

-1 -

-2 -

-3 -

-4 -

-5 -



- I

- II

- III

$X$  :  
 0 1  
 .4 1  
 4 1  
 1  
 .6 5 3 2

$V(X)$        $E(X)$   
 $\sigma(X)$

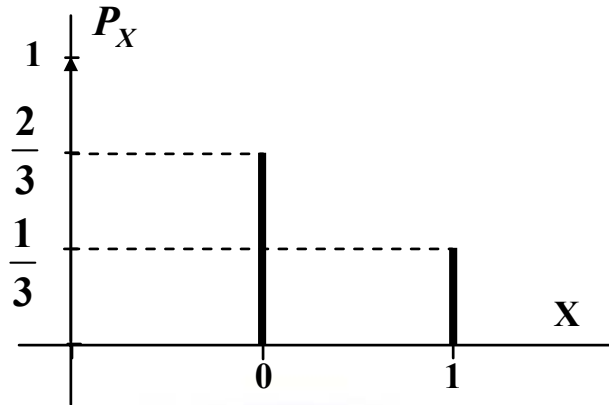
$p_X$  :  
 0 1 :  $X$  :  $X$  :  $X$  (1)

$$p_X(1) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} : 4 1$$

$$p_X(0) = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} : 6 5 3 2 :$$

$X$	1	0
$p_X$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

$X$  : (2)



$$: \sigma(X) \quad V(X) \quad E(X) \quad (4)$$

$$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$V(X) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{3} + \left(0 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{27} + \frac{2}{27} = \frac{6}{27}$$

$$V(X) = \frac{2}{9} :$$

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{V(X)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} :$$

$$\sigma(X) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} :$$

:

- I

 $p_X$   $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  :

 $X$ 

$$p_X(x_1) = p_X(x_2) = \dots = p_X(x_n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

 $X$ 

$X$	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_n$
$p_X$	$\frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{1}{n}$	...	$\frac{1}{n}$



4

 $X$ 

. 3

.  $X$ 3 4:  $X$

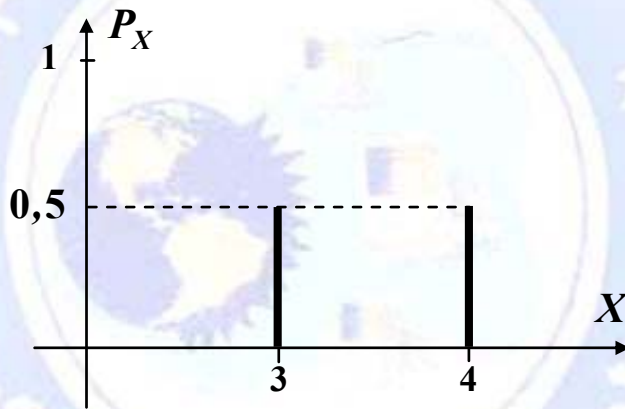
$$\frac{3}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$p_X(4) = \frac{1}{2} \quad p_X(3) = \frac{1}{2} :$$

$X$	3	4
$p_X$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$



$$1-p \quad p$$

$X$

$p$

0

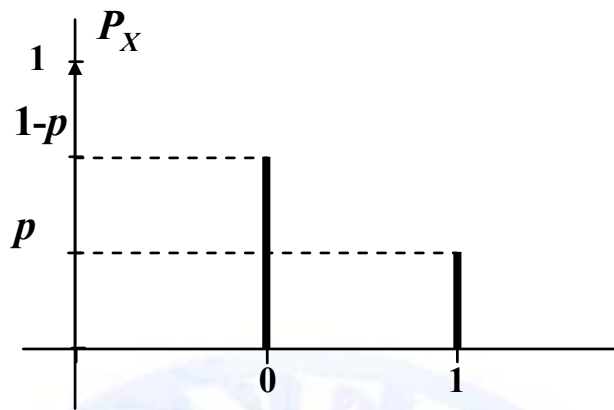
$p$

$X$

$p_X$

$p$

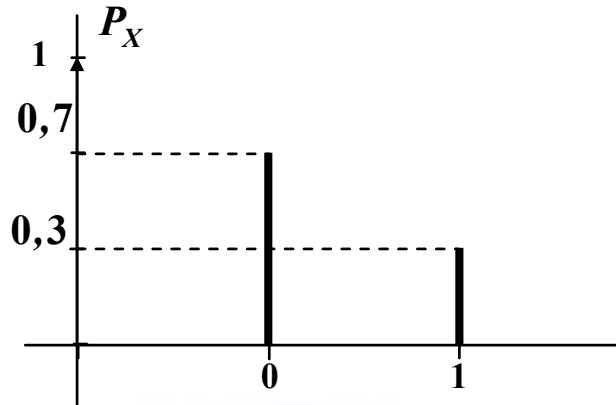
$X$	1	0
$p_X$	$p$	$1-p$



$p(B) = 0,3$  :  
 $p(A) = 1 - 0,3$  :  
 $p(B) = 0,3$  :

$X$	1	0
$p_X$	0,3	0,7

0,3 :  $X$   
 0,3 :  $p_X$



: X

p  
: X

$$E(X) = 1 \cdot p + 0 \cdot (1 - p) = p$$

$$V(X) = p(1 - p)^2 + (1 - p)(0 - p)^2 = p(1 - p)$$

$$E(X) = 0,3 :$$

$$V(X) = 0,3 \times 0,7 = 0,21 :$$

- 3

$$(n \geq 1) \quad n, p$$

: n

X

P\_X

$$p_X(k) = C_n^k \cdot p^k \cdot (1 - p)^{n-k} :$$

$$k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} :$$

$$E(X) = np :$$

p n

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{V(X)} \quad V(X) = np(1 - p)$$

:

B

A

$X$

. 500 Da

$$\sigma(X) \quad V(X) \quad E(X) \quad -$$

:

5 : B

500

B A

0,5 8

.0,5

$$\begin{aligned} p_X(5) &= C_8^5 \cdot (0,5)^5 \cdot (0,5)^{8-5} \\ &= \frac{8!}{(8-5)! \cdot 5!} \times (0,5)^5 \cdot (0,5)^3 \\ &= 56 \cdot 0,00390625 = 0,21875 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_X(5) = 0,21875$$

$$E(X) = n \cdot p = 8 \cdot 0,5 = 4$$

$$V(X) = np(1-p) = 8 \times 0,5(1-0,5) = 4 \times 0,5 = 2$$

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{V(X)} = \sqrt{2} \approx 1,41$$



:

- II

- 1

$n$   $(x_i, n_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, k\}}$

 $p$ 

$p_i$   $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$   $\left( f_i = \frac{n!}{n} \right) f_i$   
 $x_i$   $p$

:

$(x_i, n_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, k\}}$   $d_{obs}^2$

$i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$   $p_i = \frac{1}{k}$  :

$(f_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, k\}}$

$(p_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, k\}}$  :

$$d_{obs}^2 = (f_1 - p_1)^2 + (f_2 - p_2)^2 + \dots + (f_k - p_k)^2$$

:

