Semimore

- (1. (2, K, P), A, B, C, IP: K→ {0,1]
 - 1) AnB
 - 2) AUBUC & 3) AUBUC
 - 4) AUBUC = ANBNE
 - 5) Ancins
 - 6) (ANBAE) U(ANBAC) U(ANBAE) U(ANBAC) = E
 - 4) Anone AUBUE
- (3) A ~> mor 2 B ~> mor 3
 - C ms w. 10

- a) Cn (AUB) îm seamma: mr: 10 5 mr: 3 b) (An B) UC îmseamma: mr: 6 sau mr: 10
- e) (An B) v (Ane) Imseamma: mr: 6 sau (mr: 2 m mr: 10)
- € 50 mama are 3 capier, sut 10 mame Se alige o pareche de o mama si um apil Câte candidaturi avern?

Oxice mania en oriere 3 cpil => 1013 @ Câte mr. de ûvondrieulare se pot forma en 31 % 3 cfr. 103. 263

Baobab 6! => $\frac{m!}{m_1! m_2! m_n!}$ $m_1 = mr$. elem. distincte $m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n = m$

@ comilet = & gemei ni 36 5 femui jn Ibarboli

C3. C3

Daca 2 banbati sunt cuts-o ceasta si mu voir se faca parte din aculeri comitet?

C3 (C3- C2 + C3 · C2)

€ Combidurarm un set de amterie m, din care m sount difecte. Vram 59 le ûn sixuim a.1. sã nu avem 2 ontene defecte una lauga alta.

Semimor 3

Probabilitati conditionate

Daca
$$A \in \mathbb{K}$$
, $A \neq \emptyset$ este paricida $P(A) = 0$?

 $P_{P} \cdot P \cdot Q \cdot CA \stackrel{?}{\rightarrow} A \neq \emptyset$, $P(A) = 0 \Rightarrow P(A) = 1 \Rightarrow A = -2 \Rightarrow \emptyset$
 $P_{P} \cdot P \cdot Q \cdot CA \stackrel{?}{\rightarrow} A \neq \emptyset$
 $P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

Bayes $(A \mid A \neq \emptyset)$

P(A)
Paimoure: IP(AUB) = IP(A) + IP(B) - IP(AB)
Obs. A,B imc IP(AUB) = IP(A) + IP(B)
(imcomposibile)

(i)
$$A_1B_1X = 0$$

 $P(A_1X) = 0,2^2$
 $P(A_1X) = 0,11$
 $P(X_1B_1) = 0,16$
 $P(A_1X_1) = 0,16$

c)
$$P(x)=$$

$$P(x)=P(x) + P(x) - P(x) = P(x) - P(x) - P(x) = P(x) = P(x) - P(x) = P(x)$$

$$\rho(\theta) = \frac{b(\theta)x}{b(\theta)x} = \frac{b$$

(5)
$$(x, K, P)$$
 camp probabilitate a) $P(A)$, $P(B) = ?$.

 $A, B \in K$
 $P(A \cap B) = 0,001$
 $P(A \cap B) = 0,003$
 $P(A \cap B) = 0,003$
 $P(A \cap B) = 0,005$
 $P(A \cap B) = 0,005$
 $P(A \cap B) = 0,005$
 $P(A \cap B) = 0,005$

$$\frac{P(B|A) = \frac{P(AAB)}{P(A)} = \frac{O_1O_1}{O_1O_4} = O_125 \quad \Delta \frac{P(D_1A) - \frac{P(D_1A)}{P(A)}}{P(A)} = \frac{O_1O_1}{P(A)}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A|B) \cdot P(B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.05 \cdot 0.2}{0.04} = 0.25$$

$$\frac{P(A1\overline{5}) = \frac{P(An\overline{5})}{P(\overline{5})} = \frac{0.03}{1.0.2} = \frac{0.03}{0.8} = 0.034$$

$$P(B|\overline{A}) = \frac{P(B\overline{A}\overline{A})}{P(\overline{A})} = \frac{0.19}{1-P(A)} = \frac{0.19}{0.96} = 0.194$$

$$P(\overline{A} | \overline{B}) = \frac{P(\overline{A} | \overline{B})}{P(\overline{B})} = \frac{P(\overline{A} | \overline{B})}{P(\overline{B})} = \frac{1 - 0.23}{1 - 0.2} = \frac{0.44}{0.8} = 0.96$$



