& Poznogia Toya. Henepep But bursquober benurural $\frac{3}{9}$ $|p(oc) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-a)/2\sigma^2}$ a, a - impanempu p(x) - your us poznoginy. monte manurale ansopibiliers M3 = Socpex) doc row ell meure инопини иметь $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(\alpha-\alpha)^2/2\alpha^2} dx$ pigny communitiers, upi opiniene. unijo 6 rueci gobio nob $t = \frac{xa}{\sigma\sqrt{2}}$ $t^2 = \frac{(2c-\alpha)^2}{2\sigma^2}$ подповани орин скинеmuching i yeopepuisce t 0/2 = x-a a = torata (tarata) = et aradt = $= \int \frac{t^{\infty} \sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} = \frac{t^{\infty}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} = \frac{t^{\infty}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} = \frac{t^{\infty}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} = \frac{t^{\infty}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{$ = 800 500 потешити чие тод вання.

& Poznogia Toya Henepep Bus Bunsgrobis Benneural 3 $|p(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-a)/2\sigma^2}$ a, a - impanempu p(x) - your us poznoginy. M3 = 2 oc b(x) 9x - montre mantinerene ansoliperener rom en meurie инопини иргодь $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\Delta T_{i}}} e^{-(\alpha-\alpha)^{2}/2\alpha^{2}} dsc$ pisny banemi bicto, upi opimene. unus & ruei gobio nob $t = \frac{x - a}{\sigma \sqrt{2}}$ $t^2 = \frac{(2c - \alpha)^2}{2\sigma^2}$ торновани орин скенеmuient i geopepuiste + 0 /2 = x-a a = tovata (torata) = et aradt = $= \int \frac{t^{2}}{t^{2}} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-t^{2}} dt + \int \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-t^{2}} dt =$ = 000 500 мотешити чие сподовання.

ounagrobo i benerus. quareficia reopura us no pogno gi reno i D3 = (x-M3)2 p(x)doc mina Bigowiecus omograbi prose un = $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha - \alpha)^2 \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{a} \pi^2} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2/2\sigma^2} dx$ mjnogimmi big $= \left[\frac{(\alpha - \alpha)^2}{2\sigma^2} = t^2 dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} dx\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\sigma^2 t^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$ $+e^{-t^2}$ thus $\sqrt{2}dt = \frac{20^2}{\sqrt{5}}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2e^{-t^2}dt =$ D3 = 02 bing do so ust. mogi 62 mile de briefes tor i bui bo

ude posmismitt

D3 20



Pibuo mignues poznogiel. 10 \$ 2- recuepes bus $P(3\xi \mid a, b) = \left(\frac{1}{b-a}\right)$ x € [a, 6] $M_3 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{b-a} dx$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2c dx \frac{1}{8-a} = \frac{1}{8-a} \frac{2c^{2}}{2} = \frac{(4Aa)tu}{2(8-a)} = \frac{1}{2(8-a)}$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2c dx \frac{1}{8-a} = \frac{1}{8-a} \frac{2c^{2}}{2(8-a)} = \frac{1}{2(8-a)}$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2c dx \frac{1}{8-a} = \frac{1}{8-a} \frac{2c^{2}}{2(8-a)} = \frac{1}{2(8-a)}$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2c dx \frac{1}{8-a} = \frac{1}{8-a} \frac{2c^{2}}{2(8-a)} = \frac{1}{2(8-a)}$ D3 = M32- (M3)2 5 (21-M3) 2 p(x) dx → $= \int_{a}^{b} (x - \frac{a+6}{2})^{2} \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \int_{a}^{b} (x - \frac{a+6}{2})^{2} d(x - \frac{a+6}{2}) =$ $= b(x - \frac{a+6}{2})^3 \frac{1}{3} \left[a^6 + \frac{1}{3}(6 - \frac{a+6}{2})^3 - (a - \frac{a+6}{2})^3\right]_{6-a}^{3} =$ $= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{(6-a)^3}{2^3} - \frac{(a-6)^3}{2^3} \right\}_{6a}^{4a} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} \left\{ (6-a)^3 + (6-a)^3 \right\}_{6a}^{4a}$

 $=\frac{1}{3.2^2}(6-a)^3\frac{1}{6-u}=\frac{(6-a)^2}{12.}$



в Дискрейні винодові вешиний: 3 - querpenent, excep guerrenul, exi bout nonce nosy-Bantu york. oxiverency uno new ry orso sur receny uno neway.

