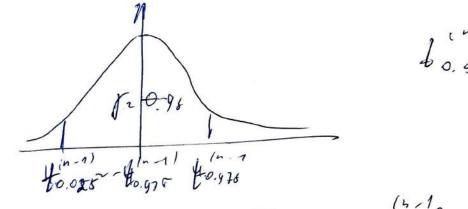
biner 0
2. m = 50 (6 = 7)
a) 1-ce nep to resonueba: YE P(X) E) = E
7
Popularing zagary.
Nyer X - U. ber, your gram, palme men sumol, X 30 has parmer U. crypeniol
Soun MX2 m250
DX 25 249
1) Um. 1 - ee veg. 60 Xe5:
¥ε 70 P{X>ε]≤ m/E
$P(X > 60) \le \frac{50}{60} = \frac{5}{6} \approx 0.83$
o 0.83 1
2) Non. 2-00 ver. 60 Mes:
4€70 P{ [X-m 7 €] ≤ 0× €1
$P\{X7/60\} = P\{X-507/10\} \leq P\{ X-MX \gg 10\} \leq \frac{49}{100} = 0.4$
10 X-MX 0 0.41 1

-10

10

$$(X \cap N(m, 6^2))$$
 =) $g(X, m) = \frac{m - X}{s(X)} (n - st (n - 1))$

Ofamen Novepour gobernoum unreplan yo. 7-0.36 (1271, 72-9.54, 54) - 1.11



\$ 0.0078 p. en 0.975

pourpey. St(n-1)

$$P = \frac{1}{10.975} = \frac{10.975}{10.975} = \frac{10.$$

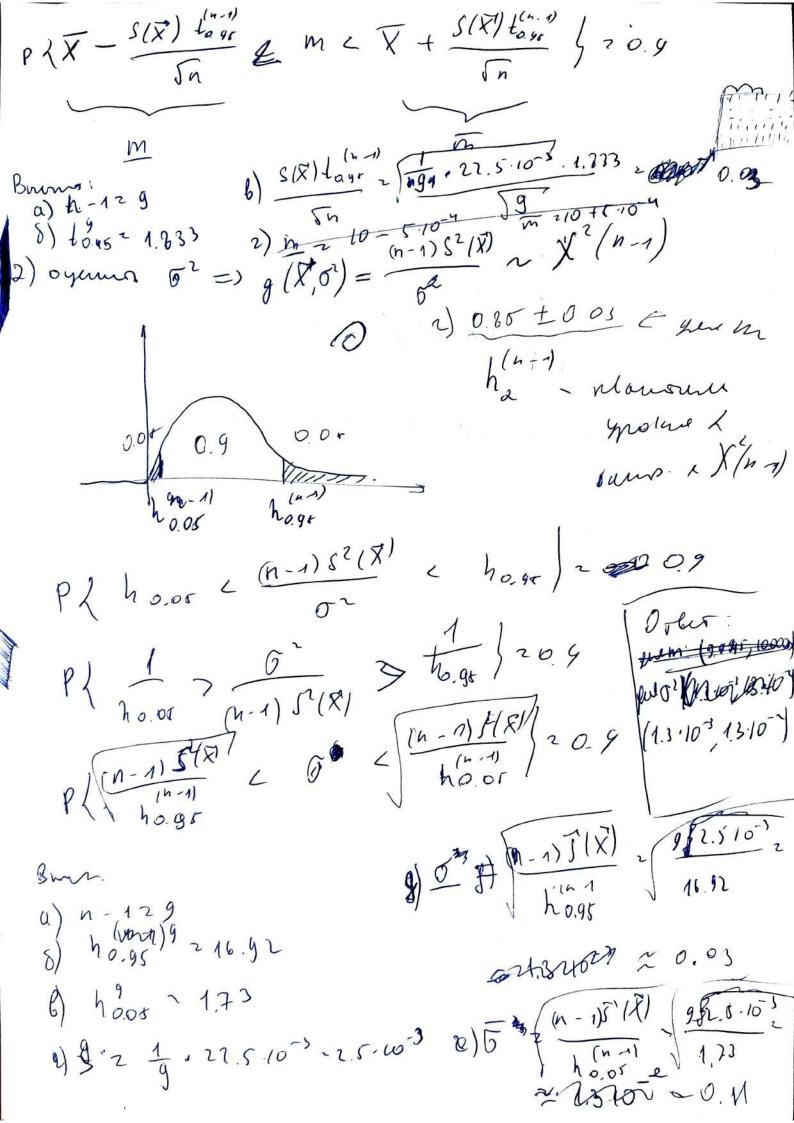
Namm gel mr,
1) h-1=20

a) $l_{0.975} = 2.086$

3) $\frac{S(\vec{x}) + \frac{100}{0.001}}{\sqrt{n}} \approx \frac{1.21 \cdot 2.006}{\sqrt{21}} \approx 0.5$

