```
Вариант 5
                          Bagara 1
                     Из конодог в 36 карт наудачу извнеканом
            rapmor. Hairmu pisq pacopegenerius augranireous be-
           uvenus & - rucua myzob b boxopke, M&, D&.
             Гостроит градик дункуни распред енегия Е.
        Haumu PEIE-UEI < 0 3
                      & Sygem nomme mant garenus en 0 go 4, max
                     как в полоде 4 туда. Для котодого события
                     manigéne beport nimemb:

P_0 = \frac{C_{32} C_4}{C_{36}} = \frac{32!}{4! \cdot 28!} \cdot 1

\frac{32 \cdot 28!}{32! \cdot 32!} \cdot \frac{32!}{32! \cdot 32!} \cdot \frac{188}{32 \cdot 31.30 \cdot 29}

\frac{36!}{4! \cdot 32!} = \frac{41 \cdot 28!}{36 \cdot 35} \cdot \frac{36 \cdot 35}{34 \cdot 33} \cdot \frac{36!}{36 \cdot 32!} \cdot \frac{36!}{36!} \cdot \frac{36!}
= \frac{8.31.29}{3.7.17.33} = \frac{7192}{11481} \approx 0,61047
         P_{1} = \frac{C_{32} \cdot C_{4}}{C_{32} \cdot C_{4}} = \frac{32! \cdot 4}{29! \cdot 3!} = \frac{32 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 30 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{32! \cdot 4!} = \frac{32 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 30 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{32! \cdot 4!} = \frac{32 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 30 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{32! \cdot 4!} = \frac{32 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 30 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{32! \cdot 4!} = \frac{32 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 30 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{32! \cdot 4!} = \frac{32 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 30 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{32! \cdot 4!} = \frac{39 \cdot 8}{32! \cdot 4!} \approx 0_{1} \cdot 33 \cdot 681
    P_{2} = \frac{C_{32}^{2} \cdot C_{4}^{2}}{C_{36}^{4}} = \frac{32!}{30! \cdot 2!} \cdot \frac{4!}{2! \cdot 2!} = \frac{(32 - 30)(4 - 2)!}{32! \cdot 4! \cdot 32! \cdot 4!} \cdot \frac{3!}{30! \cdot 2!} = \frac{36!}{30! \cdot 2!} \cdot \frac{36!}{30! \cdot 2! \cdot 36! \cdot 2!} \cdot \frac{36!}{30! \cdot 32!} \cdot \frac{36!}{30!} \cdot \frac{36!}{
                              P_{3} = \frac{C_{51}}{C_{36}} \frac{C_{4}^{7_{3}}}{C_{36}} = \frac{32 \cdot 4}{32! \cdot 4!} = \frac{32 \cdot 4 \cdot 32! \cdot 4!}{32! \cdot 4!} = \frac{36!}{32! \cdot 4!} = \frac{36!}{36! \cdot 32!}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 324.482
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              36.35.34.33
               = \frac{16 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 35 \cdot 17 \cdot 88} = \frac{128}{58905} \approx 0,00217
```

2.8	4000	Зариштет	5	Зданевич	A.B. K.ll50-0
P4 = - C32 · C49 =	1.1	321.41	_ 4	32	
236	1.1 = 36! 32:4!	36+(36-	52) 1 36	35.34.33	3.35.14.85
= 1	00002	4.8	N		
E	0 1	2	3 4	Σ	
P	<u>7192</u> 396 11731 1172	38 99 2 1. 31 19635 58		1	
$\mathcal{U}\xi = \sum_{i} x_{i} p_{i}$	$z = 0 \cdot \frac{7}{11}$	192 481 + 1	<u>3968</u> 11481 + 2	· 992 19635 +	3 - 128 + 58905
	8 + <u>1984</u> 1 19635				= 0, (4)
DE = M(E2).					
+ 9. 128 + 16.	58905	$\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$	3968 11481 +	3968 19635 + -	1152 58905
+ 16 - 16 58905 81	$=\frac{146}{315}$	$-\frac{16}{81} = \frac{1}{2}$	024 835 ~ C	36119	
0 = 1 D = 1	2835	$\frac{32}{9\sqrt{35'}} \approx$	0,601	124.8	
P{ \mathbb{E} - U \mathbb{E} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	0 = 3 = P	- 0 < 5	-ME < 0		
= P{- op + ME <	(& (of +)	$U\xi f = Pf$	$\int_{-\frac{3}{9}\sqrt{35}} \frac{2}{9\sqrt{35}} + \frac{1}{9\sqrt{35}}$	9161	32 9135 + 9 3 =
= P { - 0, 1565.	5 (& ()	1,04544	g = Po +	$P_1 = \frac{7192}{11}$	781 =
= <u>11160</u> 11481 % C	94729.				
Epo	1	2	3 4	Σ	
P 0,61047	7 0,33681 0,	05052 0,00 2	217 0,0000	2 1	
4.					13

