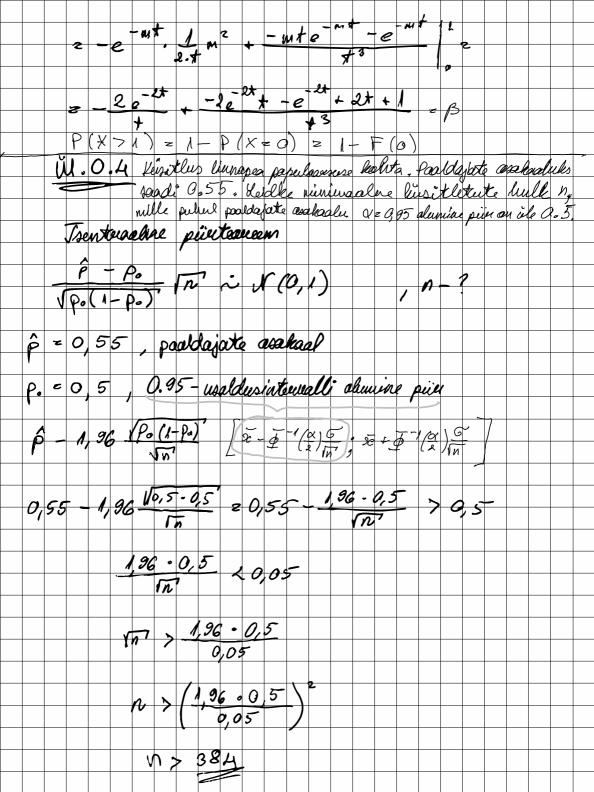


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M.O.G Olgu lawlerpieur Robuine duiga E(7) = 10 kund. Lidde P soltunatul + poleva lawleipieur max pruis duga tiheduspurkts barrot. * ~ Exp (x) , x = { I hashine duiga T~ E (to) joulestatistikute jacotus 1 (4) < 1(2) < 000 < 1 (8)

win wax T(1)=1-(1-F(1))8

P(2)=1-(1-F(1))8 F7(x) (*) = F2(*) d (t) = (F 8 (t)) = 8 F 4 (t) d (t) (+) = 8 (1- F(+)) of (+) d(t) = he = 10 e = 10 t Tihedusquaktoiaan F(t) = 1-e-xt = 1-e-t Jastus funktsiaan

Olger will juluslik sewans * ~ B N, P has sollunature W. O. M butsots bulk N allul Faissan joutusels parameters 2 Vui seurce + Terrossessego ali salkunatute katsete hulk 3. lui an trada, et hatse onnestus 1 hours. Bayesi valen $\mathcal{X} \sim \beta(N, \rho)$ P(B; A) = P(B;) P(A1B;) N ~ Pai (2) P(A) = EP(B) P(AIB) P = 0.4 P(N=3|9=1) = P(N=3,9=1) = = P(N=3) P(X=11N=3) P(7 = 1) $\frac{P(N=3)P(X=1(N=3))}{P(N=n)P(X=1(N=n))} = \frac{9034}{0345} = \frac{9034}{0345}$ $P(X = 1 | N = 3) P(N = 3) = C_3 P(1 - P)^2 = \frac{2}{3!} =$ Eu keskning on L hu sa julital 3 anda 2 0,034 $P(\mathcal{F} \geq 1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n P'(1-p) + \frac{2^n}{4!} e^{-2}$ $=2e^{-2}$, $p=\frac{[2(1-p)]^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$ $=2e^{-2}$, =2(1-p) $=2e^{-2}$, =2(1-q)the peneral ortinaida = 1,4 e 1,4 & a, 35

$$\frac{(il. 0.4)}{(il. 0.4)} = \frac{(il. 0.4)}{(il$$

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$$W$$
. 0.8 an ile topo evor pe nex habjuramena and afet with the proces.

 $f(x) \ge 0$, kui $x \notin [0; 40]$
 $f(x) \ge \frac{3}{5200}(40x - x^2)$, bui $x \in [0; 40]$
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 $f(x) \ge \frac{3}{5200}(40x - x^2)$ and the process of minimalar ladjuration to the process of the

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$$\frac{d_{2}(y)}{d_{1}(x)} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d_{1}(x,y)dx}{dx}$$
 $\frac{d_{1}(x)}{d_{1}(x)} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d_{1}(x,y)dy}{dy}$
 $\frac{d_{2}(y)}{d_{2}(x)} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d_{2}(x,y)dy}{dx}$
 $\frac{d_{2}(y)}{d_{2}(x)} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d_{2}(x,y)dy}{dx}$
 $\frac{d_{3}(x)}{d_{3}(x)} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d_{3}(x,y)}{dx}$
 $\frac{d_{3}(x)}{d_{3}(x)} = \int_{0$