

LABORATORY WORK

**Discrete random variable
and binomial distribution law
(task 1 and task 2). Continuous
random variable and normal
distribution law (task 3)**

TASK 1

There is a random variable X . Calculate numerical characteristics $M(X)$, $D(X)$ and $\sigma(X)$, the mode M_0 and the median M_e . Find a distribution function $F(X)$ of a random variable X . Draw a distribution polygon.

x_i	5	10	15	20
p_i	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Fill in the initial data

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Discrete random variable					
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1		

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Calculate the sum of all probabilities:

Discrete random variable					
x _i	5	10	15	20	TOTAL
p _i	0,2	0,3	0,4		=СУММ(С3:F3)

Аргументы функции

СУММ

Число1 C3:F3 = {0,2;0,3;0,4;0,1}
Число2 = число

= 1

Суммирует аргументы.

Число1: число1;число2;... от 1 до 255 аргументов, которые суммируются.
Логические и текстовые значения игнорируются.

Значение: 1

OK Отмена

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Calculate the sum of all probabilities:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Discrete random variable						
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	

Mathematical expectation

$$M(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot p_i = x_1 \cdot p_1 + x_2 \cdot p_2 + \dots + x_n \cdot p_n$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Calculate the products $x_i \cdot p_i$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Discrete random variable					
2	x_i	5	10	15	20	TOTAL
3	p_i	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1
4	$x_i \cdot p_i$	=C2*C3				

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Calculate the products $x_i \cdot p_i$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Discrete random variable					
2		xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL
3		pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1
4		xi*pi	1	3	6	2	

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the mathematical expectation M(X)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Discrete random variable								
1	x _i	5	10	15	20	TOTAL		
2	p _i	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1		
3	x _i *p _i	1	3	6		=СУММ(C4:F4)		
4						СУММ(число1; [число2]; ...)		
5								

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the mathematical expectation $M(X)$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1		Discrete random variable						
2		xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3		pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4		xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	$M(X)$

Variance (the first formula)

$$D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - M(X))^2 \cdot p_i$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the difference $xi - M(X)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Discrete random variable						
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	=C2-\$G\$4					

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the difference $xi - M(X)$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1		Discrete random variable							
2		xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL		
3		pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1		
4		xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)	
5		xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8			

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the square of the difference $xi - M(X)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Discrete random variable						
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	=C5^2					

Use keys SHIFT and 6 in order to get ^

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the square of the difference $xi - M(X)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Discrete random variable						
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the product $(x_i - M(X))^2 * p_i$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Discrete random variable							
1							
2	x _i	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	p _i	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	x _i *p _i	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	x _i - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(x _i - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
7	(x _i - M(X))^2 * p _i	=C6*C3					

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the product $(xi - M(X))^2 * pi$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Discrete random variable						
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	$(xi - M(X))^2$	49	4	9	64		
7	$(xi - M(X))^2 * pi$	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4		

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the variance $D(X)$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1		Discrete random variable							
2		xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL		
3		pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1		
4		xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)	
5		xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8			
6		(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64			
7		(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6		=СУММ(C7:F7)		
8							СУММ(число1; [число2]; ...)		

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the variance $D(X)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Discrete random variable							
1	x _i	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
2	p _i	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
3	x _i *p _i	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
4	x _i - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
5	(x _i - M(X)) ²	49	4	9	64		
6	(x _i - M(X)) ² *p _i	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
7							

Variance (the second formula)

$$D(X) = M(X^2) - [M(X)]^2$$

where

$$M(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \cdot p_i$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the product $x_i^2 \cdot p_i$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1		Discrete random variable						
2		xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3		pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4		xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5		xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6		(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
7		(xi - M(X))^2 * pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
8		xi^2 * pi	=C2^2*C3					

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the product $xi^2 * pi$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Discrete random variable							
1	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
2	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
3	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
4	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
5	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
6	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
7	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40		

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate $M(X^2)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Discrete random variable						
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
7	(xi - M(X))^2 * pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
8	xi^2 * pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X ²)

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Let's get values

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1		Discrete random variable					
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)
9							
10	Numerical characteristics:						
11		formulas					
12	M(X)	=G4					
13	1st D(X)						
14	2nd D(X)						

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Let's get values

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Discrete random variable						
2	x _i	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	p _i	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	x _i *p _i	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	x _i - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(x _i - M(X)) ²	49	4	9	64		
7	(x _i - M(X)) ² *p _i	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
8	x _i ² *p _i	5	30	90	40	165	M(X ²)
9							
10	Numerical characteristics:						
11		formulas					
12	M(X)	12					
13	1st D(X)	=G7					
14	2nd D(X)						

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Let's get values

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Discrete random variable						
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)
9							
10	Numerical characteristics:						
11		formulas					
12	M(X)	12					
13	1st D(X)	21					
14	2nd D(X)	$=G8-G4^2$					

$$D(X) = M(X^2) - [M(X)]^2$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Let's get values

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Discrete random variable							
1	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
2	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
3	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
4	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
5	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
6	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
7	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X ²)
8							
9							
10	Numerical characteristics:						
11		formulas					
12	M(X)	12					
13	1st D(X)	21					
14	2nd D(X)	21					

