

22.

$$\mathbf{z} = (z_1, z_2), \langle z_1 \rangle = 0, \langle z_2 \rangle = 0; \langle z_1^4 \rangle = 12, \langle z_2^6 \rangle = 15, \langle z_1^2 z_2^4 \rangle = 10.$$

пусть ~~$z \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$~~ $z \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, $X = \sigma z \Rightarrow z \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow X^4 = z^4 \sigma^4, X^6 = z^6 \sigma^6$

$$\langle X^4 \rangle = (2 \cdot 2 - 1)!! = 3; \langle X^6 \rangle = (2 \cdot 3 - 1)!! = 5!! = 15$$

$$3\sigma_{z_1}^4 = 12 \Rightarrow \sigma_{z_1}^4 = 4, \sigma_{z_1}^2 = 2; 15\sigma_{z_2}^6 = 15 \Rightarrow \sigma_{z_2}^6 = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma_{z_2}^2 = 1$$

пусть $a = \langle z_1 z_1 \rangle = \sigma_{z_1}^2 = 2$; $b = \langle z_2 z_2 \rangle = \sigma_{z_2}^2 = 1$

$$c = \langle z_1 z_2 \rangle = \text{cov}(z_1, z_2)$$

6 множителей: $z_1, z_1, z_2, z_2, z_2, z_2$; разделение на пары: 1) 0 пар $z_1 z_1$, 1 пара $z_1 z_2$, 2 пары $z_2 z_2$
2) 2 пары $z_1 z_2$, 1 пара $z_2 z_2$.

1) 0 пар $z_1 z_1$, 1 $z_1 z_2$, 2 $z_2 z_2$: $a b^2$; другим способом разделение на пары $z_1 z_1$, на пары $z_2 z_2$ - 3 способа, тогда вклад = $a b^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 3 a b^2$

2) 2 пары $z_1 z_2$, 1 пара $z_2 z_2$: $b c^2$

$z_1 z_1, z_2 z_2, z_2 z_2$ другим способом вклад: $b c^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 12 b c^2$

пара z_1 - 4 способа

пара z_2 - оставшиеся 3 $z_2 \Rightarrow$ 3 способа

Тогда всего $3 a b^2 + 12 b c^2 = \langle z_1^2 z_2^4 \rangle = 10$; $3 a b^2 + 12 b c^2 = 10$, $a = 2, b = 1$

$$6 + 12 c^2 = 10; 12 c^2 = 4; c^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$A(\text{cov}(x, y)) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \text{cov}(x, y) \\ \text{cov}(y, x) & \sigma_y^2 \end{pmatrix}; \hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{z_1}^2 & \text{cov}(z_1, z_2) \\ \text{cov}(z_1, z_2) & \sigma_{z_2}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

если $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; если $c = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1/\sqrt{3} \\ -1/\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

NG.

$$p(x|\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{x^{\alpha+1}}, x \geq 1; \quad L(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i|\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha}{x_i^{\alpha+1}} = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{x_1^{\alpha+1}} \cdot \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{x_2^{\alpha+1}} \cdot \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{x_3^{\alpha+1}} \cdot \dots =$$

$$= \alpha^n \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^{\alpha+1}} \quad \text{[scribbles]$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{-\alpha-1}, \text{ also } -\alpha-1 = \beta \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\beta} = x_1^{\beta} \cdot x_2^{\beta} \cdot x_3^{\beta} \cdot \dots \cdot x_n^{\beta}$$

