

Klausuren Elektroba ML-BECS(LSSE)

1) Geometrischer dual $\mathcal{L} = \{F_p : p \in [0,1]\}$ $P_p(n) = (1-p)^{n-1} p$

hist: $X_1 = l_1, \dots, X_n = l_n$ (POMOABBAN $X_k(n) = x_k$ POMA)

 $L_p = [(1-p)^{l_1-1} p] [(1-p)^{l_2-1} p] \dots [(1-p)^{l_n-1} p] =$
 $= (1-p)^{\sum_{k=1}^n l_k - n} p^n$ schol $\ell = \sum_{k=1}^n l_k$

$L_p \rightarrow \min_p$: $\nabla L_p = 0$, $\frac{\partial L_p}{\partial p} = 0$

 $-(\ell - n) \cdot (1-p)^{\ell - n - 1} p^n + (1-p)^{\ell - n} \cdot n p^{\ell - n - 1} = 0$ $\frac{\partial L_p}{\partial p} = \frac{(1-p)^{\ell - n}}{p^{\ell - n}}$
 $-(\ell - n) \cdot p + n \cdot (1-p) = 0$

$p = n / \ell = n / \sum_{k=1}^n l_k$ NEU TURBULATION

2) Exponentieller dual FOLGT $\{f_\lambda : \lambda > 0\}$ $f_\lambda(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$
SIGNIFIKANT

hist: $X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n$

$R_\lambda = [\lambda e^{-\lambda x_1}] [\lambda e^{-\lambda x_2}] \dots [\lambda e^{-\lambda x_n}] =$
 $= \lambda^n e^{-\lambda(x_1 + \dots + x_n)} = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \bar{x}}$ A' TUR (x₁ + ... + x_n) / n

$R_\lambda \rightarrow \min_p$ $\nabla R_\lambda = 0$, $\frac{\partial R_\lambda}{\partial \lambda} = 0$,

 $h \lambda^{n-1} e^{-\lambda \bar{x}} - \lambda^n \cdot h \lambda^{-n} e^{-\lambda \bar{x}} = 0$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$ NEU TURBULATION

$$3) \text{ Normalverteilung} \quad f_{m,\sigma}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-m)^2/(2\sigma^2)} \quad : m \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma > 0$$

Werte: $x_1 = x_1, \dots, x_n = x_n$

$$\ell_{m,\sigma} = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x_k - m)^2/(2\sigma^2)}$$

$$\ell_{m,\sigma} \rightarrow \max_{m,\sigma} \Leftrightarrow \log \ell_{m,\sigma} \rightarrow \max_{m,\sigma}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log \ell_{m,\sigma}}{\partial m} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \log \ell_{m,\sigma}}{\partial \sigma} = 0 \quad (\Leftarrow \nabla \ell_{m,\sigma} = 0)$$

$$\log \ell_{m,\sigma} = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - n \log \sigma - \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - m)^2 / (2\sigma^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \log \ell_{m,\sigma}}{\partial m} &= \frac{2}{\partial m} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - m)^2 / (2\sigma^2) = \sum_{k=1}^n 2(x_k - m) / (2\sigma^2) = \\ &= [\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - m)] / \sigma^2 = 0 \quad \boxed{m = \bar{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log \ell_{m,\sigma}}{\partial \sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} - \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - m)^2 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(-2)\sigma^{-3} =$$

$$= -n\sigma^{-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 \sigma^{-3} = 0 \quad | \cdot \sigma^3$$

$$\boxed{\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2} + V_h(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{Nichtlinear}$$

3*) Regresszió FGV (GAUSS - HÖLDER)

Alepproblémás Keresni obj. $f_{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n}(x)$ füg-f.,
melyre adott x_1, \dots, x_n (nem vétlen!) helsek

$$f_{\theta}(x_1) = y_1 + \varepsilon_1, \dots, f_{\theta}(x_n) = y_n + \varepsilon_n$$

ahol y_1, \dots, y_n sajnos nem vétlen, de s
 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ véletlen hibák keres N(0, σ^2) eloszlásh.

His legjobb $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_n)$ valamely?