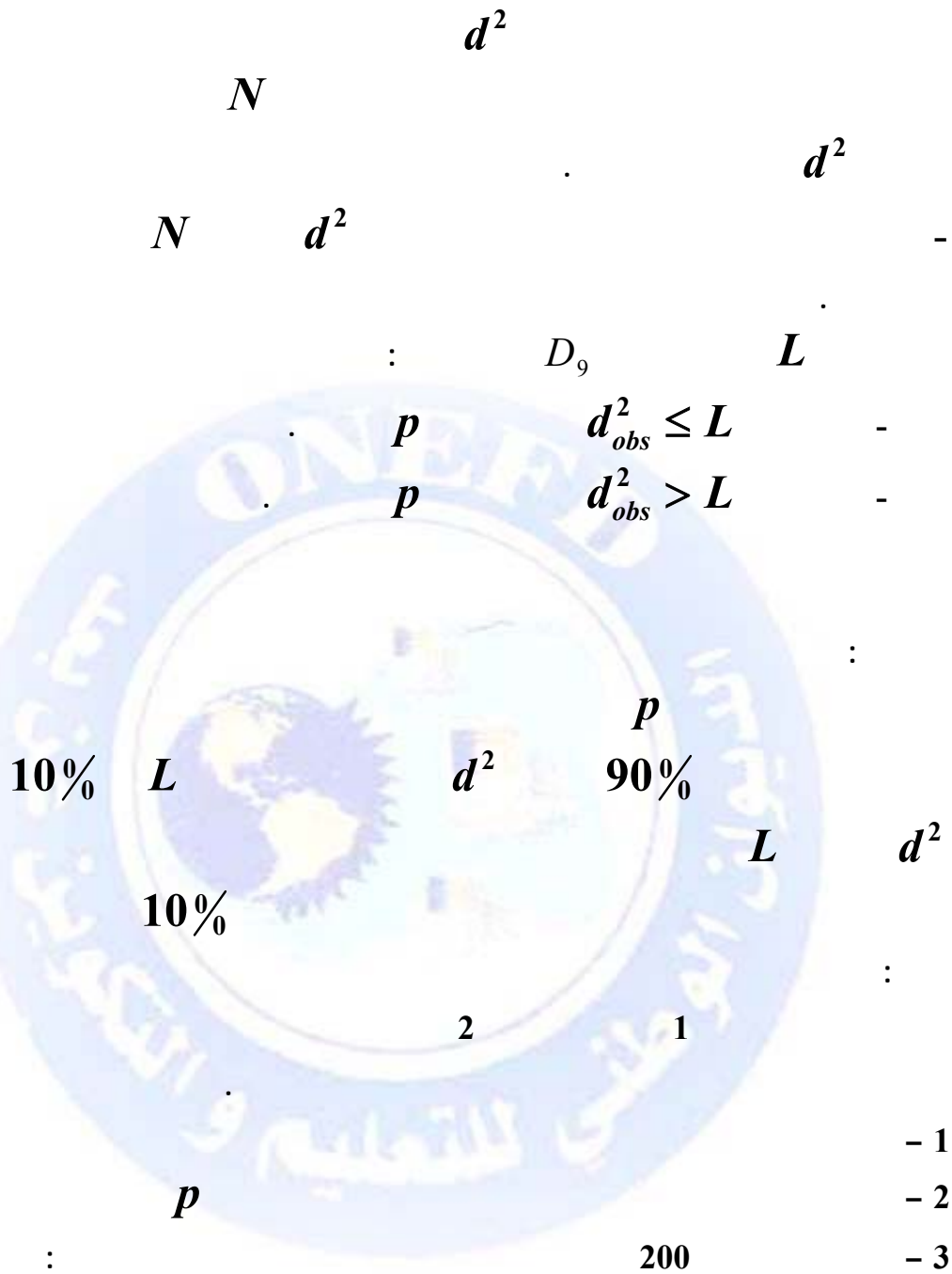
$d_{obs}^2$

:

- 2

$d_{obs}^2$

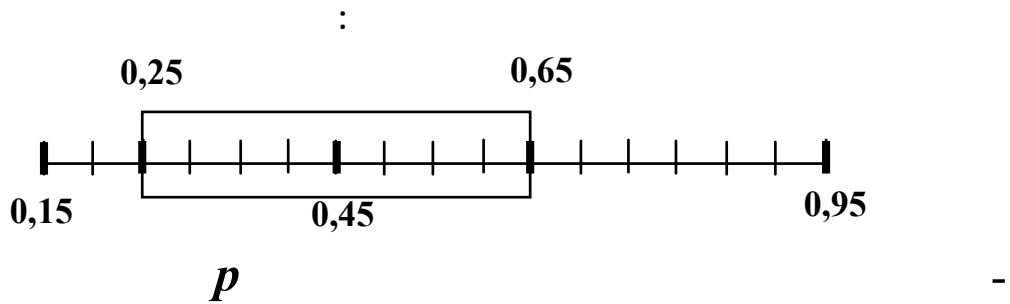
 $P$  $p$  $n$  $d^2$



2	1	
104	96	

$p$  (  $d^2_{obs}$  )

$d^2$  1000 - 4



10%

:

$$x_i \in \{1; 2\} : p(X = x_i) = \frac{1}{2}$$

- 2

$$= ENT \left( ALEA \left( \begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ 104 & 96 \end{matrix} \right) \cdot 2 + 1 \right) : p$$

$$d_{obs}^2 : \quad : \quad - 3$$

2	1	
104	96	
$\frac{104}{100}$	$\frac{96}{100}$	$f_i$

:

$$d_{obs}^2 = (f_1 - p_1)^2 + (f_2 - p_2)^2$$

$$d_{obs}^2 = (0,96 - 0,5)^2 + (1,04 - 0,5)^2$$

$$d_{obs}^2 = (0,46)^2 + (0,54)^2 = 0,2116 + 0,2916$$

$$d_{obs}^2 = 0,5032$$

:

$$Q_1 = 0,25$$

$$Q_3 = 0,56 :$$

$$D_1 = 0,15 :$$

$$D_9 = 0,95 :$$

10%

$p$

:

0,95

$d^2$

90%

0,95

$d^2$

10%

10%

$p$

$d^2_{obs}$

$p$

)

( 10%

$p$

$$d^2_{obs} < 0,96 :$$

$$d^2_{obs} = 0,5032 :$$

10%

:

$d^2_{obs}$

: - 1

"

"

:"

"

- 2

:

$$[\alpha ; \beta] \quad f$$

:

$$[\alpha ; \beta] \quad f \quad (1)$$

$$[\alpha ; \beta] \quad x \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$x = \alpha :$$

$$f$$

. (1

$$x = \beta$$

:

$$[\alpha ; +\infty[$$

$$f$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\alpha}^x f(t) dt = 1 :$$

:

$$[0 ; 1]$$

$$[0 ; 1]$$

$$x \mapsto 3x^2 : f$$

$$[0 ; 1]$$

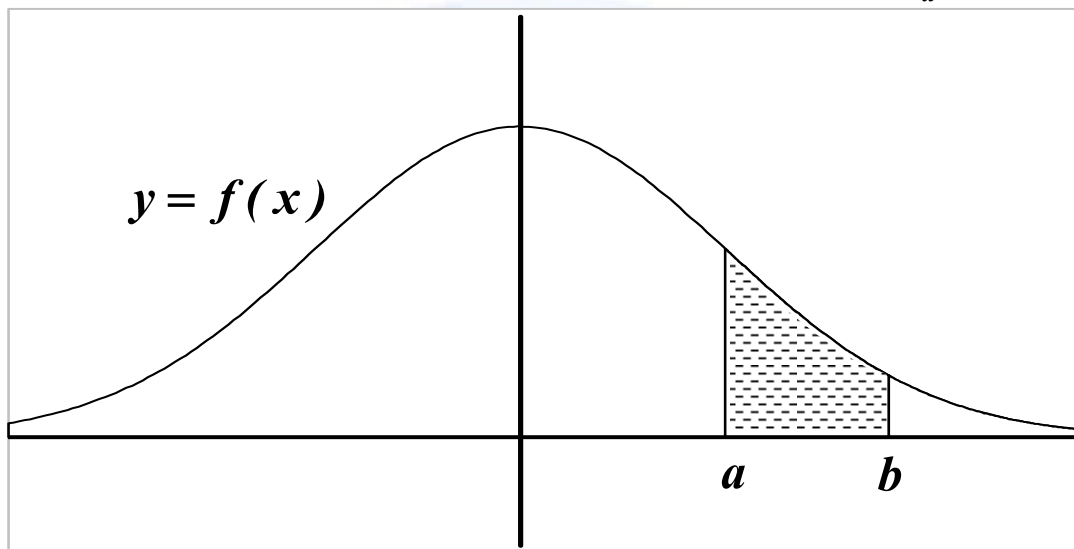
$$f :$$

$$[0 ; 1] \quad x \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\int_0^1 3x^2 dx = [x^3]_0^1 = 1$$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$   
 $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$   
 $p_X: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$   
 $[a; b]$

$$p_X([a; b]) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



$[0; 1]$  - 3

$1$   
 $[0; 1]$   
 $f$

$[0; 1]$

- 4

$V(X)$   
 $E(X)$   
 $\mathbb{R}$   
 $[a; \beta]$   
 $\sigma(X)$

$$V(X) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x - E(X))^2 f(x) dx \quad E(X) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} xf(x) dx$$

