4.16)

a)

$$y = g_1(x)$$

$$g_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| \le 2 \\ x & |x| > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{y}(Y) = P\{Y \le y\} = \begin{cases} P\{X \le y\} = Fx(y) & |y| \ge 2 \\ P\{X \le 2\} = Fx(2) & 0 \le y \le 2 \\ P\{X \le -2\} = Fx(-2) & -2 \le y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$z = g_2(x)$$

$$g_{2}(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & x > 2 \\ x & |x| \le 2 \\ -2 & x < -2 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = \begin{cases} P\{X \le z\} = Fx(z) & |z| \le 2\\ 1 & z > 2\\ 0 & z < -2 \end{cases}$$

$$w = g_3(x)$$

$$g_3(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < 0 \\ +1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$w = g_3(x)$$

$$g_3(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < 0 \\ +1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_w(w) = \begin{cases} 0 & w < -1 \\ Fx(0) & -1 \le w < +1 \\ -2 & w \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P{Y = 0} = 0.69146 - 0.06681 = 0.62465$$

$$P\{Z = 0\} = 0$$

$$P\{W=0\}=0$$

4.19)

$$f_y(y) = \sum_i f_x(x_1(y)) \frac{dx_i(y)}{dy}$$

a)
$$y = g(x) = x^3$$

$$x_{1} = \sqrt[3]{y}$$
 $\frac{dx1(y)}{dy} = \frac{1}{3} y^{-2/3}$ $f_y(y) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{fx(\sqrt[3]{y})}{\sqrt[3]{y^2}}$

بر ای
$$y>0$$
 ریشه دارد.
 $y = g(x) = x^4$

$$y = g(x) = x^2$$

$$x_{1} = \sqrt[4]{y} \rightarrow \frac{dx_{1}}{dy} = \frac{1}{4} y^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$x_{2} = -\sqrt[4]{y} \rightarrow \frac{dx_{2}}{dy} = +\frac{1}{4} y^{-\frac{-3}{4}}$$

$$f_{y}(y) = \frac{f_{x}(\sqrt[4]{y}) + f_{x}(-\sqrt[4]{y})}{4\sqrt[4]{y^{3}}} u(y)$$

$$c) y = g(x) = |x|$$

$$u(y) = \frac{f_{x}(\sqrt[4]{y}) + f_{x}(-\sqrt[4]{y})}{4\sqrt[4]{y^{3}}} u(y)$$

$$x_1 = y \rightarrow \frac{dx_1}{dy} = 1$$

$$x_2 = -y \rightarrow \left| \frac{dx_2}{dy} \right| = 1$$

$$f_y(y) = (f_x(y) + f_x(-y))u(y)$$

d)
$$y = g(x) = xu(x)$$

 $F_y(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = \begin{cases} P\{X \le y\} = F_x(y) & y \ge 0 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$
 $f_y(y) = \begin{cases} f_x(y) & y > 0 \\ F_x(0)\delta(y) & y = 0 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$
 $f_y(y) = f_x(y)u(y) + (\int_0^0 f_x(x)dx)\delta(y)$

$$Y = e^{x}$$

$$x_{1} = \ln y \rightarrow \frac{dx_{1}}{dy} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$f_{y}(y) = \frac{1}{y} f_{x}(\ln y) , \quad y>0$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-(x-\eta)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \rightarrow f_{y}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-(\ln y - \eta)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} u(y)$$

4-23)

$$y = 2 F_x(x) + 3$$

$$F_{y}(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{F_{x}(x) \le \frac{y-3}{2}\} =$$

$$\begin{cases}
P\{X \le F_{x}^{-1}(\frac{y-3}{2})\} = F_{x}(F_{x}^{-1}(\frac{y-3}{2})) = \frac{y-3}{2} & 0 < \frac{y-3}{2} < 1 \\
0 & \frac{y-3}{2} < 0
\end{cases}$$

4-26)

(اگر مقصود تعداد انداختنها بدون در نظر گزفتن آخرین بار که 7 می آید باشد) $f(k)=pq^k \qquad ,\, k=0,1,2,\, \dots$

$$f(k) = pq^k$$
, $k = 0,1,2,...$

$$E(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kpq^{k} = p\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kq^{k} = \frac{pq}{(1-q)^{2}} = \frac{q}{p}$$

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}q^{k}=\frac{1}{1-q}\right) \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dq}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}kq^{k-1}=\frac{1}{\left(1-q\right)^{2}} \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}kq^{k}=\frac{q}{\left(1-q\right)^{2}}$$
)

$$7 = (6,1)(1,6)(3,4)(4,3)(2,5)(5,2) \rightarrow p = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{1}{6}} = 5$$

