(IR, A, P) - Gep. npociu partai 60

de d: X: Il → R waraGa, le

a) lacx & b 4 & A, ta, b & R: acb

8) J fx: R > R, watola re Plac X ≤ b) = 5 fx |x| dx

d-9 Ha MADWHORN HA X

Où a) cregla, re 1x EAGE d, HAE BIR) u 6 raciónsoción

1 = 1a,b), [a, b], [a,b], 1-46], 1a,0), 1a4, MOHIE go CHEWHEN P/x=a).

0 = P(x=a) = P(a-h < x = a+h) = 5 fx(x) dx = 0.

Octives gentio P(X=a) = 0 u P(a < X < b) = P(a < X < b)

Oui 8) anegla, re . fx(x) = 0 3a noruin bourku x

· Sfx(x) dx = 1

DAx:= 1x ∈ R: 4x1x1 >04

HOWER HO FX

\* Choucubo:

· Fx(x):= P(X < x)= \int fx(z) dz 39 x \in R (p d)-9 Ha pasnpegenetive Ha X

• Ех е ненаманяваща

· FX e galto Henperbottaina

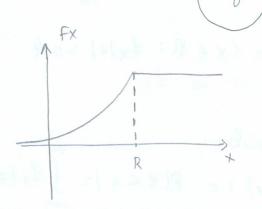
XXX

• X e (aòc.) Henp. on ben 
$$c=>$$
 Fx e adc. Henp. B was ony and Fx e grobepengupyena norwu tubcattage u X uma nabiuttocui  $fx|x| = \int \frac{d}{dx} Fx|4|$ , are conjectible of  $fx$ 

F Bbb Compension and the octal Holder C yethor 
$$7.0$$
 u paging R>O (nyraino ce usong  $7.4$ , Hera  $x=10A1$ , 20 ce ta Mepu pash pegenetivano ta  $X$ .

Le Hera X + 10,12). Torata

$$F_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x \geq R \\ \frac{\chi^2}{R^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq R \end{cases}$$



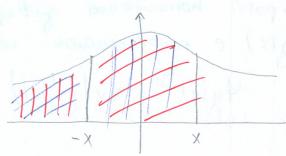
The Henperbehavio ch. Gen. c now thour 
$$f_{X|X} = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X|X} =$$

$$= P F X | X | = \int_{-R}^{X} f x | t | dt = \int_{-R^2}^{X} \frac{2t}{R^2} dt, \quad 3a \quad 0 < X < R$$

Hera  $x \in \text{Henp. cn. ben.}$  c rew Ha note that we have f(x) = f(x) =

 $Fx(-x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x}(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ 

 $P(|x| \le x) = P(-x \le X \le x) =$  = F(x|x) - F(x|x) = = 2F(x|x) - 1 - F(x|x)



· Teopuq:

dacg(x) ≤ b9 = d x € g [(a,b]) 9, ta,b ∈ R: acb, aro

9-1((a,bJ) & BIR

Aro 6 gondatherne X e Henperbetaina en Gen, wo He e sagontificamento glx) ga e Henpero. Ben.

• Kohwipanpumep: Hera X e Henp. on. Gen. Da gestutupame g(x):=1 npu  $X\geq 0$  g(x):=0 npu X<0

Tora Ca q e usuepuna do 4, où regent g(x) ~ Ber (P(x ≥ 0)),

• Теорена: (смяно на променаштом)

Hera XN 4x u g: R = R e usuepuma do-A. Ato g e cui poro Hoho vio H+a que per yup yena do A Cop xy Dx, vio gix) e Herperochava cr. Gen. c novimonin

4g(x) (y) = 4x (g'(y)) (1g'(y)) 1

-5-

1 -1 < y < 00

() ?

who seem to be made on the first of the first of the forest

18 man 18 man 1 man 1 m 36 = 11-1-12 - 1x+ = 121x-

HELD THE PROPERTY OF STATE OF

-6-

$$\notin [g(x)] = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} g(x) + f(x) dx = DX = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} (+-ex)^2 + f(x) dx$$

