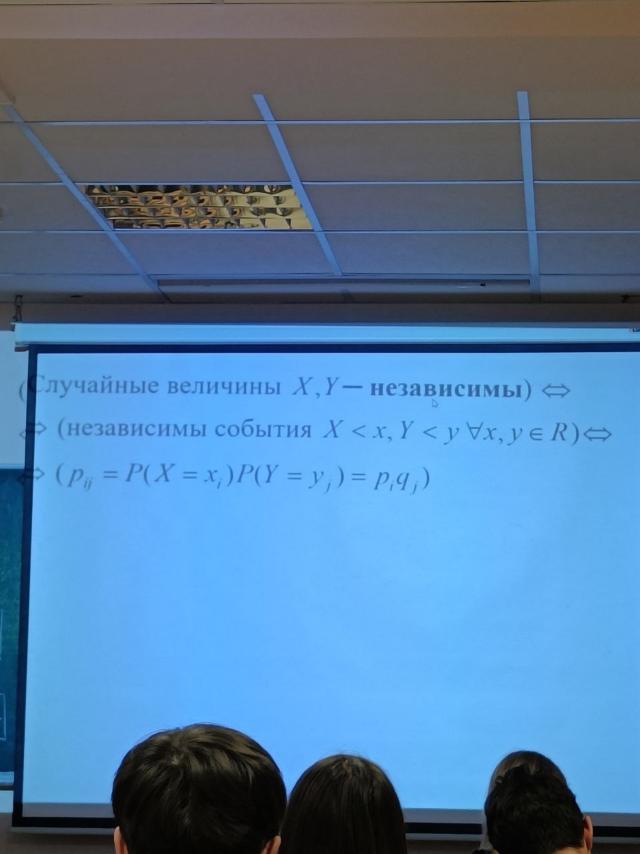


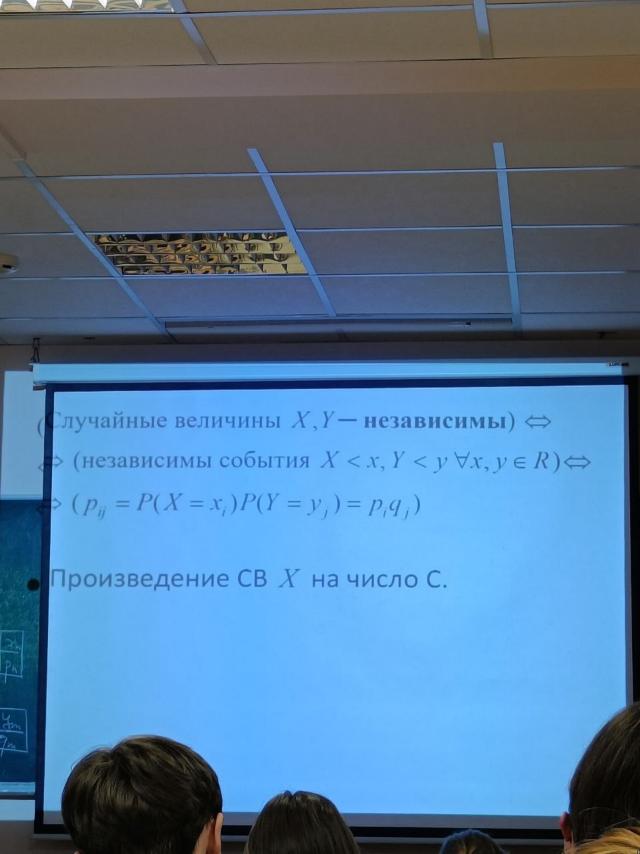
Габлица распределения

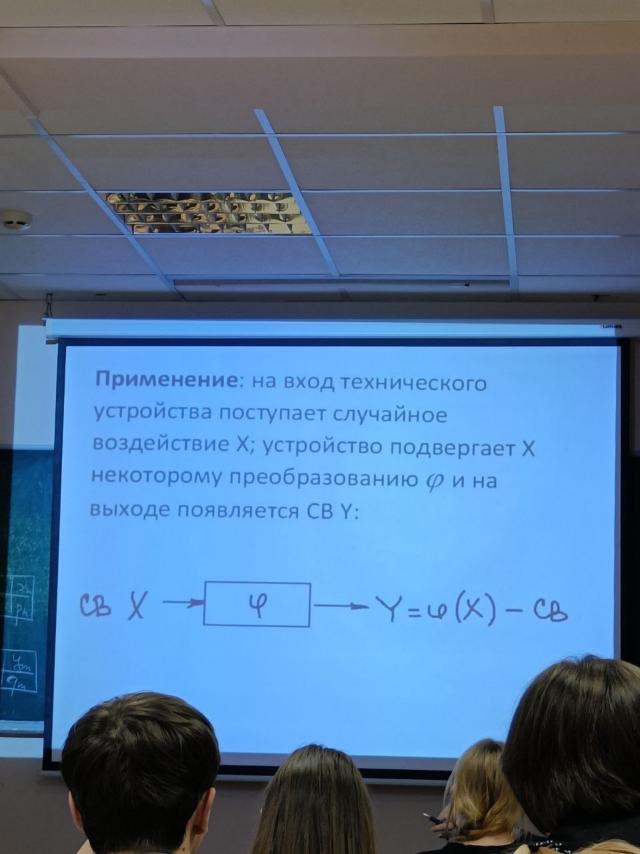
$X \setminus Y$	\mathcal{Y}_1	y_2	y_3		\mathcal{Y}_m
X_1	p_{11}	p_{12}	p_{13}		P_{1m}
χ_2	p_{21}	p_{22}	p_{23}		p_{2m}
X_3	p_{31}	p_{32}	p_{33}		p_{3m}
x_4	p_{41}	p_{42}	p_{43}		P_{4m}
	***			•••	
X_n	p_{m1}	p_{n2}	p_{n3}		P_{nm}