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{V(X)}$$

:  $[\alpha ; +\infty[$

$f$

$$E(X) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\alpha}^x t f(t) dt$$

$$V(X) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\alpha}^x (t - E(X))^2 f(t) dt$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x^2 f(x) dx - [E(X)]^2$$

: -5

$$f(x) = \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x} : [0 ; +\infty[$$

$f$

$\lambda$

$[0 ; +\infty[$

$f$

$[0 ; +\infty[ \quad f(x) > 0$

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = [-e^{-\lambda t}]_0^x = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} = 1 :$$

:

$\lambda$

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \quad [0 ; +\infty[$$



:11

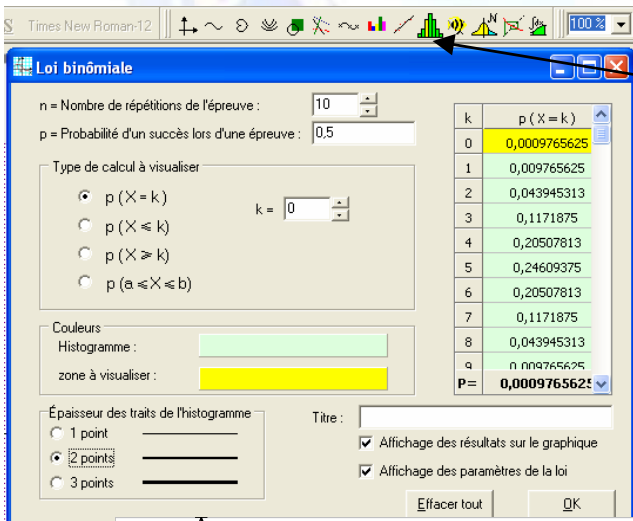
P F

X F 100 . 10

$P_x$  X . F

. 0,5 10

$P_x$  Sine qua non



:

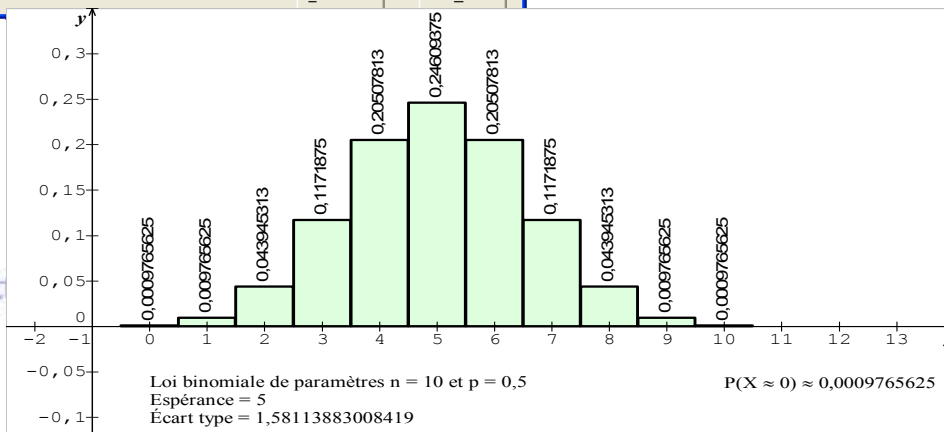
-1

-2

n 10

p 0,5

OK





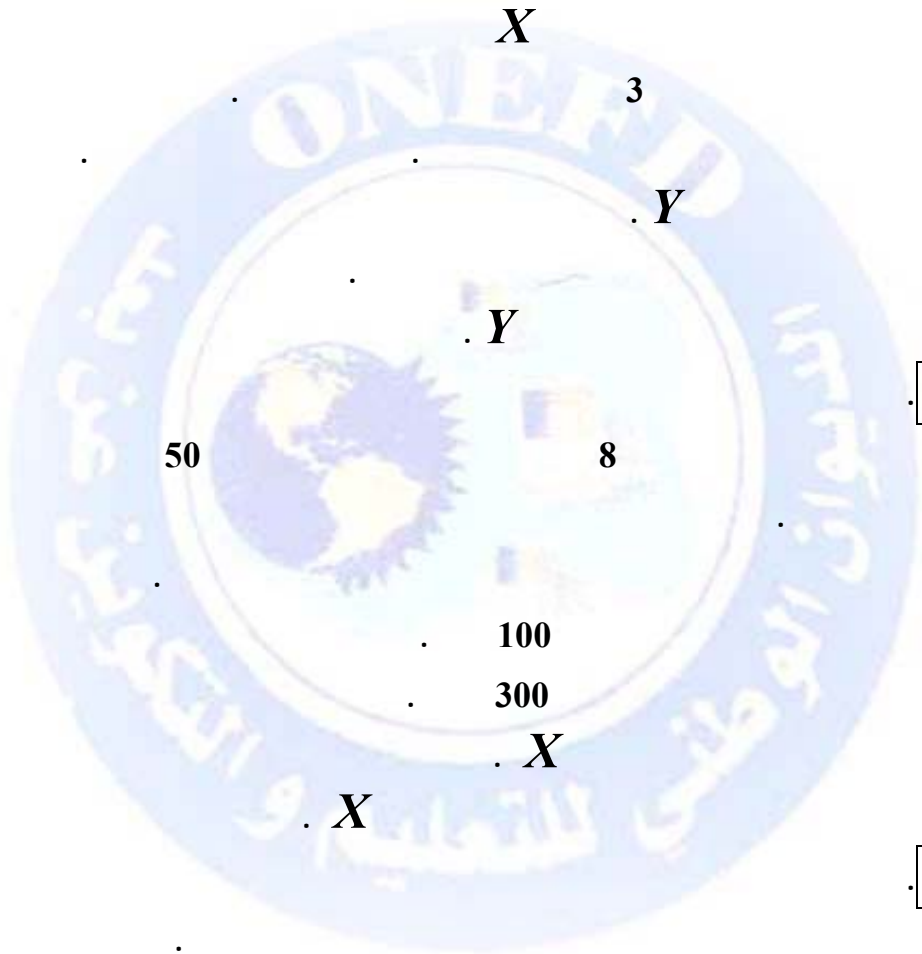


1  
- 1  
X

6  
0

6

1



X

- 1

3

- 2

Y

-

-

-

2

50

8

X

100

- 1

300

- 2

X

- 3

X

- 4

3

10

100

X

-

4

0

M

(-1)