Root-mean square deviation

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

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the root-mean square deviation $\sigma(X)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1		Discrete random variable									
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL					
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1					
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)				
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8						
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64						
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)				
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X ²)				
9											
10	Numerical characteristics:			Аргументы функции							
11		formulas		?							
12	M(X)	12		X							
13	1st D(X)	21		Число							
14	2nd D(X)	21		= C14							
15	$\sigma(X)$	$=\text{КОРЕНЬ}(C14)$		= 21							
16				= 4,582575695							
17				Возвращает значение квадратного корня.							
18				Число – число, для которого вычисляется квадратный корень.							
19				Значение: 4,582575695							
20				Справка по этой функции							

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the root-mean square deviation $\sigma(X)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Discrete random variable													
1	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL							
2	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1							
3	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)						
4	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8								
5	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64								
6	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)						
7	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)						
8													
9													
10	Numerical characteristics:												
11		formulas											
12	M(X)	12											
13	1st D(X)	21											
14	2nd D(X)	21											
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,582575695											
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the root-mean square deviation $\sigma(X)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Discrete random variable						
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)
9							
10	Numerical characteristics:						
11		formulas					
12	M(X)	12					
13	1st D(X)	21					
14	2nd D(X)	21					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58					

Coefficient of variation

$$\nu(X) = \frac{\sigma(X)}{M(X)} \cdot 100\%$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the coefficient of variation $v(X)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	Discrete random variable							
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL		
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1		
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)	
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8			
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64			
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)	
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)	
9								
10	Numerical characteristics:							
11		formulas						
12	M(X)	12						
13	1st D(X)	21						
14	2nd D(X)	21						
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58						
16	$v(X)$	$=C15/C12*100$						

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the coefficient of variation $v(X)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Discrete random variable						
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)
9							
10	Numerical characteristics:						
11		formulas					
12	M(X)	12					
13	1st D(X)	21					
14	2nd D(X)	21					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58					
16	$v(X)$	38,19					

A **mode** is equal to the value of x at which the probability distribution function reaches a maximum

$$M_o$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the mode M_o

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			Discrete random variable					
2		xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3		pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4		xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5		xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6		(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
7		(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
8		xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)
9								
10		Numerical characteristics:						
11			formulas					
12		M(X)	12					
13		1st D(X)	21					
14		2nd D(X)	21					
15		$\sigma(X)$	4,58					
16		$v(X)$	38,19					
17		M_o	=E2					

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the mode Mo

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1 Discrete random variable							
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64		
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X ²)
9							
10	Numerical characteristics:						
11		formulas					
12	M(X)	12					
13	1st D(X)	21					
14	2nd D(X)	21					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58					
16	$v(X)$	38,19					
17	Mo	15					

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the mode M_o using the built-in function

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1		Discrete random variable															
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL											
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1											
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)										
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8												
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64												
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)										
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X ²)										
9																	
10	Numerical characteristics:																
11		formulas			5	10	15	20									
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15										
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15										
14	2nd D(X)	21					15										
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58															
16	$v(X)$	38,19															
17	M_o	15		=МОДА(F11:I14)													
18																	

Аргументы функции

МОДА

Число1 F11:I14 = {5;10;15;20;5;10;15;0;0;10;15;0;0;...}

Число2 = массив

= 15

Эта функция оставлена для совместимости с Excel 2007 и более ранних версий.
Возвращает значение моды для массива или диапазона значений.

Число1: число1;число2;... от 1 до 255 чисел, имен, массивов или ссылок на числовые значения, для которых вычисляется мода.

Значение: 15

Справка по этой функции

OK Отмена

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the mode M_o using the built-in function

Discrete random variable							
1	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL	
2	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1	
3	$xi \cdot pi$	1	3	6	2	12	
4	$xi - M(X)$	-7	-2	3	8		
5	$(xi - M(X))^2$	49	4	9	64		
6	$(xi - M(X))^2 \cdot pi$	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	
7	$xi^2 \cdot pi$	5	30	90	40	165	
8							
9							
10	Numerical characteristics:						
11		formulas		5	10	15	20
12	$M(X)$	12		5	10	15	
13	1st $D(X)$	21			10	15	
14	2nd $D(X)$	21				15	
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58					
16	$v(X)$	38,19					
17	M_o	15		15			

A **median** Me of a discrete random variable is the “middle” value.

$$M_e$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the median Me

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Discrete random variable							
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL		
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1		
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)	
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8			
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64			
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)	
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X ²)	
9	Numerical characteristics:							
10		formulas			5	10	15	20
11					5	10	15	
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15	
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15	
14	2nd D(X)	21					15	
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58						
16	$v(X)$	38,19						
17	Mo	15		15				
18	Me	$=(D2+E2)/2$						