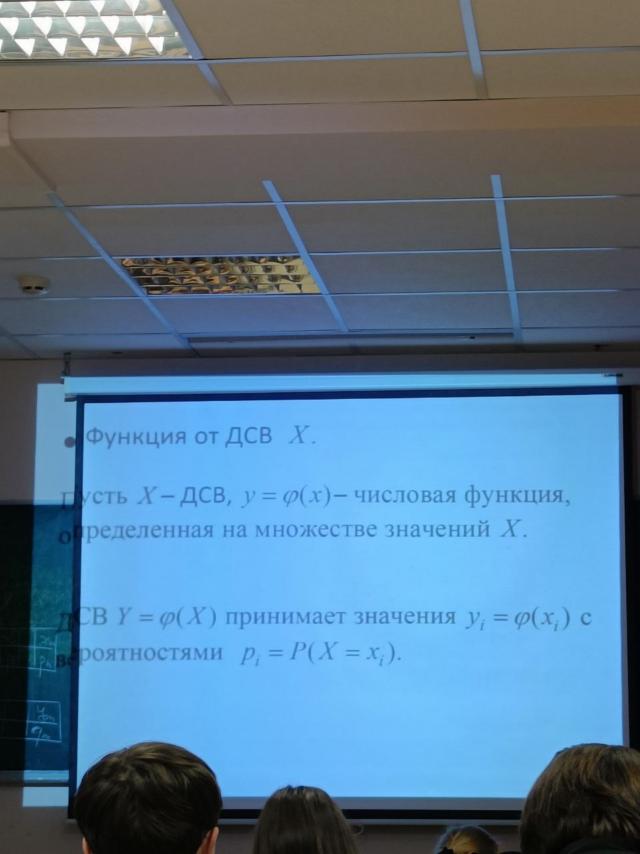
$$p_{ij} = P(X = x_i, Y = y_j)$$

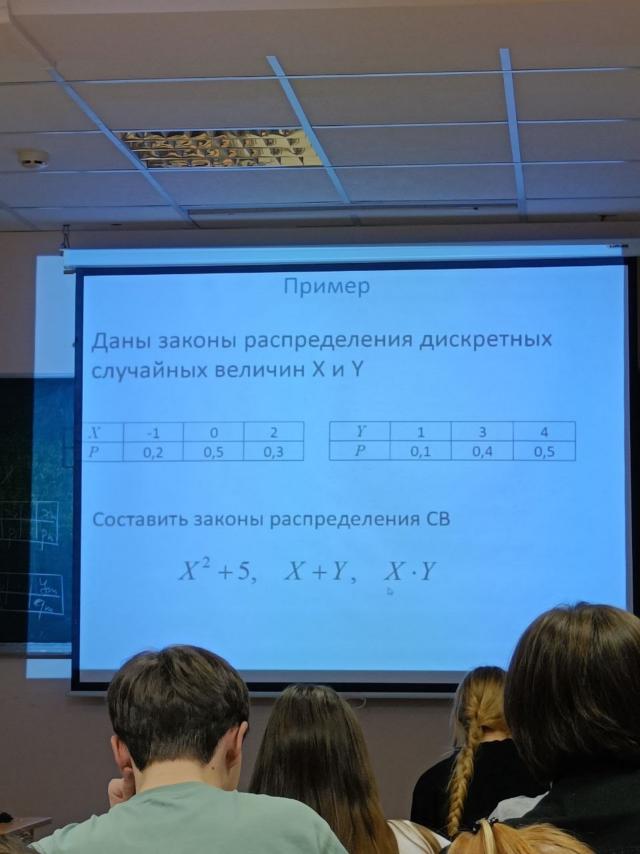
$$\sum_{i} \sum_{j} p_{ij} = 1$$

