10. Niech $X \sim U[a;b]$. Obliczyć wartość V(X)

Definicja 5. Wariancją zmiennej losowej
$$X$$
 nazywamy liczbę $VX = V(X) = \sum_{i} (x_i - EX)^2 p_i$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} x (x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (x - EX)^2 f(x) dx \text{ w wypadku ciąglym.}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} (x - EX)^2 f(x) dx \text{ w wypadku ciąglym.}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} (x - EX)^2 f(x) dx \text{ w wypadku ciąglym.}$$

Definicja 4. Wartością oczekiwaną zmiennej losowej X nazywamy liczbę $EX = E(X) = \sum x_i p_i$ w wypadku dyskretnym lub $E(X) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx$ w wypadku ciągłym.

$$E(x) = \int_{e}^{b} x \int_{e}^{b} x dx = \int_{e}^{b} x \int_{e}^{b} x dx = \int_{e}^{b} x \int_{e}^{b} x$$

 $V(x) = \int_{0}^{b} (x - \frac{b^{t}a}{z})^{2} \int_{0}^{a} dx = \int_{0}^{c} (x^{2} - x(b^{t}a) + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{2} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{4} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{4} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}) \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}(b^{t}a)}{4} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4} + \frac{(b^{t}a)^{2}}{4}$ $V(b) = \frac{1}{6-a} + \frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{b^2(bt_0)}{2} + \frac{b(bt_0)^2}{4} - \frac{b^3}{3} + \frac{a^2(bt_0)}{2} - \frac{a(bt_0)^2}{4}$ $V(x) = \frac{1}{6a} \left[\frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} - \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \right] + \frac{(b-a)(b+a)^2}{3}$ $V(x) = \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}+ab}{3} - \frac{(b+a)(b+a)}{2} + \frac{(b+a)^{2}}{4} = \frac{4(a^{2}+b^{2}+ab)}{12} - \frac{6(b+a)^{2}}{12} + \frac{3(b+a)^{2}}{12} = \frac{4(a+b)^{2}-4ab-3(a+b)^{2}}{12}$ $V(x) = \frac{(a+b)^2 - 4ab}{12} = \frac{a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - 4ab}{12} = \frac{a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - 4ab}{12}$

 $V(x) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$