Formula prole totale:
$$P(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} P(x|A_i) P(A_i)$$

$$= (1-P(X|A))P(A) + (1-P(X|Az))P(Az) = (1-0,02).0,3-(1-0,04).0,5$$

$$-P(X)$$

$$1-0,026$$

$$= \frac{0,98 \cdot 0,3 - 0,96 \cdot 0,5}{0,964} = \frac{0,984 - 0,48}{0,964} = 0,18$$

P(
$$\overset{?}{\downarrow}$$
 A_{i}) = 1 - P($\overset{?}{\uparrow}$ $\overset{?}{A}_{i}$) = 1 - $\overset{?}{\downarrow}$ $\overset{?}{A}_{i}$ = 1 - $(\frac{5}{6})^{\frac{7}{4}}$

$$P(2) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$
 => $2P(x) + \frac{1}{6} = 1 \iff P(x) = P(y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12}$

Am = ev. ca 5 govre la a m-a încureare si 5 si 8 mu pour la m-1 Process

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} P(A_m) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{36}{36}\right)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{26}{36}\right)^{m-1} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{26}{36}\right)^m = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{36}$$

(6) 100 (alculationary

Fi Fz Fz Jumisari

30 50 20 calc de la guran.

21 49, 57 defe in per de garante.

X = ev care andri ai un calculator der si defectable in perioda de garante

$$A_{i} = ev$$
 cà un calci provine de la un gurnisor $\pm i$, $i \in \{1,2,3\}$
 $P(R_{i}) = \frac{30}{100} = 93$
 $P(R_{i}) = \frac{30}{100} = 92$
 $P(R_{i}) = \frac{30}{100} = 92$
 $P(X_{i}|R_{i}) = 0,02$ (oul 2%)

 $P(X_{i}|R_{i}) = 0,04$
 $P(X_{i}|R_{i}) = 0,05$

a) probabilitator a un alculator din majorin si se defective.

 $P(X) = ?$
 $P(X_{i}) = ?$
 $P(X_$

Semimor 4

Scheme de probabilitate

- O Schema bimamială (a lui Bernauli) (cu bila xuvenità) (2 eulari)

 P(m;k,m-k) = Cm-pk-gm-k

 proli- (a din m exhageri ca k să fii cul dorită și m-k cea mul arita

 p successirii și g esecusii

 proli- la

 o exhageri
- (a) Schema en pila sevenità en rendore. $P(m_1, m_1, m_2, \dots m_n) = \frac{m!}{m_1! m_2! \cdots m_n!} p_1^{m_1} p_2^{m_2} \cdots p_n^{m_n}$
- 3 Schema hipergeametrică (cu lula mouvemite)

 P(m; k, m-k) = $\frac{C_{N_i}}{C_{N_z}}$ $\frac{C_{N_z}}{C_{N_z}}$ $\frac{M_z}{M_z}$ $\frac{M_z}{M_z}$ $\frac{M_z}{M_z}$ $\frac{M_z}{M_z}$
- (3) Schema lui Pascal (geametrică) $P(_{\parallel}R^{"}) = p.g^{k-1}$
- 6 Schema lui Poissan

 Pim; k, m-v2) cay lui +k

 dun pol. Qiti = [] (pit + 2i)