[Törökben: Elvezetni kisbonyod]

y_1, \dots, y_n nekt ADPTOK az x_1, \dots, x_n HEGYEN, AZAZ
az IGAZI $\tilde{\theta} = (\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_n)$ nelelti $y_k = f_{\tilde{\theta}}(x_k)$ ($k=1, \dots, n$) PONTJAIN

MÉRTÉKELÉS

A h-szín méréskel szt x_k HEGYEN A MÉRÉSI ERŐRE

$y_k = f_{\tilde{\theta}}(x_k) + \varepsilon_k$ $N(f_{\tilde{\theta}}(x_k), \sigma^2)$ eloszl. miután

$$\text{SIMPATIKA} = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-[(y_k - f_{\tilde{\theta}}(x_k))^2] / (2\sigma^2)}$$

$$L_{\theta} = \prod_{k=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-[(y_k - f_{\theta}(x_k))^2] / (2\sigma^2)} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial L_{\theta}}{\partial \theta_j} = 0 \quad (j=1, \dots, n) \quad \text{AUXILIÁR PARAMÉTER VON}$$

EGYAEUFGEN:

$$f_\theta = \sigma^{-n} (2\pi)^{-n/2} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - f_\theta(x_k)]^2 / (2\sigma^2)} \rightarrow \text{MAX}_\theta \Leftrightarrow$$
$$e^{-\sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - f_\theta(x_k)]^2} \rightarrow \text{MAX}_\theta \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - f_\theta(x_k)]^2}_{\rightarrow \text{MIN}_\theta}$$

Aufgabe 1: LIN REGRESSION $f_{(a,b)}(x) = ax + b \quad (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$

$$(a, b) = \underset{a, b}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - (ax_k + b)]^2$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - (ax_k + b)]^2 = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - (ax_k + b)] \cdot (-x_k)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - (ax_k + b)]^2 = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - (ax_k + b)] \cdot (-1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow 0 = \sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - (ax_k + b)] \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - ax_k) = \bar{y} - a\bar{x}$$

$$0 = \sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - (ax_k + (\bar{y} - a\bar{x}))] x_k$$

$$0 = \sum_{k=1}^n [y_k - \bar{y}] x_k - a \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x}) x_k$$

$$a = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - \bar{y}) x_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x}) x_k}$$

Setzt: $0 = \sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - \bar{y}) \bar{x} - a \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x}) \bar{x}$

$$0 = \sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - \bar{y})(x_k - \bar{x}) - a \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2$$

$$a = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - \bar{y})(x_k - \bar{x})}{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\text{Cov}_n(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})}{V_n(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})} \quad b = \bar{y} - a \bar{x}$$

Mozgás Gázm eredeti alkalmazásban CINAKUVAL
szintén BANRULGÁSS KIFELÉDÍT keretben

A(L) fü.: $\sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - f_\theta(x_k))^2 \rightarrow \text{MIN}_\theta$ nevezik gör.
Néh. következő

(HF) Jelölhetjük, hogy $\partial \mathcal{L}_\theta / \partial \theta = 0$ differenciálval
kihasított eredmény $(1, 2, 3^*)$ -ben TÉNYLEG MIN-hely
 $[\mathcal{L}_\theta > 0, \lim_{|\theta| \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{L}_\theta = 0$ alapján részletes biz.]

További leírások a ML-beszerzés:

[Vihars, A statisztika szuppl., 114-119]
Poisson, INT törzse, HIPERGEOM terjedése

BESSERER KEGELTHATOPA, KONFIUNCIA-INTER-AL

Familie $\mathcal{L} = \{F_\theta : \theta \in G\}$ diskret, $G \subset \mathbb{R}^r$

$\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_r)$ $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_r$ parametrik

[SAT $F_\theta \mapsto q(\theta)$ is parametrik soz ind, bspw.]