y)
$$m = -2.34 - 0.5 = 2.84$$

 $m = -2.34 + 0.6 = -1.84$
Orber: $(-2.64, -1.84)$



Dower 11 (offline) Tyron X-ar ber, rymmunawyan gn. v, palam muny copperable cyalums cecurs der poek, re many greexal No youdure : molognos h 2100 um. no brane to. clep. 200 ynesa Mr p20.1 (821-p20.9) 'ymeso" = { coppers copa} K-rum ynexel Ploose = 20.2) 2P{ 5 < k < 20} = \$ 14 M - 1) 2 Pyron "yenex" Layer you weren sy moen) Poyer mologues n 2100 mms motor & cheparo mise pro. 1 (g z 1-p = 0.9) Myros k-runs guesol Porga naga navin P(0,05 < n < 0,2) = 2 5) Ploor = 100 con/21/52 kindz/th M-1/2 = Po (k2-np) - Po (41-np) = Po (20-100.0.1) -- Po (20-10 000) 2 Po (20-10) 2 2 70 (3) - 70 (3) = 90 (3) + 90 (3) EMINAMINO © 90(3.33) +90(1.62)≈ 0.499 + 0.453 = 0.95 L Offis: 0.952

Pyro X - W. ber, your su-e, polon many yours Porga X~B(n,p) - Sumon, a. ben (n 2100, p2 0.1)

MX2np2 100,0,12 10

DX2 npg = 100 no. 1.0.92 g

Pd 105 ch 2 101 2 Pd 5 6 h 6 20) = Pd-5 6 h- MX = 101> > P(1x-Mx (= 10) 7 / 2 nep-60 nex (3) 1- \frac{9}{100} = 1-0.09 = \$\frac{9}{100}\$

> 0 0.4111 0.95 Eall 1504.

offline. Pyra X= 1/2 Xi - W. bev., och area X, EZIH Pru soon Diois 20, 2 2 2 W/2 mi zm Tonya JMX 4 JDX -> YE P(|X-MX | EE)> 1- DX P{ |X-MX| € 0.01} > 0.9973 MAN = X2 1 Z Xi MX = M[1 Z Xi] = 1 D MXi ~ m DX2 DC (もこ Xi) ~ かごりXi ~ 60 X- regola P { | X-MX | = P / | X-MX) = 0.01 | 2 / X; - ne volum ogni, pom 2) kate mouto (X), (h)-JM X, ~m, DDX; ~D2' X, Melling Me 2) gul XI, X, X, ... LI No LINO EM = Y= X-m Y= 0/5h

2 P (| Y | < 0.01 | = | T.n bon. a UM (2) | 2 | My Loo (1) | 2 | My Nood 2 290 (0.01) > 0.997) Po (5/6) 7,049865 0.01 7/3 0.01 (h 7/7 0.01 Fn 7/10 3/5 Mysos 7 2/28 not 9.5 100 00 4 7, 450000

bull 15 Pyro X w bed , up. gr, pol m pouro son X~ (xp() I z Y W N250 The Poya DX 2 1/2 => 6 = 1/3 - (KO $X \sim Exp(1)$ $\lambda - nearl$ $\lambda - nearl$ $\gamma = 1$ $\gamma = 2 \ln X \sim \chi^2(2n)$ $\gamma = 2 \ln X \sim \chi^2(2n)$ 110 h_ - Warren y d vins. 1 X2(24) P (hoos < 2) n X < hogr | 209 P (hoor < \$ < \frac{hoor \ 2 n \over \}{2 n \over \} 2 0.9 $P\left\{\frac{2n\overline{X}}{h_{ogr}} \neq \frac{1}{1} \leq \frac{2n\overline{X}}{h_{oor}}\right\} = 0$ a) n 2 50 8) \$\text{\$0.000} = \frac{900}{77.15} = 10/20 5.13 8) 2n 2 100 1) X = 4 am 0,64, (643,10,17)

6 mer 17 a - bourna langqua, pereper her. 1) Pyros E - We lev, of 3, palme ounder lamore espe 4 ~ N10,62), ye 5 20,5.10 Ma the south Yza+& - W. bev, rpm. zn. e, poline pes-ry uzuep emir. $X = \alpha + 4$ (m_x, σ_x^2) DUT. N(0,5) mx z MX z M[a+4] z Ma a+Me = a 5x2 DX2 P(a-19)2 P920 $7 \sim N(a,6^{\circ})$ $5 \sim 0.95 \sim 1.960$ $5 \sim 0.5.0^{\circ}$ $1.960 \sim 0.5.0^{\circ}$ $1.960 \sim 0.5.0^{\circ}$ $1.960 \sim 0.5.0^{\circ}$ $X \sim N(0,0^2)$ (0,1) (0,1) (0,1)p 20.95 upit n 20,95 in the marks Ove 10 copo un you. for a-X P (Wogn 2 a-x In 2 40.49 r) 20.95 $P\{-\frac{u_{0.975}.6}{\ln 2a-X} \ge \frac{u_{0.975}\sigma}{\ln 70.97}$

