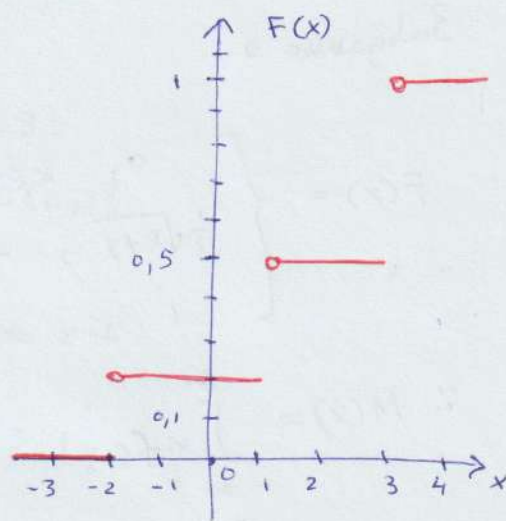


N 19.

Задание 1.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -2 \\ 0,2, & -2 < x \leq 1 \\ 0,5, & 1 < x \leq 3 \\ 1, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$



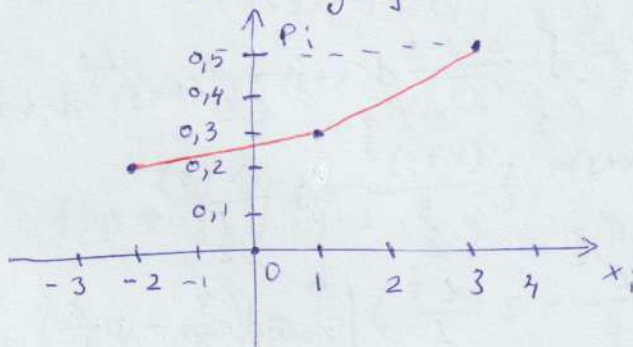
x_i	-2	1	3
p_i	0,2	0,3	0,5

$$M(x) = \sum_i x_i p_i = 1,4$$

$$D(x) = M(x^2) - M^2(x) = 3,64$$

$$M_0 = 3, \quad P(x < 2) = F(2) - \underbrace{F(-\infty)}_0 = 0,5$$

Получен график:



Aufgabe 2.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -3 \\ \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{x+3}, & -3 < x \leq 6 \\ 1, & x > 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore M(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -3 \\ \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3}}, & -3 < x \leq 6 \\ 0, & x > 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore M(x) = \frac{1}{6} \int_{-3}^6 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+3}} dx = \left(I(6) - I(-3) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+3}} dx = \int \frac{x+3-3}{\sqrt{x+3}} d(x+3) = \int (x+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(x+3) - 3 \int (x+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(x+3) = \frac{(x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - 3 \frac{(x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore M(x) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{2}{3} - 3 \frac{1}{2} \right) \bigg|_0^9 = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{3^3}{2} - 3 \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$M(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^3 - 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \right) = 3 - 3 = 0$$

3. Bigen was als $M(x) = 0$

Задание 3.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \notin (2; 3] \\ a \sqrt[3]{x-2}, & x \in (2; 3] \end{cases}$$

$$f(y) = ? \quad \text{аналог} \quad y = x^3$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_2^3 \sqrt[3]{x-2} dx = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\int_2^3 (x-2)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \left. \frac{u^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} \right|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \notin (2; 3] \\ \frac{4}{3} \sqrt[3]{x-2}, & x \in (2; 3] \end{cases}$$

$$f(y) = f(\psi(y)) \cdot |\psi'(y)|, \quad y \in (8; 27]$$

$$\psi(y) = \sqrt[3]{y}, \quad \psi'(y) = \frac{1}{3} y^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$f(y) \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{y}-2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} y^{-\frac{2}{3}}, \quad y \in (8; 27]$$

Значит получим:

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \notin (8; 27] \\ \frac{4}{9} \sqrt[3]{y^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 2y^{-2}}, & y \in (8; 27] \end{cases}$$

Задание 4.

$\boxed{5} \quad \boxed{3} \quad \boxed{1} \quad \boxed{1}$, где \square - смг. gemani.
 \blacksquare - дрн. gemani.

0: $P(A_0) = \frac{C_5^4}{C_8^4} = \frac{1}{14}$ $\sum_i P(A_i) = 1$

I: $P(A_1) = \frac{C_5^3 C_3^1}{C_8^4} = \frac{6}{14}$ $\left\{ \frac{1}{14} + \frac{6}{14} + \frac{6}{14} + \frac{1}{14} = \frac{14}{14} = 1 \right\}$

II: $P(A_2) = \frac{C_5^2 C_3^2}{C_8^4} = \frac{6}{14}$

III: $P(A_3) = \frac{C_5^1 C_3^3}{C_8^4} = \frac{1}{14}$

Закон разности АБВ:

X_i	0	1	2	3
P_i	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{1}{14}$

Задание 5.

$x_i \backslash y_j$	0	1	2
1	0,1	0,25	0,15
3	0,2	0,1	p

$r_{xy} = \frac{COV(X; Y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$

$COV(X; Y) = M(XY) - M(X)M(Y)$

$M(XY) = \sum_i \sum_j x_i y_j P_{ij}$

$p = 1 - \sum_{ij \neq 23} P_{ij} = 0,2$

$M(X) = \sum_i x_i P_i$, $M(Y) = \sum_j y_j P_j$

x_i	0	1	2
p_i	0,3	0,35	0,35

$$M(X) = 1,05$$

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{M(X^2) - M^2(X)} = \sqrt{0,6475} \approx 0,8047$$

y_j	1	3
p_j	0,5	0,5

$$M(Y) = 2$$

$$\sigma(Y) = \sqrt{M(Y^2) - M^2(Y)} = 1$$

$$M(XY) = 2,05 \Rightarrow \text{COV}(X; Y) = -0,05$$

$$\therefore r_{XY} = \frac{-0,05}{0,8047} \approx -0,062135$$

Виявлено бігійну слабку залежність.