

* f_x ce funcție

Probabilitate

H(x)

Axa de valori

probabilitate

* 16: Dacă X este H.C.B. și să luăm înăuntrul f_x . Totodată $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$P(X=c) = 0 \quad \text{cu cheie obiectivă} \quad \text{dă } acb \quad P(X \in (a,b)) = P(a < X < b) = P(a \leq X \leq b) \\ = P(a \leq X < b) = P(a \leq X \leq b) \\ = P(X \in [a,b]) = P(X \in [a,b])$$

* 2-60: $\{X=c\} = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} \{c - \frac{1}{n} < X < c + \frac{1}{n}\}$

$$P(X=c) = P\left(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} \{c - \frac{1}{n} < X < c + \frac{1}{n}\}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{c - \frac{1}{n}}^{c + \frac{1}{n}} f_x(x) dx = 0$$

$$P(X=c) \leq P\left(X \in \left(c - \frac{1}{n}, c + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_c^{c + \frac{1}{n}} f_x(x) dx$$

$$\text{D} \quad P(X=c) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{c - \frac{1}{n}}^{c + \frac{1}{n}} f_x(x) dx = \int_c^{c + \frac{1}{n}} f_x(x) dx = 0 \quad P\left(c - \frac{1}{n} < X < c + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

Limită aproape zero de la dreapta și stânga
prin urmare este 0

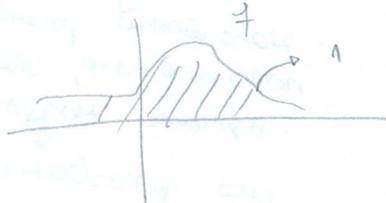
* Def: Așa că f_x este o funcție de probabilitate

$$F_x(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(y) dy \quad \text{este definită ca funcție de probabilitate}$$

Așa că F_x este o funcție de probabilitate și este neperievenă

$$\frac{dF_x}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} = f_x(x_0)$$

→ notam că corespundem x : f este probabilitatea să luăm



* definirea probabilității de să luăm pe raportul:

Așa că X este neperievenă, căci $F_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(y) dy$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$,

deoarece f_x este neperievenă și x_0 : $\frac{dF_x}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} = f_x(x_0)$

Случая на променливите

11.04

* е H.C.B. $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ и се интерпретираше като

$$y = g(x) \rightarrow f_y := \text{uspas}(f_x) \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

* Th: Нека $x \in \text{H.C.B.}$ съпътстващ f_x . Нека g е монотонна \uparrow или \downarrow (непр. н.р.). и $y = g(x)$. Нека g е диференцируема.

Този

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f_y(y)) = \frac{d}{dx}(f_x(g^{-1}(y))) = \frac{d}{dy}(f_x(g^{-1}(y))) \cdot \frac{d}{dy}(g^{-1}(y)) = f'_x(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot g'_{-1}(y) \quad y \in \mathbb{R}$$

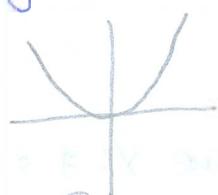
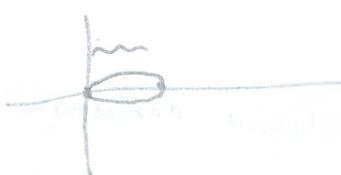
* Зад: Монотонността и диференцируемостта са необходими само за $y \in [a, b]$

когато $f_x > 0$



→ от горе: ес монотонна и диференцируема

+ заминавато е бърз речата когато $y = x^2$ $f_x > 0$



$$\rightarrow g\text{-то}: \text{Plac}(Y < b) = \int_a^b f_y(y) dy$$

$$= \text{Plac}(g(x) < b) \stackrel{g \uparrow}{=} \text{Plac}(g^{-1}(a) < x < g^{-1}(b)) =$$

$$= \int_{g^{-1}(a)}^{g^{-1}(b)} f_x(x) dx \stackrel{x=g^{-1}(y)}{=} \int_a^b f_x(g^{-1}(y)) |g^{-1}|'(y) dy$$

$$f_y(y)$$

• производната на монотонната диференцируема е положителна, защото
изменение може, ако ускоряване > 0
 \downarrow не изменя ||
могу ли

*g-60:

$$P(Y \in (a, b)) = P(g(x) \in (a, b))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{g}{=} P(X \in (g^{-1}(a), g^{-1}(b))) = \\ & = \int_{w=g^{-1}(a)}^{g^{-1}(b)} f_X(w) dw \stackrel{\omega=g^{-1}(v)}{=} \\ & = \int_{v=a}^b f_X(g^{-1}(v)) |(g^{-1})'(v)| dv = \end{aligned}$$

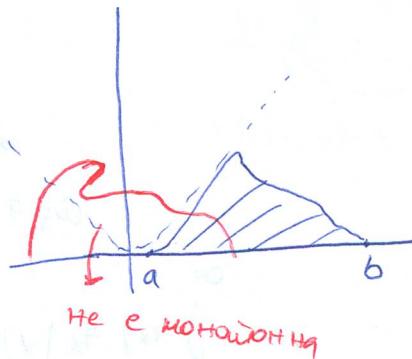
$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{g}{=} P(X \in (g^{-1}(b), g^{-1}(a))) = \\ & = \int_{v=a}^{g^{-1}(a)} f_X(v) dw \stackrel{v=g^{-1}(w)}{=} \\ & = \int_{v=b}^a f_X(g^{-1}(v)) |(g^{-1})'(v)| dv = \\ & = \int_a^b f_X(g^{-1}(v)) |-(g^{-1})'(v)| dv = \\ & = \int_a^b f_X(g^{-1}(v)) |g^{-1}'(v)| dv \end{aligned}$$

f_Y(v)

* Задача №60: Найдите закон распределения $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$, если $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ — непрерывная случайная величина с плотностью $f_X(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Тогда X_1, \dots, X_n — независимы в соответствии с условием, а то $\forall n > k \geq 2, \forall (j_1, \dots, j_k)$ |распределение каждого из k -го субмножества набора точек на $Y = (Y_{j_1}, \dots, Y_{j_k})$, $f_Y(y_{j_1}, \dots, y_{j_k}) = \prod_{i=1}^k f_{X_{j_i}}(y_{j_i})$.