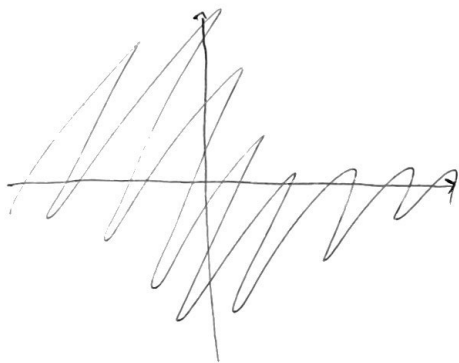
$$\ln\left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\beta}\right) = \ln(x_1^{\beta} \cdot x_2^{\beta} \cdot \dots \cdot x_n^{\beta}) = \beta \ln x_1 + \beta \ln x_2 + \dots + \beta \ln x_n = \beta \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$\ln L(\alpha) = \ln \alpha^n \cdot (-\alpha-1) \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}_S = \ell; \quad \text{[scribbles]} \quad \ell = -\ln \alpha^n \cdot S - \ln \alpha^n \cdot S =$$

$$= -nS \ln \alpha - nS \ln \alpha; \quad \ell'(\alpha) = -nS \ln \alpha - \frac{nS}{\alpha} - \frac{nS}{\alpha} = 0$$

$$nS \ln \alpha - nS - \frac{nS}{\alpha} = 0; \quad \ln \alpha - 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} = 0; \quad \frac{\alpha \ln \alpha - \alpha - 1}{\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \ln \alpha - \alpha - 1 = 0 = f$$

spacegenosse
gabene...



$$f \approx \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad \text{[scribbles]} \quad \ln \alpha = \ln \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = -\ln \alpha$$

$$\sim 1 \quad \tilde{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \sigma_x^2 = 4, \sigma_y^2 = 2, \text{cov}(X, Y) = 1$$

$$Z = X \cos \varphi + Y \sin \varphi, V = Y \cos \varphi - X \sin \varphi; r = 0 \Rightarrow \text{cov}(Z, V) = 0 \Rightarrow E[ZV] = E[Z]E[V]$$

т.е. независимые
переменные.

$$\text{ис } (Z, V) \rightarrow (X, Y): \text{ис } (Z, V) = \det J$$

$$J(X, Y) = \det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial Y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & -\cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} = \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi = \sin \varphi \cos \varphi (X^2 + Y^2)$$

$$\text{ис } dxdy = \sin \varphi \cos \varphi (X^2 + Y^2) dxdy$$

$$\text{ис } X, Y: E[XY] = E[X]E[Y] = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c - ab = 1 \\ d - a^2 = 4 \\ e - b^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow \sigma_x^2 = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = 4 \quad \text{ис } X, Y$$

ис X, Y
зависимые
переменные

$$e = E[Y^2]$$

Вопросы А, figura 3

23. $z_1, z_2, z_3; p(z) = Az$;

$$E[z_1] = \int_0^1 p(z_1) dz_1 = \int_0^1 Az_1 dz_1 = A \frac{z_1^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = A \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2A$$

$$E[z_2] = 2A, E[z_3] = 2A; p_{z_1, z_2}(z_1, z_2) = Az_1 \cdot Az_2 = A^2 z_1 z_2$$

$$E[z_1 z_2] = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 A^2 z_1 z_2^2 dz_1 dz_2 = A^2 \int_0^1 z_1 dz_1 \int_0^1 z_2^2 dz_2 = A^2 \cdot \frac{z_1^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \cdot \frac{z_2^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = A^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{A^2}{6}$$

Корреляция: $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} p_{z_1, z_2}(z_1, z_2) dz_1 dz_2 = 1 \Rightarrow 4A^2 = 1 \Rightarrow A = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ логическое решение $A = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\iiint p_{z_1, z_2, z_3}(z_1, z_2, z_3) = A^3 \int_0^1 z_3 dz_3 \int_0^1 z_2 dz_2 \int_0^1 z_1 dz_1 = A^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{A^3}{8} = 1 \Rightarrow A^3 = 8 \Rightarrow A = 2$$

Пусть $z_1 < z_2 < z_3$, $z_3 = \max \Rightarrow z_3 < z$, $P(z_3 < z) = \prod_{i=1}^3 P(z_i < z)$,

~~так как~~ $z_i = Ax_i, x_i \sim \text{Uni}(0, 1) \Rightarrow P(x_3 < x) = \prod_{i=1}^3 P(x_i < x) = 1 - x$