

При этом $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}}, x \in R$

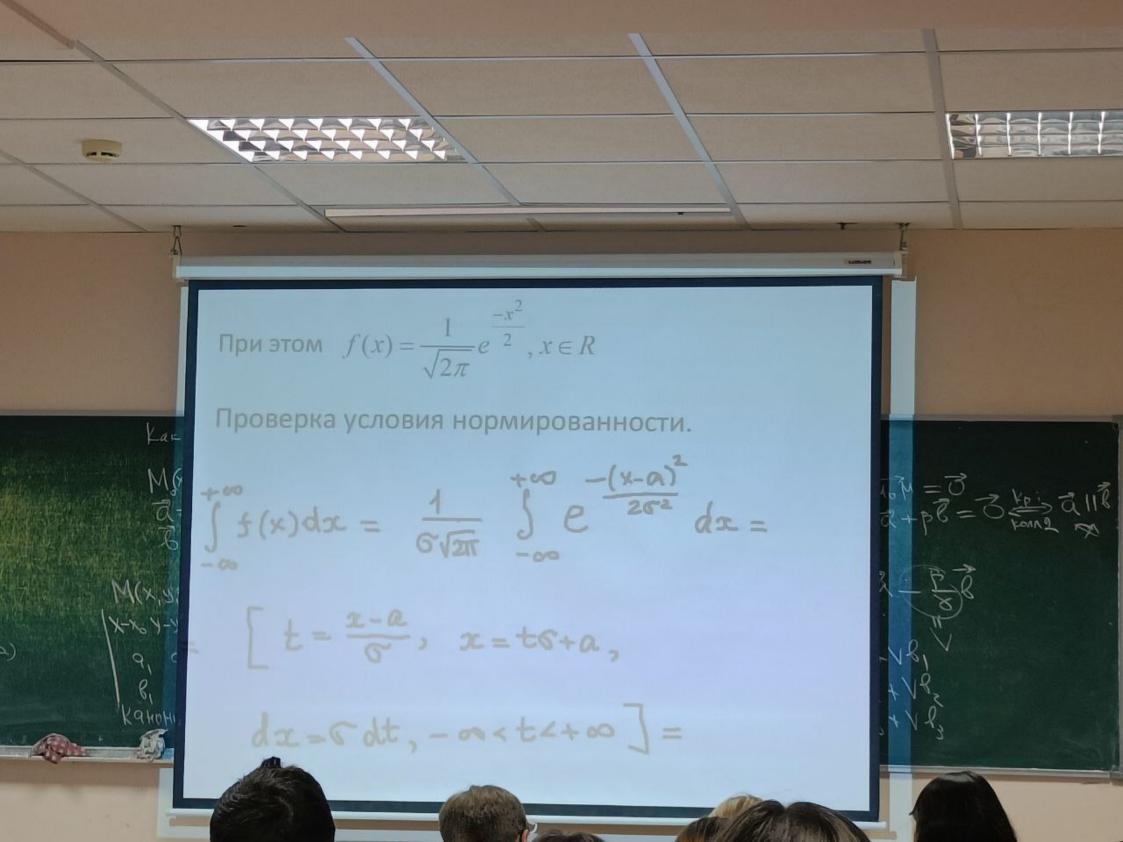
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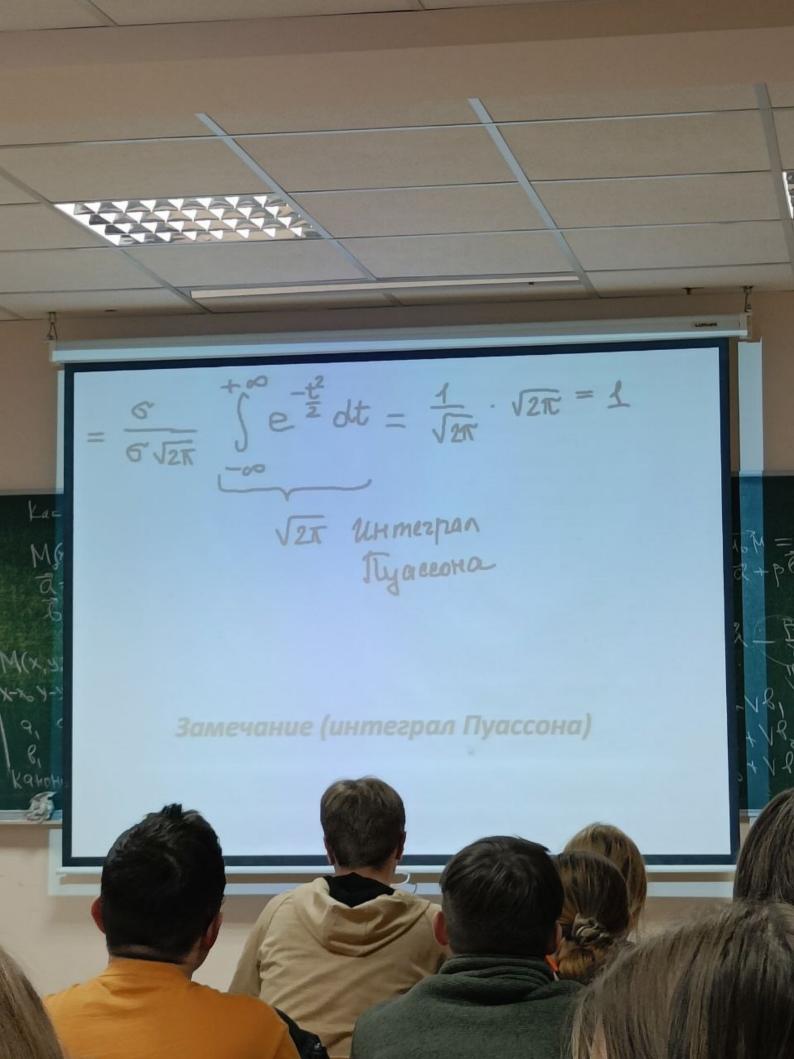
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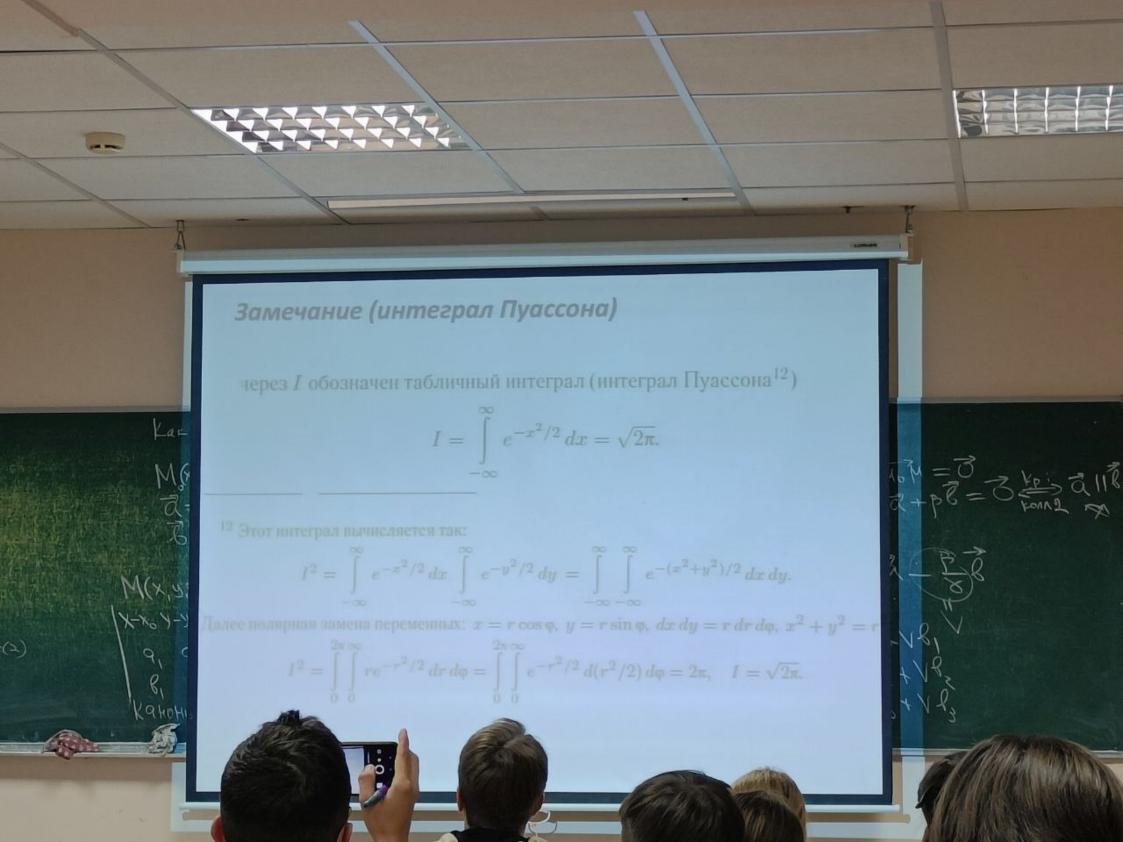
Проверка условия нормированности.