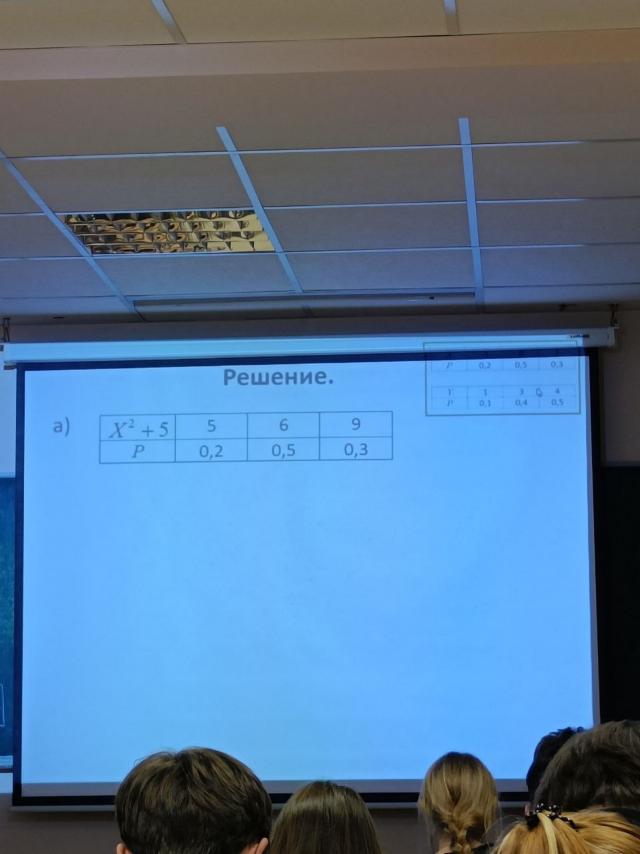


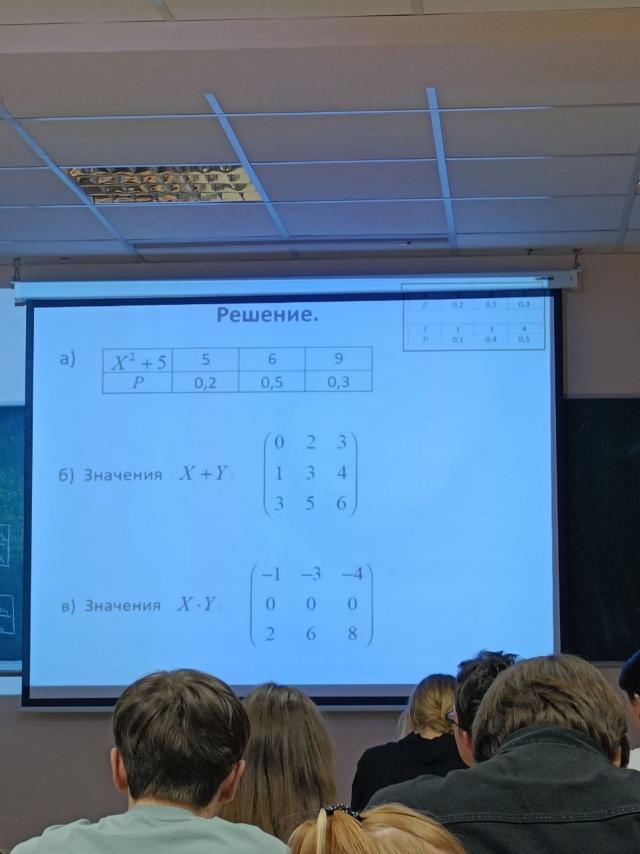


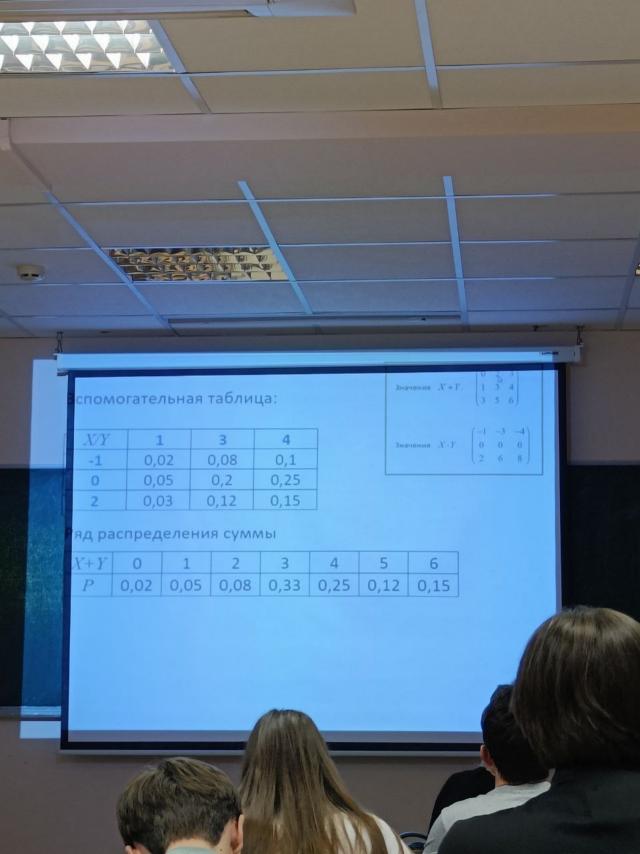