Bapuaren 5 3gareleur A.B. KM50-05-18 0,61047 0 < x < 1 11X12 $F_{\varepsilon}(x) = \rho(\xi(x) = \sum_{x_i \leq x} \rho_i = \zeta$ 0,9978 2< x < 3 0,99998, 32x &4 X > 4 0,9998 0,61047 2 3 3 agara 2 Радио приемин принимает сигнам с вероятностью р = 0,6. Найти веролетьюсть того, что из N=9 curranol oggen upurcuemo: a) re souce M=4 currianos; 8) gla curnacea. Hairne mame manuve exol oncugarent u que nepermo случантий величита Е-числе принистых сигнамов, ecila Someo nepegario N = 9 curriquiol. p = 0,6 => q = 1-p = 1-0,6 = 0,4.

Bapuaren 5 3 garelber 4.B KM50 -05-18 $P(\xi = k) = C_N P_k q^{N-k}$ $P(0) = C_g P_q q^{0-0} = 1. (0,6)^{0} (0,4)^{0} = \frac{4^{9}}{10^{9}} = \frac{262144}{10^{9}} \approx$ ~ 0,000 262144 $P(1) = C_g P_g = 9 \cdot 0.6 \cdot (0.4)^8 = \frac{9.6.4^8}{109} = \frac{3.538944}{109} \approx$ ~ 0,003538944 $P(2) = C_g^2 p^2 q^{-2} = \frac{g!}{2! \, 7!} (0,6)^2 (0,4)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{g \cdot 4 \cdot 6^2 \cdot 4^4}{10^9}$ = 21233664 = 109 ≈ 0,021233664 $P(3) = C_9 P^3 9^{-3} = \frac{9!}{6! \cdot 3!} (0,6)^3 (0,4)^6 = \frac{4 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 6^3 \cdot 4^6}{10^9}$ = 74317824 109 \times 0,074317824 $P(4) = C_g^4 P_g^4 - \frac{g!}{5!4!} \cdot (0,6)^4 (0,4)^5 = \frac{g.7.2.6^{4}.4^{5}}{109} = \frac{167215104}{109} = \frac{167215104}{109}$ = 0, 167215104 a) $P(44) = P(0) + P(1) + P(2) + P(3) + P(4) = \frac{266567680}{109} = 9,26656768$ 8) P(2) = 21233664 × 0,021233664 ME = Np = 9.0,6 = 9.6 = 54 = 5,4 $D\xi = N\rho q = 9.0, 6.0, 4 = \frac{9.6.4}{100} = \frac{2.16}{100} = 2, 16$ Jagara 3 Bepos nivioeme nopancereus ensurere upu grione boremperce pabrea P = 0,1. Conferent nougrealm nous 6 more engrae, ecun en nopagnie enumeros e nephoro, Emoporo well whemsers boremperen. Hannu: a) beposimenomes moio, uno racmoma nougrerius upuza enikileoniemicil no auconsenisioni beclivicine or bepoennoeme no egreene npiga me Touer, ren ma 5

Bapuarini 5 3garee bur A.B. Kell 60-05-18 E = 0,04, ecun conpensoy apenylogues N = 200 reno ben; 8) bepagniment mow, renie uj N= 200 y reaconsentol upuz no ny ram me sonee M= 55 a) Bepoemmoemo moro, umo emperior me norgrum upuz sygem q = 1-p = 1-0, 1 = 09PH = 9.9.9 = (9,9) 3 = 0,729 Coombem com bereno, beparmisono moro, umo OM ELO NOugrum cocmabui: P=1-Pn=1-9729=0,271 Hairgen beporemiseme mois umo vacmoma nous revenue приза опинения не бельше чене ма 0,04 с помощого спедствия из импераном теореных Лапиаса $P(|v_n-\rho| \le \varepsilon) \approx 2 P(\frac{\varepsilon v_n}{v_{pq}}) - 1$ $P(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-2x} dx$ Dn - частота поледжения приза. $\rho = 0,241$ q = 0,429 $\varepsilon = 0,04$ n = 200P(1)200-0,2411 60,04) x 2 P(0,04 1200) -1 = $=2P\left(\frac{0,04\cdot10\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{0,197599'}}\right)-1=2P\left(1,27270\right)-1=2\cdot0,898-1=$ = 1,496 - 1 = 0,496 5) Imáor naumu beparemnocmo moro, remo uz 200 y reachaus kob upuj nouy ram me Eonee 55, bocnockszyencel une merpansonon meopenion Hannaca: $\left(\begin{array}{c} k_2 - np \\ \overline{Vnpq} \end{array}\right) - \mathcal{P}\left(\begin{array}{c} k_1 - np \\ \overline{Vnpq} \end{array}\right)$ $P(k_1 \leq X \leq k_2) \propto$