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

1

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2

$$0 < p < 1$$

$$1 - p$$

$$X \sim M(n, p)$$

-1

$n$

-2

$M$

-3

$0 < M < n$

$n$

5

5

10

5

4

-1

5

-2

3

-3

6

10

% 10

10

-1

-2

-3

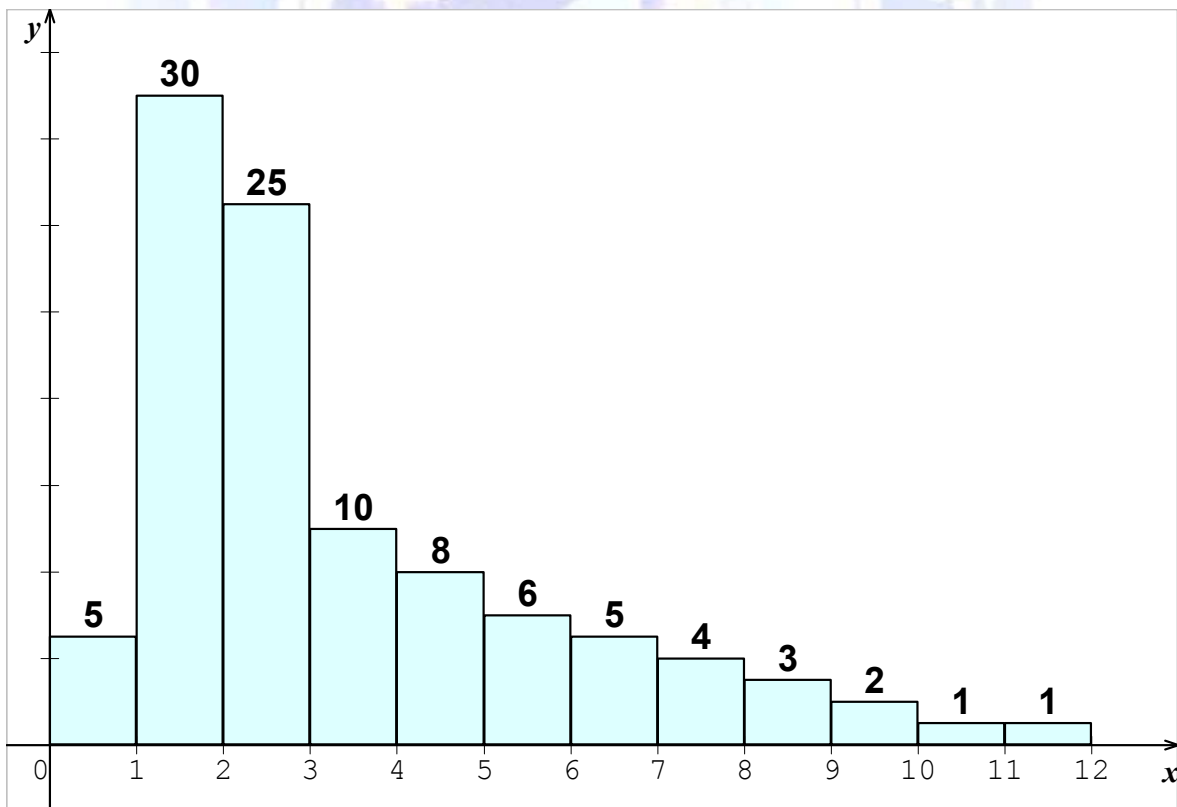
-4

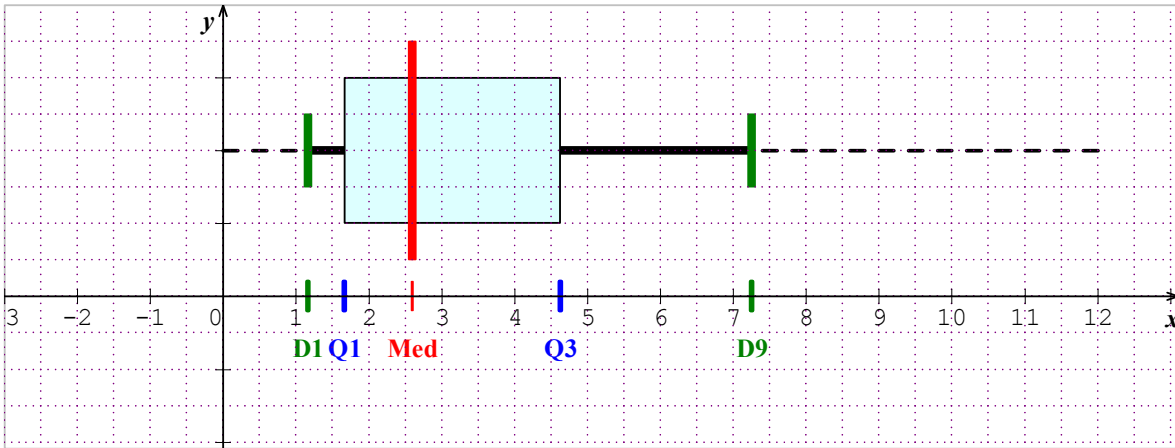
7

$p$  - 1  
 $p$  - 2  
 : 500 - 3

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	80	90	70	70	100	90

$d^2$  (  $d_{obs}^2$  )  
 1000 - 4  
 . 1000  $d^2$   
 - 5





. 1000

( )

%10

$p$

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{4} : [0 ; 1]$$

$f$

. [0 ; 1]

$f$

. 1 mg / L    0 mg / L

. 1    0

. [0 ; 1]

0,2mg / L

. 0,6mg / L

$X$

: [0 ; 1]

$y$

$$y = 6X + 2$$

$p$

$X$

$y$

[a ; b]

- 1

$[a ; b]$   $y$  - 2

$p_y([3 ; 4])$  - 3

$V(Y) \quad E(Y)$  - 4

$X \quad f$   $X$   
 $[1 ; 2]$

$$\alpha \quad f(x) = \alpha \cdot \frac{x + \ln x}{x^2} :$$

$\alpha :$  - 1

$V(X) \quad E(X) :$  - 2

*Kcal*

$f$

$:$   $[0 ; 1]$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(t) = \alpha t \quad ; \quad t \in \left[0; \frac{1}{2}\right[ \\ f(t) = \alpha(1-t) \quad ; \quad t \in \left[\frac{1}{2}; 1\right] \end{array} \right.$$

$t \quad \alpha$

$f \quad \alpha$  - 1

- 2

$0,6Kcal \quad 0,1Kcal :$

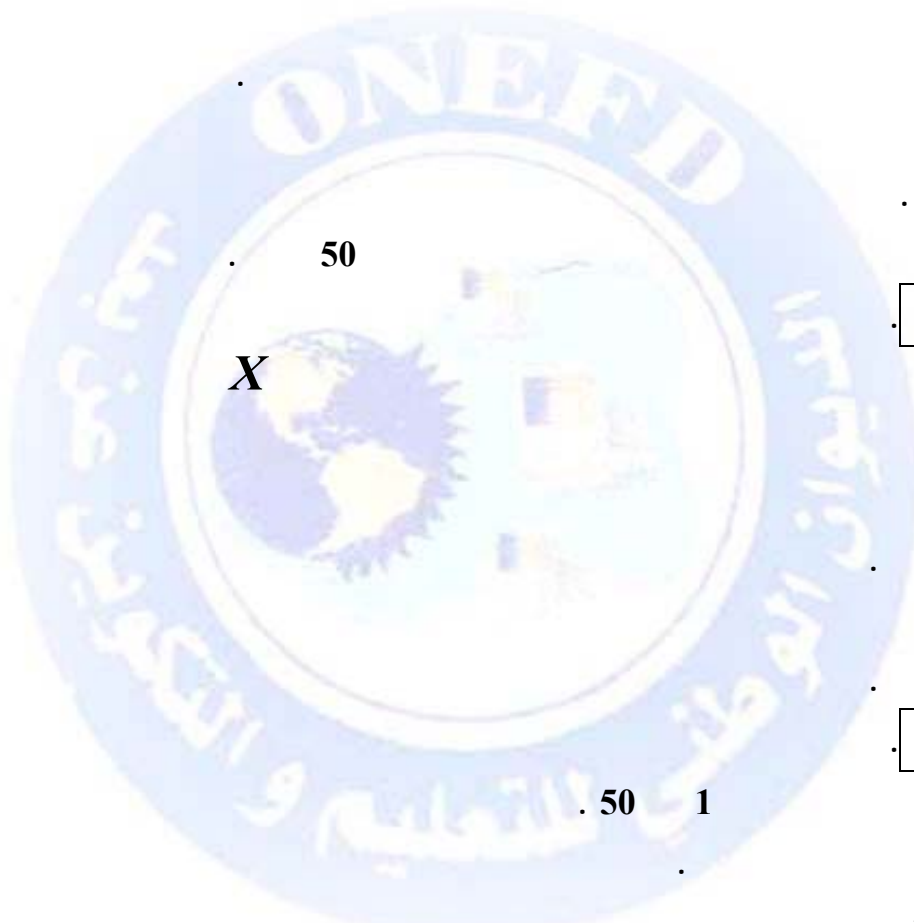
- 3

$f$

$\mathbb{R} \quad [a ; b]$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} : [a ; b]$$