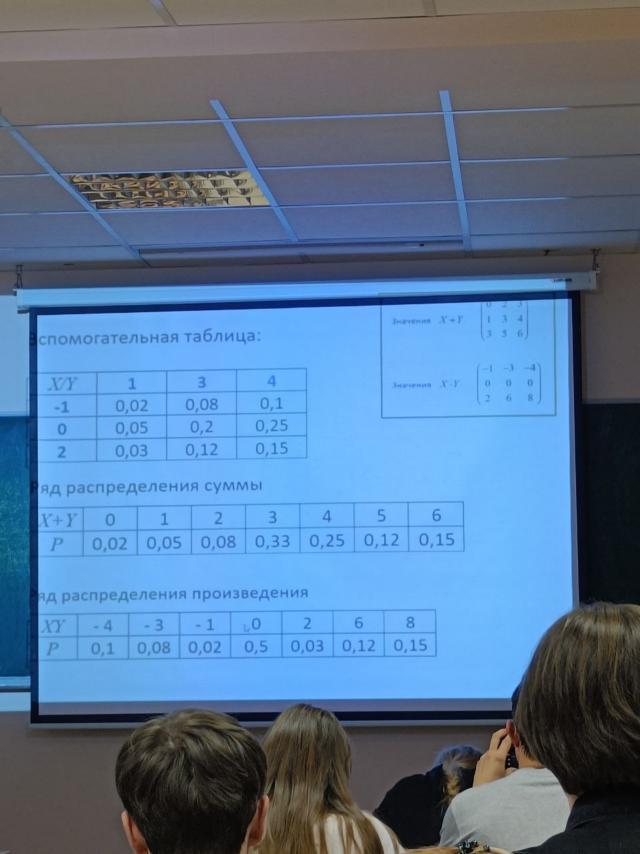


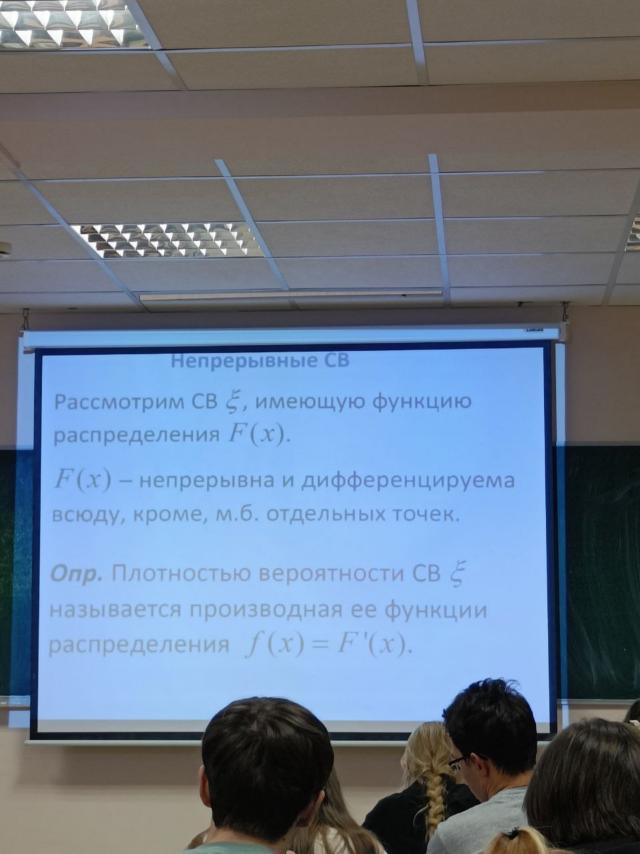


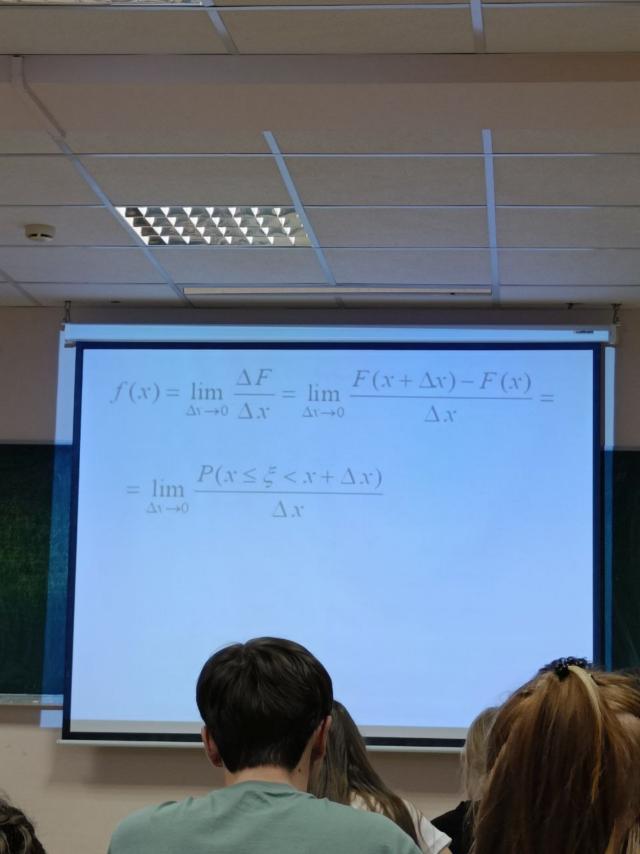