* $Y = g(X)$ g е афорто монотонна

$$Y = X^2$$



$\text{г-60: } g \uparrow \quad P(Y \in (a, b)) = \int_a^b f_Y(y) dy \quad \text{так как } b$

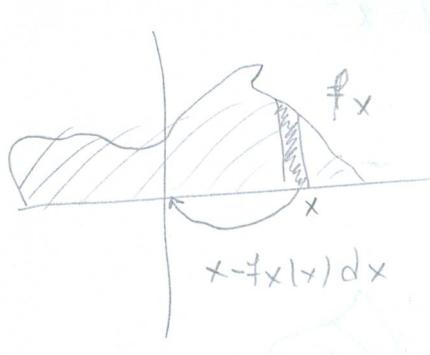
$$P(a < g(Y) < b) \stackrel{g \uparrow}{=} P(g^{-1}(a) < X < g^{-1}(b)) = \int_{g^{-1}(a)}^{g^{-1}(b)} f_X(x) dx$$

$$f = g^{-1}(y) \quad \int_a^b f_x(g^{-1}(y)) |g^{-1}(y)|' dy$$

$\text{г} \downarrow \quad P(a < g(X) < b) \stackrel{g \downarrow}{=} P(g^{-1}(b) < X < g^{-1}(a)) = \int_{g^{-1}(b)}^{g^{-1}(a)} f_X(x) dx =$

$$X \text{ H.c.6. } E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$(E[X] = \sum_i x_i p_i)$$



непр. ф.

→ математиче
ориба > H.C.B

$$\sum_i |x_i - E[X]|^p < \infty$$

$$\sum_i |x_i - E[X]|^p < \infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x - E[X]|^p f(x) dx < \infty \text{ - ga скреч}$$

negative

$$Y = g(X), \text{ т.к. } E[Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f_X(x) dx$$

$$DX = E[(X - E[X])^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E[X])^2 f_X(x) dx \rightarrow DX = \sum_i (x_i - E[X])^2 p_i$$

* дедо (дисперсия): Нека X е H.c.6 с нв. ф. f_X . Тогава, ако $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx < \infty$ (е крайно), т.к. този дисперсия на X разбирае

$$DX = E[\underbrace{(X - E[X])^2}_{g(x)}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E[X])^2 f_X(x) dx$$

+ (войнико):

$$1) E[c] = c$$

→ дисперсия

$$1') Dc = 0$$

$$2) E[cX] = cE[X] \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2') D(aX + b) = a^2 DX, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) E[X+Y] = E[X] + E[Y]$$

$$3') D(X+Y) = DX + DY, \quad \text{ако } X \perp Y$$

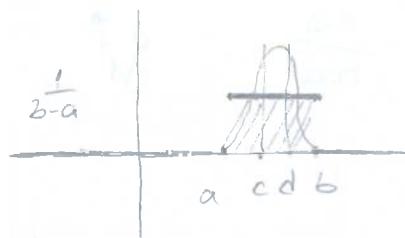
$$4) \text{ Ако } X \perp Y, \text{ т.к. } E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$$

* Бугобе H.C.B

a) Равномерно разпределенето HCB

a) $X \sim U(a, b)$, $-\infty < a < b < \infty$

$$a \in \mathbb{R} \quad f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$



$$P(c < X < d) = \int_c^d \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{d-c}{b-a} - \text{границата на интервала}$$

$$\rightarrow E[X] = \int_a^b \frac{x}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2} \rightarrow \text{очаквано}$$

$$\rightarrow E[X^2] = \int_a^b \frac{x^2}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{3}(b^2 + ab + a^2)$$

$$\rightarrow D[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

математична

средна квадратична

речиса

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \leq a \\ \int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} dy = \frac{x-a}{b-a}, x \in (a, b] \\ 1 & , x > b \end{cases}$$

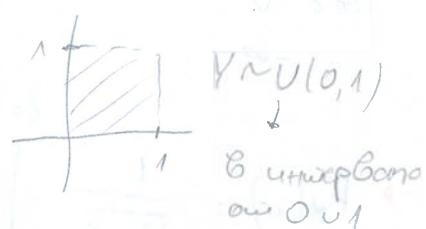
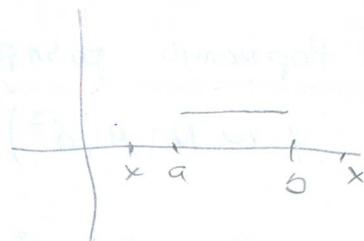
не сме
зашли
нужно

$x \leq a$

$x \in (a, b]$

$x > b$

зашли сме
нямам



2едо | равенство на правните еднакви:

$$X \stackrel{d}{=} Y \Leftrightarrow F_X = F_Y \Leftrightarrow f_X = f_Y$$

$X, Y \text{ H.C.B.}$

$$P(X \in (a, b)) = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx = \int_a^b f_Y(x) dx = P(Y \in (a, b))$$

$$Y = \frac{x-a}{b-a} \text{ бүрдүүлүп анынтоо та } (0,1)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a} \quad g' \quad g^{-1}(y) = a + (b-a)y$$

$$f_X(y) = f_X(a + (b-a)y) \cdot |(g^{-1}(y))'| \quad \forall y \in (0,1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot ba = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{b-a}{b} \quad * y = g(x) \Rightarrow x = a + (b-a)y \Rightarrow g^{-1}(y) = b - a$$

у о за $y \notin (0,1)$

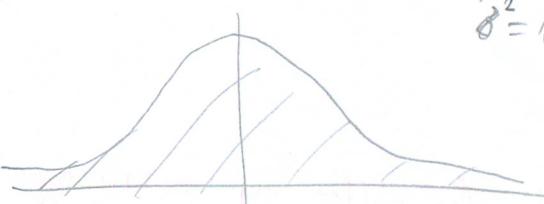
$$\rightarrow x = a + (b-a) \Rightarrow f_X = a + (b-a)t \quad t \in \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$dx = (b-a) dy$$

8) Нормалдо разнрекеттөө (Гауссово разнрекеттөө)

$$x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma^2 > 0, \text{ ако } f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = 1 \quad \rightarrow \text{Утиерлан на айрымче}$$



$$\rightarrow F_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

He монде
го се симеңе
ки според фурые
мондод наныкабы
на эми 1

$$Y = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$X = \delta Y + \mu$$

$g(x) = \text{gaussian}$

$$\varphi_Y(y) = \varphi_X(\mu + \delta y) \cdot \delta = , \quad -\infty < y < \infty$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} e^{-\frac{(\mu+\delta y-\mu)^2}{2\delta^2}} \cdot \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \rightarrow Y \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\rightarrow f_Z(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\mathbb{E}X = \delta \mathbb{E}Y + \mu = \mu$$

$$\text{DX} = \delta^2 \text{DY}$$

$$\text{DY} = \delta Y^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}Y^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = 1$$

$$\text{yen: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

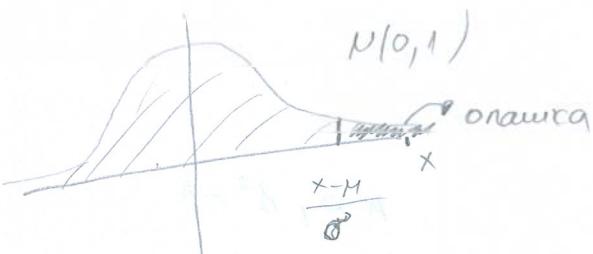
$$1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\delta^2}} dy = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\sqrt{2\pi}\delta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\delta^2}} dy$$

$$\sqrt{2\pi} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta^3} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\delta^2}} dy \Rightarrow \sqrt{2\pi}\delta^3 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

$$Y = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} = Z \sim N(0,1)$$

$$P(X < x) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = P(Z < \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$