(1) (a)
$$p_1 = \frac{5}{30}$$
 $p_2 = \frac{10}{30}$ $p_3 = \frac{4}{30}$

$$7 = 30$$

$$3 = 5$$

$$21 - \frac{46}{30}$$

$$22 = \frac{21}{30}$$

$$23 = \frac{26}{30}$$

$$2(3,0,3) = 2(2,2)$$

e)
$$P(c) = P(3;0,3) + P(3;1)2) + P(3;2)1)$$

$$P(3;2,1) = P(2;2) + P(3;2)1) pt t^{2}$$
d) $P(N) = P(c)$

e)
$$R(c) = \Re \left(\frac{8}{8}, \frac{8}{8}, \frac{8}{8} \right)$$

$$P(b) = P(x|y) = \frac{P(x|y)}{P(y)} = \frac{6}{k=3} P(8; k, 8-k)$$

$$x \Rightarrow 3,4,5,6,8$$

$$y \Rightarrow 6,5,4,3,2,1,0$$

$$k=0$$

$$R(b) = P(x|y) = \frac{6}{P(8; k, 8-k)}$$

$$X = 3$$
 $3,4,5,6,8$ $Y = 3$ $6,5,4,3,2,1,0$ $k=0$ $f(8)$

e)
$$ph = ev$$
 3à cumpere moi putin de 4 paraame 0,1/2/3
 $ph = ev$ 2 au cumparal dija
 $P(E) = \frac{P(\Pi | H)}{P(H)} = \frac{P(H)}{P(H)}$

$$b(E) = \frac{b(u)}{b(u)} = \frac{b(u)}{b(u)} = 1$$

6 extragori gază a 8 pune bila mapori

chit că bilele sunt mum voolale All oplicatus Schue cu se culori.

Aperatu schuar hiprogrametrică

$$N = 49$$
 $N_1 = 6$
 $N_2 = 43$
 $M = 6$
 $M = 6$

Obs. Dacă am gi avut a manedă markuită mu ar mai fi jast

$$d| P_{\lambda} = \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} P(n,k'') = \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} k^{-1}$$

c)
$$P_c = \sum_{k=1}^{5} P(nk!) = \sum_{k=1}^{5} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} k^{-1}$$

Semimor 5

① Fit variabiles aleatoure discrete
$$X: \begin{pmatrix} -2 & +1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3p & 4p & 2p & p & p \end{pmatrix}$$
, per a) $p = ?$

Co $p > 0$
 $\Rightarrow 3p + 4p + 2p + p + p = 1 \Rightarrow p = 1$
 $\Rightarrow 2p = 16$
 $\Rightarrow 3p + 4p + 2p + p + p = 1 \Rightarrow p = 1$
 $\Rightarrow 4p = 16$
 $\Rightarrow 4p$

$$|\nabla x| = \frac{1}{2} |(x - y)^{2}| = \frac{1}{2} |(x - y)^{2}| = \frac{1}{2} |(x^{2}) - (E(x))^{2}$$

$$|\nabla^{2} x| = \frac{1}{2} |(x - y)^{2}| = \frac{1}{2} |(x^{2}) - (E(x))^{2}$$

$$|\nabla^{2} x| = \frac{1}{2} |(x - y)^{2}| = \frac{1}{2} |(x^{2}) - (E(x))^{2}$$

$$|\nabla^{2} x| = \frac{1}{2} |(x - y)^{2}| = \frac{1}{2}$$

Var
$$(x) = 0.\frac{2}{11} + 1.\frac{5}{11} + 4.\frac{7}{11} = \frac{81}{11}$$

Var $(x) = \frac{21}{11} - (-\frac{7}{11})^2 = \frac{11.21 - 49}{121} = \frac{231 - 49}{121} = \frac{182}{121}$
Ranpuns final: $E(x) = -\frac{7}{11}$; $Var(x) = \frac{182}{121}$

$$\sqrt{ax}(3X-2) = 3^2E(X) = ...$$

b) Function de suparlitée:
$$P(X \leq x) = F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -2 \\ 3/11, & x \in \{2, -1\} \\ 4/11, & x \in \{-1, 0\} \\ 3/11, & x \in \{0, 1\} \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{cases}$$

10/11, $x \in \{1, 2\}$

1, $x \geq 2$

$$P(-1,5 < X < 1,5) = \frac{4}{11} + \frac{2}{11} + \frac{1}{11} = \frac{4}{11}$$
 | m-au folasir de fernelia de repartitée)

$$= \mp (1,5) - \mp (-1,5) - P(X=1,5) = \frac{10}{11} - \frac{3}{1} - 0 = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$P(a \land X \leq b) = \mp (b) - \mp (a)$$