## \* Clorian Ca:

• 
$$t[ax+b] = atx+b$$
,  $ta + ta, b \in R$ 

(30) 
$$\times n + \times 1 \times 1 = 1$$
  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x^2 + 2x), x \in [0, 1]$ 

$$\Gamma$$
)  $\notin (x^2 + 3x) = ?$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
&|E|X = \int_{0}^{6} x + |x| + |x| dx = \int_{0}^{4} x \cdot \frac{3}{4} - |x|^{2} + |2x| dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{4} x^{3} + |2x|^{2} dx = \\
&= \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{4} |x|^{4} \int_{0}^{4} + \frac{6}{4} \int_{0}^{4} |x|^{3} \int_{0}^{4} = \\
&= \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{4} |x|^{4} \int_{0}^{4} + \frac{6}{4} \int_{0}^{4} |x|^{3} \int_{0}^{4} = \\
&= \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{4} |x|^{4} \int_{0}^{4} + \frac{6}{4} \int_{0}^{4} |x|^{3} \int_{0}^{4} = \\
&= \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{4} |x|^{4} \int_{0}^{4} + \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{4} |x|^{4} \int_{0}^{$$

$$f(x^{2} + 3x) = f(x^{2} + 3x$$

OCHO BHU HERPERBCHATU PASRPERENEHUS

08.05

 $x \sim \text{Unif}[a_1b]$ ,  $a_1b \in \mathbb{R}$ : a < b  $f_{x}[x] = f_{-a} \cdot f_{(a_1b)}[x]$ 

Hera  $Y = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$  o Hamepeur pasnpegenettueux to  $Y = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$  grab. P

9-1/y = a+ 16-a) y

Y= = = Y ~ + y | = +x |g-1|y |) . ||g-1|y |) =

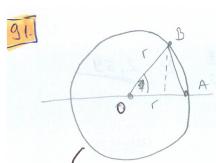
= fx (a+ (b-a) o | b-a | =

= 1 1 (a+1b-a)y). (b-a) = 110,1)(y) = YN Uniflo,1)

+ a c a + 16-a) y c b

ocyca

? UNG au ouge où rpunepa?



избиране БЕВ ЛСІ понене шой ще е равно мерно разпраделен

$$g(x) = \frac{r^2 \sin x}{2} \implies \text{t}[g(\Phi)] = ?$$

$$\text{t}[g(\Phi)] = \int g(x) + \int |x| dx = \int \frac{r^2 \sin x}{2\pi} dx = \frac{r^2}{2\pi} \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{r^2}{2\pi}$$

X ~ Unif (0,7)

X- δεσοῦ κασταινα ραδοινία, β roquetra το gaget απαραινί

y- βρεμε το αματια το απαραινία

PIY 24) =? ΕΥ=? DY=?

- + Cruwane, re oneg gedeci anapairsi Gegnara διβα заменен

Υ/w) = / Χ/w) , χ/w) 65

ω.ε. Υ = Χ.11χ(54 + 5.11χ254)

- P P|Y(h) = P|X(h) = Fx(h) =  $\frac{4}{7}$  =

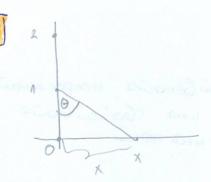
 $\begin{array}{lll}
\text{Let} & \# Y = \# \left[ X \cdot \Lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y + 5 \cdot \Lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] = \# \left[ X \cdot \Lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \# \left[ 5 \cdot \Lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] = \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot A_{1} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \right] dx + 5 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} A_{1} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \# \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \# \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] = \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot A_{1} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \# \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] = \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot A_{1} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \# \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] = \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot A_{1} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \# \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] = \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot A_{1} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \# \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] = \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot A_{1} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \# \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x \cdot \lambda_{1} \times c_{5} y \right] + \int_{0}^{1} A_{2} \left[ x$ 

$$DY = 4y^{2} - (4y)^{2}$$

$$4y^{2} = \int_{0}^{5} x^{2} \cdot 4x \ln dx + 5^{2} \int_{0}^{4} 4x \ln dx = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cdot 4x \ln dx + \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cdot 4x \ln dx + \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cdot 4x \ln dx = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cdot 4x \ln dx + \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cdot 4x \ln d$$

$$x = 1000$$
 апараша  $x = 1000$  апараша преди пайаша година  $x = 1000$  X  $x = 100$  Вег  $x = 100$   $x = 100$ 