140



$X$

50

14

0,01

15

50 1

50

5

$\sigma(X) \quad V(X) \quad E(X)$

16

$B$

$A$

20

$A$

0,5

$X$

6

- 1

10

- 2

17

10

$X$

0,6

$$k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 10\}$$

$$k \quad p_k = p(X = k)$$

3

18

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	220	210	200	190	180

$p$

- 1

$p$

- 2

$p$

$d^2$

- 3

1000

1000

- 4

$d^2$

$$D_9 = 0,003 \quad d^2$$

19

$$(\lambda > 0) \quad \lambda$$

0,048

100 0

$\lambda$

- 1

180

- 2

180

- 3

- 4



1

: X

- 1

:

"6

" A

" 5,4,3,2,1

" B

$$p(B) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$p(A) = \frac{1}{6} :$$

$$p = \frac{1}{6} : p$$

: X

$$p_X(0) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6} \quad p_X(1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$x_i$	1	0
$p_X(x_i)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$

0

( - 2

3 2 1

0,1,2,3 : Y :

:

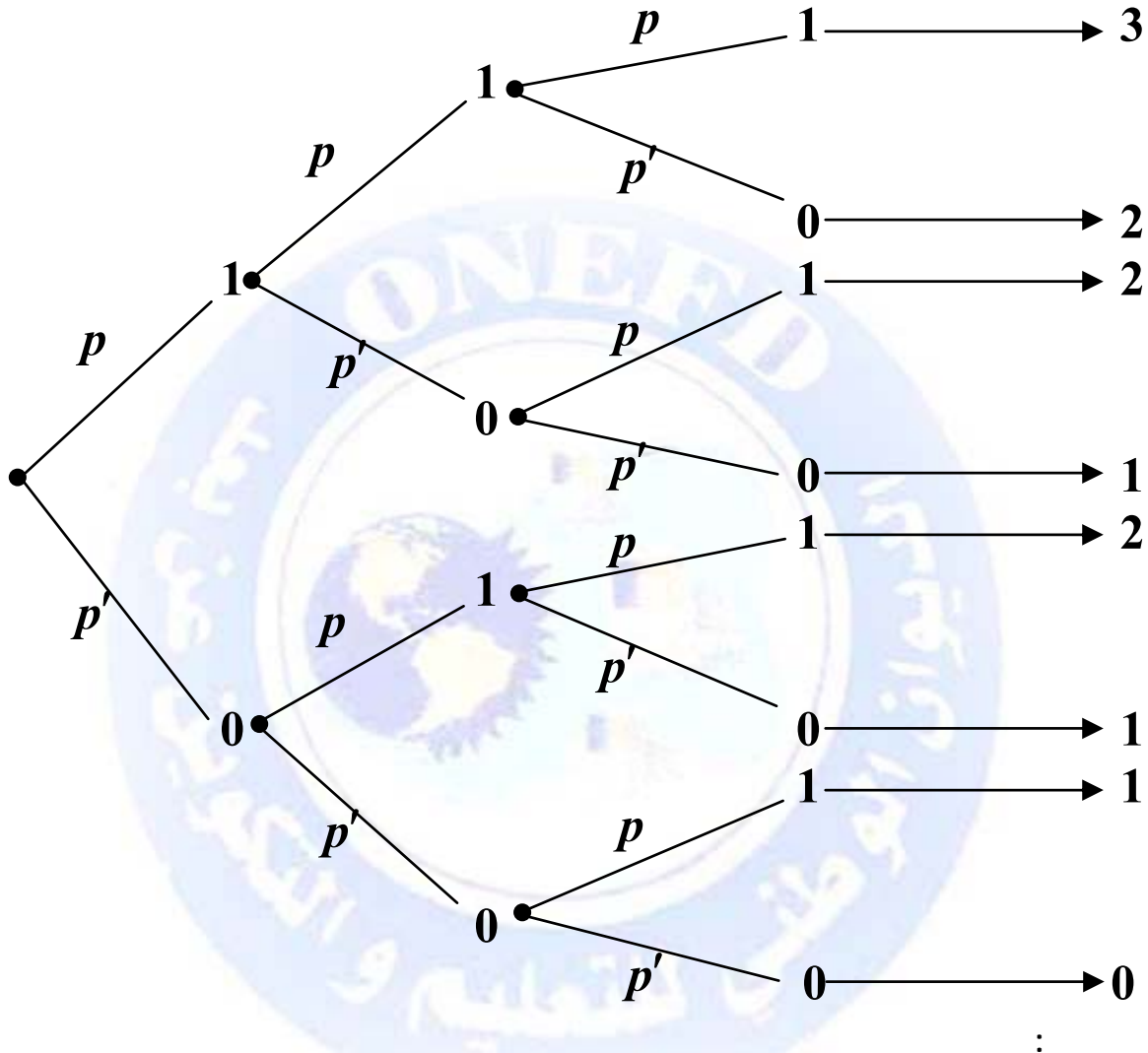
(

$$p' = \frac{5}{6} \quad p = \frac{1}{6} :$$

1

2

3



$$p_y(0) = p^0 \times p' \times p' \times p' = p^0 \times p'^3 = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^0 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{125}{216}$$

$$p_y(1) = 3 \cdot p \cdot p'^2 = 3 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^1 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{75}{216}$$

$$p_y(2) = 3 \cdot p^2 \cdot p' = 3 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{216}$$

$$p_y(3) = p^3 \cdot p'^0 = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{216}$$

$y_i$	0	1	2	3
$p_y(y_i)$	$\frac{125}{216}$	$\frac{75}{216}$	$\frac{15}{216}$	$\frac{1}{216}$

$$p_y(k) = C_n^k p^k \cdot q^{n-k}$$

$$p_y(0) = C_3^0 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^0 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{3-0} = \frac{125}{216}$$

$$p_y(1) = C_3^1 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^1 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{3-1} = \frac{75}{216}$$

$$p_y(2) = C_3^2 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{3-2} = \frac{15}{216}$$

$$p_y(3) = C_3^3 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{3-3} = \frac{1}{216}$$

2

$$p = 0,5 :$$

$$p_x(k) = C_8^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8-k} :$$

$$p_x(k) = C_8^k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 :$$

$$k = 2 :$$

100

- 1

$$p_X(2) = C_8^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = 28 \times \frac{1}{256} = \frac{28}{256}$$

$$p_X(2) \approx 0,1094$$

$$k = 6 : \quad 6 \qquad \qquad \qquad 600 \qquad \qquad \qquad - 2$$

$$p_X(6) = C_8^6 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8-6}$$

$$p_X(6) = C_8^6 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{28}{256}$$

$$p_X(6) \approx 0,1094$$

$$: X \qquad \qquad \qquad - 3$$

$$p_X(0) = C_8^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{1}{256} \quad p_X(1) = C_8^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{8}{256}$$

$$p_X(2) = C_8^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{28}{256} \quad p_X(3) = C_8^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{56}{256}$$

$$p_X(4) = C_8^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{70}{256} \quad p_X(5) = C_8^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{56}{256}$$