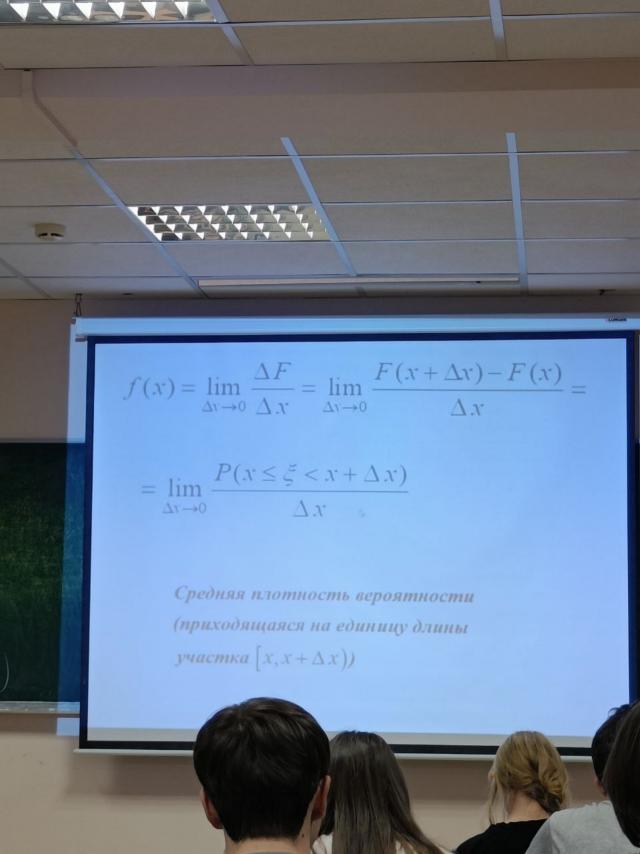


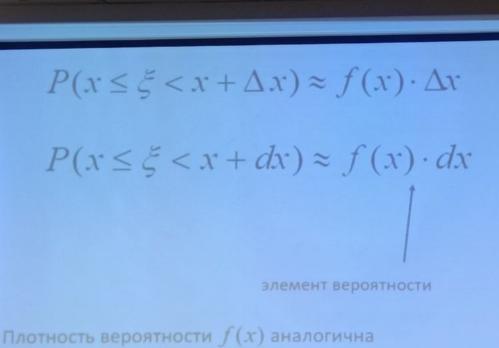








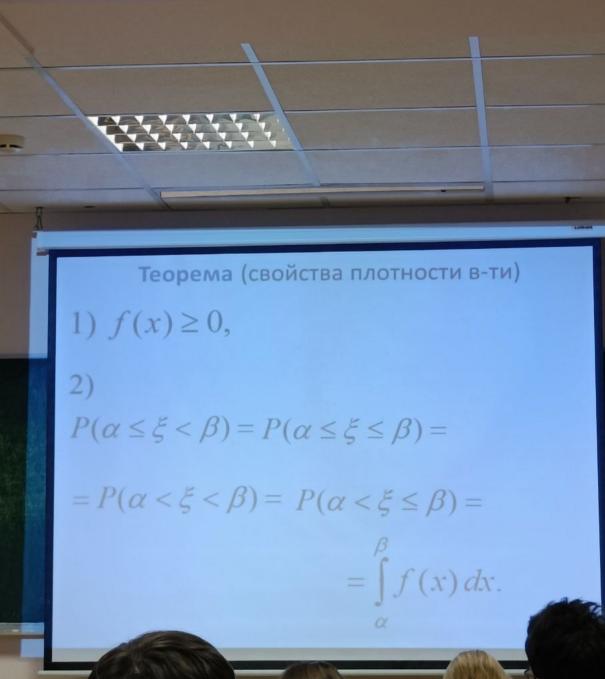