3 poproginent no pax- nycour, empo 3 np. quor. 0,1,2,... $F(x) = \sum_{k=\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$, 26 > 0 260 1 6-C INS = ZR. PR $M3 = \frac{\infty}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!}} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\infty}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!}} e^{-\lambda}$ $\lambda^{R}e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{R}e^{-\lambda}}{(R-1)!} =$ $-\lambda \sum_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{\kappa} \cdot \chi \cdot \chi^{-1}}{(\kappa-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{\kappa-1}}{(\kappa-1)!} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{1}{(\kappa-1)!}$ $= \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda - m e_i \cdot m e_j \cdot b e_{min}.$



$$D_{3} = M_{3}^{2} - (M_{3}^{2})^{2} - quespaid q quespaid io:$$

$$D_{3} = M_{3}^{2} - (M_{3}^{2})^{2} - quespaid q quespaid io:$$

$$D_{4} = \frac{1}{K!} e^{-\lambda}, \quad K = 0, 1, 3, ...$$

$$D_{5} = M_{5}^{2} - (M_{5}^{2})^{2} - quespaid io:$$

$$D_{6} = 0, 1, 3, ...$$

$$D_{7} = 0, 1, 3, ...$$

$$= \lambda^{2} + \lambda;$$

$$DS = \lambda^{2} + \lambda - \lambda^{2} = \lambda.$$



-6-

is time in mui poznovil. n report neuer beneficosybout, y concioning 3 exis Konews evene koppine nogis pe gel ka noungo buiche yanisib i Hebger. B n Burpo tyberungs.

Junisib i Hebger. B n Burpo tyberungs.

Dud konewo i evenewi. nogii o $\mu = \mu(w)$, reveno yenixib inob noebu nogii A = p: $F(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{$ KEN receive y mixib nou k- my Bungo-K1. (u-k)! Romeno 3 guarenne 6; 1 beautiff monte more many bases vistom 960 $1 \cdot p + 0 \cdot q = p$ My = p. n - met. mogi bound. p - inob. yning upu opromy bumpo Sybonni. Durch à l: M = M1 + Ma+ ... + Mn DM = MMe2 - (MMe)2 = M m = 1. p + 0.9 = p. 4) 60 per buin. Benir rentie monce Hespharu zuerenne o deso 1. DMr= p-p2 = p(1-p) = p.9 rum sinour ruemo bumpodyblich, Fun Sinour Bernetko-tum sinour ruemo bumpodyblich, p mebroll a oro nost. Be poscilum releved finixib p mebroll a oro nost. cuogi banna v.p; i mendato bumposobe possilema recumora cuogi banna v.p; i mendato bumposobe possilema recumora.

S Poznogia CTrogenta bumerer rome ogirer 1000 main, enogiberent repueren poznogi reno: nongreserii, Rom Butipres mans. $f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{2+1}{2})}{\sqrt{257}\Gamma(\frac{2}{2})} (1 + \frac{t^2}{7}) \frac{-2+1}{2}$. Hydreux 7 - K. 76 cany neuib birebacocti 1 gavenoige 6ig OCn + A Ju S2 = = = \frac{1}{1-2} \frac{1}{1=1} \left(\frac{1}{1-2} \left(\frac{1 - 6 wipuoble represent Xu = 1 2 Xi u- populit busipace 17(2) = 5x2-1e-xdx And some suppose magin modi subjection of the su

Pymeria poprogimy leutiper (emipulatione



& Cepegni za Roma ropobune (Bu Sipra posnijny n) e R ols, 22,..., xn $M_f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n) = f^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\alpha_i) \right\}$ f (xx,..., xx) - an importantion. f-2 (X) - go-2, οδefreeux go f(x2,..., xn) ostra aparqui sa i recurs upunyanne e cepegne apuso merme ure. $f(\infty) = 00$ $\begin{cases} \int_{S^{-1}} (\xi(x)) = ahyment \end{cases}$ и) шонотонна до-г $5^{-1}(5(2)) = 5^{-1}(2) = 5c, \text{ rown } 5^{-1} = 1.$ $M_f(\infty_1, \dots, \infty_n) = 1 \cdot h \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \infty_i = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}{n}$ Deat 202+ + Qu Mt (xx, ..., xx) = cepeque ajusqueres

Bigocureunt Big 5c.