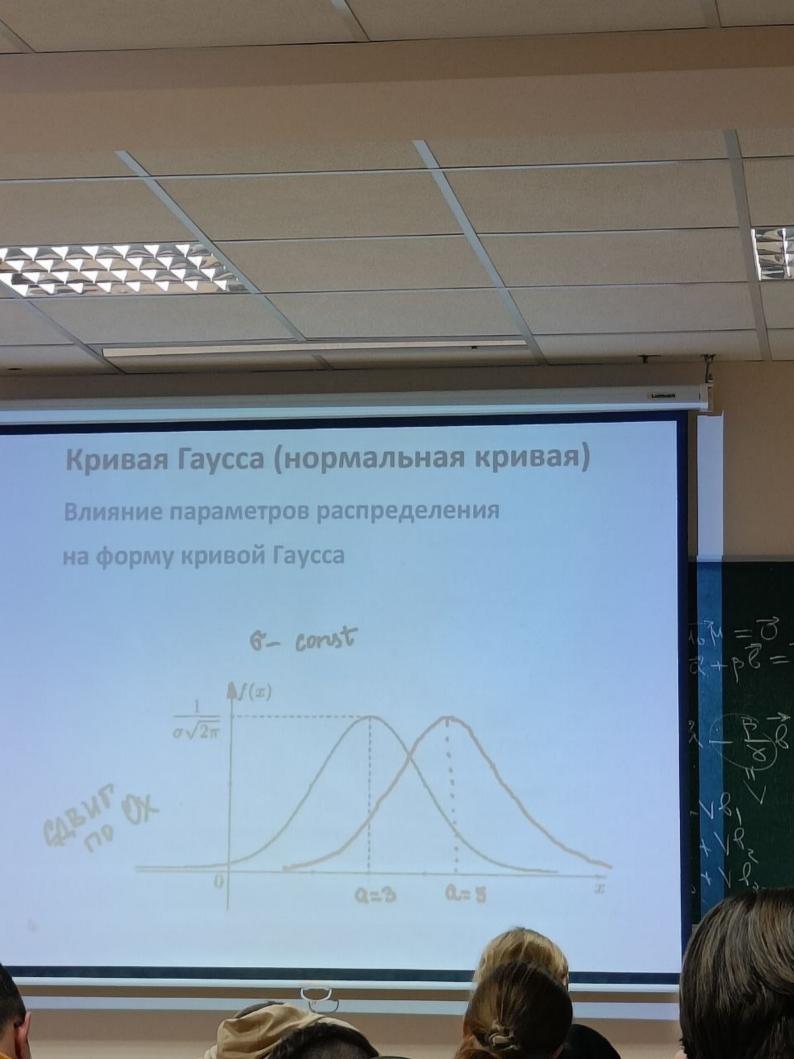
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\alpha)^2}{2G^2}} dx =$$

