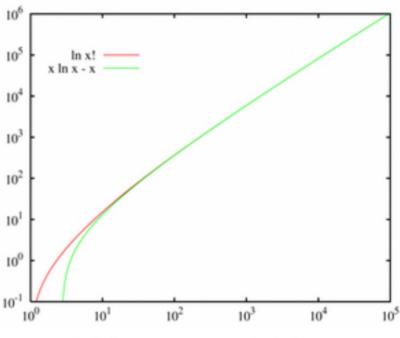
12 81222 CJ'82'60 20001

n! נוסחת סטירלינג היא קירוב מתמטי לערך של n! (במילים: nעצרת) עבור ערכים גדולים של n. הנוסחה קרויה על שם המתמטיקאי הסקוטי, ג'יימס סטירלינג.



 $x \ln(x) - x$ עבור x גדול, $\ln(x!)$ מתקרב ל

-נוסחת סטירלינג קובעת ש

.
$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \, \left(rac{n}{e}
ight)^n$$

זוהי נוסחה אסימפטוטית בשימוש בסימון אסימפטוטי, ופירושה שבגבול $n o \infty$ היחס שואף לאחד:

$$\lim_{n o\infty}rac{n!}{\sqrt{2\pi n}\left(rac{n}{e}
ight)^n}=1$$

 $\ln(n!)pprox n\ln(n)-n$,כתוצאה מכך (כפי שיפורט להלן),

```
20! 21/p2 2018 (1)
                                        n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              .'cJ'82'C0 78
N=20 \Rightarrow 20' = \sqrt{27.20} \cdot \left(\frac{20}{e}\right)^{20} = 2.4228.10'^{8}
                             20! = 2.4329.1018
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          7'e' Nie'n '08 !'7787
                                                                  \binom{2n}{n} \simeq \frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \qquad \qquad :0.5128 \qquad 2
            \binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{n! \cdot n!} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}
                  |n| = \sqrt{2n}! \approx \sqrt{2\pi \cdot 2n} \cdot \left(\frac{2n}{e}\right)^{2n} = 2\sqrt{\pi n} \left(\frac{2^{2n}}{e}\right)^{2n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{2n} = 2\sqrt{\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{2n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{2n} = 2\sqrt{\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{2n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e
                                                                             =2.\sqrt{110}.4^{n}\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{2n}
            \frac{n}{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n!}{e}\right)^2 \approx \left(\frac{2\pi n}{e}\right)^n \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{2n}
                     . S.e. N
                                       E(X^{2}) = \sigma^{2} E(X) = 0 -e^{2} X^{2}N^{2}N^{2}N^{2} P(X > t) \leq \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sigma^{2} + t^{2}} -e^{2}N^{2}N^{2}N^{2}
```

 $P(|X| \ge C) \le \frac{E(X^2)}{C^2}$

: 20 633 /1'1e 1/c c>0 638 : 8680 70011

```
P(||X-E(X)|| \ge C) \le \frac{E((X-E(X))^2)}{E(X)} = \frac{V(X)}{C^2}
V(X) = E((X-E(X))^2) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2
                                                  SE Derois /11/10 168 DOET DOBOD ENNES PR
             P(X>t) \leq P(X>t) \leq P(|X|>t) \leq \frac{E(X^2)}{t^2} = \frac{6^2}{t^2} \neq \frac{6^2}{6^2 t^2}
                                                                                 30/ (cen 19°00 30) /28
         P(X>t) = P(X+c>t+c) \leq P(X+c \geq t+c) : \frac{100000}{100000}
          < P (x+c>++c Ux+c≤-(++c)) =
        = P(|x+c| \ge t+c) \stackrel{>e',>'3}{\le} \stackrel{\sim}{=} \frac{E((x+c)^2)}{(t+c)^2} = \frac{E(x^2+2xc+c^2)}{(t+c)^2} = \frac{E(x^2)+2c\cdot E(x)+c^2}{(t+c)^2} = \frac{E(x)+2c\cdot E(x)+c^2}{(t+c)^2} = \frac{E(x)+2c\cdot E(x)+c^2}{(t+c)^2} = \frac{E(x)+2c\cdot E(x)+c^2}{(t+c)^2} = \frac{E(x)+2c\cdot E(x)+c^2
             = \frac{6^{2}+c^{2}}{(t+c)^{2}} \begin{cases} 0^{3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{6^{2}+(\frac{6^{2}}{t})^{2}}{(\frac{t}{t}+\frac{6^{2}}{t})^{2}} =
                   =\frac{t^{2}+\frac{6^{4}}{t^{2}}}{(t^{2}+6^{2})^{2}}=\frac{t^{2}6^{2}+6^{4}}{(t^{2}+6^{2})^{2}}=\frac{6^{2}(t^{2}+6^{2})}{(t^{2}+6^{2})^{2}}=\frac{6^{2}}{t^{2}+6^{2}}
=\frac{t^{2}}{(t^{2}+6^{2})^{2}}=\frac{6^{2}}{t^{2}+6^{2}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    - 8.e.N
                                                                                :1780, UICUU D.09511;
```

$$P(X > t) = P(X + c > t + c) \le P(X + c > t + c)$$

$$E(X + c) = P(X + c < t + c) = P(X + c < t + c) = P(X + c) =$$

```
JUDNUN DIGUN
                                                   LL,U a- 0
XR =-K1 IR XK=K1
                                 6,200 K 200 200 P26 U77
                                                    . 1/2 1/201020
egus bius e, tor 13/086 sirus 218/2 culd evers
              {XK} 1 00 00 1/08 ρ'δ1300 ρ'200ND δε
              1 \ge \frac{1}{2} \ 3) \ 1 < \frac{1}{2} \ 6) \ 1 \ge \frac{1}{3} \ 6)
                     (C) EUDIUM 38 MAS E DILL LCILIN.
                     : p'813cn p'500ND Se conD pino :/1200
     \lim_{n \to \infty} P(|X_n - E(X_n)| \ge E) = 0
             X_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i
                 56 n'e 1'n X1, X2, ..., Xn P/c :171251
          E(\overline{X}_n) = E(X_i) V(\overline{X}_n) = \frac{V(X_i)}{n}
               P(X_{K}=K^{1}) = P(X_{K}=-K^{1}) = \frac{1}{2} :////
     XK KJ -KJ P(XK) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}
    E(X_{K}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} X_{K} \cdot P(X_{k}) = K^{\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (-K^{\lambda}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0
   E(X_{\kappa}^{2}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} X_{k} \cdot P(X_{k}) = (k)^{2} \frac{1}{2} + (-k)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = k^{2}
    V(X_{K}) = E(X_{K}^{2}) - (E(X_{K}))^{2} = K^{2\lambda} - D^{\lambda} = K^{2\lambda}
P(|\overline{X}_{n} - E(\overline{X}_{n})| \ge E) \stackrel{\text{Re}}{=} \frac{5}{3} \frac{38}{8} \frac{V(\overline{X}_{n})}{E^{2}} = \frac{K^{2\lambda}}{n E^{2}}
```