Bapuarum 5 3ganber A.B. KILD -05-18 $k_1 = 0$ $k_2 = 55$ n = 200p=0,241 9=0,419 P(0 \ X \ 55) \ \ P(\frac{55}{\sqrt{200.0,241.0,429'}}) - P(\frac{0-200.0,241}{\sqrt{200.0,241.0,429'}}) = = P(0,12424) - 1 + P(8,62255) = 0,5478 - 1 + 1 = = 0,5478. 3agara 4 Dano pacopege rence cregratinoso bernopa (E, y). Flavous. a) pegor pacopegeneren engranimen bunurun & 7; 5) pager pacapagene accus cuy reaciones Receivement &+ y u Manie moinureckue ancugarines, guenepeun u kobapuaguro & un; Выжения, зависименя ин спучанных выштимог вид. Frompeume pacapegenerene cuerrainoro bermopa (E, E+1) 0 6) $M\xi = \sum_{i} x_i p_i = 1.\frac{1}{2} + 0.\frac{1}{4} + 2.\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{9} = 1$ $M_{1} = \frac{7}{8} \times 10^{2} = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{2}{8} = -\frac{1}{4}$ $\overline{Z}(x_i - \mathcal{U}\xi)^2 p_i = (1-1)^2 \frac{1}{2} + (0-1)^2 \frac{1}{4} + (2-1)^2 \frac{1}{4} \overline{Z}$

		1 34		84	Bapu	carem	5 390	arelber	A.B.	Kell	50-0	5-10
1		-		1 2 Un,) 2Pc	= (-1	+1) 2 8	-+(0	+1).1	+ (1		1 =
				1 70 10			4+25+4		8 16		- 1	G,
			-				\$ My	1 1	= - 4	+ 1/4 =	0	
	cov 2) 4	(& , h) = M zaki	(E. N) - M 102	Е Ми Т.к.	7 P1	$(-\frac{1}{4}) \cdot 1$	= 1/4 / 8.	1 = p	491	
	9)	E+h	-1	0	1	2	3					
		1	0	14	14	0	0					
		0	1 8	1 8	0	0	0					
		2	0	0	0	18	18					
	3ac	ara	5			13						
100	H	atimu	naj	haue	mp .	A, uu	ате ша	nureer	coe i	onoug	ание	u
	gue	nefice	110	Ciegr	eaun	ou .	beccureur	uoz E	nel	onide	oemb	
	bep		wemu				f(x) =	/				
			PS	0 < 9			70 empo.					
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	um	y	адрик	h	conse	oemu	pacry	iegenen	cus i	behow	memon	mu
	um	y		h	ionie	E.	pacny	iegeneen	eur i	behow	ar resi	emu
	cuy	rain	où b	eccure	ini	€.						emu
	cuy cuy cuy	rain raigen omres	адрик	eccure c	no u	E.	o choi	iegenen Tomba	мор	huy	hobku	emu

Bapuaren 5 3gareeber A.B. KMBO-05-18 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z} = \int_{\overline{II}-X^2}^{A} dx = A \cdot \arcsin x \Big|_{-1}^{1} = A \left(\frac{\overline{II}}{2} - \left(-\frac{\overline{II}}{2} \right) \right) =$ $= A T = 1 = > A = \frac{1}{11}$ $ME = \int x f(x) dx = \int \frac{gc}{1} \frac{dx}{1/1 - x^2} = \frac{1}{17} \int \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{1/1 - x^2}$ = -1 11-22 1 = 0 $\mathcal{U}\xi^{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{1-x^{2}}^{1} \frac{3c^{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx = \begin{cases} 3c = 8int \\ dx = costdt \end{cases} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{1-x^{2}}^{1} \frac{8in^{2}t}{\sqrt{1-8in^{2}t^{2}}} dx$ = $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{2} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2t) dt =$ $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dt - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \cos 2t dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} t / \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4\pi}} \sin 2t / \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4\pi}}$ $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{11}{2} + \frac{11}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot 2 \times \sqrt{1 - x^2} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 11 - 0 = \frac{1}{2}$ $D\xi = \mathcal{U}\xi^2 - (\mathcal{U}\xi)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}$ $P\left(0 < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{11} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{11} \operatorname{arcsinx} \left| \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{11} \left(\frac{T}{6} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{6}$