(اگر مقصود تعداد انداختنها با در نظر گزفتن آخرین بار که 7 می آید باشد) $f(k) = pq^{k-1} \qquad , \quad k=1,2,\, \dots$

$$f(k) = pq^{k-1}$$
, $k = 1,2, ...$

$$E(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kpq^{k-1} = p\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kq^{k-1} = \frac{p}{(1-q)^2} = \frac{1}{p} = 6$$

$$E(X-c)^{2} = E(X-\eta_{x}+\eta_{x}-c)^{2} = E(X-\eta_{x})^{2} + (\eta_{x}-c)^{2} + 2(\eta_{x}-c) E(X-\eta_{x}) = \sigma_{x}^{2} + (\eta_{x}-c)^{2}$$

ست. $Z = F_x(x)$ است. $Z = F_x(x)$ است. $Z = F_x(x)$ است. $Z = F_x(x)$ است. حال اگر $Z\sim u(0,1)$ باشد $Y=G^{-1}(Z)$ دار ای تابع توزیع انباشته $Z\sim u(0,1)$

$$F_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} z & 0 < z < 1 \\ 1 & z > 1 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = xu(x)$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f_x(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$$

$$var(Y) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2} - \frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{\pi})$$

ب)

$$y = |x|$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f_x(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \sigma^2$$

$$Var(Y) = \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{\pi}\sigma^2 = \sigma^2(1 - \frac{2}{\pi})$$

(9

$$V = a\cos(wt + \phi) \quad \phi \sim u(0.2\pi)$$

برای $v = acos(wt + \phi)$ معادله |u| < a بینهایت ریشه دارد:

$$\phi_n = \cos^{-1}(\frac{V}{a}) - wt \to \frac{d\phi_n}{dv} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - v^2}}$$

ولی برای هر V ها مقدار $f(\phi_n)$ صفر است.) و π و باشند و برای سایر ϕ_n ما مقدار ϕ_n صفر است.) ولی برای هر V دو ϕ وجود دارد. ϕ_0 و π و ϕ_0 و ϕ_0 الخا

$$f_{v}(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{a^{2} - v^{2}}} & |v| < a \\ 0 & else \end{cases}$$

$$E(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v f_{v}(v) dv = \int_{-\infty}^{+a} \frac{v}{\pi \sqrt{a^{2} - v^{2}}} dv = 0$$

$$\sigma_v^2 = E(V^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v^2 f_v(v) dv = \int_{-\infty}^{+a} \frac{v^2}{\pi \sqrt{a^2 - v^2}} dv = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\left(\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - v^2}} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\right)$$

مسائل اختیاری

4.20)

$$b = tg\theta \qquad \theta \sim u(0, \frac{\pi}{4})$$

برای b<5 بی نهایت ریشه دار د.

$$\theta_n = tg^{-1}\frac{b}{5} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d\theta_n}{db} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{b^2}{25} + 1}$$

ولی فقط $heta_n$ هایی موردنظر است که بین $(0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ باشد.

$$f_b(b) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5(\frac{b^2}{25} + 1)} \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{20}{\pi(b^2 + \frac{1}{25})} & , & 0 < b < 5 \\ 0 & else \end{cases}$$

11) الف)

$$h(x) = g^{2}(x) \rightarrow h''(x) = 2g'^{2}(x) + 2g(x)g''(x)$$

$$E(g^{2}(x)) = E(h(x)) \approx h(\eta_{x}) + h''(x) \frac{\sigma_{x}^{2}}{2} = g^{2}(\eta_{x}) + \sigma_{x}^{2} \left[g'^{2}(\eta_{x}) + g(\eta_{x})g''(\eta_{x})\right]$$

$$E^{2}(g(x)) \approx (g^{2}(\eta_{x}) + g''(\eta_{x}) \frac{\sigma_{x}^{2}}{2})^{2} \cong g^{2}(\eta_{x}) + g(\eta_{x})g''(\eta_{x})\sigma_{x}^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{g(x)}^2 \approx g'^2(\eta_x)\sigma_x^2$$

