(\theta) = \pi(\theta) - \text{prior}; \pi(\theta | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \pi(\theta | x) = \frac{\pi(\theta) \cdot f(x, \theta)}{\int_{\Theta} f(x, \theta) d\theta}$   
 $* f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{XY}(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{f_{XY}(x|y) \cdot f_Y(y)}{\int f_{XY}(x|y) \cdot f_Y(y) dy} = \frac{\pi(\theta) \cdot L(\theta, x)}{\int_{\Theta} L(\theta, x) \cdot \pi(\theta) d\theta} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_B = E(\theta | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{\Theta} \theta \pi(\theta | x_1, \dots, x_n) d\theta$   
 $\text{демонст. } \hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_n); E((\hat{\theta}_B - \theta)^2 | x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq E((\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 | x_1, \dots, x_n)$   
 $\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_B - \text{оптим. б. спржн. сущнн: } E((\hat{\theta}_B - \theta)^2) \leq E((\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2)$   
 $\text{1) ап. нннм. yes. нннм: } X \sim N(\theta, \delta^2), \theta \sim N(m, \delta^2), m, \delta^2, L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\delta^2)^{n/2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2\delta^2}(n(\theta - \bar{x})^2 + (n-1)s^2))$   
 $\pi(\theta | x) \propto \pi(\theta) \cdot L(\theta, x) = \exp(-\frac{1}{2\delta^2}(\theta - m)^2 - \frac{1}{2\delta^2}(n(\theta - \bar{x})^2 + (n-1)s^2)) \propto \exp(-\frac{1}{2\delta^2}(\theta - a)^2)$   
 $\Rightarrow \pi(\theta | x) \sim N(a, \delta^2); a = (\bar{x} + m\delta^2/n\delta^2)/(1 + \delta^2/n\delta^2) \Rightarrow \delta^2 = \delta^2/(1 + \delta^2/n\delta^2) \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_B = a \quad \hat{\theta}_B \rightarrow \bar{x}, n \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\text{2) ап. фннн, yes. джнн: } \theta \in (0, 1), L(\theta, x) = C_n \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x}, \pi(\theta) \sim Be(a, b)$   
 $\pi(\theta | x) \propto \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x} \theta^{a-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{b-1} \propto \theta^{x+a-1} (1-\theta)^{n-x+b-1} \Rightarrow \pi(\theta | x) \sim Be(x+a, n-x+b)$   
 $\hat{\theta}_B = E(\theta | x) = \frac{x+a}{n+a+b} = \frac{\hat{\theta}_{ML} + (a/b)}{1 + (a+b)/n}, \text{ где } \hat{\theta}_{ML} = x/n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \hat{\theta}_B = \hat{\theta}_{ML}$   
 $\text{3) ап. фннн, yes. джнн: } L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = L(\theta, x) = e^{-n\theta} \frac{\theta^{x_1}}{(x_1)!} \cdots \frac{\theta^{x_n}}{(x_n)!} \quad \pi(\theta) \sim \Gamma(a, b) \quad f(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta^a}{\Gamma(a)} \cdot e^{-\theta}, & \theta > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$   
 $\pi(\theta | x) \propto e^{-n\theta} \cdot \theta^{n\bar{x}} \cdot \theta^{a-1} \cdot e^{-b\theta} \propto \theta^{n\bar{x}+a-1} \cdot e^{-(n+b)\theta} \quad E(\theta) = a/b \quad Var(\theta) = a/b^2$   
 $\pi(\theta | x) \sim \Gamma(n\bar{x}+a, n+b) \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_B = \frac{n\bar{x}+a}{n+b} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \hat{\theta}_B \rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML}$   
 $\text{4) } S = \{x: f_1(x) \geq c \cdot f_0(x)\}, \text{ где } c: P_{H_0}(\{x \in S_c\}) = \alpha \quad f(x)/f_0(x) \geq c \Rightarrow x \geq g(c) \quad \text{т.к. } P_{H_0}(f(x) \geq c) = \alpha$   
 $P_{H_0}(\{x \geq g(c)\}) = \alpha \Rightarrow c = h(\alpha) \Rightarrow S_c = \{x: x \geq \underbrace{g(c(\alpha))}\}_{c} \quad \text{Power}_{H_0}(x \geq g(c))$   
 $(ML) [\theta, 2\theta] \Rightarrow x_{i/2} \leq \theta \leq x_i \Rightarrow [\frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i; \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i]$   
 $[-\theta, 2\theta] \Rightarrow x_{i/2} \leq \theta \leq x_i \Rightarrow [\frac{1}{2}(x_{i/2} + x_i), \frac{1}{2}(x_{i/2} + x_i) + \infty) \Rightarrow [\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i, \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i + \infty)$   
 $\star \bar{X} = \frac{n_1 \bar{x}_1 + n_2 \bar{x}_2}{n_1 + n_2}; \sum x_i^2 = (n-1)s^2 + n\bar{x}^2;$

