

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_{W_n}(t) = e^{t^2/2} = M_Z(t)$$

$$\text{Далее доказывается} \Rightarrow W_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} Z$$

$$W_n = \frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} Z$$

$$Z_n = \frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} Z$$

$$P(Z_n \in (a, b)) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_a^b e^{-y^2/2} dy = \Phi(b) - \Phi(a)$$

$$\oplus X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & p \\ 0 & 1-p=q \end{cases} \quad X_i \sim \text{Be}(p)$$

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{н.с.}} p$$

$$E_n = \left| \frac{S_n}{n} - p \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(|E_n| > \varepsilon) &= P\left(\left|\frac{S_n - np}{n\sqrt{pq}}\right| > \frac{\sqrt{n}\varepsilon}{\sqrt{pq}}\right) = \\ &= P(|Z| > \frac{\sqrt{n}\varepsilon}{\sqrt{pq}}) = 2\bar{\Phi}\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}\varepsilon}{\sqrt{pq}}\right) \leq 2\bar{\Phi}\left(2\frac{\sqrt{n}\varepsilon}{3}\right) = \quad \sqrt{pq} \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{2\sqrt{n}\varepsilon}{3}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2/2} dy \end{aligned}$$

Теорема (Бернштейна):

Если $(X_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$ — н.е.з.в.сл.в. с $EX_i = \mu$, $DX_i = \sigma^2$ и $E|X_i - \mu|^3 = \beta_3$

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| P\left(\frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right) - \Phi(x) \right| \leq 0,4748 \frac{\beta_3}{\sigma^{3/2}\sqrt{n}}$$

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P(tcx)

$$X_i \sim \text{Be}(p), \text{ то } \mu = p, \sigma^2 = pq, \beta_3 = p(1-p)(p^2 + (1-p)^2)$$

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p(1-p)