

$P(a \leq X < b)$
 $P(X = x_i)$
 $P(c \leq X < d) \stackrel{!}{=} P(X = x_i)$
 $X \sim A(p)$
 $EX = 0 \cdot (1-p) + 1 \cdot p = p$
 $X \sim B: (n, p) \quad EX = \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = np$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = np \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \cdot p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k}$

11 29-16:01

$EX = \int \sum x_i f_X(x_i) \leftarrow \text{disk.}$
 $\int x f_X(x) dx \leftarrow \text{fyz.}$
 $Y = a + bX \quad EY = \sum (a + bx_i) f_X(x_i)$
 $= a \sum f_X(x_i) + b \sum x_i f_X(x_i)$
 $= a + bEX$

11 29-16:23

$Y = \gamma(X)$
 $EY = \begin{cases} \sum \gamma(x_i) f_X(x_i) \\ \int \gamma(x) f_X(x) dx \end{cases}$
 $E(X+Y) = \sum \sum (x_i + y_j) P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$
 $= \sum x_i \sum_j P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) + \sum y_j \sum_i P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$
 $= \sum x_i f_X(x_i) + \sum y_j f_Y(y_j) = EX + EY$

11 29-16:25

$W = (X_1, \dots, X_n), a \in \mathbb{R}^m, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
 $E(a + BW) = a + B(EW)$
 $\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}X_1 + \dots + b_{1n}X_n \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$
 $f_{X_i, Y_j} = f_X \circ f_Y$

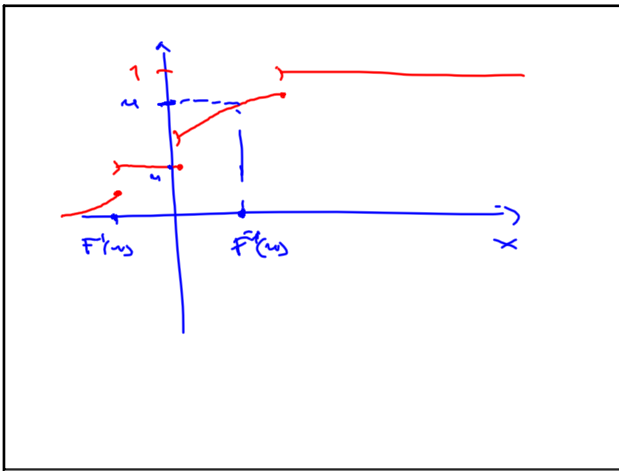
11 29-16:32

$S_X = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$
 $\text{var } X = E(X - EX)^2 = E(X^2 - 2XEX + (EX)^2)$
 $= EX^2 - (EX)^2$
 $\text{var}(a + bX) = E(a + bX - E(a + bX))^2$
 $= E(b^2(X - EX)^2) = b^2 \text{var } X$
 $\text{var } X \geq 0$

11 29-16:38

$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2}$
 $F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y f_Y(z) dz$
 $Y = \mu + \sigma Z \Rightarrow Z = \frac{Y - \mu}{\sigma}$

11 29-16:45



11 29-16:53

$\text{var } X = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-\mu)^2 f(x) dx$
 $= \int_{|x-\mu| \geq \varepsilon} (x-\mu)^2 f(x) dx + \int_{|x-\mu| < \varepsilon} (x-\mu)^2 f(x) dx$
 $\geq \int_{|x-\mu| \geq \varepsilon} \varepsilon^2 f(x) dx = \varepsilon^2 P(|X-EX| \geq \varepsilon)$
 $\varepsilon = k\sigma$
 $P(|X-EX| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{k^2}$
 $\text{var } X = E(X-EX)^2$
 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Bi}(n, p)$
 $E(\sum X_i) = \sum np = np$
 $\text{var}(\sum X_i) = \sum np(1-p) = np(1-p)$
 $P(|Y_n - p| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{np(1-p)}{n\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 0$
 $\text{LAW} \quad P(|Y_n - p| \geq \varepsilon) = 0$

11 29-16:57

$\text{cov}(a+bX, c+dY) = E((a+bX - E(a+bX)) \cdot (c+dY - E(c+dY)))$
 $= bd E(X-EX)(Y-EY)$
 $\text{var}(X+Y) = E((X+Y - EX-EY)(X+Y - EX-EY))$
 $= E(X^2 + 2XY + Y^2 + \dots)$
 $= \text{var } X + \text{var } Y + 2 \text{cov}(X, Y)$
 $X \sim A(p) \quad EX = p \quad E(X-p)^2 = p^2(1-p) + (1-p)^2 p = -p^2 + p = p(1-p)$

11 29-17:17

$\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{\text{var } X} \sqrt{\text{var } Y}} = 1$
 $|\rho_{X,Y}| \leq 1$
 $0 \leq \text{var}\left(\frac{Y-EY}{\sqrt{\text{var } Y}} + t \frac{X-EX}{\sqrt{\text{var } X}}\right)$
 $= 1 + t^2 + 2t \rho_{X,Y}$
 $D = 4\rho_{X,Y}^2 - 4 \leq 0$
 $\Rightarrow |\rho_{X,Y}| \leq 1$
 $D = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{X,Y} = \pm 1$
 $\text{no } t_0 = y \text{ det } \text{LAW} \text{ and } \text{no } t_0 = y \text{ det } \text{LAW} \text{ and } \text{no } t_0 = y \text{ det } \text{LAW}$
 $\frac{Y-EY}{\sqrt{\text{var } Y}} + t \frac{X-EX}{\sqrt{\text{var } X}} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow Y = \alpha X + C$
 $\text{var } X = 0 \Rightarrow X = EX$

11 29-17:30

$\text{var } W = E(W-EW)(W-EW)^T$
 $i \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (X_1 \dots X_n)$
 $i, j: E(X_i - EX_i)(X_j - EX_j)$

11 29-17:45