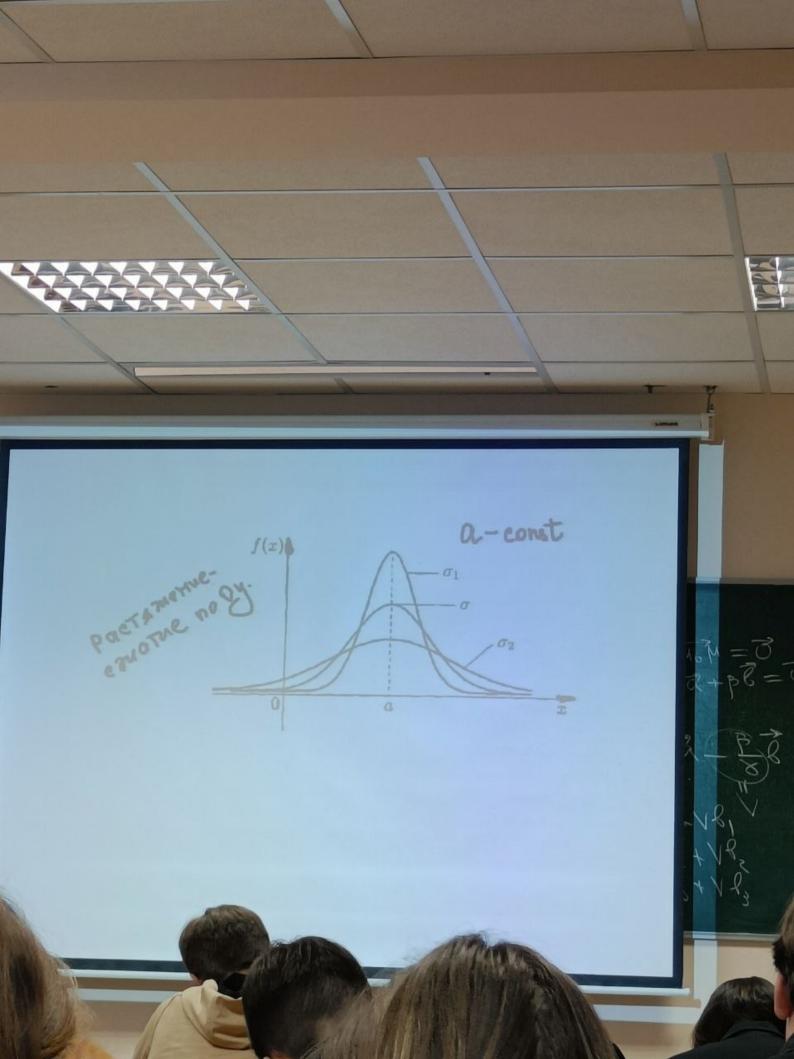
$$\left[t - \frac{x-a}{6}, x = t6+a, \right]$$