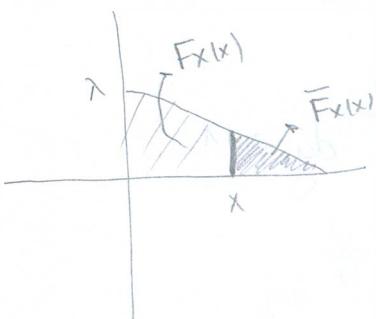
$$\Phi(x) = 1 - \Phi(-x)$$

$$\mu = \sigma = 1 \quad P(X < -1) = \Phi(-1)$$

$$x = 1 \quad P(X < 0) = \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

6) Exponentiell gängende pa 3nf egenetru $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda), \lambda > 0$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{unholde} \end{cases}$$



$$F_X(x) = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} = P(X \leq x), x > 0$$

$$\bar{F}_X(x) = P(X > x) = 1 - F_X(x) = e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0$$

* Bezeichnungen:

$$\frac{P(X \geq x+y; X \geq x)}{P(X \geq x)}$$

$x, y > 0$

$$P(X > x+y | X > x) = \frac{P(X \geq x+y)}{P(X \geq x)} = \frac{e^{-\lambda(x+y)}}{e^{-\lambda x}} = e^{-\lambda y} = P(X \geq y)$$

+ e Bezeichnung

Hypothese der Exponentialverteilung ist die Meist präzise WO

Неравноточечные сходимости и разпределение

89

* Задача: Некая $f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ е бикорп от n -член. $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Тогда
напиши f бикорп от н.с.б., ако $\int f(x) dx : (\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ = [0, \infty])$,
како то:

$$a) f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq 0 \quad \forall x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$b) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 1$$

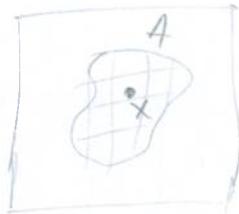
$$P(x \in A) = \int_{A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1, \dots, dx_n$$

$$c) \forall A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \quad P(x \in A) = \int_A f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1, \dots, dx_n$$

f е напука събщески на
н.с.б. и
затова е за
съвкупните заедно

$$P(\forall x < \lambda) =$$

$$\iint_A f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$



* Задача: Ако f_x е н.с.б. на $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, то

$$D(f_x) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n; f_x(x_1, \dots, x_n) > 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

то f_x е съвкупната величина

* Задача: Напиши н.с.б.: Некая x е бикорп от н.с.б., която

$$f_{x_i}(x_j) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_i, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_{j-1} dx_n$$

н.с.б. на j -ия
коночният бикорп
може да съдъл

е напука напримето н.с.б. на x_i .

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \otimes (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)$$

* Def: (събмечт за функцията) $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ е вектор, ако H.C.B.

Тогава, ако $f_{x_i}(x_i) > 0$, за всички $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$, тогава

$$f_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{f_X(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{f_{x_i}(x_i)}$$

големина

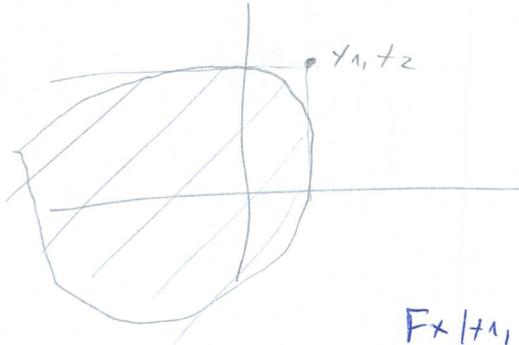
x_1, \dots

Барврани, x_i е фиксиран

* Def: $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, Тогава събмечт наше да е разпределение

$$F_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, X_2 \leq x_2, \dots, X_n \leq x_n)$$

$n=2$



Aко f_X

$$F_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \int_{-\infty}^{x_2} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f_X(y_1, \dots, y_n) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_n$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \int_{-\infty}^{x_2} f_X(y_1, y_2) dy_1 dy_2$$

големина
надолу

* Def. (Независимост): Нека y_1 и y_2 са две ср. вен. за

$$f_{y_1} \text{ и } f_{y_2}, \text{ ако } F_{y_1, y_2}(y_1, y_2) = F_{y_1}(y_1) F_{y_2}(y_2)$$

Aко (y_1, y_2) е вектор си H.C.B. , то независимостта е
съвършена $\Rightarrow f_{y_1, y_2}(y_1, y_2) = f_{y_1}(y_1) f_{y_2}(y_2) = F_{y_1}(y_1) F_{y_2}(y_2)$

$$P(Y_1 \leq y_1, Y_2 \leq y_2) = P(Y_1 \leq y_1) P(Y_2 \leq y_2)$$

Бернштейн о.н.н.б.

* Задача: Независимость в совокупности: $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, то x_1, \dots, x_n о.н.н. независимы в совокупности ако $\mathbb{E}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = F_{x_1}(x_1) F_{x_2}(x_2) \dots F_{x_n}(x_n)$$

$$P(x_1 < x_1, \dots, x_n < x_n) = \prod_{j=1}^n P(x_j < x_j)$$

Ако все са Бернштейн о.н.н.б., то независимы е взаимно

$$\text{то } f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{j=1}^n f_{x_j}(x_j) \cdot \mathbb{E}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

* Задача: Нека $x = (x_1, x_2)$ е непрервният съвокупностен f_x .