Bapuarum 5. 3gareebev7 AB. Kill 50-05-18 Bagara 6 Demails to bore were Karelon ba creemalness makais, y nomopour omkreoreerine paquepa on monecenara по абсонотной веничение ме превосходит 4, 3 мк. l'ugraina onkionerme paenfiegenerio no riop моневному закону. Насти средного квадратическуго ошибку, если систематическам онекоna pasma nyuro, a верогенность того, что деталь выстего качества равна 0,99. 6 - engranmons benevuma ME=0 P(181<43)=0,99 $f_{\mathcal{E}}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \varphi_{o}\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right)$ P(1&-UE1<4,3) = P(1&1<4,3) = 2P(3) -1=999 $=> P(\frac{4}{0}) = \frac{0,99+1}{2} = 0,995 => P(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{12\pi} e^{-\frac{2}{2}} dx$ $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = 2,545 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{4,3}{2,545} \approx 1,6699$ Bagara 7 Cuyrannous beneuruna & paenpegeneria no ganony Treme e nicommocomo no fisc) = TI(1+20-2). овайти пистность спучанной вениченой у = Ег. y = 90 2 = 4 (90) Tipu y > 0 $X = -\sqrt{y'} = \Psi_1 \qquad \Psi_1' = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$ $X = \sqrt{y'} = \Psi_2 \qquad \Psi_2' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$

Bapuarem 5 3ganelus A.B. Kill 50-05-18 Typu y e (-0; 0) fy(y) =0 T.K. y 70, 41y) = 0 $f_{g}(Y_{1}(y)) = \frac{1}{T(1+(-v_{y})^{2})}$ $f_{\xi}(Y_{2}(y)) = \frac{2}{\pi(1+(\sqrt{y})^{2})}$ Thy y E [o; +0) fn(g) = | 4 | . f (4 (y)) + (4) f (42 (y)) $f_{\eta}(y) = \frac{1}{2vy} \left(\frac{1}{T(1+(-vy)^2)} \right) + \frac{1}{2vy} \left(\frac{1}{T(1+(vy)^2)} \right) = \frac{1}{2vy} \left(\frac{1}{T(1+(vy)^2)} \right)$ 211 vy (1+ (-vy)2) + 211vy (1+ (vy)2) = Tvy (1+y) Jagara 8 Cugratirious beamon (E, y) pacinege iere pabrio inspaco в области С, изобрансенный на рисунке. 1 Harmu nicommornie pacupagenerius beporemnicoпист компоненет спедчантного вектора и решить bonpoe do ugo zabucu mocmu (nejabucu enocmu) 2. Boreaums copperentation were the copperent pobarior raisnoveremos cuerrairioso berniopa (E, n). 3. Hairmu nuomnocono pacupegenerum befionerмости слеу каймой вешочины Е+1. 4. Найти Р { (Е, 1) ∈ D У, где D = 6 6 с, у) 1 x 2+ y 2 < 1 }

Bapuaren 5 3gane bevi AB. Kill 50-05-18 4) $f_{\xi,\eta}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}, (x,y) \in G$ $\begin{cases} \xi'' \\ \xi'$ f (x) = S fg. n (x, y) dy = (x, x = (-00; -1) V(1; +00) $\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{3} dy, x \in [-1;0]$ 0, 9CE (-00; -1) U(1; +00) 1 1 dy, x c (0; 1]) 9C+2 x C-[-1:0] 2-90, ∞€ (0;1] $f_{y}(\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{\xi,y}(x_{i,y}) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{3} dx, y \in [-1,0]$ $[0, y \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)]$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ y - 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ y - 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 1 4 1 y e [-1; 0] 2-y, y ∈ (0;1] Угроверии независимость Еир: $f_{\xi_1} h(x,y) = f_{\xi_1}(x) \cdot f_{\eta_1}(y)$ $f_{\xi,\eta}(0,0) = \frac{1}{3} \quad f_{\xi}(0) = \frac{2}{3} \quad f_{\eta}(0) = \frac{2}{3}$ fe (0) · fy (0) = \frac{9}{3} · \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9} \neq \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \ldot \ 2) $\mathcal{U}\xi = \int gc f(x) dgc = \frac{f}{3} \left[\int gc (gc+2) dgc + \frac{f}{2} \right]$ $+\int_{0}^{2} g(2-gc) dgc = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{2c^{3}}{3} \right]_{-1}^{0} + 2c^{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{9c^{3}}{3} \right]_{-1}^{1} =$ = 3[3-1+1-17=0