$s: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ n-Variable bessle f_{xy}

$X_1, \dots, X_n: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ größer esstg vgl. vgl., FGZ

$w \in \Omega - m$ $X_1(w), \dots, X_n(w)$ $\Rightarrow F_\theta$ -mkt, f_{xy}

$X_i \sim F_\theta$ smt $P(X_i < x) = P\{\omega : X_i(\omega) < x\} = F_\theta(x)$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ \uparrow

$s(X_1, \dots, X_n): w \mapsto s(X_1(w), \dots, X_n(w))$ $\Rightarrow F_\theta$ -statis

bef $q: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ f_{xy} $s \in \mathcal{L}$ definiert $q(\theta)$ parametrik

$(1-\varepsilon)$ -ngblt. Hrtg ab bessle:

$$P(q(X_1, \dots, X_n) \leq q(\theta)) \geq 1 - \varepsilon \quad \forall \theta \in G$$

$$P(q(X_1, \dots, X_n) \leq q(\theta)) \text{ variation von } (X_1, \dots, X_n) \text{ erg}$$

FESTE BESTRE RE TATIONEN \sum - vgl
FESTE BESTRE RE TATIONEN \sum - vgl

be $\mathcal{L} := \{(q_k)_{k \in \text{per. elmt}} : L > 0\}$

F_L

$B: (X_1, \dots, X_n) \mapsto 1.1 \cdot \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ nahe ngblt.
bessle L-nd?

Te. $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$ F_L -mkt

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \leq L\} &= P\{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \geq 1.1 \leq L\} = \\ &= P\{\omega: X_1(\omega), \dots, X_n(\omega) \leq \frac{L}{1.1}\} = P\left(X_1(\omega) \leq \frac{L}{1.1}\right)^n = \\ &= \left[\frac{1.1/L}{E}\right]^n = 1.1^{-n} \quad X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ FGZL} \quad X_i \in F_G(\omega) \text{ alle} \\ &\quad \text{+ } \cancel{\text{X}_1, \dots, X_n} \quad \nwarrow \text{NNG keine L} \\ &\quad 0 \quad \{ \quad L/1.1 \end{aligned}$$

Telit $1.1 \cdot \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \geq \frac{1}{1.1} - \text{negbithitsigf. n-mkt}$
slsd bestek $\Rightarrow L$ jobb og p.-vih.

TRW: $1.1 \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \geq 1 = 100\%$ negbithitsigf. fsgo beveg

Def. Legend $g, b: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$ FAV-ek

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto [g(x_1, \dots, x_n), b(x_1, \dots, x_n)] \quad \text{utv-fsgo}$$

$1-\varepsilon$ negbithitsigf. KONFIDENCIA INTERVALUM A

$\Delta \ni \{F_\theta: \theta \in G\}$ donelligd $q(\theta)$ prizretak;

$P\{q(\theta) \in [g(X_1, \dots, X_n), b(X_1, \dots, X_n)]\} \geq 1-\varepsilon$ utv-fsgo

X_1, \dots, X_n so F_θ -mkt, qhol. θ tilbodig, $\in G$.

Pe. $\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \leq L \leq 1.1 \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$. $1-1.1^{-n}$ negbithitsigf.
besteke L-mkt, sst $[g(X_1, \dots, X_n), 1.1 \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}]$
 $1-1.1^{-n}$ negbithitsigf. kif. ito L-n

Konfidenz-intervall nacht erzielbar

Erläuterung $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_n) \sim N(n, \sigma^2)$ -nach

$$X_1, X_n \text{ FGT } \Pr(X_i < x) = F_{m, \sigma}(x) = \int_{t=-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{n}} e^{-(t-\mu)^2/(2\sigma^2)} dt$$

$$\bar{X} := \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n) \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$$

$$\text{Var}_n(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2 \text{ FGT } \bar{X} \text{ mit } \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2 \text{ var. d.}$$

$$\frac{\text{Var}_n(\bar{X})}{\sigma^2 \sqrt{(n-1)/n}} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \quad (n-1) \text{ stat. Folg. } \chi_{n-1}^2 \text{ dist.}$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\text{Var}_n(\bar{X}) \cdot \frac{n}{n-1}}} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \quad (n-1) \text{ stat. Folg. Student } t_{n-1} \text{ dist.}$$

$$\chi_{n-1}^2(x) = \int_{t=0}^x \frac{t^{n-1} e^{-t/2}}{2^{(n-1)/2} \Gamma(n/2)} dt$$

$$t_n(x) = \int_{t=\infty}^x \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\sqrt{\pi n} \Gamma(n/2)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} dt$$

ist die Kep(er)te Schätzfunktion

[TÖRNERICHT : Student = W.S. GOSSET, GUINNESS BIERBAK]