Тогава ако съществува $E x_1$ и $E x_2$, то

$$\mathbb{E}(x_1 + x_2) = E x_1 + E x_2$$

(+) $x = (x_1, x_2)$ е Бернштейн о.н.н.б.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}(x_1 + x_2) &= \mathbb{E}g(x_1 + x_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x_1 + x_2) f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1 \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_2 \right] dx_1 + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2 \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 \right] dx_2 = \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1 f_{x_1}(x_1) dx_1 + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2 f_{x_2}(x_2) dx_2 = \\
 &= E x_1 + E x_2
 \end{aligned}$$

* X е непрервният Бернштейн и $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, то

$$\mathbb{E}g(X) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x) f_X(x) dx$$

$$+ \quad x = (t_1, t_2)$$

$$+t_1 + t_2$$

$$\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{t_1+t_2} (t_1, t_2) f_{t_1}(t_1) f_{t_2}(t_2) dt_1 dt_2 = \\ f_{t_1+t_2}(t_1, t_2)$$

$$= \int_{t_1=-\infty}^{\infty} t_1 f_{t_1}(t_1) \int_{t_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f_{t_2}(t_2) dt_2 dt_1 = \oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{t_1} f_{t_2}$$

* Твърдение: $x = (t_1, t_2) \in \text{неп.сек.} \cup \{t_1 + t_2 \cdot \text{Точка нр}\}$

получате, че $f_{t_1} \cup f_{t_2}$ съвпадат $\boxed{f_{t_1+t_2} = f_{t_1} f_{t_2}}$ и
ако $Df_1 \cup Df_2$ съвпадат $\boxed{D(f_1+f_2) = Df_1 + Df_2}$

Сума на производни

$$x, f_x; g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad y = g(x) \quad f_y = ?$$

* Твърдение на производни: Нека $x = (t_1, t_2) \in \text{неп.сек.}$ и $y = g(x) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = g(x) = \begin{pmatrix} g_1(t_1, t_2) \\ g_2(t_1, t_2) \end{pmatrix}$
се съвпадат на някои точки $f_x \in Df_x$. Нека $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, така
 $g: Df_x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ е близко еднозначна. Нека $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = g(x) = \begin{pmatrix} g_1(t_1, t_2) \\ g_2(t_1, t_2) \end{pmatrix}$

$$y = g(Df_x) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = g(x) \text{ за всички } x \in Df_x\}$$

$$x = g^{-1}(y) = h(y) \quad | \quad h = g^{-1}$$

Нека $g \cup h$ са непрекъснати и диференцируеми в Df_x и

$$g(Df_x) \xrightarrow{h=g^{-1}} g(Df_x)$$

Toraiba $f_y(y) = f_x(h(y)) \boxed{|y|}, \forall y \in g(\partial f_x)$

$$J(y) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad h = g^{-1} = (h_1, h_2)$$

1:39:56

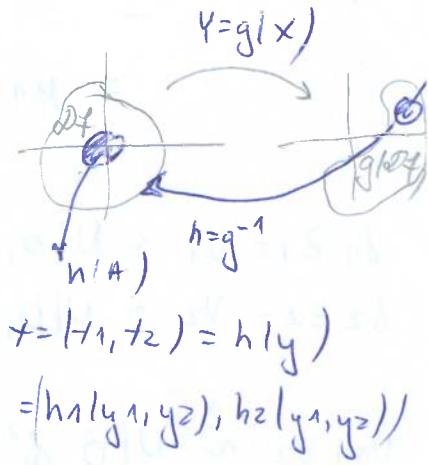
*2-го: $Y = (Y_1, Y_2) = g(X) = g_1(x_1, x_2), g_2(x_1, x_2)$

$$\mathbb{P}(Y \in A) = \mathbb{P}(g(X) \in A) = \mathbb{P}(X \in h(A))$$

"

$$\iint_A f_X(y_1, y_2) dy_1 dy_2$$

$$\iint_{h(A)} f_X(h_1(x_1, x_2), h_2(x_1, x_2)) |J| dx_1 dx_2$$



" Th. sa сущна то
нормативне

$$\iint f_X(h_1(y_1, y_2), h_2(y_1, y_2)) |J| dy_1 dy_2$$

$$|J| = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_2} \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

⊕ y_1, \dots, y_n са нез. б. обрънати сн. Ген. $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \stackrel{?}{\sim} N\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}Y = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i; \quad DY = \sum_{i=1}^n DX_i =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2$$

$$n=2 \quad \underline{\underline{z_1 + z_2}} = \underline{\mu_1} + \underline{\sigma_1 z_1} + \underline{\mu_2} + \underline{\sigma_2 z_2} \quad z_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2) \quad i \in \{1, 2\}$$

$$= \underline{\mu_1 + \mu_2} + \underline{\sigma_1 z_1} + \underline{\sigma_2 z_2}$$

$$\sigma_1 z_1 = v_1 \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2)$$

$$\sigma_2 z_2 = v_2 \sim N(0, \sigma_2^2)$$

$$v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{?}{\sim} N(0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2) = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + v_1 + v_2$$

$$f_{v_1, v_2}(v_1, v_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{v_1^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{v_2^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} = \\ = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{v_1^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{v_2^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

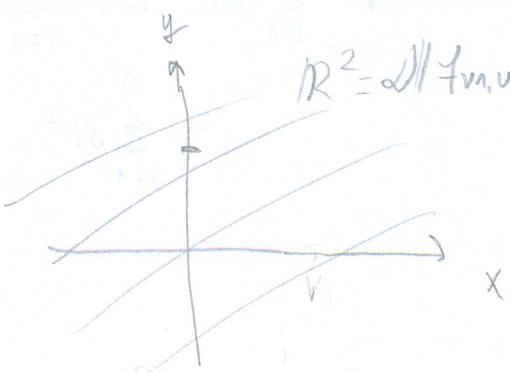
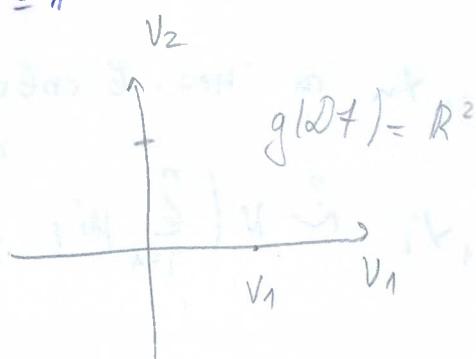
$$x = (v_1 + v_2) = g_1(v_1, v_2) \quad \text{gen: } f_{x, y}(x, y) = f_{v_1, v_2}(y, x-y) \circ 1 \quad \Rightarrow \\ y = v_2 = g_2(v_1, v_2)$$

$$v_1 = y = h_1(x, y)$$

$$v_2 = x - y = h_2(x, y)$$

$$h_1(x, y) = y \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow |\det J| = 1$$

$$h_2(x, y) = x - y \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow |\det J| = 1$$



$$R^2 = \text{dom } f_{v_1, v_2}$$

$$\textcircled{=) } \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{2}$$

$$f(x|z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2(\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2)}} \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$$

