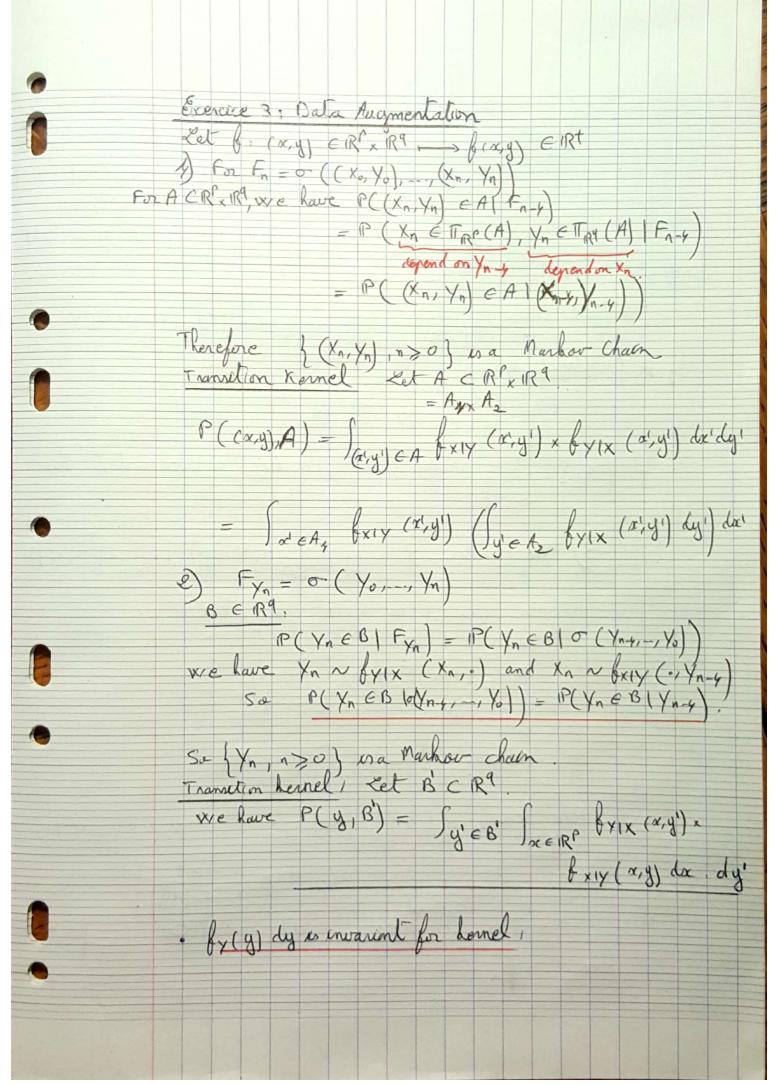
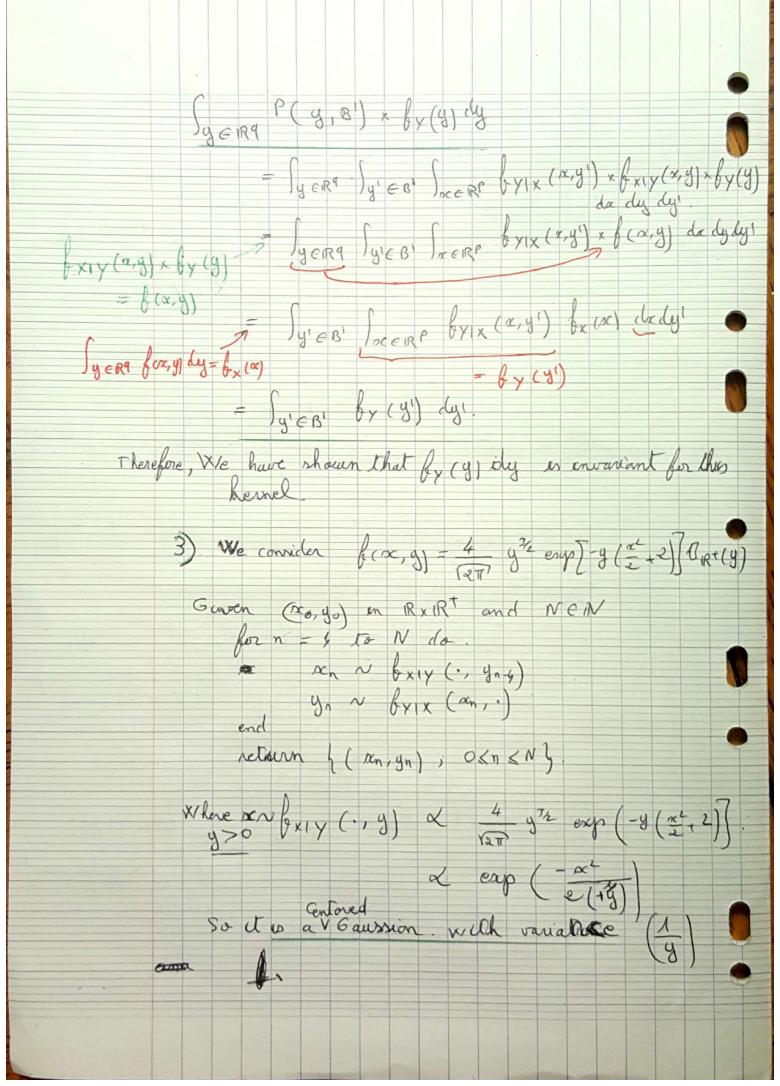