$$\frac{P(x<0|x>-2)}{P(x>-2)} = \frac{P((x<0)\cap R>-2))}{P(x>-2)} = \frac{4/11}{1-P(x\leq-2)} = \frac{4/11}{1-F(-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$V_{\text{or}}(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 = \dots = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\chi: \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 4 & 6 \\ \frac{6}{18} & \frac{2}{18} & \frac{9}{18} & \frac{1}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} E(aX+b)=57 \\ Van(aX+b)=75 \end{cases} a E(X)+b=57 \\ a^{2}Van(X)=75 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2a+b=57 => b=57\pm6 \\ \frac{25}{3}a^{2}=75 => a^{2}=9 \Rightarrow a=\pm3 \end{cases} =>$$

$$E(X) = -2\frac{6}{18} + 3\frac{2}{18} + \frac{4.9}{18} + 6.\frac{1}{18} = \frac{36}{18} = 2$$

$$E(X^2) = (-2)^2 \frac{6}{18} + 3^2 \frac{2}{18} + 4^2 \frac{9}{18} + 6^2 \frac{1}{18} = \frac{24 + 18 + 16 \cdot 9 + 36}{18} = \frac{222}{18}$$

Semimax 6 - variabile aleatoare-

(5)
$$X : \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0,4 & 0,6 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $Y : \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0,5 & 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$

(a) $\frac{|X|}{|X|} = \frac{|X|}{|X|} = \frac{|X$

$$E(X \cdot Y) = -1 \cdot k + 0 \cdot 0, 4 + 1 \cdot (0, 6 - k) = 0, 6 - 2k$$

$$X \cdot Y : \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0.5 - k & k - 0.1 & k & 0.6 - k \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$S(X,Y) = \frac{E(X,Y) - E(X) - E(Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X) \cdot Var(Y)}} = \frac{0.6 - 2k - 0.6 - 0}{\sqrt{0.24}} = \frac{0.6 - 2k}{\sqrt{0.24}}$$

c) x, y meanlate (=> g(x, y) = 0 +> 0,6-2k-0 4> k=93 Pt. R-0,3

XXY	-1	1	Pi	11
0	015	015		
1	0,3	0,3		
20	0,5	0,5	1	

$$8$$
 $1 - 1 = 1/80$
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= 3/2-1/4 = 5/4

$$E(x) = 1/2$$

$$E(x^2) = 0.1/4 + 1.2/4 + 4.1/4$$
 $E(x^2) = 3/2$

$$E(x^2) = 3/2$$

$$Van(Y) = E(x^2) - E(x)^2 = 1/2$$

Von (x) = E(x2) - E(x)2=

$$E(x \cdot y) = (-1)(-2) \frac{1}{80} + (-1)(-1) \cdot \frac{3}{80} + 0 + (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{14}{80} + 0 - \frac{6}{80} - \frac{14}{80} + \frac{2}{80} - \frac{-14}{80} + \frac{2}{80} = -1$$

b)
$$S(x, y) = \frac{E(x \cdot y) - E(x) E(y)}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{(x) \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{(y)}}}}} = \frac{-1 + 1/4}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{(x)} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{(y)}}}}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

(3)
$$\times 1 = 0$$
: $\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{80}}, \frac{14/80}{20/80}, \frac{14/80$

E(XXY=0) = -1. 3/20 + 0. 14/20 + 1. 1/20 + 2. 2/20

 $E(Y)_{X=2} = \cdots$

d) Vax (-37+3) =

Seminar 7 - variabile alest continue -

$$p_m = \frac{1}{2^m}$$
 $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m}$ sorie gram en $g \in (-1,1)$ 3 sorie canv.

$$\oint : |R \to R ; \int (x) = \begin{cases} k(x^3 + x), x \in [1, 2] \\ 0, x \notin [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| \ge 0 \iff k(x^3 - x) \ge 0 \iff k \times (x - 1)(x + 1) \ge 0 \iff k \ge 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{$$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad f(g(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$$

$$Von(x) = E(x^2) - E(x)^2$$

$$E(X) : \int_{1}^{2} x \cdot \frac{4}{9} (x^{3} - x) dx = \frac{4}{9} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{12} (x^{4} - x^{2}) dx = \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{x^{5}}{5} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{32}{5} - \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{93 - 35}{15} = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{58}{15} = \frac{232}{135}$$

$$E(x^{2}) = \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} \frac{4}{9} (x^{3}x) dx = \frac{4}{9} \int_{1}^{2} (x^{5} - x^{3}) dx = \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{x^{6}}{6} - \frac{x^{6}}{4} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2}$$

