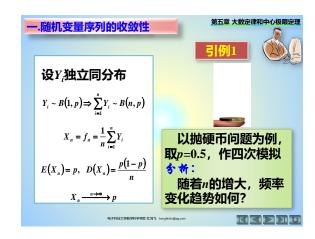
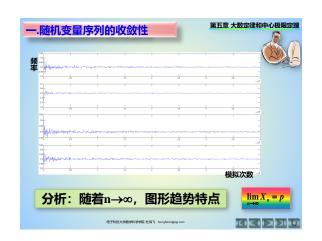
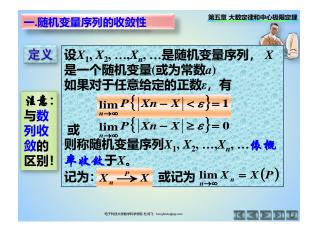
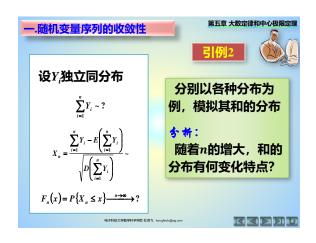
10/22/2024

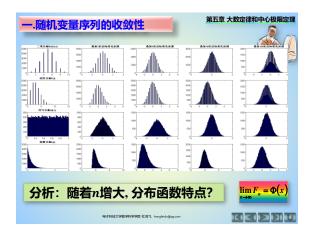


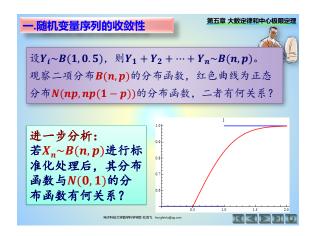










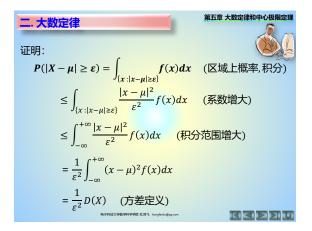


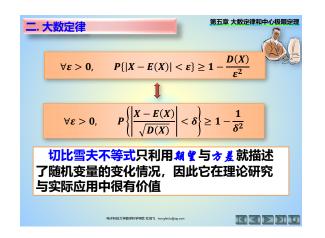


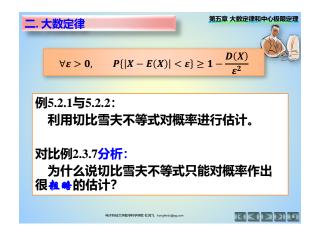


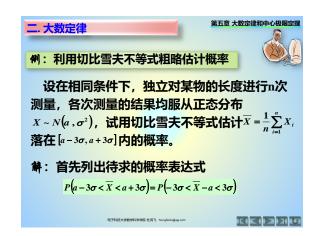


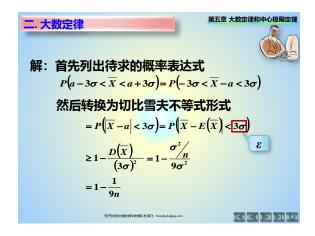


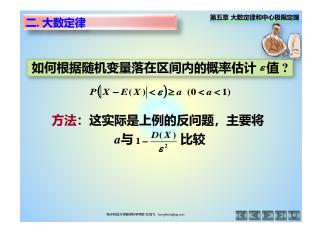


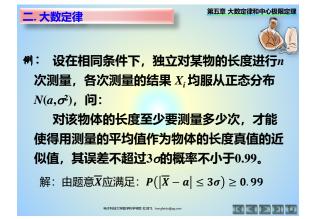


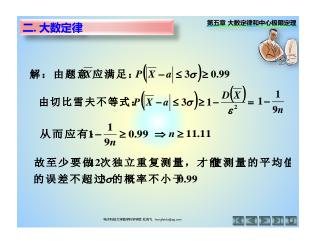


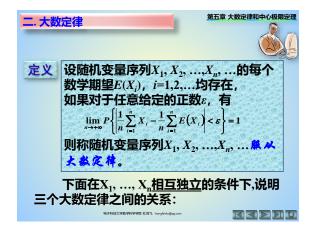




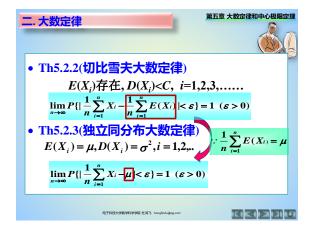


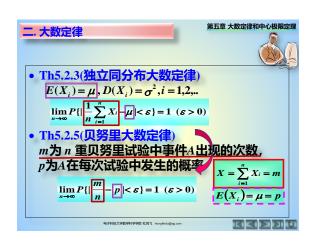


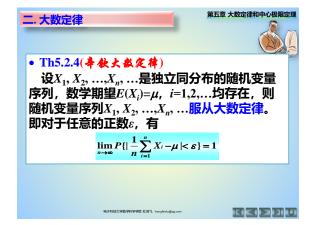


