

# Корникова Е.К. БФЗ 2023 Вариант 45

12  $\langle x^6 \rangle = \frac{5}{9}$   $\langle y^4 \rangle = \langle x^2 y^4 \rangle = 3$   $\langle x \rangle = \langle y \rangle = 0$   $r = ?$   
 $r = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$   $E[x^{2n}] = (2n-1)!! \sigma_x^{2n}$   $E[xy] = \text{cov}(x, y)$

$\sigma_x: n=3 \Rightarrow 15 \sigma_x^6 = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow \sigma_x^6 = \frac{1}{27} \Rightarrow \sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$   
 $\sigma_y: n=2 \Rightarrow 3 \sigma_y^4 = 3 \Rightarrow \sigma_y^4 = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma_y = 1$

$\langle xy \rangle$  и  $\langle x^2 y^4 \rangle$  с помощью Бука:

$a = \langle xx \rangle = \frac{1}{3}$

$b = \langle yy \rangle = 1$

$c = \langle xy \rangle = \text{cov}(x, y)$

$\begin{matrix} xy & xy \\ xy & yy \\ yy & yy \\ \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{2} \end{matrix}$

①  $c^2 b \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = 12 c^2 b$   
 $\begin{matrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ x & x & x \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 \end{matrix}$

②  $a b^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 3 a b^2$   
 $\begin{matrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 3 \end{matrix}$

$\langle x^2 y^4 \rangle = 12 c^2 b + 3 a b^2 = 12 c^2 + 1 = 3$   
 $c^2 = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$

$r = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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$p(x|\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^k}{\Gamma(k)} x^{k-1} e^{-\alpha x}$   $x \geq 0$   $\hat{\alpha}_{ML} = ?$   $k$  известно

$L(\alpha|\{x\}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i|\alpha)$   $\hat{\alpha}_{ML} = \arg \max_{\alpha} L(\alpha|\{x\})$   $L(\alpha|x) \approx \ln L(\alpha|\{x\})$

$\ln L(\alpha|\{x\}) = \frac{\alpha^k}{\Gamma(k)} \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{(k-1)} \right) \cdot e^{-\alpha \sum x_i} \Rightarrow L(\alpha|\{x\}) = \frac{\alpha^k}{\Gamma(k)^n} \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{(k-1)} \right) \cdot e^{-\alpha \sum x_i}$

$\ominus \ln L(\alpha|\{x\}) = k \ln \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma(k)} + \sum \ln x_i^{(k-1)} - \alpha \sum x_i$

$\ln'_{\alpha} = \frac{k}{\alpha} - \sum x_i = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\alpha}_{ML} = \frac{k}{\sum x_i}$   $\ln''_{\alpha} = -\frac{k}{\alpha^2} < 0$   $\Rightarrow$  макс

$\hat{\alpha}_{ML} = \frac{k}{\sum x_i}$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D(x) & \text{cov}(x, y) \\ \text{cov}(x, y) & D(y) \end{pmatrix} \quad r' = 0 = \frac{\text{cov}(x', y')}{\sigma_{x'} \sigma_{y'}} \Rightarrow$$

$$D(x) = 3 = \text{cov}(x, x) = E[x^2] - (E[x])^2$$

$$D(y) = 2 = \text{cov}(y, y) = E[y^2] - (E[y])^2$$

$$\text{cov}(x, y) = -1 = E[xy] - E[x]E[y]$$

$$D(x+y+z) = \text{cov}(x+y, x+y+z) = \text{cov}(x, x+z) + \text{cov}(y, y+z) \quad E[x+z] = E[x] + E[z]$$

$$\text{cov}(x', y') = 0 \Rightarrow E[x' y'] = E[x'] E[y'] = 0$$

$$\text{cov}(x, y) = -1 \quad E[xy + xz + zy + z^2] - E[x]E[y] - E[x]E[z] - E[z]E[y] - E[z]^2 = 0$$

$$E[xy] + E[xz] + E[zy] + E[z^2] - E[x]E[y] - E[x]E[z] - E[z]E[y] - E[z]^2 = 0$$

$$-1 + \text{cov}(x, z) + \text{cov}(z, y) + D(z) = 0 \quad D(z)$$

$$\text{cov}(x, z) + \text{cov}(z, y) = E[xz] - E[x]E[z] + E[zy] - E[z]E[y] = 0$$

$$D(z) = 1$$

$$D(x+z) = D(x) + D(z) + 2D(x)D(z) = 3 + 1 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = 10$$

$$D(y+z) = D(y) + D(z) + 2D(y)D(z) = 2 + 1 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(z) &= 1 \\ D(x') &= 10 \\ D(y') &= 7 \end{aligned}$$