ب)

$$i = \frac{10}{R}$$

$$E(i) = \int_{-R}^{+\infty} \frac{10}{R} f_R(R) dR = \int_{0.00}^{1100} \frac{1}{200} \times \frac{10}{R} dR = \frac{1}{20} (\ln R) \Big|_{900}^{1100} = 0.0100335_A = 10.0335_{mA}$$

$$E(i^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{10}{R}\right)^{2} f_{R}(R) dR = \int_{900}^{1100} \frac{1}{200} \times \frac{100}{R^{2}} dR = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{R}\right) \Big|_{900}^{1100} = 1.01 \times 10^{-4} A^{2}$$

$$\sigma_i^2 = E(i^2) - E^2(i) = 3.383 \times 10^{-7} A^2$$

$$\eta_R = 1000 \quad \sigma_R^2 = \frac{(1100 - 900)^2}{12} = \frac{10000}{3}$$

$$g(R) = \frac{10}{R} \to g''(R) = \frac{20}{R^3}$$

$$E(i) \approx g(\eta_R) + g''(\eta_R) \frac{\sigma_R^2}{2} \approx \frac{10}{1000} + \frac{20}{(1000)^3} \times \frac{10000}{6} = 0.010033_A = 10.033_{mA}$$

$$\sigma_i^2 \approx g'^2(\eta_R) \sigma_R^2 = (\frac{-10}{(1000)^2})^2 \frac{10000}{3} = 3.333 \times 10^{-7} A^2$$

 $y = g(x) = kx^2 u(x) \qquad k > 0$

ابتدا در حالت کلی بر ای f_x داده شده f_y را بدست می آوریم.

برای $\mathbf{y} = 0$ پرای معادله ریشه ندارد. $f_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{y}) = 0$

برای y>0 یک ریشه دارد.

$$x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{y}{k}} \to \frac{dx_1}{dy} = \frac{1}{2k} (\frac{y}{k})^{\frac{-1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ky}}$$

y > 0:

$$f_{y}(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ky}} (f_{x}(\sqrt{\frac{y}{k}}))$$

اما بر ای y=0 چون تمام x<0 به y=0 تبد یل می شود.

$$f_{v}(0) = F_{v}(0)\delta(y)$$

به طور کلی

(12

$$f_{y}(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ky}} \left(f_{x}\left(\sqrt{\frac{y}{k}}\right) \right) u(y) + \left(\int_{-\infty}^{0} f_{x}(x) dx \right) \delta(y)$$

حال برای $\frac{x}{\alpha^2}e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\alpha^2}}$ چون X چون $f_x(x) = \frac{x}{\alpha^2}e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\alpha^2}}$ حال برای

$$f_{y}(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ky}} f_{x}(\sqrt{\frac{y}{k}}) u(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ky}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{y}{k}}}{\alpha^{2}} e^{\frac{-\frac{y}{k}}{2\alpha^{2}}} u(y) = \frac{1}{2k\alpha^{2}} e^{\frac{-y}{2k\alpha^{2}}} u(y)$$

یعنی توزیع نمایی با پار امتر $\frac{1}{2k\alpha^2}$ دارد.

(13

$$X = k + (n - k)(-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{4k}{3} - \frac{n}{3}$$
 اگر k تا درست بزند

$$E(X) = \frac{4E(k) - n}{3}$$

$$E(k) = np = \frac{n}{m} \to E(X) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{3} & m = 2\\ \frac{n}{9} & m = 3\\ 0 & m = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_k^2 = npq = n(\frac{1}{m})(1 - \frac{1}{m})$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = (\frac{4}{3})^2 \sigma_k^2 = \begin{cases} \frac{4n}{9} = 0.444n & , m = 2\\ \frac{32n}{81} = 0.395n & , m = 3\\ \frac{3n}{9} = 0.333n & , m = 4 \end{cases}$$

1) رايلي

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} u(x)$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sigma} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$(y = \frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} \qquad dy = \frac{x}{\sigma^2} dx)$$

$$=2\sigma^2\int_{0}^{\infty}ye^{-y}dy=2\sigma^2$$

$$var(X) = 2\sigma^2 - (\sigma\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}})^2 = \sigma^2(2 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

 $f(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} \qquad , k = 0,1,2,\dots, n$

$$E(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k \binom{n}{k} p^{k} q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^{k} q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k} q^{n-k}$$

دو جمله ای

$$= np \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} = np \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{(n-1)-(k-1)} = np$$

$$E(X(X-1)) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k(k-1) \binom{n}{k} p^{k} q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k(k-1) \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^{k} q^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{n!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} p^{k} q^{n-k} = n(n-1) p^{2} \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} p^{k-2} q^{n-k}$$

$$= n(n-1) p^{2}$$

$$var(X) = E(X(X-1)) + \eta - \eta^{2} = n(n-1) p^{2} + np - n^{2} p^{2} = np - np^{2} = np(1-p) = npq$$

$$\log \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k} q^{n-k}$$

$$f_{y}(y) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}y}e^{\frac{-(\ln y - \eta)}{2\sigma^{2}}}u(y)$$

با توجه به اینکه اگر $Y=e^X$ و X نرمال باشد Y لوگ نرمال خواهد بود می توانیم $Y=e^X$ را از روی با توجه به اینکه اگر $Y=e^X$ بد ست آوریم.

