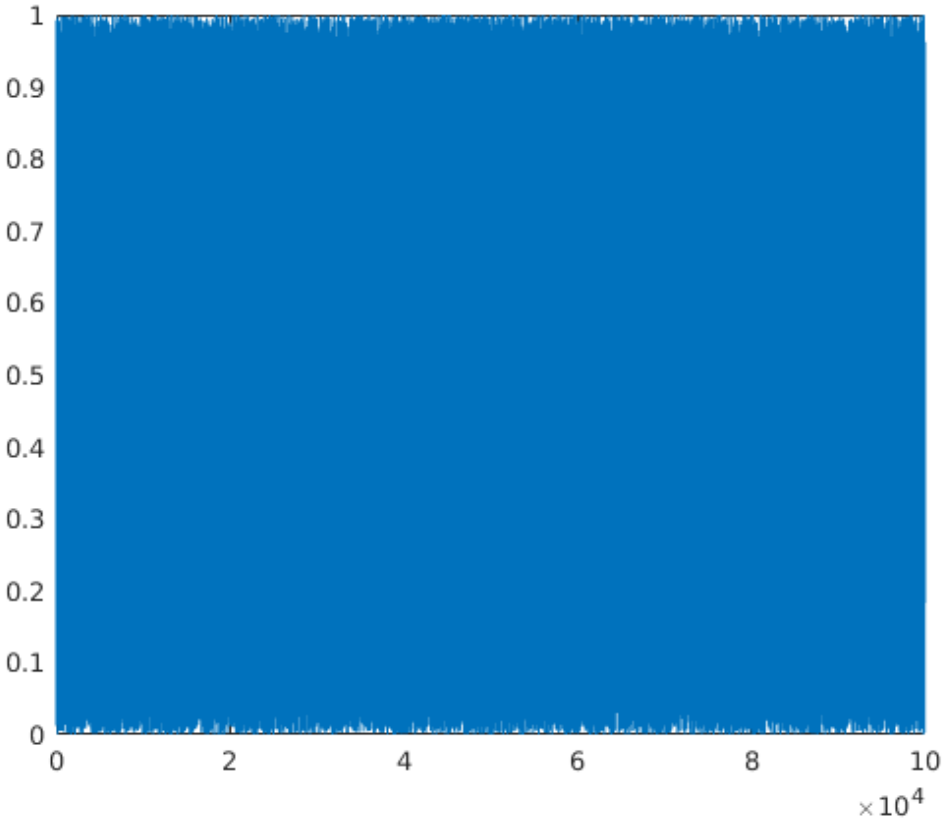
```
clear all; close all;
N = 100000;
x = rand(1,N);
```

First order moment

Expected value (mean) Eq. 3.10

```
E = sum(x(:))/N;
plot(x);
% We see as theorem proves, that when N goes towards infinity, the
 expected
% values becomes the probability of a coinflip.
```



Second order central moment

variance, uses the expected value from first order moment. Eq.

```
%int(expr,var,a,b)
```

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