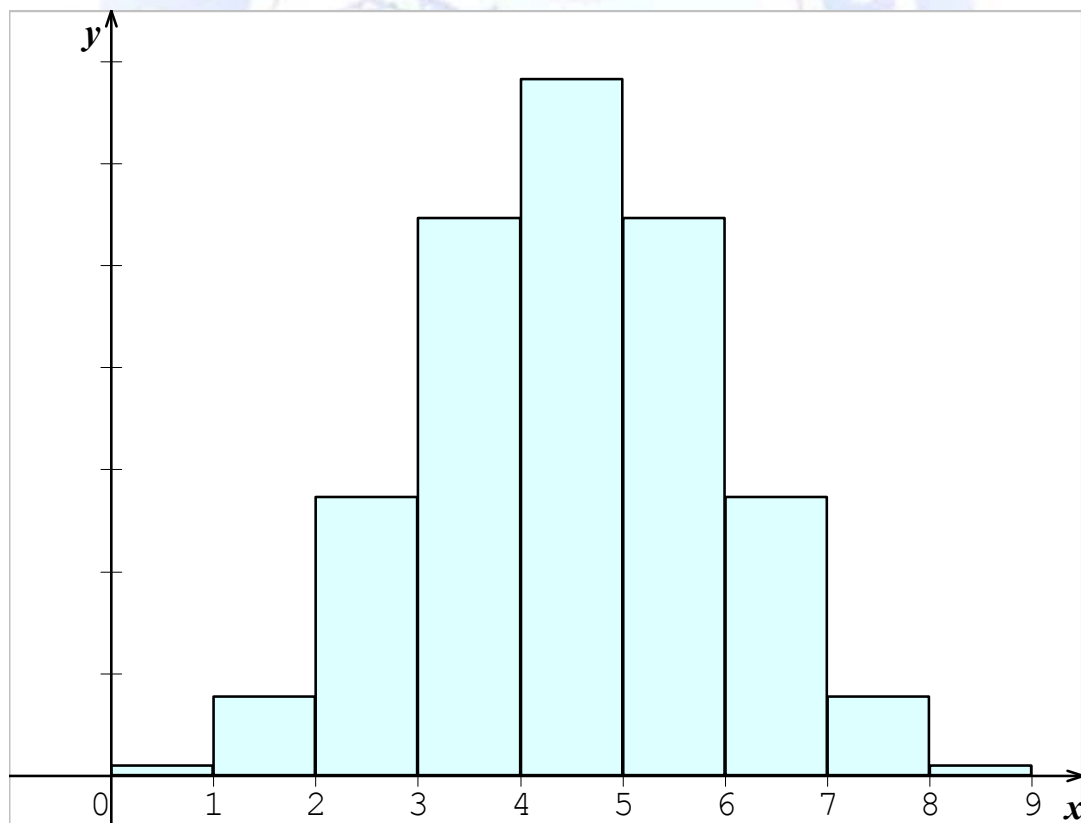
$$p_X(6) = C_8^6 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{28}{256} \quad p_X(7) = C_8^7 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{8}{256}$$

$$p_X(8) = C_8^8 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{1}{256}$$

$k$	0	1	3	2	4	5	6	7	8
$P_X$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{8}{256}$	$\frac{28}{256}$	$\frac{56}{256}$	$\frac{70}{256}$	$\frac{56}{256}$	$\frac{28}{256}$	$\frac{8}{256}$	$\frac{1}{256}$
$(k)$	$\approx 0,004$	$\approx 0,031$	0,109	0,219	0,273	0,129	0,109	0,031	0,004

:  $X$

- 4



$p = 0,1$  :  $p = \frac{1}{10}$  :  
 $0,9$  :  $1 - p$   
 $k \in \{0 ; 1 ; \dots ; 100\}$  :  $p_X(k) = C_{100}^k \cdot P^k \cdot (1 - P)^{100-k}$   
 $p_X(k) = C_{100}^k \cdot (0,1)^k (0,9)^{100-k}$  :  
 $k \in \{0 ; 1 ; \dots ; 100\}$  :  
 $k$  :

$k$	0	1	2	...	100
$p_X(k)$	$(0,9)^{100}$	$100(0,1)^1(0,9)^{99}$	$4950(0,1)^2(0,9)^{98}$	...	$(0,1)^{100}$

$$p^M \cdot \binom{M}{1} \cdot (1-p)^{M-1}$$

$$k \in \{0; 1; \dots; n\} \quad p_X(k) = \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$E(X) = np$$

$$Y = 2X - n \quad y = X - (n - X)$$

$$X = \frac{n}{2} \quad y = 0$$

$$p_y(0)$$

$$p_y(0) = p_X\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = C_n^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot p^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (1-p)^{n-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$p_y(0) = C_n^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot p^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (1-p)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$p_y(0) = p_X\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = 0$$

5

: 4

- 1

:  $p_1$ 

$$p_1 = \frac{C_{10}^2}{C_{15}^2} = \frac{45}{105} = \frac{3}{7}$$

5

. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0  $X$  $p_1$  5 $X$ 

$$p_{X_1}(4) = C_5^4 \times p_1^4 (1 - p_1)^1$$

:

$$p_{X_1}(4) = 5 \times \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^4 \left(1 - \frac{3}{7}\right)^1 = 5 \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^4 \times \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = \frac{1620}{16807}$$

$$p_{X_1}(4) \approx 0,096$$

: 5

- 2

 $p_2$ 

$$p_1 = \frac{C_{10}^2 + C_5^2}{C_{15}^2} = \frac{45 + 10}{105} = \frac{55}{105} = \frac{11}{21}$$

 $X_2$ :  $X_2$ 

5

5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

 $p_2$  5 $X_2$ 

$$p_{X_2}(5) = C_5^5 \cdot p_2^5 (1 - p_2)^0 :$$

$$p_{X_2}(5) = 1 \cdot \frac{11}{21} \cdot 1 = \frac{11}{21}$$



:  $p_3$

$$p_2 = \frac{C_{10}^1 \times C_5^1}{C_{15}^2} = \frac{10 \times 5}{105} = \frac{50}{105} = \frac{10}{21}$$

$X_3$

5

5,4,3,2,1,0 :  $X_3$

$p_3$  5

$X_3$

$$p_{X_3}(5) = C_5^3 \cdot p_3^3 (1-p_3)^2 :$$

$$p_{X_3}(3) = 10 \times \left(\frac{10}{21}\right)^3 \times \left(1 - \frac{10}{21}\right)^2 = 10 \cdot \left(\frac{10}{21}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{11}{21}\right)^2$$

$$p_{X_3}(3) = \frac{1210000}{4084101} \approx 0,296$$

6

$X$

10 , 9 , 8 , 7 , 6 , 5 , 4 , 3 , 2 , 1 , 0 :  $X$

$$p_X(k) = C_{10}^k \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{10-k} :$$

%90

%10

:

$$1-p=0,1 : \quad p=0,9 : \quad p = \frac{90}{100} = \frac{9}{10}$$

:

(1)

$$p_X(2) = C_{10}^2 \cdot (0,9)^8 \cdot (0,1)^2$$

$$p_X(2) = 45 \times (0,9)^8 \times (0,1)^2 :$$

$$p_X(2) \approx 0,194 :$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p_X(X \geq 9) &= p_X(X = 9) + p_X(X = 10) \\
&= C_{10}^9 (0,9)^9 \times (0,1)^1 + C_{10}^{10} (0,9)^{10} \times (0,1)^0 \\
&= 10(0,9)^9 \times (0,1)^1 + (0,9)^{10} \\
&\approx 0,736
\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
p_X(0) &= C_{10}^0 \cdot (0,9)^0 \cdot (0,1)^{10} \\
p_X(0) &= (0,1)^{10} \\
p_X(0) &= 10^{-10}
\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
p_X(10) &= C_{10}^{10} (0,9)^{10} \times (0,1)^0 = (0,9)^{10} = 0,349 \\
p_X(10) &= (0,9)^{10} \\
p_X(10) &\approx 0,349
\end{aligned}$$

7

$$p \quad \frac{1}{6}$$

$$k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} : p(x = k) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$p \quad -2$$

$$6 \quad 1 \quad = ENT(ALEA() * 6 + 1)$$

: -3

:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	80	90	70	70	100	90
$f_i$	$\frac{80}{500}$	$\frac{90}{500}$	$\frac{70}{500}$	$\frac{70}{500}$	$\frac{100}{500}$	$\frac{90}{500}$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{abc}^2 &= \left( \frac{80}{500} - \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{90}{500} - \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{70}{500} - \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{70}{500} - \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 \\
 &\quad + \left( \frac{100}{500} - \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{90}{500} - \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 \\
 &= (0,16 - 0,166)^2 + (0,18 - 0,166)^2 + 2(0,14 - 0,166)^2 \\
 &\quad + (0,2 - 0,166)^2 + (0,18 - 0,166)^2 \\
 &= 36.10^{-6} + 196.10^{-6} + 1352.10^{-6} + 1156.10^{-6} + 196.10^{-6} \\
 &= 2936.10^{-6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d_{obs}^2 = 0,002936 :$$