Вариант 5 Зданевих А.В. К. 1160-05-18 My = f y fn (y) dy = 1 [f y (y+2) dy + fy (2-y) dy]= $\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right] = 0$ fen (x, y) drody = 1 [sxdx fydy + Socolar Jydy] = 1 [5° 902(x+2)doc + 5 902(2-90) doc $=\frac{1}{3}\left[\begin{array}{c|c} 9c^{4} & 0 & 9c^{3} & 0 \\ \hline 8 & 1 & + \frac{9c^{3}}{3} & + \frac{2c^{3}}{3} & - \frac{2c^{4}}{3} & 1 \end{array}\right] =$ $\frac{1}{3} \left[0 - \frac{1}{8} + 0 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + 0 - \frac{1}{8} + 0 \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{8} \right]$ $=\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{2}{3}\right)=\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{3}{12}+\frac{8}{12}\right)=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{5}{12}=\frac{5}{36}$ COV (&, 2) = M(&, 4) - M & My = \$5 -0.0 = \$5 70 => => Сип корренированы 3) Напрем функцию распределения верыетности Z=&+4 F(Z)=P(&+4 (Z) Z < -2 => 1=(z) = 0 -2 < 7 < - 1 $F(z) = P(\xi + \eta \angle z) = \iint f(x,y) dxdy = \iint \frac{1}{3} dxdy =$ $=\frac{1}{3}S_{C_1}=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{9}(2+2)^2=(2+2)^2$ -1(2(0 F(Z) = P(E+n(Z) = Sf f(x,y) dxdy = Sf = dxoly = $\frac{1}{3}SG_{2} - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{z}{2} + \frac{1}{9}\left(\frac{1+z}{2}\right)^{2}, 2\right) = \frac{1}{6}\left(2-z^{2}+1+2z^{2}\right)$

Bapuarem 5 3garelbur A.B. Kill50-05-18 $5 = \frac{1}{6}(22+3) = \frac{22+3}{6}$ $F(z) = P(\xi + \eta < z) = \iint f(x, y) dx dy =$ $= \iint_{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{dx} dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}} G_{g} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1-z)^{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{z^{2}}{2} \right)$ $=\frac{1}{3}\left(2-\frac{(1-2z+z^2)}{9}+\frac{z^2}{2}\right)-\frac{1}{6}\left(4-1+2z-z^2+z^2\right)=$ = f (2Z+3) $F(z) = P(\xi + \eta(z)) = \iint_{x+y(z)} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{x} \frac{1}{3} dx dy =$ $=\frac{1}{3}S_{4}=\frac{1}{3}\left(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+1-\frac{(2-z)^{2}}{2}\right)=\frac{44}{3}\left(3-\frac{(4-4z+z^{2})}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{3}\left(3-\frac{(4-4z+z^{2})}{2}\right$ $= \frac{1}{6} \left(6 - 4 + 4z - z^2 \right) = \frac{(-z^2 + 4z + 2)}{6}$ $F(z) = P(\xi + \eta / z) = \iint f(x,y) dxdy = \iint \frac{1}{2} dxdy =$ $=\frac{1}{3}S_{G_5}=\frac{1}{3}\left(1+1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{3}\cdot 3=1$ 0, 2-2 (Z+2) 2 -2<2<-1 Z+2 -2 (Z<-1 22+3 -16760 fe+n(z)=F'(z)= 1 -18261 F(2) = { 2Z+3,0 <Z<1 (-Z+2), 1 &Z < 2 -274z+2 162c2 0, Z > 2 4)D = { (ne,y) | x 2+y2 < 1 } Sa = Sa = 4 $S_{G_2} = S_{G_4} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$ $P\{(\xi, \eta) \in D\} = \frac{mes(G_1D)}{mes(G)} = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2) = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{4})$