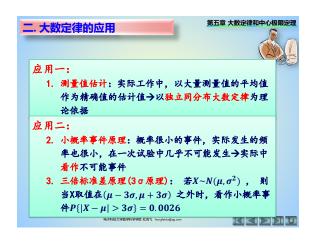




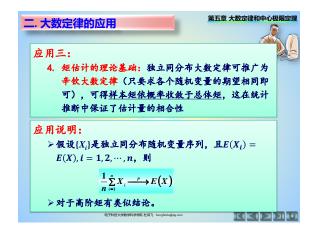




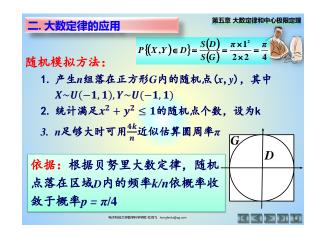


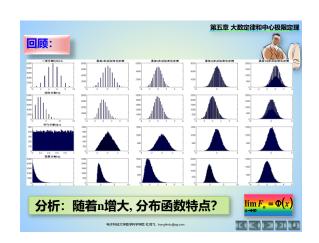


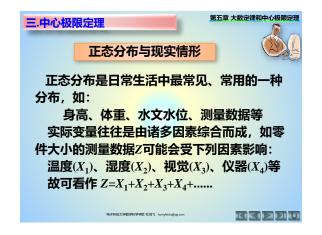


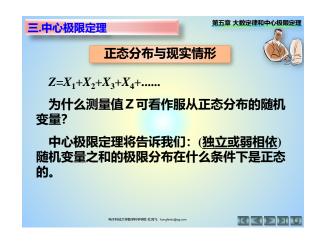


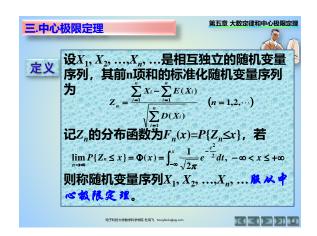


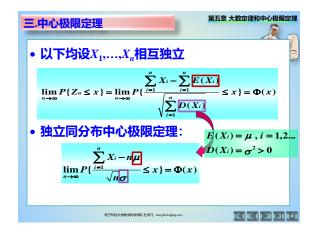




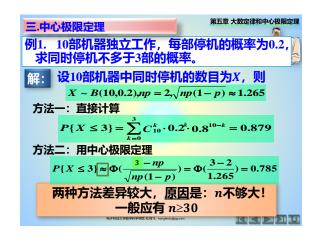


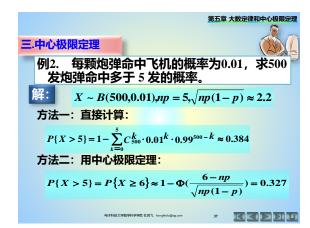


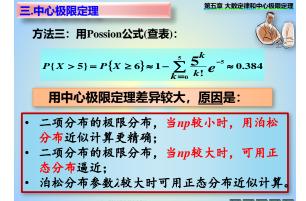


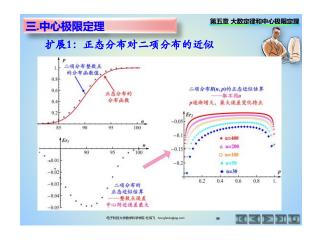


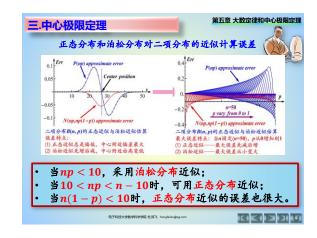












三.中心极限定理 扩展2: 正态分布近似估算的整数边界修正 用正态分布近似估算二项分布,前者是连续型分布而后者是离散型分布,当边界点为整数时容易产生分歧—如例2中P{X > 5}与P{X ≥ 6},同一事件的不同处理导致结果出现较大差异。 这类情形可用连续性修正方法提高估算精度并避免分歧。 为便于观察与理解修正计算方法,以一种"极端"情形进行说明: 用N(1,0.5)估算B(2,0.5)。