Le cpeq to uje up 
$$986a$$
 ga ce nogretique  $Bin 10000, \frac{5}{7}$ 





$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{product}}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi \log (1 - \pi \log (1 + \pi \log (1 +$$

Temen onamen  

$$P(X>t) = \int \frac{1}{\pi I_{1}+x^{t}} dx \approx \int \frac{1}{\pi x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

$$|x \notin |X| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|x|}{\pi |n+x^2|} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\pi |n+x^2|} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi |n+x^2|} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty$$

+ Led: PIX >+) ~ + x npy + > 10, 20
Toraba #[X] He chyeaubyba 39 K >2-1

Y:=  $f_{x}(x) \sim ?$ 

LA  $P(Y \leq y) = P(fx|x) \leq y) = P(y \leq f^2x|y) = Fx|fx^2|y) = y$  $y \in [0,1) \rightarrow y \land Unit(0,1)$ 

\*  $x \sim \text{Unifla,b}$ ,  $f_{x}(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$ , x < (a,b) $Y = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$ , 3a(0,1)

\* Exchoren gua Atto PASAPE, DENETHUE

X ~ Exp[] ), 1 >0

7x1x) = 2e 2x = 110,601(x)

· E [x] = {

· Var(x) = 1/2

- P(x > ++ s | x > +/ = P(x > s)

Plx>tl=e-1t

prouvoura

 $Co P(X > t+s)(X > t) = \frac{P(X > t+s)}{P(X > t)} = \frac{e^{-\lambda (t+s)}}{e^{-\lambda t}} = e^{-\lambda s}$ 

Plxss)

! единай веньйо непреклато,

wans una Chonarbonio

Sezna mein Hour

XANEXP(AA) YZNEXP(AZ)

Le A usoupa no congraent terrent oraneuro u rata c 4 min

$$P(A) = P(A < h) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + P(x_2 < h) \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}h \cdot h} + 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}h \cdot h}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}h} + 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}h}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = [2 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}h} - e^{\frac{1}{2}h}] \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(AII)PII) = P(A < a) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(IIA) = \frac{(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{(2 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

+ HOPMANHO PAZNPEGENETHUE

7x1x) = 1/2752 e -1x-1/2 1-60,001(x)

L'eauto utimerpopane moba impeder ga nongrum 1

of 
$$e^{-\chi^2}$$
 of  $=\sqrt{\pi}$  + notice sa estipación recuyo, gor so utualiquemente sa estipación of sa ga nongrum 1

gué eper gr p geno u curporo MOHO WOHNHA

$$g(x) = Y$$
,  $g(x) = \frac{x-M}{\delta}$ 

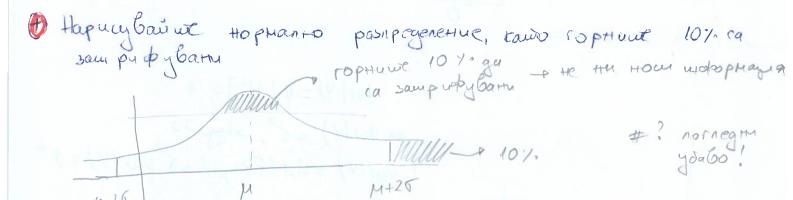
ф-я на рамределение на

FYIY) = 
$$P(Y = y) = P(X = y) = P(X = 6y + \mu) = Fx (5y + \mu$$

 $u = \frac{x + u}{6} = g(x)$  x = 69 + u

fdx = du

= 4x = 7exita  $Fx | 0/ = \frac{4}{2}$ Fx | -x/ = 1 - Fx | x/



\* Teopena (Moabep-Nannac): Xn M Bin Injp), 2 ~ N(0,1)

$$P\left(\frac{Xn-np}{Inp(1-p)} \le 2\right) \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} P(2\le 2)$$

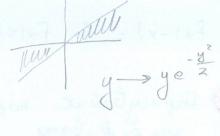
$$\frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \frac{y_{i-np}}{y_{i-np}} = \frac{n}{n} \frac{1}{n} \frac{2}{n} \frac{y_{i-np}}{y_{i-np}}$$