: 1000

$d^2$

-4

	$d^2$
[0;0,001[	5%
[0,001 ; 0,002[	30%
[0,002 ; 0,003[	25%
[0,003;0,004[	10%
[0,004;0,005[	8%
[0,005;0,006[	6%
[0,006;0,007[	5%
[0,007;0,008[	4%
[0,008;0,009[	3%
[0,009;0,010[	2%
[0,010;0,011[	1%
[0,011;0,012[	1%

( )  $D_1 = 0,0011$  :

( )  $Q_1 = 0,0016$

( )  $Q_3 = 0,0046$

( )  $D_9 = 0,007$

( )  $MED = 0,0026$

10%

$p$

:

(  $D_9 = 0,007$  )  $D_9$   $d^2$  90%

$D_9$   $d^2$  10%

$p$

$D_9$  10%

$d_{obs}^2$

$p$  )

( 10%

$$d_{obs}^2 < 0,007 : d_{obs}^2 = 0,002936$$

$$d_{obs}^2 < D_9$$

$p$

10%

( )

$d_{obs}^2$

8

$\mathbb{R}$

$f$

-1 :

$[0 ; 1]$

$x$  :  $[0 ; 1]$

-2

$x$

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0$$

$[0 ; 1]$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{4} \right) dx$$

-3

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}x \right]_0^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \right) - (0 + 0)$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$$

$$f$$

[0;1]

9

[0;1]

$$[0,2 ; 0,6] \subset [0;1]$$

$$p_x([0,2;0,6]) = \int_{0,2}^{0,6} 1 dx = [x]_{0,2}^{0,6} = 0,6 - 0,2 = 0,4$$

10

$$2 \leq 6x + 2 \leq 8 : \quad 0 \leq 6x \leq 6 : \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$[2 ; 8]$$

$f$

$\alpha$

$$[2 ; 8]$$

$y$

$y$

$$f(y) = \alpha$$

$$[2 ; 8]$$

$\mathbb{R}$

$f$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

$\alpha$

$$[2 ; 8]$$

$f$

$$[\alpha y]_2^8 = 1 : \quad \int_2^8 \alpha dy = 1 : \quad \int_2^8 f(y) dy = 1 :$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{6} : \quad 6\alpha = 1 :$$

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{6} \quad ; \quad f$$

$$p_y([3 ; 4]) \quad - 3$$

$$p_y([3 ; 4]) = \int_3^4 f(y) dy \quad :$$

$$p_y([3 ; 4]) = \int_3^4 \frac{1}{6} dy = \left[ \frac{1}{6} y \right]_3^4 = \frac{4}{6} - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \quad :$$

$$p_y([3 ; 4]) = \frac{1}{6} \quad :$$

$$: V(y) \quad E(y) \quad - 4$$

$$E(y) = \int_2^8 y f(y) dy = \int_2^8 \frac{1}{6} y dy = \left[ \frac{y^2}{12} \right]_2^8 = \frac{64}{12} - \frac{4}{12} = \frac{60}{12}$$

$$E(y) = 5 \quad :$$

$$V(y) = \int_2^8 y^2 f(y) dy - [E(y)]^2 = \int_2^8 \frac{1}{6} y^2 dy - (5)^2$$

$$= \left[ \frac{y^3}{18} \right]_2^8 - 25 = \frac{8^3}{18} - \frac{2^3}{18} - 25$$

$$= \frac{504}{18} - 25 = 28 - 25$$

$$V(y) = 3 \quad :$$

$$\boxed{11}$$

$$: \alpha \quad - 1$$

. X

f

$$] 0 ; +\infty[ \quad f \quad -$$

[1 ; 2]

.  $\alpha > 0$  [1 ; 2]  $f$  -  
 $x^2 > 0$   $x > 0$   $\text{Lnx} > 0$  :

$$\alpha \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\text{Lnx}}{x^2} dx = 1 \quad : \quad \int_1^2 f(x) dx = 1 \quad -$$

$$(1) \dots \alpha \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx + \alpha \int_1^2 \frac{\text{Lnx}}{x^2} dx = 1 \quad :$$

$$\alpha \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \alpha [\text{Lnx}]_1^2 = \alpha \text{Ln}2 \quad :$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{\text{Lnx}}{x^2} dx \quad :$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{\text{Lnx}}{x^2} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} \text{Lnx} dx \quad :$$

:

$$\int_1^2 g'(x) \cdot h(x) dx = [g(x)h(x)]_1^2 - \int_1^2 h'(x)g(x) dx$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \quad : \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad :$$

$$h(x) = \text{Lnx} \quad : \quad h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad :$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} \text{Lnx} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \text{Lnx} \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 -\frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad :$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \text{Lnx} \right]_1^2 - \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2$$



$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \operatorname{Ln} x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - (0 - 1) = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha \operatorname{Ln} 2 + \alpha \left( -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 \quad : \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} 2 \right) = 1 \quad : \quad \frac{1}{2} \alpha \operatorname{Ln} 2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha = 1 \quad :$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{1 + \operatorname{Ln} 2} \quad : \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} 2} \quad :$$

$$: V(Y) \quad E(Y) \quad - 2$$

$$E(x) = \int_1^2 x f(x) dx = \alpha \int_1^2 \frac{x + \operatorname{Ln} x}{x} dx$$

$$= \alpha \int_1^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{Ln} x \right) dx$$

$$= \alpha \left[ x + \frac{(\operatorname{Ln} x)^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \alpha \left[ 2 + \frac{(\operatorname{Ln} 2)^2}{2} \right] - \alpha \left[ 1 + \frac{(\operatorname{Ln} 1)^2}{2} \right]$$

$$= \alpha \left[ 2 + \frac{(\operatorname{Ln} 2)^2}{2} - 1 \right]$$

$$E(x) = \alpha \left( 1 + \frac{(\operatorname{Ln} 2)^2}{2} \right)$$

$$E(x) = \frac{2}{1 + \ln 2} \times \left( 1 + \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} \right) = \frac{2 + (\ln 2)^2}{1 + \ln 2}$$

$$V(X) = \int_1^2 x^2 f(x) dx - [E(X)]^2$$

$$V(X) = \alpha \int_1^2 (x + \ln x) dx - [E(X)]^2$$

$$= \alpha \int_1^2 x dx + \alpha \int_1^2 \ln x dx - [E(X)]^2$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{(2)^2}{2} - \frac{(1)^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \quad :$$

$$\int_1^2 \ln x dx :$$

$$\int_1^2 g'(x) \cdot h(x) dx = [g(x) \cdot h(x)]_1^2 - \int_1^2 h'(x) g(x) dx :$$

$$g(x) = x \quad g'(x) = 1 :$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad h(x) = \ln x :$$

$$\int_1^2 \ln x dx = [x \ln x]_1^2 - \int_1^2 1 \cdot dx \quad :$$

$$= [x \ln x - x]_1^2 = (2 \ln 2 - 2) - (1 \ln 1 - 1)$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

