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Вариант 56

✓1

(X, Y) - корр. вектор.

$$\hat{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z = X \cos \varphi + Y \sin \varphi, \quad V = Y \cos \varphi - X \sin \varphi$$

$$\text{cov}(Z; V) = \text{cov}(X \cos \varphi + Y \sin \varphi; Y \cos \varphi - X \sin \varphi) = 0$$

м.е

$$E[(X \cos \varphi + Y \sin \varphi) \cdot (Y \cos \varphi - X \sin \varphi)] = E(X \cos \varphi + Y \sin \varphi) \cdot$$

$$E(Y \cos \varphi - X \sin \varphi) = 0$$

распишем и сократим

$$E[(X \cos \varphi + Y \sin \varphi)(Y \cos \varphi - X \sin \varphi)] =$$

$$= E[X Y \cos^2 \varphi + Y^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - X^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - X Y \sin^2 \varphi]$$

$$= \sin \varphi \cos \varphi E[Y^2 - X^2] + (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) E(XY)$$

Второе

$$[E(X \cos \varphi) + E(Y \sin \varphi)] \cdot [E(Y \cos \varphi) - E(X \sin \varphi)] =$$

$$= \cos^2 \varphi EX \cdot EY + [EX]^2 \cdot (-\sin \varphi \cdot \cos \varphi) + \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cdot (EY)^2 - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi E[X]E[Y] =$$

$$= (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) EX EY + \sin \varphi \cos \varphi [(EX)^2 + (EY)^2 - EX EY]$$

распишем второе

$$[\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi] [E(XY) + EX EY] + \sin \varphi \cos \varphi [(EX)^2 + (EY)^2 - EX EY] =$$

$$\cos 2\varphi \cdot \frac{b_y}{b_x} + \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} [b_y^2 - b_x^2] =$$

$$= \cos 2\varphi + b \sin 2\varphi = 0$$

$$\text{arctg} \quad \text{tg } 2\varphi = -\frac{1}{b}$$

$$2\varphi = \pi - \text{arctg} \left(+\frac{1}{b} \right) + \pi n$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \text{arctg} \left(+\frac{1}{b} \right) + \frac{\pi n}{2}$$

√4.

$$p(X|\lambda) = \lambda X^{-\lambda-1}; \quad X \geq 1$$

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^m \lambda X_m^{-\lambda-1} = \lambda^m (\prod X_m)^{-\lambda-1}$$

$$\ln L = m \ln \lambda - (\lambda+1) \ln \prod (X_m)$$

$$(\ln L)' = \frac{m}{\lambda} - \ln \prod X_m = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{m}{\ln \prod X_m}$$

$$(\ln L)'' = -\frac{m}{\lambda^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{глобально максимум.}$$

√3

$$Z_1; Z_2; Z_3 - \text{i.i.d.}$$

$$p(z) = A z; \quad 0 \leq z \leq 2$$

$$\int_0^2 A z dz = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\left. \frac{z^2}{2} \right|_0^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Найти ~~плотность вероятности.~~

$$P(r, s, \{z_1, z_2, z_3\}) \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{C_{n-2}^{r-1} [F(z_1)]^{r-1} C^{s-r-1}}$$

знаем

$$\frac{p(x_2 | \theta) \cdot p(\theta | x_1)}{\int p(x_2 | \theta') p(\theta' | x_1) d\theta'}$$

у нас. $p(z) = \frac{1}{2} z$

$$p(\theta | x_1) = \frac{p(x_1 | \theta) p(\theta)}{\int p(x_1 | \theta') p(\theta') d\theta'}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} z \cdot p(\theta)}{\int_0^1}$$

$\sqrt{2}$

$$\vec{z} = (z_1, z_2)$$

$$z \sim \text{Normal}(\mu=0; \sigma_x, \sigma_y)$$

$$\langle z_1^4 \rangle = 12 \quad \langle z_1^2 z_2^4 \rangle = 10$$

$$\langle z_2^6 \rangle = 15$$

$$12 \langle z_1^2 \rangle = 12 \Rightarrow$$