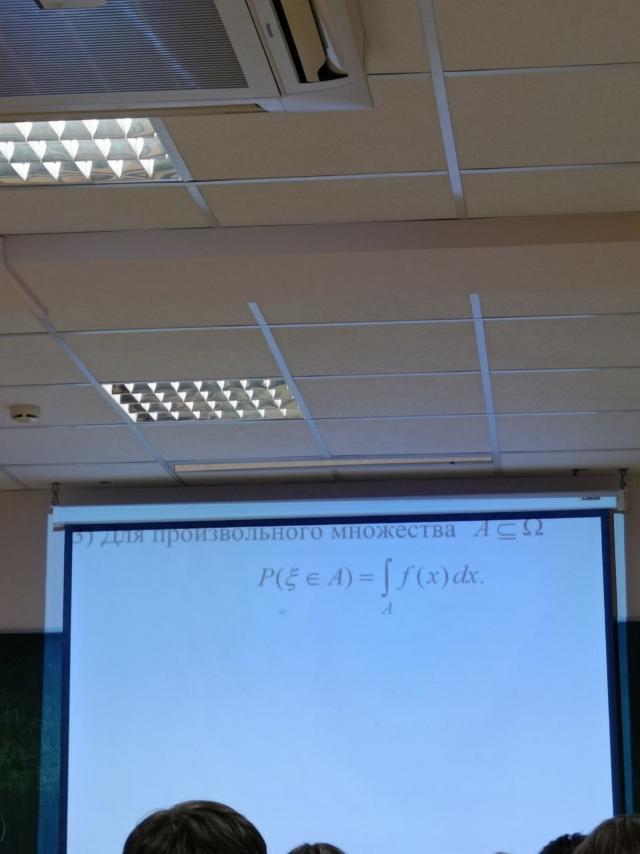


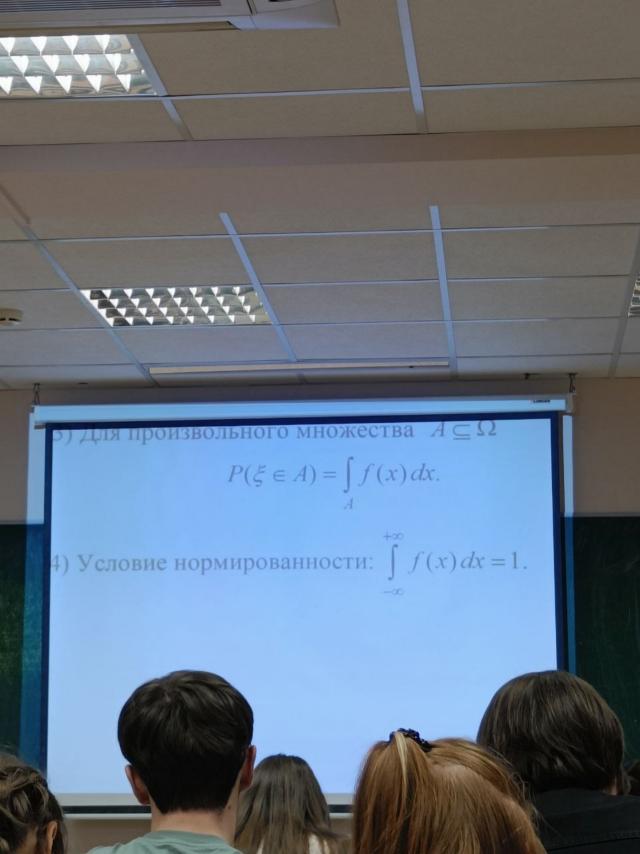
таким понятиям, как плотность

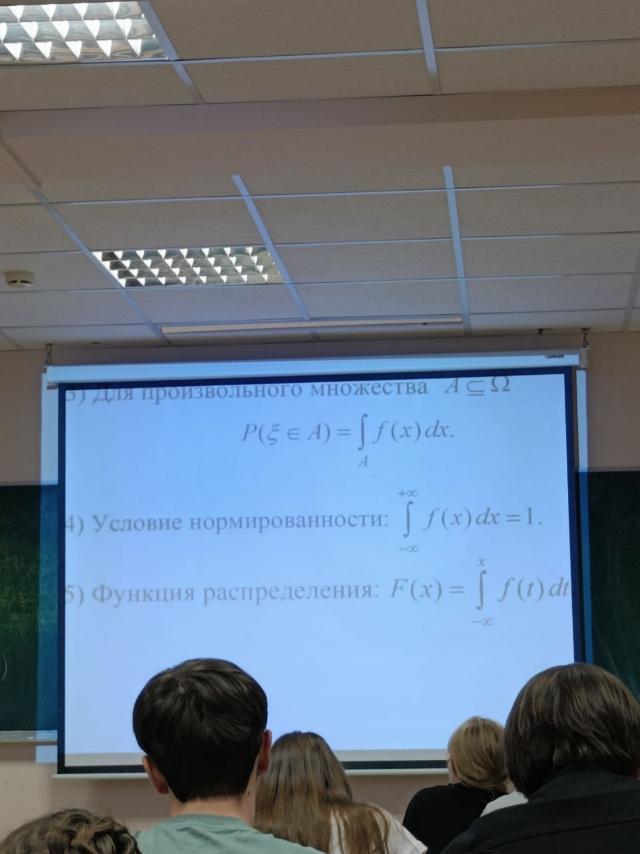