• Интервалите могат да се смесват с
допълнителни защо \times Гаусов

* Задача (Гама разпределение) $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$ $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$ е гама

разпределение ако $f(x|z) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}, x > 0$

нормативна

$$0, x \leq 0$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n!$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1$$

$\oplus) \alpha = \beta = 1 \quad f(x|z) = e^{-x}, x > 0$

Exp(1) \rightarrow експоненциално
разпределение

$\oplus) \alpha = 1, \beta > 0 \quad f(x|z) = \beta e^{-\beta x} \rightarrow Exp(\beta)$

$$\Gamma(1, \beta) = Exp(\beta)$$

* ТБ: Ако $x_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha_i, \beta)$ за $1 \leq i \leq n$ и x_1, \dots, x_n са независими
в съвкупност, тогава $y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sim \Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i, \beta)$

* Често се x_1, \dots, x_n са $Exp(\beta)$ и са независими в съвкупност,

$$\text{тогава } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sim \Gamma(n, \beta)$$

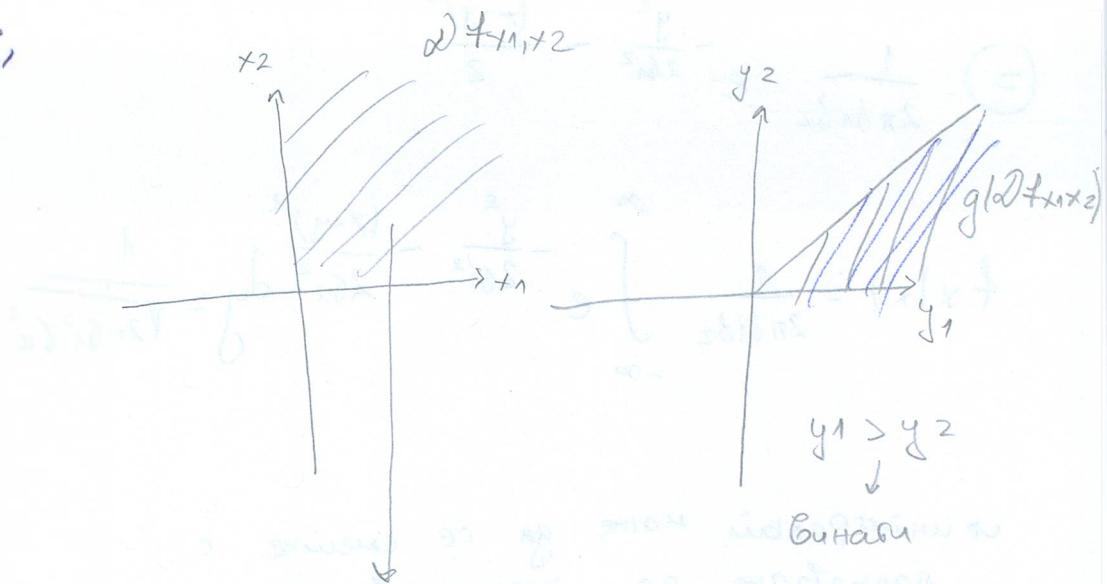
Берд 2-60: $h=2$;

$$Y_1 = f_1 + f_2$$

$$Y_2 = X_2$$

$$X_1 = Y_1 - Y_2$$

$$X_2 = Y_2$$



Графическое
изображение
небесного
нормального
распределения

$$\text{если } y_1 \geq y_2 \geq 0$$

$$f_{Y_1, Y_2}(y_1, y_2) = f_{X_1, X_2}(y_1 - y_2, y_2) \cdot 1 = \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} (y_1 - y_2)^{\alpha_1 - 1} y_2^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\beta(y_1 + y_2)}$$

$$f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} e^{-\beta x_1} \cdot \frac{\beta^{\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} x_2^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\beta x_2} =$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} x_2^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\beta(x_1 + x_2)}$$

$$f_{X_1}(x_1) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} e^{-\beta x_2} \int_{y_2=0}^{y_1} (y_1 - y_2)^{\alpha_1 - 1} y_2^{\alpha_2 - 1} dy_2 =$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} e^{-\beta x_1} \int_{w=0}^1 y_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} (1-w)^{\alpha_2 - 1} y_1^{\alpha_1} w^{\alpha_2 - 1} y_2 dw =$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} e^{-\beta y_1} y_1^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1} \int_0^1 (1-w)^{\alpha_2 - 1} w^{\alpha_2 - 1} dw$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} y_1^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\beta y_1}$$

7h: $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$ итд $E[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$, $D[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2}$ гд 1, 8, 18 - гайд уроки

+ 2-го:

$$E[X] = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty x^\alpha e^{-\beta x} dx = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^\alpha e^{-\beta x} dx = \frac{\beta^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\beta^{\alpha+1}} \rightarrow \Gamma(\alpha+1, \beta)$$

у нас не получилось
корректно дробь

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

гд 18.04

chi squared

2-го: χ^2) Касание, т.е. $X \sim \chi^2(n)$ или $X \sim \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

н.в. имеет наименьшее

$$E[X] = \frac{\frac{n}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = n \quad \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \Gamma$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, x \geq 0$$

$$D[X] = \frac{2n}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{n}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2n}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2n$$

Проверка: Ако Z_1, \dots, Z_n ја имаат нормално распределение, тогаш тоа се независими и съвкупността има обща

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

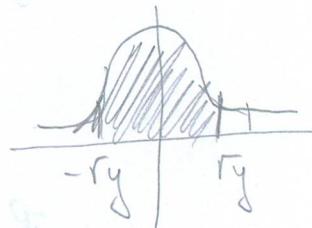
* 2-60: Aro noratlem, $\Sigma z_i^2 \sim \chi^2(=1)$ mit 6

$$z_1^2 \sim \chi^2(1) \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$Y = z_1^2 \quad P(Y \leq y) = P(z_1^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq z_1 \leq \sqrt{y})$$

$$= 2 P(0 \leq z_1 \leq \sqrt{y}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$



$$F(y) = F(y) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} y^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}$$

Любимое число
наши пары с прошлого года

* 2-61: (t-punktsgenerell) Hier $Z \sim N(0,1)$ und $X \sim$ $\chi^2(2, \text{TorG})$

$$\sim f(x) \text{ um } t$$

ein einheitlich t
Gesamtp

$$(at)^2 x^{a-2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = x$$

Bugobe

ходимои.

A. (ходимои)

+ Зад: (ходимои номи аргентини) Hera $y_n : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ca an. Gen.
боб беп. номи. $V = (\Omega, A, P)$ u $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ сабо е макаба.