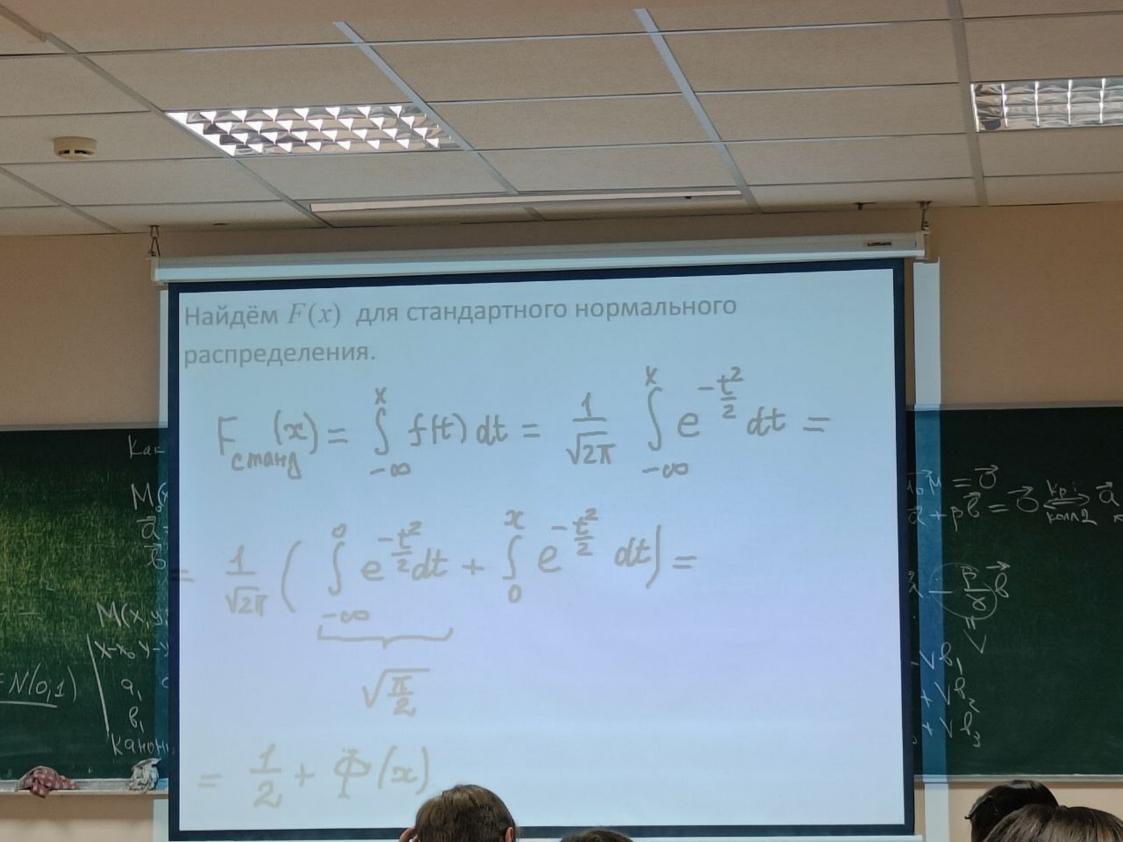


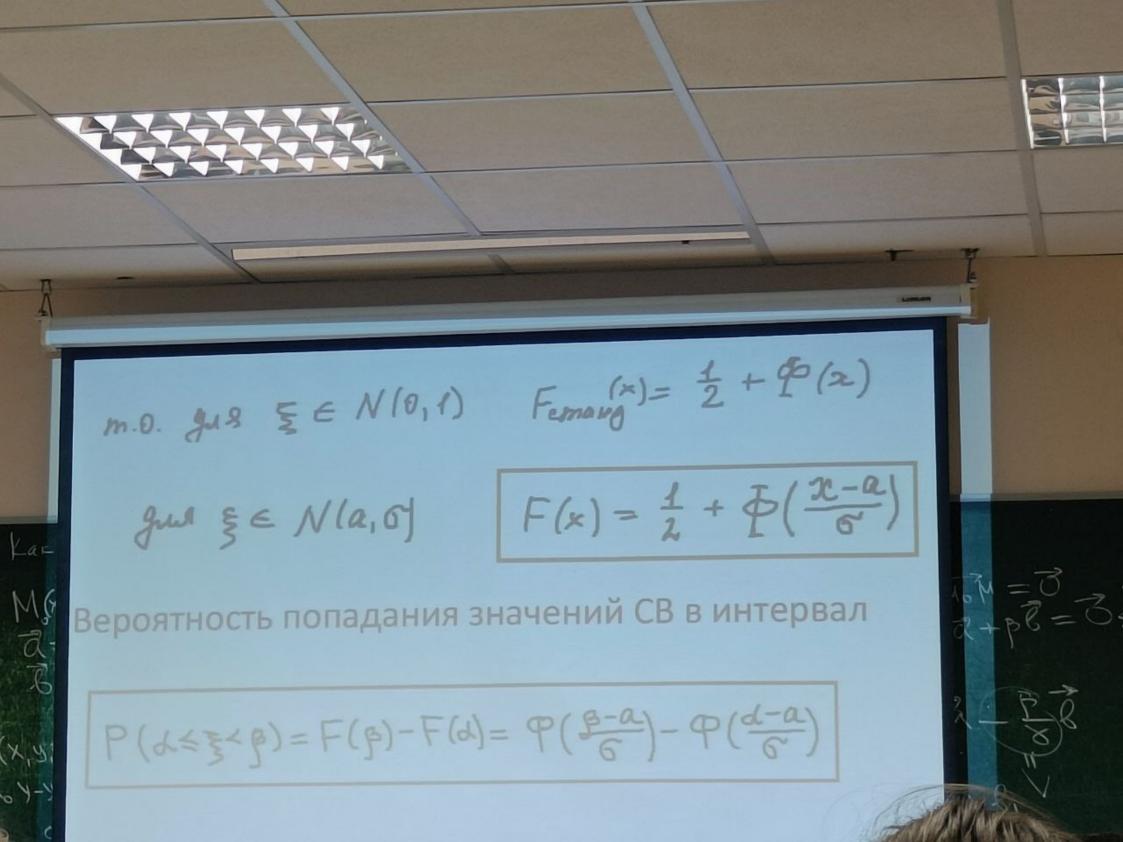


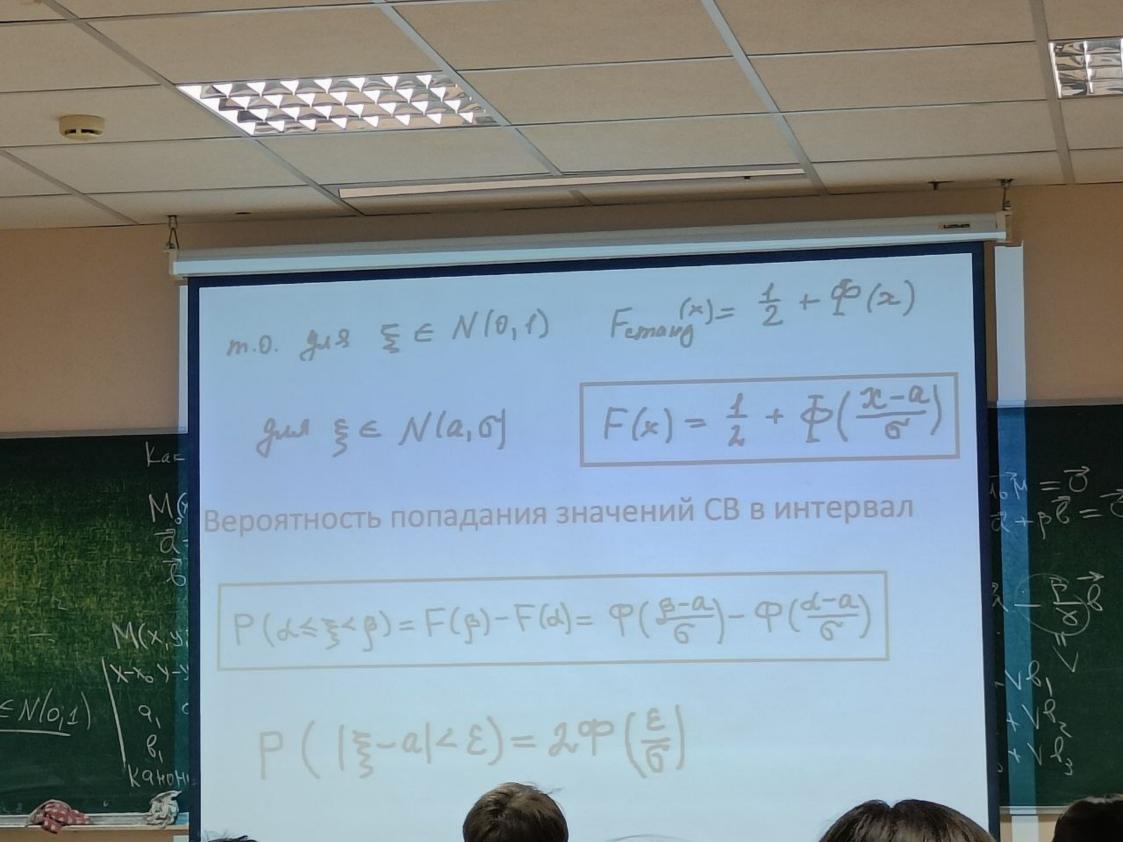


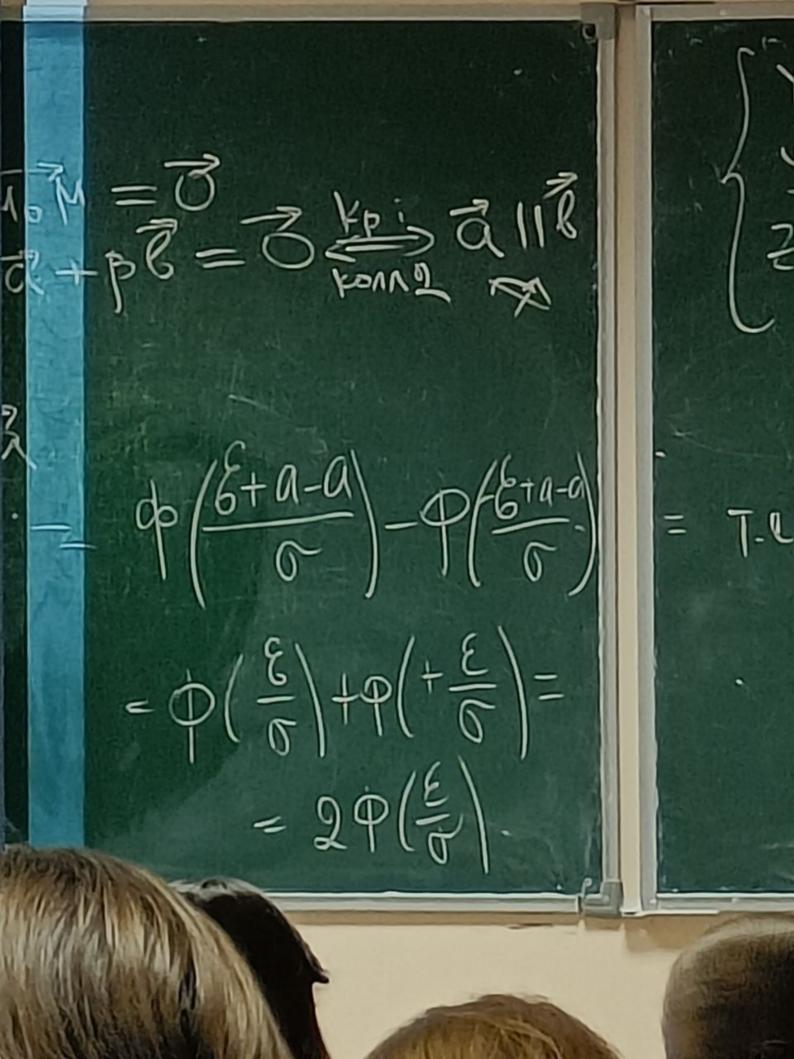


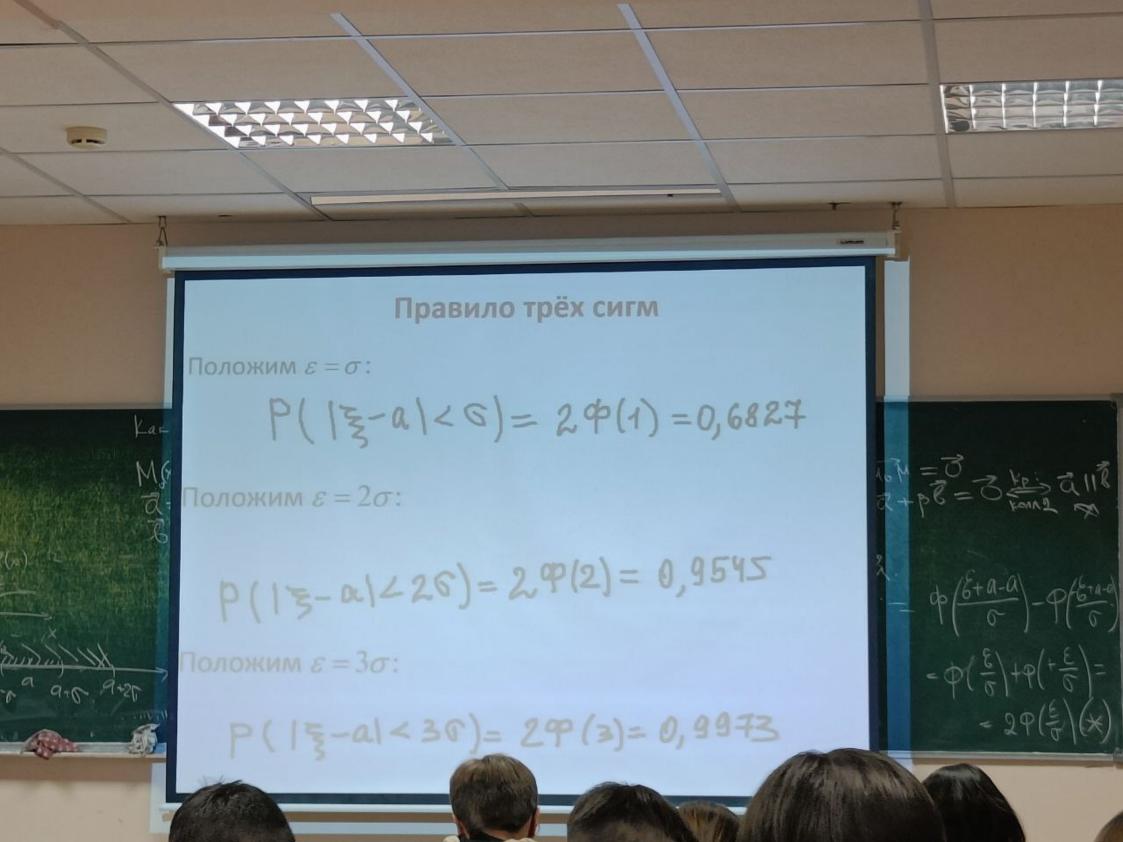


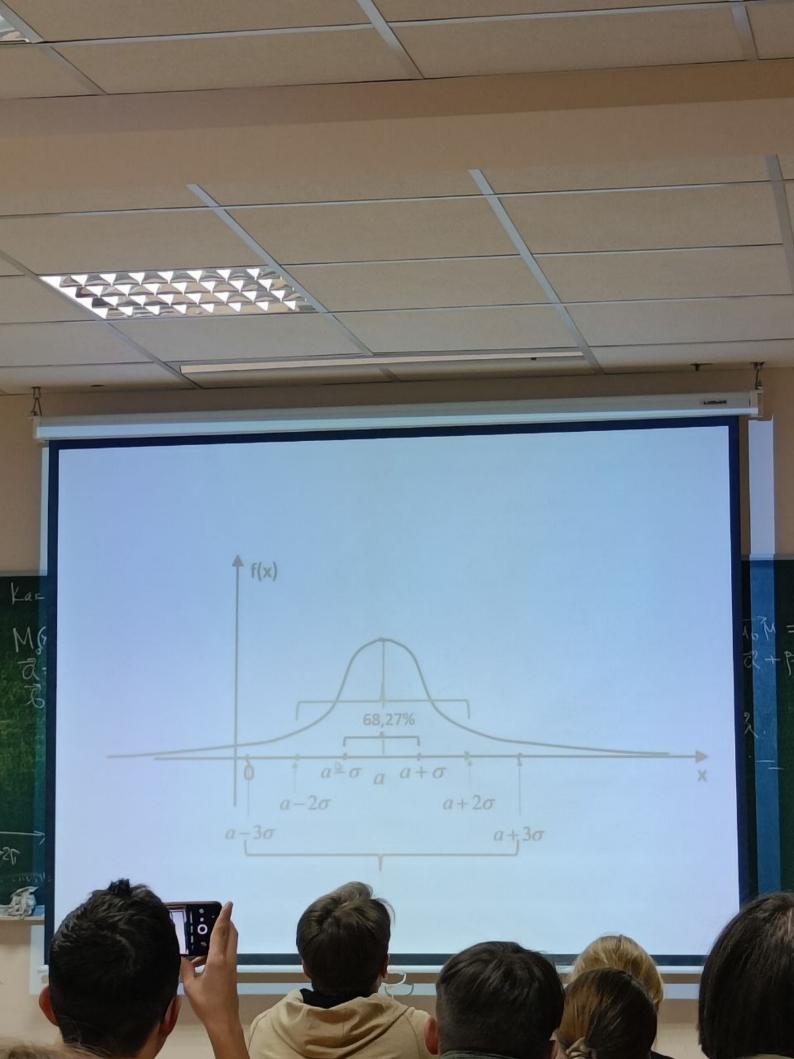


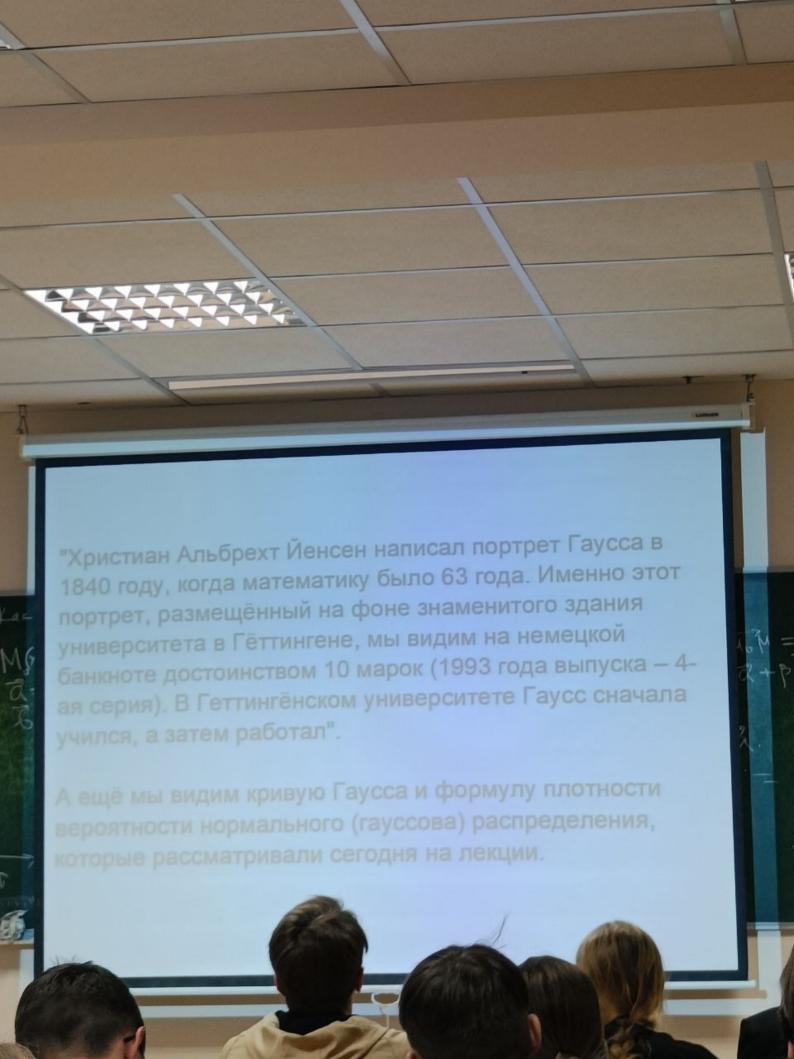


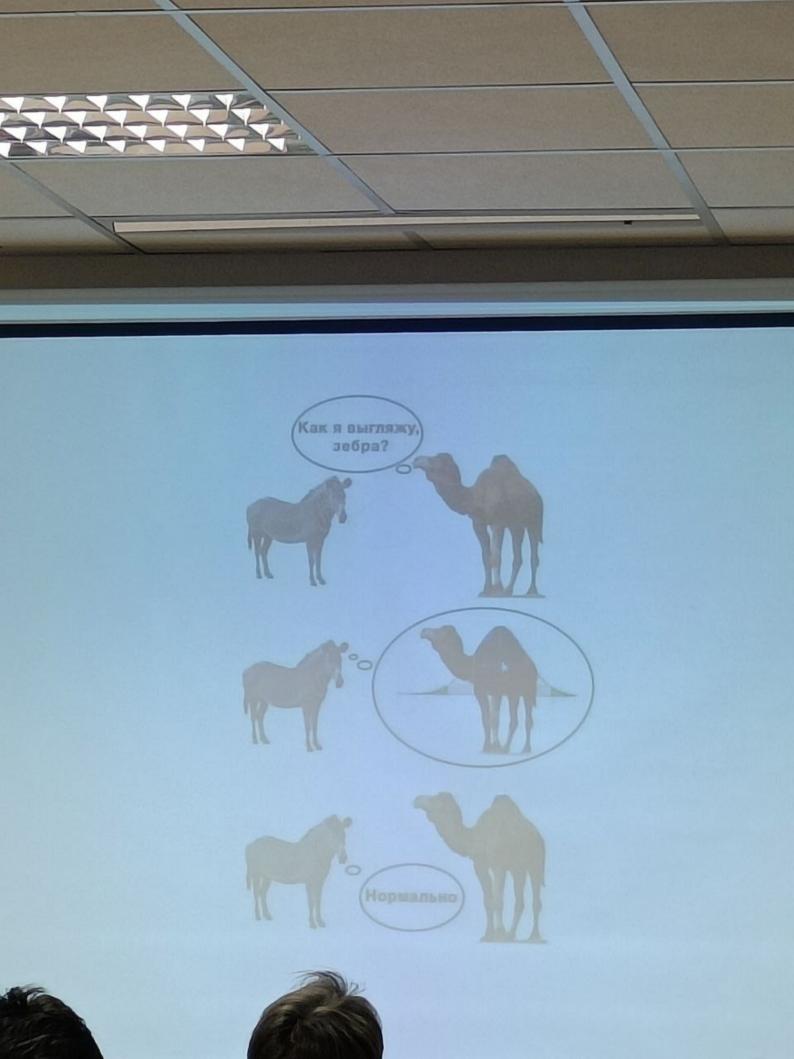


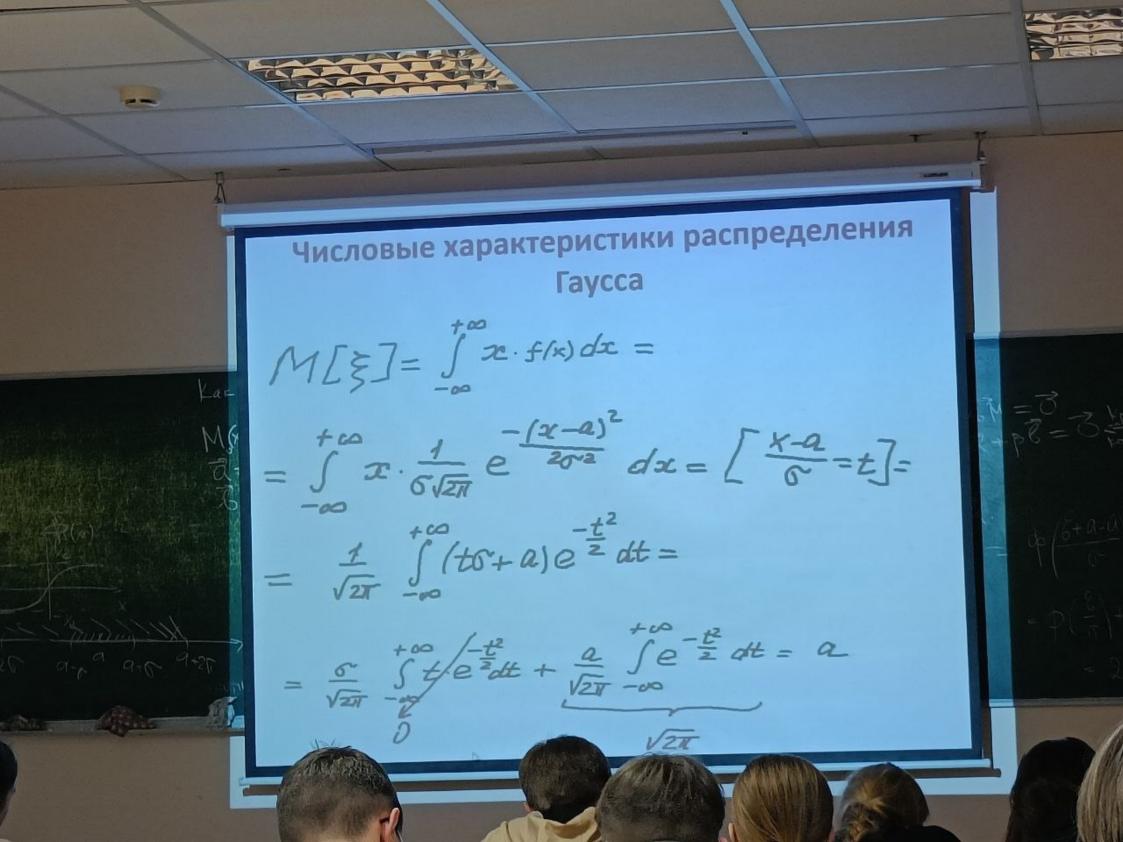












Числовые характеристики распределения Гаусса

$$M[\xi] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = M[\xi] = \alpha$$

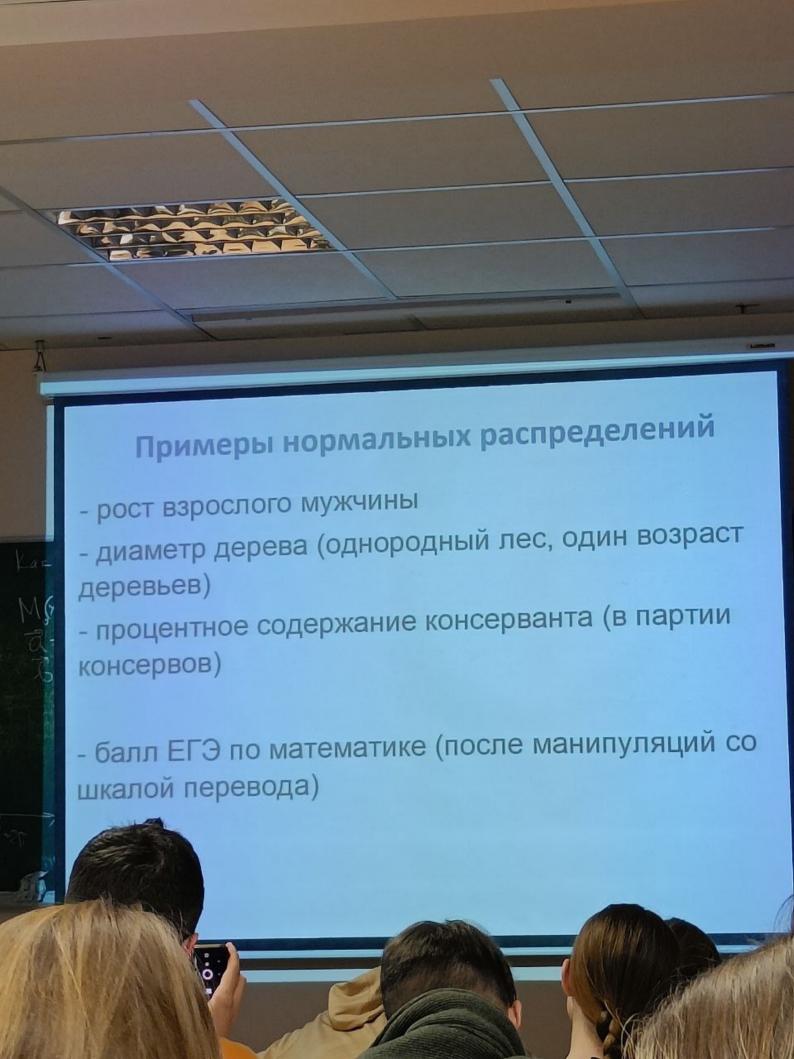