распределения масс на оси абсцисс или

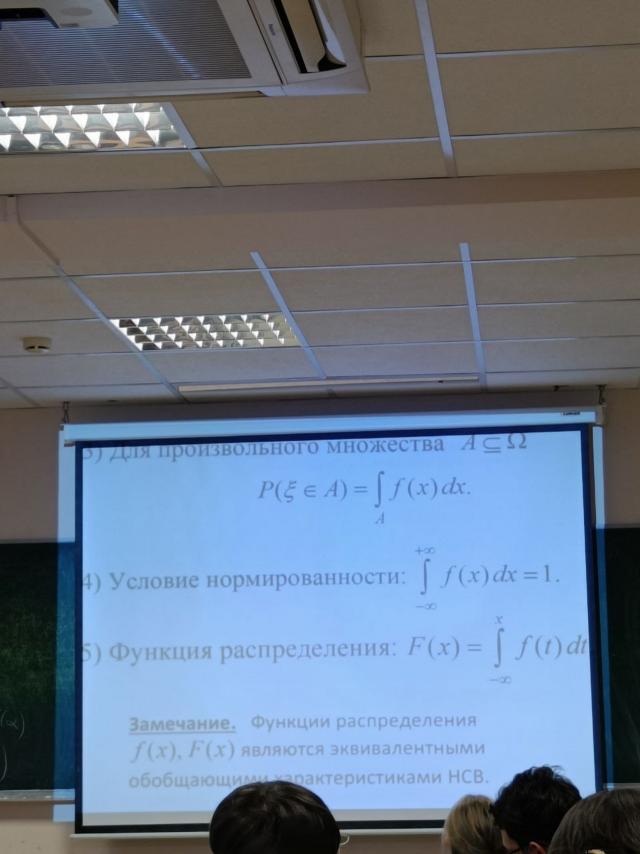
плотности тока в теории электричества.