големи

Kaslane, ze $y_n \rightarrow X$, aro $P(L) = 1$, когдесо $L = \{w \in \Omega :$

+ Зад: (ходимои номи бир огнишкои): Hera $y_n : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ca an. Gen.

боб V u $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ е an. Gen. Тораба $y_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P} X$, aro

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n, \varepsilon) = 0$, когдесо $A_n \varepsilon = \{w \in \Omega : |$

+ Зад: (ходимои номи разнреженаме): Hera $y_n|_{n \geq 1}$ пегъза им an. Gen.

Hera X е an. Gen. Тораба $y_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} X$ aro $\forall x \in C_F x$ е багто, ze

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(y_n|x) = F(x|x)$$

$C_F x$

$$x = \begin{cases} 1, & 1/2 \\ 0, & 1/2 \end{cases}$$



$x \in C_F x$ aro $P(x=x) = 0$

x H.c. b $C_F x > P$

* Th: Hera x_n e pugya air an. Gen u x e an. Gen.

8)

норма схемоси бнре no бородитсий \leftarrow H.c. $\Rightarrow P \Rightarrow d$
 а бородитсий бнре схемоси no
 разнрепечатка

Hai-аннанда
схемоси

* 2-60: a) Hera $x_n \rightarrow x$ um $P(L) = 1$, разгено

$$L = \{\lim x_n = x\} = ?$$

ако (е борук то
бусора огянаа ;)

$$\hat{c} = \bigcap_{r=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k \geq n} \{w \in \Omega : |x_{k+r} - x_k| \leq \frac{1}{r}\}$$

$$A_{n,\frac{1}{r}} = \{w \in \Omega : |x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq \frac{1}{r}\}$$

$$0 = P(L^c) = P\left(\bigcup_{r=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{n,\frac{1}{r}}\right) \Rightarrow \bigcup_{k \geq n} A_{k,\frac{1}{r}} \supseteq \bigcup_{k=n+1}^{\infty} A_{k,\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$0 = P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k \geq n} A_{k,\frac{1}{r}}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_{k,\frac{1}{r}}\right) \geq$$

$$\geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_{n,\frac{1}{r}}) = 0$$

?
гон-

8) $y_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P} x \Rightarrow y_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} x$ Genau: $\forall \epsilon \in C(x) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(y_n \in F_{x_n}(x)) \rightarrow P(F_x(x))$

Umame $\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\underbrace{|y_n - x| > \epsilon}_{A_n \epsilon}) = 0 \quad P(y_n < x) \rightarrow P(x < x)$

$$\leftarrow P(x_n < x) = P(y_n < x; A_n \epsilon) + P(y_n < x; A_n^c \epsilon)$$

of DM.

$$X_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{a.s.}} X(\omega) \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n < x) = P(X < x) \quad \forall x \in C_X$$

*76pg: Hera $X_n \rightarrow C$ u $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ ca ovo jezero. Gep. npravito. To rabi $X_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P} C$

*2-čo: $\lim F_{X_n}(x) = F_C(x)$, $\forall x \notin C$ ($C \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \{c\}$)

$$\lim P(|X_n - c| > \varepsilon) = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$P(|X_n - c| > \varepsilon) = P(X_n > c + \varepsilon) + P(X_n < c - \varepsilon) =$$

$$= 1 - P(X_n \leq c + \varepsilon) \rightarrow F_{X_n}(c - \varepsilon)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(c - \varepsilon) = 0 ; \quad P(X_n \leq c + \varepsilon) \geq P(X_n < c + \varepsilon)$$

$$1 - 1 + 0 = 0$$

$$= F_{X_n}(c + \varepsilon)$$

\downarrow
npru $n \rightarrow \infty$
knom 1

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - c| > \varepsilon) = 0 \quad \#$$

→ Ako $X_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} X \Leftrightarrow \lim \# f(X_n) = \# f(X)$ sa $\#$ Henfertbahnico

orjanje uživo do sada

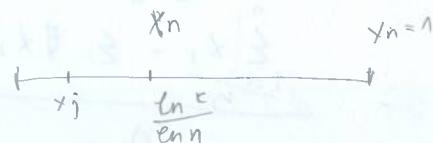
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) y_n(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) y(x) dx$$

$y_n(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\ln n}, 1 \leq x \leq 1$

[zagadka]: Hera je ten perbahnico $\in [0, 1]$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} f\left(\frac{\ln k}{\ln n}\right) = ?$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \# f(X_n) = \# f(1) = f(1)$$



Равноточно по n , тај $x_n \rightarrow 1$

$$P(X_n < x) = \frac{1}{n} \# \text{wörter} < x = \frac{n^x}{n}$$

$$\frac{\ln k}{\ln n} < x \Leftrightarrow k < n^x$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n \geq 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n < x) = 0$

$$X_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

Непрерывные + к неймеч

$$\{|X - \mathbb{E}X| > a\}$$

* Th: Если X — с. в.н., с. ожидание существует $\mathbb{E}X < \infty$, Тогда

$$P(|X - \mathbb{E}X| > a) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}X}{a^2}, \quad a > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{д-бо: } \mathbb{E}X &= \mathbb{E}|X - \mathbb{E}X|^2 \cdot 1 = \mathbb{E}|X - \mathbb{E}X|^2 (1 \cdot 1_{\{|X - \mathbb{E}X| \geq a\}} + 1 \cdot 1_{\{|X - \mathbb{E}X| \leq a\}}) \geq \\ &\geq \mathbb{E}|X - \mathbb{E}X|^2 1_{\{|X - \mathbb{E}X| \geq a\}} \geq a^2 P(|X - \mathbb{E}X| > a) \end{aligned}$$

* Ch: $P(|X - \mathbb{E}X| < a) \geq \frac{\mathbb{E}|X - \mathbb{E}X|^n}{a^n}$

* Ch: $\mathbb{E}X = 0, \omega 0 \quad P(|X| > a) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}X^2}{a^2} \quad (\mathbb{E}X = \mathbb{E}X^2)$

(+) $a := b\sqrt{\mathbb{E}X}$

$$P(|X - \mathbb{E}X| > b\sqrt{\mathbb{E}X}) \leq \frac{1}{b^2}$$

$$P(|X - \mathbb{E}X| > 10\sqrt{\mathbb{E}X}) \leq \frac{1}{100}$$

(чад) Задача за гонениките здрав (3ГЧ) без АД
гедун, паки
без пром

* Задача (3ГЧ): Нека (X_n) е първата си с. в.н., с. ожидание $(\mathbb{E}X_n)_{n \geq 1}$, тогава за първата и тършата със законът на Годунов, ако

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mathbb{E}X_i)}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{IP}} 0 \quad \text{се създава по}\text{ вероятност}$$

*) $\mathbb{E}X_1 = \mathbb{E}X_2 \quad \forall i \geq 1, \omega 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{IP}} \mathbb{E}X_1 = c$

* Teorema: Ifera $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ e peguya óm herobucum u c egħad lu
pasnpreggenet lu an. Gen. c orarba tiegħi. Torabha

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \xrightarrow{P} \bar{x}_1$$

* D-Go: $\text{D}\bar{x} < \infty$? $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} - \bar{x}_1\right| > \varepsilon\right) = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (*) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\bar{x}_1 \right| > n\varepsilon \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left| \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_1) \right| > n\varepsilon\right) \leq$$

$$\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - \bar{x}_1|}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n D x_i}{\varepsilon^2 n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n D \bar{x}_1}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} = 0$$

y3gy

* D-Go: Ifera $(y_n)_{n \geq 1}$ e peguya óm an. Gen c orarba tiegħi $(\bar{x}_n)_{n \geq 1}$.