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \left[\frac{x-a}{\sigma} - t \right] =$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{2T}}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t\sigma + a)e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt =$$

$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{27}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{a}{\sqrt{27}} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = a$$

$$\Delta \left[\frac{1}{5}\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-a)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{26^2}} dx = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x-a}{6} - t \end{bmatrix} = \frac{6^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{2\pi} dt = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x-a}{6} - t \end{bmatrix} = \frac{6^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{2\pi} dt = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x-a}{6} - t \end{bmatrix} = \frac{6^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{2\pi} dt = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x-a}{6} - t \end{bmatrix} = \frac{6^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(-t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \right) = \frac{6^2}{2\pi} \left(-$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\lambda \left[\frac{1}{5}\right] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-a)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{26^2}} dx = \\
&= \left[\frac{x-a}{5} - t\right] &= \frac{6^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \\
&= \frac{6^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t d(-e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}) = \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-te^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}\right) - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t dt = \\
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Гамма-распределение

Опр. СВ $\xi \in \Gamma(\alpha; \lambda), \alpha, \lambda > 0$, если

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0 \\ Cx^{\lambda - 1}e^{-\alpha x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



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Условие нормированности:

$$1 = \int_{0}^{+\infty} Cx^{\lambda - 1} e^{-\alpha x} \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{C}{\alpha^{\lambda}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\alpha x)^{\lambda - 1} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{C}{\alpha^{\lambda}} \Gamma(\lambda)$$