Доказательство.

1) F(x) — неубывающая $\Rightarrow f(x) = F'(x) \ge 0$.

3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{\substack{a \to -\infty \\ b \to -\infty}} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx =$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (F(b) - F(a)) = F(+\infty) - F(-\infty) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

4)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt =$$

Доказательство.

1)
$$F(x)$$
— неубывающая $\Rightarrow f(x) = F'(x) \ge 0$.

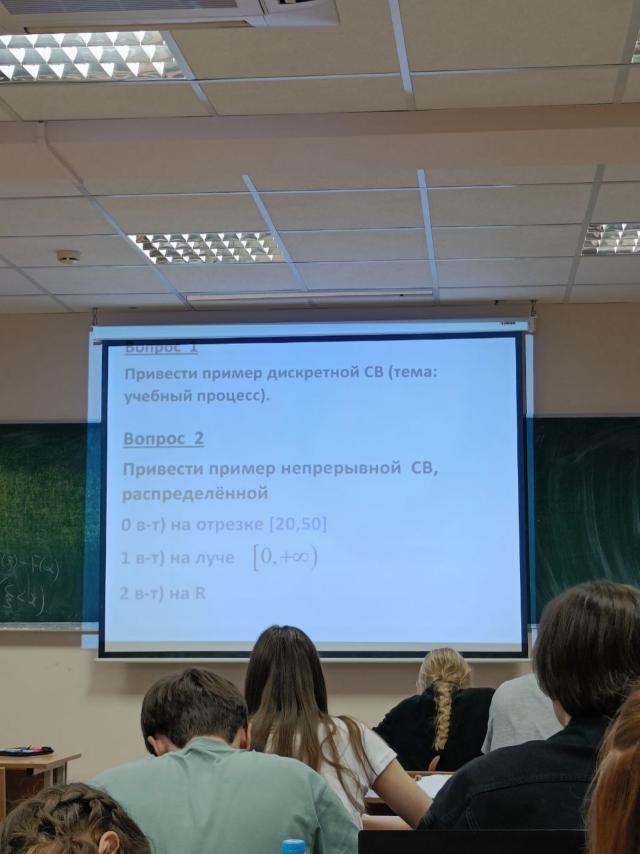
3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{\substack{a \to -\infty \\ b \to -\infty}} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx =$$

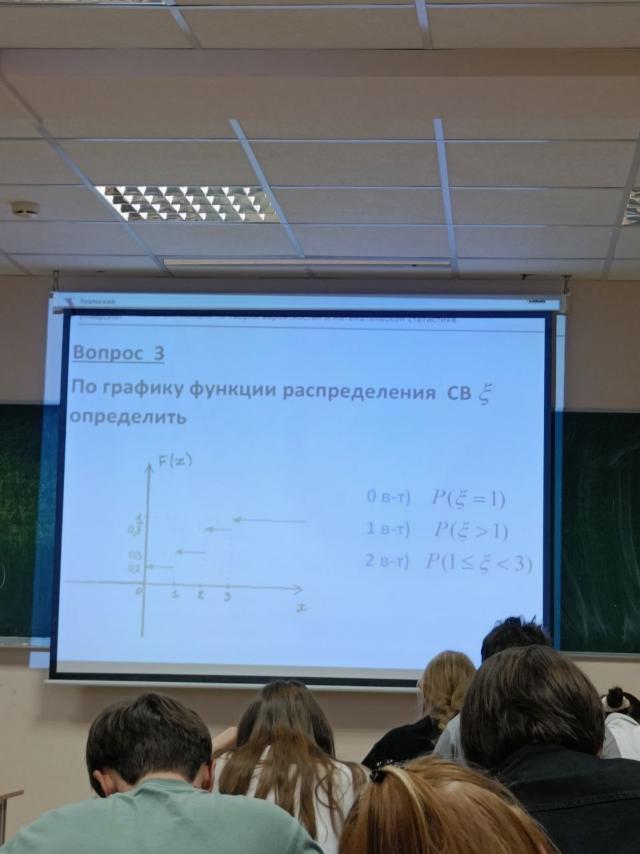
$$= \lim_{\substack{a \to -\infty \\ b \to -\infty}} (F(b) - F(a)) = F(+\infty) - F(-\infty) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

4)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt =$$

$$= \lim (F(x) - F(a)) = F(x) - F(-\infty) = F(x).$$







Вопрос 4 Функция распределения непрерывной СВ $F(x) = \sin x, \quad 0 < x \le 1.$ Вычислить