$$f_y(y) = \int_X f(x) \cdot |x'_y|, \text{ where } x = y' \Rightarrow S^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \sigma^2, \text{ Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] = E(XY) - E(X)\bar{Y}$$

$$\bullet X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \quad P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} \quad E(X) = np \quad \text{Var}(X) = npq$$

$$\bullet X \sim \text{Be}(p) = \text{Bin}(1, p) \quad E(X) = p \quad \text{Var}(X) = pq \quad E(X^k) = p$$

$$\bullet X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda) \quad P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \quad E(X) = \lambda \quad \text{Var}(X) = \lambda \quad E(X^n) = \lambda^n$$

$$\bullet X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \quad F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \quad E(X) = 1/\lambda \quad \text{Var}(X) = 1/\lambda^2 \quad E(X^n) = n!/(\lambda^n)$$

$$Y = \sum X_i \sim \Gamma(k, 1/\lambda) \quad \bullet X \sim U(a, b) \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1 & x > b \end{cases} \quad E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \quad P(X > s + t | X > s) = P(X > t)$$

$$\bullet X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad P(|X - \mu| < \epsilon) = 2 \Phi(\epsilon/\sigma) \Rightarrow (\mu - 3\sigma, \mu + 3\sigma) \Leftrightarrow 99.7\%$$

$$\triangleright X \sim \ln N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad E(X) = e^{\mu + \sigma^2/2} \quad \text{Var}(X) = e^{2\mu + 3\sigma^2}$$

$$\star Y = \prod X_i \sim \text{LN}(\mu, \Sigma \sigma_i^2)$$

$$\triangleright X = \sum_k Z_i^2 \sim \chi_k^2 \quad E(X) = k \quad \text{Var}(X) = 2k \quad f(x) = C_n \cdot x^{(n/2)-1} e^{-x/2}, \quad C_n = \frac{1}{2^{n/2} \Gamma(n/2)}$$

$$X_1 + X_2 \sim \chi_{k_1+k_2}^2 \quad X \approx N(k, 2k) \quad \frac{X-k}{\sqrt{2k}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1) \quad \chi_n^2 = \Gamma(n/2, 2)$$

$$\triangleright f(k) = \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{1/n \cdot \sum Z_i^2}} = \frac{N(0, 1)}{\sqrt{1/2 \chi_k^2}}, \quad f(x) = C_n \cdot (1 + x^2/k)^{(n+1)/2}, \quad C_n = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(1/2)}{\Gamma((n+1)/2)}$$

$$E(\frac{1}{k}) = 0 \quad \text{Var}(\frac{1}{k}) = \frac{n}{n-2}, \quad n \geq 3$$

$$\triangleright F(m, n) = \frac{1/m \sum_i^m V_i^2}{1/n \sum_i^n V_i^2} = \frac{1/m \chi_m^2}{1/n \chi_n^2}, \quad E(F) = \frac{n}{n-2}, \quad \text{Var}(F) = \frac{2n^2(n+m-2)}{m(n-2)^2(n-4)}$$

$$F_{m,n} \xrightarrow{d} \delta(x-1) \quad 1/F \sim F(m, n)$$

$$\bullet X \sim \text{Geom}(p) \quad P(X=n) = p(1-p)^{n-1} \quad E(X) = 1/p \quad \text{Var}(X) = 1/p^2, \quad \text{Geom}(p) = NB(1, p)$$

