$$norm.f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta}} e^{\left(-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\delta^2}\right)}$$
$$jedn.f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a \le x \le b \\ 0 & else \end{cases}$$
$$Pois.P(X=k) = \frac{m^k}{k!} e^{-m}, m = np, (m == \lambda)$$
$$Kurt = \frac{\mu_4}{s^4} - 3$$
$$A = \frac{\mu_3}{s^3}$$
$$s = \sqrt{D^2}$$
$$\mu_k = E(X - E(X))^k - moment\ centralny$$
$$\frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_n) - srodek\ rozstepu$$
$$|max(x) - min(x)| - rozstep$$
$$x : max(P(x)) - dominanta$$
$$E(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i p_i$$
$$D^2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - E(x))^2$$
$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$
$$D^2(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - E(x))^2 f(x) dx$$
$$P(AB) = P(A) * P(B|A)$$
$$P(A) = P(E_1) * P(A|E_1) + P(E_2) * P(A|E_2)$$
$$P(E_1|A) = \frac{P(E_1) * P(A|E_1)}{P(A)}$$
$$P(X < b) = F(b)$$
$$P(X \le b) = F(b^+)$$
$$P(X \ge b) = 1 - F(b)$$
$$P(X > b) = 1 - F(b^+)$$
$$P(a \le X < b) = F(b) - F(a)$$
$$P(a < X < b) = F(b) - F(a^+)$$
$$P(a < X \ge b) = F(b^+) - F(a^+)$$
$$P(a \le X \ge b) = F(b^+) - F(a)$$

$$x + yz = (x + z)(x + y)$$
$$x \bar{+} y = \bar{x} * \bar{y}$$
$$x \bar{*} y = \bar{x} + \bar{y}$$
$$x + x * y = x$$
$$x(x + y) = x$$
$$xy + x\ y = x$$
$$(x + y)(x + \bar{y}) = x$$