:

$$V(X) = \frac{3}{2}\alpha + \alpha(2\ln 2 - 1) - \frac{[2 + (\ln 2)^2]^2}{(1 + \ln 2)^2}$$

$$V(X) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha + 2\alpha\ln 2 - \frac{[2 + (\ln 2)^2]^2}{(1 + \ln 2)^2}$$

$$V(X) = \frac{1}{1 + \ln 2} + \frac{4\ln 2}{1 + \ln 2} - \frac{[2 + (\ln 2)^2]^2}{(1 + \ln 2)^2}$$

$$V(X) = \frac{1 + \ln 2 + (4\ln 2)(1 + \ln 2) - [2 + (\ln 2)^2]^2}{(1 + \ln 2)^2}$$

$$V(X) = \frac{1 + \ln 2 + 4\ln 2 + 4(\ln 2)^2 - 4 - 4(\ln 2)^2 - (\ln 2)^4}{(1 + \ln 2)^2}$$

$$V(X) = \frac{-3 + 5\ln 2 - (\ln 2)^4}{(1 + \ln 2)^2}$$

$$\frac{12}{\alpha - 1}$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{2} ; 1 \right] \quad \left[ 0 ; \frac{1}{2} \right] \quad f$$

$$: \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \alpha(1 - t) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \alpha t = \frac{1}{2} \alpha = \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(t)$$

$$P_X([0; 1]) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(t) dt = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (\alpha - \alpha t) dt = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (\alpha - \alpha t) dt = 1$$

$$\left[ \alpha \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left[ \alpha t - \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{8} + \left( \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} \alpha - \frac{\alpha}{8} \right) = 1$$

$$\alpha = 4$$

0,1kcal

- 2

: 0,6kcal

$$P_X([0,1;0,6]) = \int_{0,1}^{0,6} f(t) dt = \int_{0,1}^{0,5} f(t) dt + \int_{0,5}^{0,6} f(t) dt$$

$$P_X([0,1;0,6]) = \int_0^{0,5} 4t dt + \int_{0,5}^{0,6} (4 - 4t) dt$$

$$P_X([0,1;0,6]) = \left[ 2t^2 \right]_0^{0,5} + \left[ 4t - 2t^2 \right]_{0,5}^{0,6}$$

$$= 2(0,5)^2 + [4(0,6) - 2(0,6)^2] - [4(0,5) - 2(0,5)^2]$$

$$= 0,5 + 2,4 - 0,72 - 2 + 0,5 = 0,65$$

:  $E(X)$

- 3

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 t \cdot f(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t \cdot f(t) dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 t \cdot f(t) dt$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 4 \cdot t^2 dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (4t - 4t^2) dt$$

$$= \left[ \frac{4}{3} t^3 \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left[ 2t^2 - \frac{4}{3} t^3 \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \frac{1}{6} + \left( 2 - \frac{4}{3} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{6} + 2 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = -1 + 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} :$$

13

- 1

$X$

$X$

$$[0 ; 140]$$

$\alpha$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{140 - 0} : f$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{140} :$$

$$p_X([0 ; \alpha]) = \int_0^{\alpha} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{1}{140} dt = \left[ \frac{1}{140} t \right]_0^{\alpha} :$$

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$$p_X([0 ; \alpha]) = \frac{\alpha}{140} :$$

- 2

$E(X) :$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{140} t \cdot f(t) dt = \int_0^{140} \frac{1}{140} t dt = \left[ \frac{t^2}{280} \right]_0^{140}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{(140)^2}{280} = \frac{(140)^2}{140 \times 2} = \frac{140}{2} = 70 \text{ Min} :$$

50

- 3

$p_X([50 ; 140])$

$$p_X([50 ; 140]) = \int_{50}^{140} f(t) dt = \int_{50}^{140} \frac{1}{140} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{140} x \right]_{50}^{140}$$

$$= \frac{140}{140} - \frac{50}{140} = \frac{90}{140} = \frac{9}{14}$$

$$p_X([50 ; 140]) = \frac{9}{14} :$$

14

- 1

$p_X([0 ; 50]) :$

50

$$p_X([0 ; 50]) = \int_0^{50} f(t) dt = \int_0^{50} 0,01 \cdot e^{-0,01} dt$$

$$\left[ -e^{-0,01t} \right]_0^{50} = -e^{-0,01 \times 50} + e^{-0,01 \times 0}$$

$$= 1 - 0,6 \approx 0,4$$

50

- 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_X([50 ; +\infty[) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{50}^x 0,01e^{-0,01t} dt \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -e^{-0,01t} \right]_{50}^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -e^{-0,01x} + e^{-0,5} \right] \\
 &= e^{-0,5} = 0,606
 \end{aligned}$$

15

(1)

5

5

:

(2)

50

5

10

$$p = \frac{10}{50} = 0,2 :$$

$$1 - p = 1 - 0,2 = 0,8 :$$

0,2

(3)

:

(4)

$X_i$	1	0
$p_X(X_i)$	0,2	0,8

$$E(X) = 1 \times 0,2 = 0,2$$

$$V(X) = 0,2 \times 0,8 = 1,6$$

$$\sigma(X) \approx 1,26 : \quad \sigma(X) = \sqrt{V(X)} = \sqrt{1,6}$$

16

$$p(A) = p(B) = 0,5 :$$

$$. 20 \quad 0,5 :$$

$$p_X(k) = C_{20}^k (0,5)^k \cdot (0,5)^{20-k} : k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 20\}$$

$$12 : A \quad : \quad p_X(12)$$

$$p_X(12) = C_{20}^{12} \cdot (0,5)^{12} \times (0,5)^8 = \frac{20!}{8! \cdot 12!} \times (0,5)^{20}$$

$$p_X(12) \approx 0,009$$

: 10 -2

$$: A \quad (20)$$

$$: p_X(20)$$

$$p_X(20) = C_{20}^{20} \cdot (0,5)^{20} \times (0,5)^0 = 1 \cdot (0,5)^{20}$$

$$p_X(20) \approx 0,000000953$$

17

:  $P_k$

0,6

0,4

. 10

0,4 10

$P_x$

10

$k$  :

:

$$k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 10\} : p_k = C_{10}^k \cdot (0,4)^k \cdot (0,6)^{10-k}$$

3

-



$$p_3 = C_{10}^3 \cdot (0,4)^3 \cdot (0,6)^7$$

$$p_3 \approx 0,21 : \quad p_3 = 120 \times 0,064 \times 0,0279936$$

18

- 1

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

$$p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p_4 = p_5 = \frac{1}{5} :$$

- 2

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

. 5 1

:  $d^2$  - 3

$$d^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{i=5} (f_i - p_i)^2$$

$$p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p_4 = p_5 = \frac{1}{5} = 0,2 :$$

$$f_1 = \frac{220}{1000} = 0,22$$

$$f_2 = \frac{210}{1000} = 0,21$$

$$f_3 = \frac{200}{1000} = 0,20$$

$$f_4 = \frac{190}{1000} = 0,19$$

$$f_5 = \frac{180}{1000} = 0,18$$

$$d^2 = (0,22 - 0,20)^2 + (0,21 - 0,20)^2 + (0,20 - 0,20)^2 :$$

$$+ (0,19 - 0,20)^2 + (0,18 - 0,20)^2$$

$$d^2 = (0,02)^2 + (0,01)^2 + 0^2 + (0,01)^2 + (0,02)^2$$

$$d^2 = 0,001 :$$

$$d^2 \leq D_9 :$$

- 3

19

X

$$p([a ; b]) = \int_a^b \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt :$$

$$0,048 \quad 100 \quad 0$$

$$p([0 ; 100]) = 0,048 \dots(1) :$$

$$p([0 ; 100]) = \int_0^{100} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt :$$

$$p([0 ; 100]) = [-e^{-\lambda t}]_0^{100} = -e^{-100\lambda} + e^0 :$$

$$p([0 ; 100]) = 1 - e^{-100\lambda} \dots(2)$$

$$1 - e^{-100\lambda} = 0,048 \quad : \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

$$\ln e^{-100\lambda} = \ln 0,952 \quad : \quad e^{-100\lambda} = 0,952 \quad :$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln 0,952}{-100} \quad : \quad -100\lambda = \ln 0,952 \quad :$$

$$\lambda \approx 0,00049 \quad :$$

: X

$$f(t) = 0,00049 e^{-0,00049t}$$

: 180

-2

$$p([0 ; 180]) = \int_0^{180} 0,00049 e^{-0,00049t} dt$$

$$p([0 ; 180]) = 1 - e^{-0,00049 \times 180} = 1 - e^{-0,0882} \approx 0,084$$

. 180

- 3

180

180

$$\begin{aligned} p([180 ; +\infty[) &= 1 - p([0 ; 180]) \\ &= 1 - 0,084 \\ &= 0,916 \end{aligned}$$

:

- 4

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \approx \frac{1}{0,00049}$$

$$E(X) \approx 2040$$

. 2040