$$X = \min(X_i) \sim \text{Geom}(1 - \prod(1 - p_i)) ; \quad P(X > m+n | X \geq m) = P(X > n); \quad \sum X_i \sim NB(n, p)$$

$$\bullet X \sim \text{Log}(p) \quad P(X=k) = \frac{1}{\ln(1-p)} \cdot \frac{p^k}{k} \quad E(X) = \frac{-1}{\ln(1-p)} \cdot \frac{p}{1-p} \quad \text{Var}(X) = -p \frac{p + \ln(1-p)}{(1-p)^2 \ln^2(1-p)}$$

$$y = \sum X_i \sim NB, \quad n \sim P(2)$$

$$\bullet X \sim NB(2, p) \quad P(X=k) = \binom{k+2+1}{k} p^2 q^k \quad E(X) = \frac{r_2}{p} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{r_2}{p^2} \quad \sum X_i \sim NB(2, p)$$

$$\bullet X \sim \text{Be}(\alpha, \beta) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} \cdot x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}, \quad B(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha) \Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$$

$$\bullet E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)} \cdot \frac{X}{X+y} \sim \text{Be}(\alpha, \beta), \quad \text{zg. } X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, 1) \quad Y \sim \Gamma(\beta, 1)$$

$$\bullet X \sim \Gamma(k, \theta) \quad f(x) = x^{k-1} \exp(-x/\theta) / (\Gamma(k) \theta^k) \quad E(X) = k\theta \quad \text{Var}(X) = k\theta^2, \quad x \in [0, \infty)$$

$$Y = \sum X_i \sim \Gamma(\sum k_i, \theta), \quad \alpha X \sim \Gamma(k, \theta \cdot \alpha); \quad \Gamma(k, \theta) \approx N(k\theta, k\theta^2) \quad P(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\bullet X \sim P(k, x_m) \quad f(x) = k x_m^k / (k x_m + 1) \quad E(X) = \frac{k x_m}{k-1} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \left(\frac{x_m}{k-1}\right)^2 \frac{k}{k-2}$$

$$(4) \quad P(|X - \mu| \geq \epsilon) \leq \frac{E[X]}{\epsilon^2} \left( \frac{E[X^2]}{E[X]^2} \right); \quad P(|X - \mu| \geq \epsilon) \leq P(X) / \epsilon^2; \quad \text{if } E[X] = 0, \text{ Var} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{cov}(X)$$

Nam. annulliert

$$\textcircled{1} (\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad (\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \quad (a^n)' = a^n \ln a$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = -(\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (\log x)' = \frac{1}{\ln a \cdot x}$$

$$(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = -(\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \begin{cases} x = \varphi_{1+1} \\ y = \psi_{1+1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_x' = \frac{\psi_i}{\varphi_i}, y_x'' = \frac{(y_x')_i}{\varphi_i}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln \left| \frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x} \right| + c \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x} \right| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + c \quad \int \frac{x \cdot dx}{a^2+x^2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \ln |a^2+x^2| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + c$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c \quad \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \pm \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + c$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + c$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cos^2 x = \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} \quad 1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha \pm \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha \pm \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta))$$

$$e^{i\varphi} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$

$$e^{-i\varphi} = \cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}}{2}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi}}{2i}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad t = \operatorname{tg} x/2 \quad \textcircled{5} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x}{x} = 1$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} u(x)^{v(x)} = [z^\infty] = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [(u(x)-1) \cdot v(x)]}$$

$$[0^\circ], [\infty^\circ], [1^\infty]; \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\log_e(1+x)} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{a^x - 1} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^a - 1}{x} = a, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(1+x)^a - 1} = \frac{1}{a}, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^{\alpha} x}{x^\beta} &= 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^\beta}{e^{\alpha x}} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