 $Y = \mathbb{E}[Y_1] = P$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |Y_1| = P(1-P)$ 

$$P = \frac{3}{4}$$
,  $X = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $X = \frac{3}{4}$   $P = \frac{3}{4}$ 

$$X = 1.6$$
 δρού πας πανι се εχινών  $N = 100$   $N = 100$ 

$$M = \text{E[X]} = \text{E[GY+M]} = \text{GE[Y]} + M = M$$



• 
$$Var(Y) = \psi[Y^2] = 1$$
  
=  $Var(X) = \sigma^2$ , saypuro  
 $Var(X) = Var(\Gamma Y + \mu) = \sigma^2 Var(Y) = \sigma^2$ 



no Yesunes

$$P(\mu - 26 \leq x) \times X \leq \mu + 26) = P(1x - \mu \leq 26) = 1 - P(1x - \mu \leq 26) \geq 4$$

$$\geq 1 - \frac{var}{(26)^2} = 75\%.$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{x-M}{\sigma}\right| \le 2\right) = P\left(\left|y\right| \le 2\right) = 2 \, \overline{2} \, (2) - 1 = 2 \cdot 0, 9 + 72 - 1 \approx 95, 45\%$$



- HEAP EXECHAT BELTOP BERUGUHM

IX,Y), aro J+xy = R2 -> R+

· Pl+1 & X Exz, y1 < Y = y2) = \$\int \frac{1}{2} \text{ \frac{1}{2}} \text{ \frac{1}{2

DXY:= $\int (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ :  $\pm x,y(x,y) > 0$  + + occurren 1+0  $\pm x,y$ 

 $P[+1 < X \leq +2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}[x,y] dy dx = \int_{+1}^{+2} f_{X,Y}[x,y] dx = \int_{-1}^{+2} f_{X,Y}[x,y] dx =$ 

tx1x1 := 5 tx, 4 1x, yl dy

· JJ fx, Yl+iy) dydx = 1

 $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$   $\Rightarrow$  aro е непрекъснаща ф-я оги  $\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$  е измерима пр. сумаща е измерима (x,y) -> (xty)

T & [g|XY/]= ) [g|xy | +x, r|x,y | dydx

· € [X+Y] = €[X] + €[Y]

· X = Y => &[X] = &[Y]



Y-racy namnume

fx, plx,y) = cxy, ocx cyc1

а) конселаничания с=?

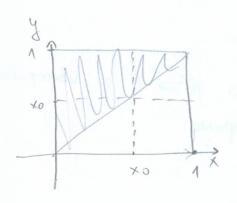
(x, y) ~ +x, y (x, y) = cxy . 1 Dxy (x, y)

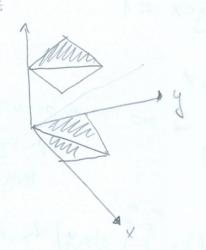
Dx, y = 1/x, y) & R2: 0 < x < y < 19.1 - 1 (0,1) . 1 (x,1) / y)

1= Sfxylxyldydx = Sfexy. 1 Dxylxyldydx =

 $= c \int \int xy dy dx = c \int x \int \int y dy dx = c \int x \frac{4-x^2}{2} dx =$ 

 $=\frac{c}{8} \Rightarrow c = 8$ 





→ Чейна е шахи функция f, sa кодию функция от всеки определен аргунени е равна на същайа функция ой прошиволо поняния на шози аргунений

+(-x)=+(x)

- ст косинтус е единтай вонай гейна шриго номей ригна функция  $\cos(-x) = \cos x$
- нечешно е шази функция +, за косто функция от втеки определен аргунент е прошиво полоння сыщета функция от прошивы полоння на този ар гумент

· (+1-x) = -+(x)

Le Bourer our attains impurotoment purter day they my

- sin(-x) = -sin(x)
- , ty (-x)=-tg(x)
- · ctg |-x| = -ctg |x)
- \* Egunaribenaira функция, кодито е едновременно и гойна и негейна е flx1=0
- Ultimerpupatte the doubtering e npoyer to tempate the utimer pand out wasu dythering, enposed nponest suba.

Ha rpado ukawa Ha X & unwep bana meng goe worku a ub

- о Дифоренциране на функция е проуссый на намиране на производнай на мази функция

→ g<sup>-1</sup> = oδpawi Hawa do yHkuyu a Ha doyHkuyu awia g handy go you and prome and your of your want could w