Torabha ja pegugno u e b' auna y3gy arba

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_i)}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{n.c.}} 0$$

↑ уменьшить

$$+ \bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_i \quad \forall i \geq 1, \text{ so } \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{n.c.}} \bar{x}_1 = c$$

→ 25.04

* Teorema: Ifera $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ e peguya óm herobucum u c egħad lu
pasnpreggenet lu an. Gen. c orarba tiegħi. Torabha (casu jaċi $\text{D}\bar{x}_1 < \infty$)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{n.c.}} \bar{x}_1$$

* D-Go: $\text{D}\bar{x}_1 < \infty$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_1|^2 dx < \infty$$

$$L^c = \left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \bar{x}_1 \right\} \cup P(L^c) > 0$$

$$L^c = \bigcup_{r=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k \geq n} \left\{ \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k x_i}{k} - \bar{x}_1 \right| > \frac{1}{r} \right\}$$

$$P(L^c) = 0$$

$$L^c = \bigcup_{r=1}^{\infty} A_r$$

$$\text{Also } P(A_r) = 0 \text{ for } r \geq 1, \text{ so } P(L^c) \leq \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} P(A_r) = 0$$

$$A_r = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{i=n}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{j=i}^k x_j - \bar{x}_1}{\sqrt{k}} \right| > \frac{1}{r}$$

$$B_{n,r} \supseteq B_{n+1,r} \supseteq B_{n+2,r}$$

$$A_r = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{n,r}, \text{ so } P(A_r) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_{n,r}) \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_{n,r}) &= P\left(\bigcup_{i=n}^k \left| \frac{\sum_{j=i}^k y_j - \bar{y}_1}{\sqrt{k}} \right| > \frac{1}{r} \right) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=n}^k \left| \frac{\sum_{j=i}^k y_j - \bar{y}_1}{\sqrt{k}} \right|^4 > \frac{1}{r^4} \right) \leq \\ &\leq \sum_{i=n}^k P\left(\left| \frac{\sum_{j=i}^k y_j - \bar{y}_1}{\sqrt{k}} \right|^4 > \frac{1}{r^4}\right) \leq \sum_{i=n}^k \frac{E\left(\left| \frac{\sum_{j=i}^k y_j - \bar{y}_1}{\sqrt{k}} \right|^4\right)}{r^4} = \frac{E(Y_1^4)}{r^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$! Y_1 = X_1 = \bar{X} = \bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_1$$

$$E\left(\left| \frac{\sum_{j=i}^k y_j - \bar{y}_1}{\sqrt{k}} \right|^4\right) = E(Y_1^4) = kE(Y_1^4) + 2\binom{k}{2}(E(Y_1^2))^2 = kE(Y_1^4) + k(k-1)(E(Y_1^2))^2$$

$$E(Y_1^4) = E(Y_1^4)$$

$$E(Y_1^4) = E(Y_k^4) = 0$$

$$E(Y_1^4) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=n}^k \frac{kE(Y_1^4) + k(k-1)(E(Y_1^2))^2}{r^4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (X_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ (xemo to) Beprzyjm } \bar{X} - p = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

$$\oplus \text{ Esu u myfor } \leftarrow p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\oplus \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} p$$

$$\oplus \frac{|x_i| - 1}{\frac{19}{37}} \left| \frac{1}{\frac{12}{37}} \right| = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{37}} \bar{X} - p$$

No- olsysz $\bar{X} - p = 0$, so sa peguya ou

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$



$$|A| \sim ?$$

$$|A| > |B|$$

$$|V| = 1$$

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \frac{|A|}{n} \\ 0 & \text{where} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{n.c.}} |A| - \epsilon x_1$$

!

$$\Rightarrow x_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \frac{|A|}{n} \\ -1 & \frac{|B|}{n} \end{cases}$$

→ generate to ббнр

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

$S_n > 0$, не зем гранца
 $S_n \leq 0$

$S_n < 0$, не зем нграница

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{н.с.}} 0$$

иженеки
бари

$$P\left(\frac{S_n}{n} > 0\right) \approx 0$$

$$\textcircled{L} A_n - \Lambda_n$$

Четкирланағатында шеорема

Дәлдік: Неса $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ е редукциялық маданияттың тегіндең орнапегендегандағы өзгерісіндең көзбүрелі болынан

жон.

$$\textcircled{4} P\left(a < Z_n < b\right) = P\left(\dots\right)$$

$$P\left(a < Z < b\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_a^b e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

Hyperbole e) aus $M_X(t) = M_{X+bt}$ sa setzt ω in $X = \nu + b\omega$

$$n) \quad a+bX_1 \text{ wo } M_X(t) = e^{at} M_X(bt)$$

g-60:

$$a) \quad M_X(0) = E e^{0 \cdot X} = E 1 = 1$$

$$b) \quad E e^{tX} = E \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} X^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} E X^k$$

$$c) \quad M_X^{(k)}(t) = E \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k-n} e^{t(k-1)} \dots (k-n)!}{k!} E X^k \Big|_{t=0} = E X^k$$

$$d) \quad M_{X+Y}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{t(x+y)}$$

Teopozne: Hera $X \cup Y$ ca cn.ben. c phyttreyu itz noutzine
 $\mu_{X(t)}, \mu_{Y(t)}$, wotzaloo:

a) $\mu_{X(0)} = 1$

b) $\mu_{X(t)} = e^{tx} = \sum \frac{t^k}{k!} \mu_{Y^k}, -\infty < t < \infty$

c) $X \amalg Y$, wo μ_{X+Y}

Hau - Gau Hau

Hypolegoring Aro $(Y_n)_{n \geq 1}$ e pega y'a ou cn ben u $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_{X(t)} = E$