⑥  $a \rightarrow 0$   $\sin \alpha \sim \alpha, \tan \alpha \sim \alpha$

$\arcsin \alpha \sim \alpha, \arctan \alpha \sim \alpha$

$$1 - \cos \alpha \sim \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2$$

$$\log_\beta(1+\alpha) \sim \frac{\alpha}{\ln \beta} \Rightarrow \ln(1+\alpha) \sim \alpha$$

$(\beta > 0, \beta \neq 1)$

$$\beta^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha \ln \beta \Rightarrow e^\alpha - 1 \sim \alpha$$

$$(1+\alpha)^\beta - 1 \sim \alpha \beta \Rightarrow (1+\alpha)^\beta \sim 1 + \alpha \beta$$

⑦ 1) D(f)  
- zunehmend, wop. unreg. con.,  
ausgeschlossen  $y = \log_a x, a > 0, a \neq 1$   
 $x > 0$

2) asymptotisch bei  $y = \log_a x$  beginnend von  $f(x)$

$$\text{wop. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

(≤ 2) Kult. asymptotisch  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x) = \infty$

$$(y = k(x+\delta))$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - nx) = \infty$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - kx) = \infty$$

|

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = k$$

- 3) Нуль в прв. производной (ненул.)  $f'(x)=0$
- 4) скрп. и нул. производные  
+ кривая зен. или погибла  
 $\hookrightarrow$  ненул. или (с гр. м. разрыва)  
и  $f'(x)$  нул.,  
но  $f''(x)$  ≠
- 5) м. перегиба и нул.  
(~~бескн.~~)  
и  $f''(x)=0$   
+ нпл. зен. нул. изогнутых  
и  $y=f(x)$  нул.,  
но  $f''(x)$  ≠

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad (\rightarrow \text{нас.})$$

$$y - f(x_0) = -\frac{1}{f''(x_0)}(x - x_0) \quad (\rightarrow \text{изог.})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \bar{z}'_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot \cos \alpha + \bar{z}'_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot \cancel{\cos \beta}$$

$$\bar{a}_0 = \frac{\bar{a}}{|\bar{a}|} = \frac{m_i + n_j}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}} \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta$$

$$\operatorname{град} \varphi = \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \bar{e}_x + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \bar{e}_y + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \cdot \bar{e}_z$$

$$\nabla \varphi = \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right)$$

- 2)  $A^2 - B^2 > 0$  - ext  
 $A > 0$  min  
 $A < 0$  max  
 $\left| \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}, H \right| > 0 \Rightarrow \max$   
 $< 0 \Rightarrow \min$
- 3)  $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3 > 0$  - min;  
 $\Delta_1 < 0, \Delta_2 > 0, \Delta_3 < 0$  - max

$$⑨ e^{\pm x} = 1 \pm x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + O(x^2) = \sum \frac{(\pm x)^k}{k!} \quad [R]$$

$$\sin(\pm x) = \pm x \mp \frac{x^3}{3!} + O(x^5) = \pm \sum \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n)!} \quad [R]$$

$$\cos(\pm x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + O(x^6) = \pm \sum \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad [R]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{ex} \\ \text{dx/x} \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ln(1 \pm x) = \pm x - \frac{x^2}{2} \pm \frac{x^3}{3} + O(x^2) = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n+1}/\pm x^n}{n} \\ (1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)x^2}{2!} + O(x^2) = \sum \frac{\alpha \dots (\alpha n+1)x^n}{n!} \end{array} \right.$$

$$tg(\pm x) = \pm x \pm \frac{x^3}{3} \pm \frac{2x^5}{15} + O(x^6)$$

$$\operatorname{arctg}(\pm x) = \pm x \mp \frac{x^3}{3} \mp \frac{x^5}{5} + O(x^6) = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsh}(\pm x) = \pm x \pm \frac{x^3}{3!} \pm \frac{3x^5}{40} + \frac{5x^7}{112} + O(x^8) = \sum \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2n!!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \pm x} = 1 \mp x + x^2 \mp x^3 + O(x^4)$$

$$\sqrt{1 \pm x} = 1 \pm \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \pm \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{5x^4}{128} + O(x^5) \quad [|x| < 2]$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n$$