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x-\eta)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$x - \frac{(x-\eta)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} = -\frac{-2\sigma^{2}x + x^{2} + \eta^{2} - 2\eta x}{2\sigma^{2}} = -\frac{(x - (\eta + \sigma^{2}))^{2} + \eta^{2} - (\eta + \sigma^{2})^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{(x - (\eta + \sigma^{2}))^{2} - (\sigma^{4} + 2\eta\sigma^{2})}{2\sigma^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(Y) = e^{\frac{\sigma^{4} + 2\eta\sigma^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x - (\eta + \sigma^{2}))^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = e^{\frac{(\sigma^{2} + \eta)}{2}}$$

$$E(Y^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{x})^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x - \eta)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$2x - \frac{(x - \eta)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} = -\frac{4\sigma^{2}x + (x - \eta)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} = -\frac{(x - (\eta + 2\sigma^{2}))^{2} + \eta^{2} - (\eta + 2\sigma^{2})^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{(x - (\eta + 2\sigma^{2}))^{2} - (4\sigma^{4} + 4\eta\sigma^{2})}{2\sigma^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(Y^{2}) = e^{\frac{4\sigma^{4} + 4\eta\sigma^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x - (\eta + 2\sigma^{2}))^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = e^{(2\sigma^{2} + 2\eta)}$$

$$var(Y) = e^{(2\sigma^2 + 2\eta)} - e^{(\sigma^2 + 2\eta)} = e^{2\eta} (e^{2\sigma^2} - e^{\sigma^2})$$

كوشي

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \frac{\frac{a}{\pi}}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{a}{2\pi} \ln(a^2 + x^2) \Big|_{x = -\infty}^{+\infty} = \infty - \infty$$

يست. absolutely integrable نيست. xf(x) مطلقا انتگر الپذير xf(x) مطلقا نيست. E(x) وجود ندار د.چون (x) درای انتگر ال فوق صفر است. يعنی (البته Cauchy principle value)

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \int_{-M}^{+M} x \frac{\frac{a}{\pi}}{a^2 + x^2} dx = 0$$

لذا بعضا (با تسامح) EX=0 گقته می شود . به عبارت دیگر چون f(x) زوج است مقدار متوسط آن صفر است. (با تسامح) f(x)

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{\frac{a}{\pi}}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \infty$$

var(X) وجود ندارد.

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$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} + \frac{x}{\sigma^2} (-\frac{x}{\sigma^2}) e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}} = 0 \to 1 - \frac{x_{\text{mod}}^2}{\sigma^2} = 0 \to \underline{x_{\text{mod}}} = \sigma$$

$$F(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{u}{\sigma^{2}} e^{\frac{-u^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} du = \int_{v=\frac{u^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}}^{\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} e^{-v} dv = (-e^{-v}) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - e^{\frac{-x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x_{\text{mod}}^2}{2\sigma^2} = \ln 2 \rightarrow \underbrace{x_{\text{med}}} = \sigma\sqrt{2\ln 2}$$

we had:
$$x_{mean} = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

So in the Rayleigh distribution we have:

$$\underbrace{x_{\text{mod}}}_{\sigma} \underbrace{x_{\textit{med}}}_{1.177\sigma} \underbrace{x_{\textit{mean}}}_{1.253\sigma}$$

(16

$$\eta = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \frac{dF(x)}{dx} dx$$

$$\frac{dF(x)}{dx} = -\frac{d}{dx}(1 - F(x))$$

$$\eta_x = \int_{-\infty}^{0} x \frac{dF(x)}{dx} dx - \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \frac{d(1 - F(x))}{dx} dx$$

(part by part integration)

$$= (xF(x)) \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} - \int_{-\infty}^{0} F(x) dx - (x(1 - F(x))) \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} (1 - F(x)) dx$$

اگر $\operatorname{F}(x)$ آنچنان باشد که $\operatorname{Iim}_{x \to \infty} xF(x) = \operatorname{Iim}_{x \to \infty} x(1 - F(x)) = 0$ نتیجه می شود $\eta = \int\limits_0^\infty (1 - F(x)) dx - \int\limits_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx$

n عبور الكترون از واقعه عبور يا عدم عبور الكترون از سد پتانسيل روبرو هستيم. لذا احتمال عبور Np=n و N>>1 و Np=n و N>>1 و N=n و N=n و N>>1 و N=n و N>1 و N>1

$$f(n) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}$$

$$E(n) = \lambda \qquad \sigma_n^2 = \lambda$$

$$i = cn \to E(i) = cE(n) = c\lambda \to \sigma_i^2 = cE(i)$$

$$\sigma_i^2 = c^2 \sigma_i^2 = c^2 \lambda$$