$$E(x^{2}) = 3$$

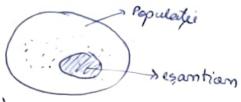
$$\frac{R(0.5 \le X \le 1.5)}{P(a \le X \le b)} = \int_{0.5}^{1.5} \int_{0.$$

$$P(x = 1, 5) = \frac{P(5/4 < x \le 3/2)}{P(x \le 3/2)} = \frac{\int_{7/4}^{3/2} \frac{1}{9}(x^3 - x) dx}{\int_{1/4}^{3/2} \frac{1}{9}(x^3 - x) dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{9}(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2})|_{3/2}^{3/2}}{\frac{1}{9}(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2})|_{3/2}^{3/2}}$$

$$P(x>\frac{5}{4}|x \le 1,5) = \frac{319}{511}$$
 (probabil)

Semimon 9 -stohistică -

XNF = (O1, Oz, ... Ok) Lyvxeau sã afec



X1, X2, X3. Xm v.a. i.i.d (virtual)

x, 1 x 2, x 3, ... x m (efectiv) se mai numese abservation

€ (X1,X21. Xm) estimator pentru o ceste tot a var. al.)

ê (x1, x2,..xm) estimati penteu + (este un nor.)

 $\hat{\Phi}(x_1, x_2, ..., x_m)$ estamoy $X = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_i$ mudia de xholie (X = v.a.) => construcția estimotorilor

Cele 2 mutade mu dan aculari estimator (met, mamentelar; met, verasimi. litatii moxime).

I. Metoda mamenklar

Varm amaliza door corul in core o este unic

E(X) = X

L's media errorisica

11A(x) = {1, x & A funcha indicator

11(0,00)(x) la exercità

i) can con voir earnhimue pt. ca 11(0,00) (x) era vor al daca xein Jo(x) = 2 · x·e - ×2 · 11(0,00) ; 0>0 $E(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{2}{\theta} x^2 e^{\frac{-x^2}{\theta}} dx = \frac{2}{\theta} \int_0^\infty x^2 e^{\frac{-x^2}{\theta}} dx$

G.V.
$$\frac{x^2}{\theta} = t \Rightarrow x^2 = \theta t \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\theta t} \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{\theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$x \to \infty \Rightarrow t \to \infty$$

$$E(x) = \frac{2}{9} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt e^{-t} \sqrt{\theta} \int_{0}^{1} t^{1/2} dt = \sqrt{\theta} \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{1/2} e^{-t} dt - \sqrt{\theta} \Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) =$$

$$= \sqrt{\theta} \int_{0}^{1} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\theta}}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$E(x) = \overline{\chi} \iff \sqrt{\frac{\theta}{4}} = \overline{\chi} \iff \hat{\theta} = \frac{4\overline{\chi}^2}{\pi}$$

I Metoda verosimilitatii mexime

$$L\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}}\right) \times \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{3}} = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x_{i}^{2}}{3\theta} \cdot e^{-\frac{x_{i}}{3\theta}} \cdot x_{i} > 0 \text{ if } i$$

Sumption do maximilable and in solidate

functia de verosimilitate

$$L(\Theta) = \left(\frac{1}{54\theta^3}\right)^m \prod_{i=1}^m x_i^m \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{3\theta} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i\right)} \rightarrow m \cdot x$$

lm (10) lm L(0) = m lm = + lm 1/x: - + mx = m lm 2 = m lm + lm 1/x: - 1

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 - \frac{m}{\theta} + m \bar{\chi} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2} = 0 \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{m} \Leftrightarrow 0 - \theta + \bar{\chi} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\theta} = \bar{\chi} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\theta} = \bar{\chi}$$

$$\frac{\chi^2 \ln L}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{m}{\theta^2} - 2m \bar{\chi} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^3} = \frac{m}{\theta^2} \left(1 - 2\bar{\chi} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{\chi} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\chi} = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\chi$$

Seminar 8

X ~ Nam (m, 02)

XN Bimam (m,p)

câte succese avem în m încurcari (nu prestaliieit)

"alexamaricarei guardo pub "are tot ce tib pt. legenda con R

e fundi coupunde cu histograma, dacă limia n ficever barea la jum x.