2. Y mka ni Bignoment (y ckinteku ogun obekt kformsner za inmuni) kinteka

Due aspenybannel gymor exchessible exempline ganos exempline appendix objection object exempline ganos orgineres a ta ta; mogi object cepeste requestrated ogrenumes) => in purine (usus organiste toal ogrenumes) => ye coigniero upo ex biba ventriciono nofribruo-bandruse objectiono.

5 (x) = lu x

a) monomonera.

$$5^{-1}(f(x)) = x (apryment)$$

$$\xi^{-1}(\ln \alpha) = e^{\ln \alpha} = \infty$$

gua un oc obet-menoro go-eno $f^{-1} = exp$. $Mf(x_{1},...,x_{n}) = f^{-1} \int_{-1}^{1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} S(x_{i})^{2}$

M = (oce, oca, ocn) = eoch { 1 5 lu oci } =

e has e en x e en x =

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} e^{\frac{i}{n} \ln x_i} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} e^{\ln x_i} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} oc_i$$



$$M_{+}(\alpha_{1},...,\alpha_{n})=\sqrt{\alpha_{1}\cdot\alpha_{2}\cdot\alpha_{3}\cdot...\alpha_{n}}$$

- copeque reonempuzze

3
$$\{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n\} = X - Busipae$$

$$\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \ldots, \omega_n\} = W - Boroba go-v$$

$$\bar{\alpha} = \exp\left\{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i \beta_i \alpha_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i}\right\} - \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i \beta_i \alpha_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i}\right\}$$

Roun:

$$\bar{x} = \exp\left\{ \frac{\omega_1 \ln x_2 + \omega_1 \ln x_2 + \dots + \omega_1 \ln x_n}{n \cdot \omega_1} \right\} =$$

$$= exp \left\{ \frac{\omega_1 \left(\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 + \dots + \ln x_n \right)}{n} \right\} = exp \left\{ \frac{\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 + \dots}{n} \right\} =$$

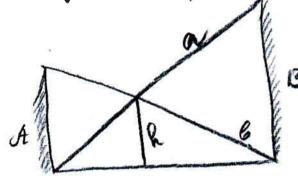
$$= e^{\frac{2}{\ln x_n}} = e^{\frac{2}{\ln x_n}} = \frac{1}{1} e^{\frac{2}{\ln x_n}} = o^{\frac{2}{\ln x_n}}$$



4. Середне першений не, 2 сер неометричного « сер арториения чного. У фігоралорові середні.

3 такень.

прикива; про переобрений уробини.



$$h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi$$
 wine ATRB

Дия винадковый вибірки общематься.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$a) \text{ monomorena go-ar}$$

$$f^{-1} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f^{-1} = \infty$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = \frac{1}{x} = x \Rightarrow quel f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = \frac{1}{x} = x \Rightarrow quel f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$08efreenow = 90-2$$

$$(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$M_f = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{-1}}{n} \right\}^{-1} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

aneverel ..-1"

$$\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}$$

5. Cepegne Reappointurene.
$$5(x) = x^{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) = \infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$M_{\frac{1}{2}} = \int \frac{2\alpha^2 + \alpha \alpha^2 + \alpha \alpha^2 + \dots + \alpha \alpha^2}{n}$$

(Memos resumeremmes réaggramis)
querépais

$$\xi(\alpha) = \alpha^{\dagger}$$

$$S(\infty) = \infty^{p} \Big|_{\mathcal{O}C} \Rightarrow \infty^{p} \Big|_{\mathcal{O}C} \Rightarrow \infty^{p} = \infty.$$

$$5^{-1}(3c^{p}) \Rightarrow x^{4p} = \sqrt[p]{x}$$

$$M = \left[\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i P \right]$$