* 6 б) предположим: $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Тогда $M_{X(t)} =$

* 2 б) $x = \mu + \sigma z$, $z \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow$ предположим $M_{X(t)} =$

$$* 2\text{-б) (ЛГFT): } S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{d} Z \sim N(0,1); M_{Y_1(t)} \text{ симметрична}$$

и ее ожидание M

$$Y_i = \frac{X_i - M}{\sigma} \quad \text{и} \quad Y_n =$$

независимо
однотипные

⑦ Усбагра ай Н

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{есеңдән за парына } X \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

$X_i \sim \text{Ber}(p)$

$$\frac{S_n}{N} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{N} \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{} P$$

Гурт
Гурт
 $E_N = \frac{S_n}{N} - p = \frac{2n\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{N} \approx \frac{2\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{N}}$

$$\frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} = Z_n \approx Z \sim N(0,1)$$

$$\sqrt{p(1-p)} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|E_N| \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{|Z|}{\sqrt{N}}$$

⑦ Неравенство на Берн Кошч

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| P \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{N} - \mu \leq \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}} x \right) - \Phi(x) \right| \leq \frac{0,4248}{\sqrt{N}} \cdot \frac{\phi|x-\mu|^3}{\sigma^3} =$$

$$\mu, \sigma, \phi |x-\mu|^3$$

$$= P \left(\frac{S_n - N\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{N}} \leq x \right) \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\text{ЛГТ}} \Phi(x)$$

$$+\frac{(\bar{x} - \mu)^2}{n}$$

$$x_1 \sim \text{Ber}(p) \\ G = \sqrt{p(1-p)} \rightarrow \text{нормален закон}$$

$$\frac{\Phi(\bar{x} - \mu)}{(p(1-p))^{1/2}}$$

* Chey = Нара $x_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$. Тогава $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ е близко до

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{x_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq x\right) = \Phi(x)$$

$$\text{Д-бо: } x_n = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j, \quad x_j \sim \text{Ber}(p)$$

може да има неясна
шанса на изненада с
изненадата на ЛГТ

$$\frac{x_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} Z \quad P\left(\frac{x_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq x\right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} P(Z \leq x)$$

$$CF_Z = R$$

$$P\left(\frac{s_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{np}} \leq x\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(x)$$

СТАТИСТИКА

Обект и - хора, молекули, атоми, клетки, избраници - генерална

→ Наименование всемаме изброява си (пълна) изброяване си
и на базата на тези изброявания разделят всичките на
генералната изброяваност

1936 г. САЩ избра

100000

~~прогноза~~ 1 - ?

Ганов - 4000 души

* an. Gen., тоғында оның распределение жеке күнде шама

$\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ ради избаграның шама нұрғында $x_i \stackrel{d}{=} x_j \stackrel{d}{=} x$

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n да өзара итеп түсінілген

На базасына на \vec{x} үкшеме ге оценник $F_{\vec{x}}$ шама $f_{\vec{x}}$.

Үеғондай, же $F_{\vec{x}}(x_i; \theta)$ шама $f_{\vec{x}}(x_i; \theta)$

$$\textcircled{+} f_{\vec{x}}(x_i; \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$\theta = (\mu, \sigma^2)$
 $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^2$

θ - бескіріл ой параметрі,
 конкавтың өзінде θ
 көз ой распределенет.

(+) $y \sim Ber(p)$

$$F_y(x_i; \theta) \quad \theta = p \in [0, 1]$$

Түсінік болады
 - оштарғаның біздең шама θ шама

* Жетекшілік (шама оценка): Ако $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_s)$.

$\hat{\theta}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \Theta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^s \quad \hat{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \hat{\theta}(\vec{x})$ де нариза шама оценка на θ

Коңгынің үзіншілікке \vec{x} үкшеме $\hat{\theta}(\vec{x})$ → бескіріл ой an. Gen.

Бескіріл ой
 НСВ

Нұрғасынан: $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ редукциясынан \vec{x}

$\hat{\theta}(\vec{x})$ е бескіріл ой шама

Негізгі: Да таптараме разумны шама оценка

1) Менің $\hat{\theta}$ да максималдану

жетекшілік $X \sim f_{\vec{x}}$ шама $f_{\vec{x}}(x; \theta)$ (шама оценка), $\theta \in \Theta$

$$L(\vec{x}; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{\vec{x}}(x_i; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_x(x_i; \theta) \rightarrow \phi_{\text{функция}} \text{ ти?}$$

$$(L(\vec{x}, \Theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_x(x_i, \Theta)) \quad L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

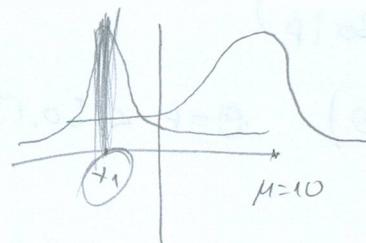
$$x \sim N(\mu, 1) \quad \Theta = \mu$$

$$x_1 = x_1$$

$$L(x_1, \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_1 - \mu)^2}{2}} \rightarrow \sup_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}} L(x_1, \mu) \text{ и } \hat{\mu} \text{ коефи максимизира}$$

$L(x_1, \mu)$ е наименна максимална правоподобна оценка (М.п.о.) на μ .

$$\sup_{\mu} L(x_1, \mu) = L(x_1; \hat{\mu}) \quad \hat{\mu} = x_1$$



$P(H_1 \in (x_1 - \epsilon, x_1 + \epsilon)) \approx 2 \epsilon f_{x_1, \mu}(x_1)$ + коефи максимизира се максимална правоподобна оценка на μ за избрания x_1 .

+ Задача М.п.о.: Нека \vec{x} е изброяка от x_i и нека $f_x(x; \Theta)$, коефи

Функцията на правоподобие

$$L(\vec{x}, \hat{\Theta}) = \sup_{\Theta \in \Theta} L(\vec{x}, \Theta) = \sup_{\Theta \in \Theta} \prod_{i=1}^n f_x(x_i; \Theta)$$

$$\Theta \quad \vec{x} = \vec{x} \quad \sup_{\Theta \in \Theta} \prod_{i=1}^n f_x(x_i; \Theta)$$

Макс на $\ln L$ е макс на L ,
потенте \ln е равнищата ф-с

Ако f_x са правоподобни по Θ , то

$$\Theta = (\Theta_1, \dots, \Theta_s)$$

$$\text{⑦ } x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \Theta = (\Theta_1 - \Theta_2)^2 = (\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$L(\vec{x}, \Theta) = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} e^{-\frac{(x_j - \mu)^2}{2\delta^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial \mu} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} +$$

делим
на n