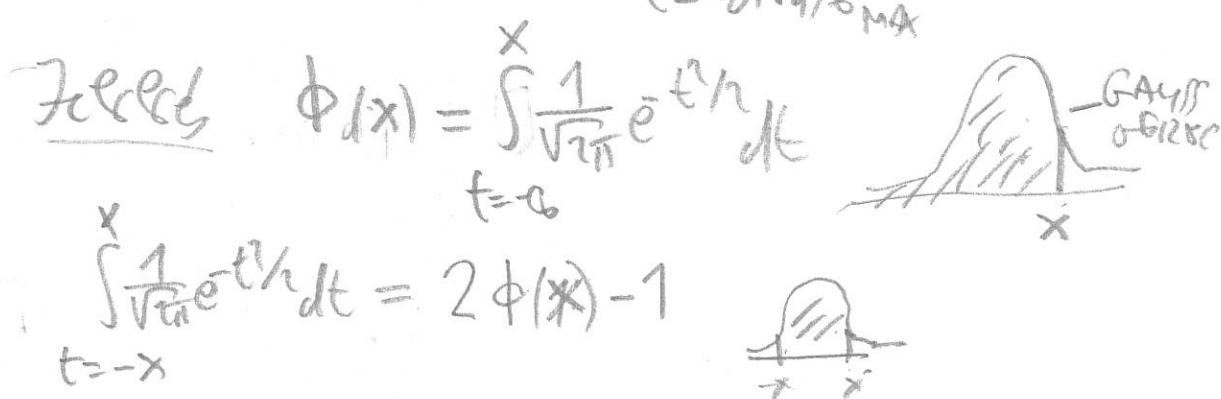
$(\bar{X} - d, \bar{X} + d)$ setzt voraus $\sigma \leq \sigma_{\max}$ es gilt $n \rightarrow \infty$

Lemma $\mathcal{D} = \{F_{m, \sigma} : m \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma \leq \sigma_{\max}\} \leftrightarrow (X_1, \dots, X_n) \text{ D-wt}$

$$\Pr(m \in (\bar{X} - d, \bar{X} + d)) = \Pr(|\bar{X} - \mu| \leq d) =$$

$$= \Pr\left(-d \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq d\right) = \int_{t=-d\sqrt{n}/\sigma}^{d\sqrt{n}/\sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

$$P(m \in [\bar{X}-d, \bar{X}+d]) \leq \int_{t=-d/\sigma_{\max}}^{d/\sigma_{\max}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$$



Titel A σ_{\max} -tel lissel saenrc norasli cdaugli

X_1, X_2 wichtig $[\bar{X}-d, \bar{X}+d] \approx 2\Phi\left(\frac{d/\sigma}{\sigma_{\max}}\right) - 1$ megl. (2.1.162)

holzideer iuf.

AHH (kicsig) > 0 mellek vove

$$\frac{\Phi^{-1}(1-\varepsilon)}{\sigma_{\max}} = \delta \text{ eldilek } (\text{me } 2\Phi(\delta) - 1 = \varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{d/\sigma}{\sigma_{\max}} = \delta \text{ alyk } d := \delta \cdot \sigma_{\max} / \sqrt{n} \text{ mellek}$$

$[\bar{X} - \delta \cdot \frac{\sigma_{\max}}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + \delta \cdot \frac{\sigma_{\max}}{\sqrt{n}}]$ $\approx 1 - \varepsilon$ megl. (2.1.162) kif iuf
et n. ATRAGA

Megjeleni minden bővei elptn a hossz Hosszal dafsi
prognosztis - urod STANDARAZATI AUTONOMIKUS ELZAKUS