buietzr off.
Myro X - u. ben, nom zu-e palme bonore nogren
X~ N(m,6')
MX=m - Flor zname Pomora de grande
DY 202 DY = 11 heure m mp. 8, = Gentle pe Barone
Nym X: - W. ben-m, np. 8, = home pe banone nogsen i-on grang nexponent
X; ~ X, [21,5
M X; = m, DX; 25
Xn = 1 ZX- gegne lorwry rogsen wor.
Tred our
(red.o.m) = 0.56 }=
P (Xn-m > 0.50) = 12 Th
2 (X1, X2, noce-r myalm a. byun. pris =) be noce-r X1, X1, Yn 2 Th a. byun. pris =) bun-a UNT [MX; 2M JOX; 202) JMX; 2M JOX; 202)
= P{ My /n > = 1 - P{ /n = 5n /=
= 2/19 1- 9 (1950) = 1-9 (250) = 1-9 (200)= = nuclersamman = 1-000 mass = 0
= natelersharmana = 1- one state = 0

boner 24 = furaque saigon 1 p20.7 (9~1-p20.3 £ 2 0.10 Maron. Dynn PL Nyon X - W. bed. , rym. pa. a Myso k- mus gress P{ | k - p| = 2 | -? Oyena P{| h P | < 0.15 } + P (0.15 / - 10.2 < 0.15) = $-9\{-0.08 \leq \frac{k}{30} \leq 0.56\} = \left|\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}\right|$ $= 90 \left(\frac{k_3 - np}{npq}\right) - 90 \left(\frac{k_3 - np}{npq}\right) = 90 \left(\frac{8 - 21}{2.5}\right) - 90 \left(\frac{3 - 21}{2.5}\right)^2$ 29.(48)-10(6)/20 P (| | - p | \le \) = p (| k - np | \le n \) = p (-n \le k - np \le h \le \) = 2 8 1 - ne + np = k = ne + np) 2 (14 M-1) 2 $\frac{1}{2} q_{0} \left(\frac{n_{\xi-1} n_{\xi} - \alpha \rho}{\ln \rho \eta} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-n_{\xi-1} n_{\xi} - n_{\xi}}{\ln \rho \eta} \right) = 2 q_{0} \left(\frac{h_{\xi}}{\ln \rho \eta} \right)^{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} q_{0} \left(\frac{30 \cdot 0.1r}{30 \cdot 0.7 \cdot 0.3} \right) = 2 q_{0} \left(\frac{1.79}{1.79} \right) = 2 q_{0} \left(\frac{h_{\xi}}{\ln \rho \eta} \right)^{2}$ 2 0.92 654

PK 19-20 burer 40 Jy/y) = 2x , y 7, h , h > 0 3(Y) = 2n-1 min (Yn) 7 - al. los us ren col Y a) Dynn newey, en MES(T) - NOWA M[] (7) 2 M[2n-1 min (Yx)] = 100 ont 2 min (Yu) 2 2 2 n -1 MX E Mari pun MX MXz Ja f(n),da 1x = d Falix 1) Fx (x) = P{X < x} = P{min{Yh} < x} = 1 - P{min{Yh} > x} = 1 = 1 - P{ Y, 7,72, Y, 7,72, Y, 7,72) z 1 - [21 p{ Y, 7,72] z 21-1-(1-P(Yn < xi)) 2 1-17 (1-Fx 60) = 1-17 (1-Fx 60)= 2) $F_{y}(x)^{2}$ f(t) f(t

$$F_{x}(x) \approx MA(M+\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{N}} = 1 - (M+\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{N}} = 1 - \frac{1^{2N}}{2^{2N}} = 1 - \frac{1^{2N$$

Form
$$f(x) = \frac{5x^4}{0(1+x^5)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}$$
, $x > 0$, $\theta > 0$

$$\frac{1}{2} (x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(1+x_i^5)$$

$$M(\theta(x)) = M[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(1+x_i^5)] = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x_i^5) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x_i^$$

$$g^{2} - \frac{\theta}{t^{\frac{1}{6}}} f^{2} lnt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta} \left(lnt \cdot -\frac{\theta}{t^{\frac{1}{6}}} \right) + \frac{\theta}{t^{\frac{1}{6}}} dlnt \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta} \left(lnt \cdot -\frac{\theta}{t^{\frac{1}{6}}} \right) + \frac{1}{\theta} \left(lnt \right) + \frac{1}{\theta} \left($$

P \(-4 \c Y \c 14 \)

P \(\) -4 \(\) \(