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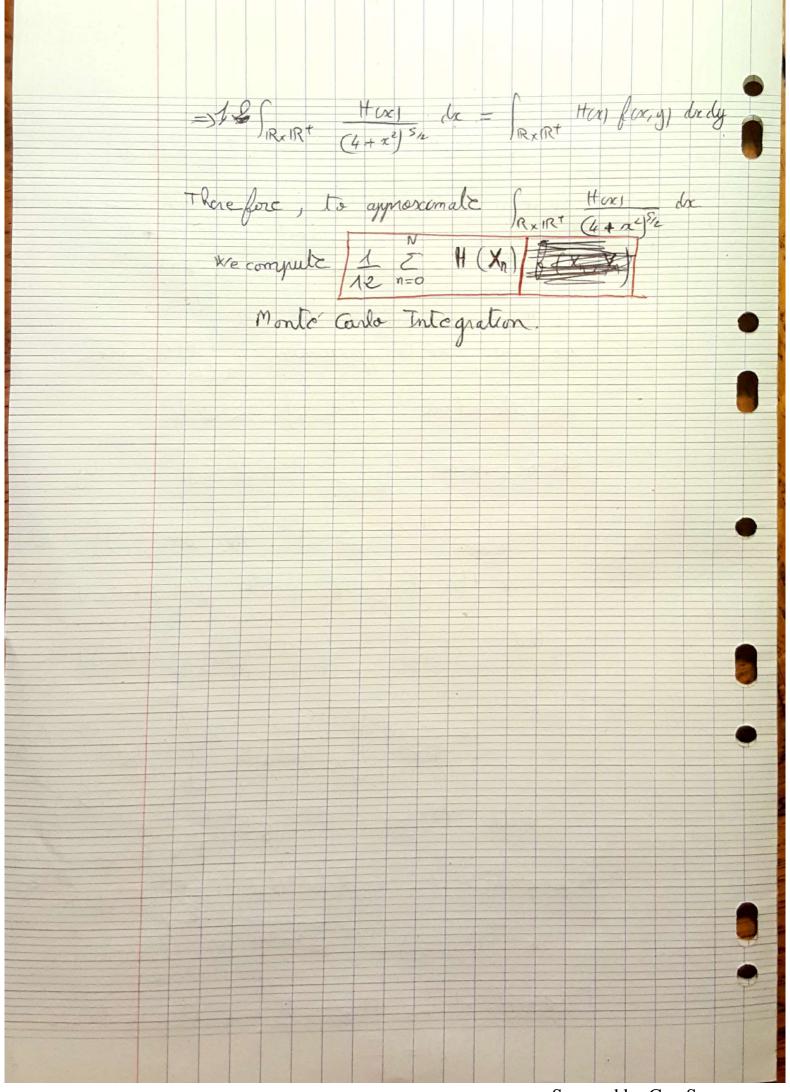




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And We have 1 ~ by 1x (a,0) ~ d y 2 oxp (-(x2 2) y)
Sor it is a Gamma distribution with $\alpha = \frac{5}{2}$ and $\beta = \frac{\alpha^2 + 2}{2}$ as Gamma $(\alpha, \beta) \propto x^{\alpha-1} \exp(-\beta \alpha)$
4) Let H be a bounded function on R  We would lake to approximate IR (4+x) 8/2
from the output . { (xn, Xn), 0 < n < N }.
Let's consider $ \begin{cases} R \times R^{\dagger} \end{cases} $ $ H(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}} (x,y) dx \times dy $ $ = \int_{\mathbb{R}} H(x) \frac{4}{2\pi} y^{3/2} \exp \left[-y\left(\frac{x^2}{2}, 2\right)\right] dx dy $ $ = \int_{\mathbb{R}} H(x) \frac{4}{2\pi} y^{3/2} \exp \left[-y\left(\frac{x^2}{2}, 2\right)\right] dx dy $
we do the change of variable $y' = y \left(\frac{2}{2}, 2\right)$ $y = 0 \Rightarrow y' = 0$ $y = 0 \Rightarrow y' = 0$
$\frac{(2\pi)^2}{R_A R^4} = \frac{(2\pi)^2}{(2\pi)^2} = ($
$=\frac{4}{RT} \times \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \times \left( \frac$
An property of n, we know that $\Gamma(z)$ $\Gamma(z_1, z_2) = 2^{1-2} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{R}}$
Se $\Gamma(\frac{S}{2}) = \frac{e^{1-ex2}}{\Gamma(ex2)}$ $\Gamma(ex2)$ $\Gamma(ex2)$ $\Gamma(ex2)$ $\Gamma(ex2)$ $\Gamma(ex2)$ $\Gamma(ex2)$ $\Gamma(ex2)$
$= \frac{3}{4}$ Scanned by ComScanner

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