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

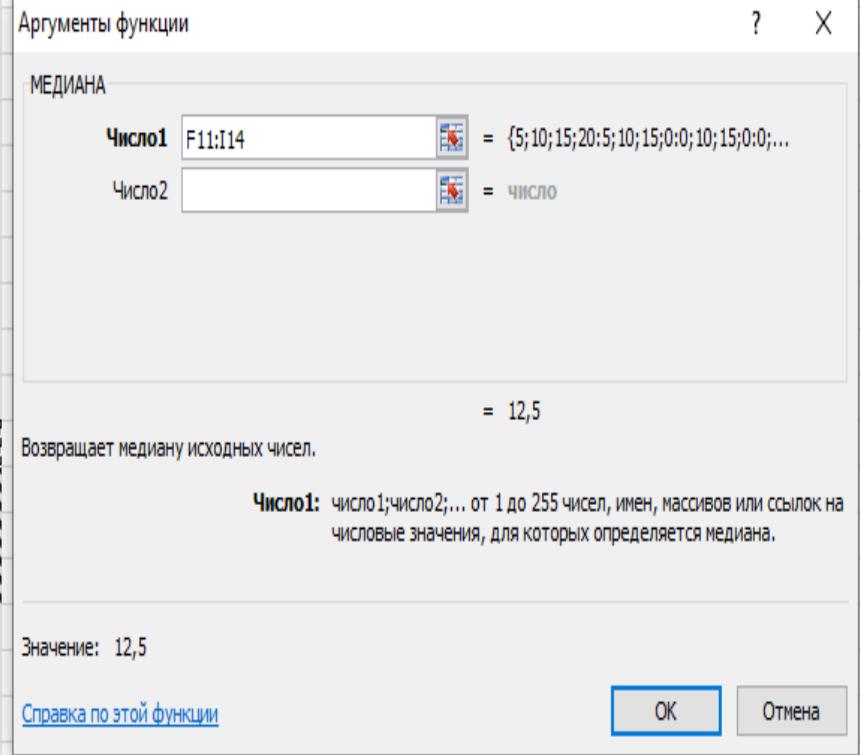
Calculate the median Me

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Discrete random variable							
2	x _i	5	10	15	20	TOTAL		
3	p _i	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1		
4	x _i *p _i	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)	
5	x _i - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8			
6	(x _i - M(X)) ²	49	4	9	64			
7	(x _i - M(X)) ² *p _i	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)	
8	x _i ² *p _i	5	30	90	40	165	M(X ²)	
9								
10	Numerical characteristics:							
11		formulas			5	10	15	20
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15	
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15	
14	2nd D(X)	21					15	
15	σ(X)	4,58						
16	v(X)	38,19						
17	Mo	15		15				
18	Me	12,5						

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the median M_e using the built-in function

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Discrete random variable																
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL											
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1											
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)										
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8												
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64												
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)										
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)										
9	Numerical characteristics:																
10		formulas			5	10	15	20									
11	M(X)	12			5	10	15										
12	1st D(X)	21			5	10	15										
13	2nd D(X)	21				10	15										
14	$\sigma(X)$	4,58					15										
15	$v(X)$	38,19															
16	Mo	15		15													
17	Me	12,5		=МЕДИАНА(F11:I14)													



Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the median M_e using the built-in function

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		
1	Discrete random variable									
2	x_i	5	10	15	20	TOTAL				
3	p_i	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1				
4	$x_i \cdot p_i$	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)			
5	$x_i - M(X)$	-7	-2	3	8					
6	$(x_i - M(X))^2$	49	4	9	64					
7	$(x_i - M(X))^2 \cdot p_i$	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)			
8	$x_i^2 \cdot p_i$	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)			
9										
10	Numerical characteristics:									
11		formulas			5	10	15	20		
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15			
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15			
14	2nd D(X)	21					15			
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58								
16	$v(X)$	38,19								
17	Mo	15		15						
18	Me	12,5		12,5						

A distribution function of probabilities $F(X)$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < x_1, \\ p_1, & x_1 \leq x < x_2, \\ p_1 + p_2, & x_2 \leq x < x_3, \\ \dots, \\ p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_{n-1}, & x_{n-1} \leq x < x_n, \\ 1, & x \geq x_n. \end{cases}$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate values of the distribution function F (X)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Discrete random variable										
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL				0		x < 5
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1						
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)			F(X)=		
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8							
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64							
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)					
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)					
9												
10	Numerical characteristics:											
11		formulas			5	10	15	20				
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15					
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15					
14	2nd D(X)	21					15					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58										
16	$v(X)$	38,19										
17	Mo	15										
18	Me	12,5										

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate values of the distribution function F (X)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Discrete random variable										
2		xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL					
3		pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1			0		x < 5
4		xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)		F(X) =		
5		xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8						
6		(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64						
7		(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)				
8		xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)				
9												
10		Numerical characteristics:										
11		formulas			5	10	15	20				
12		M(X)	12		5	10	15					
13		1st D(X)	21			10	15					
14		2nd D(X)	21				15					
15		$\sigma(X)$	4,58									
16		$v(X)$	38,19									
17		Mo	15	15								
18		Me	12,5	12,5								

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate values of the distribution function F (X)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Discrete random variable										
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL						
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1				0	x < 5	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)			0,2	5 <= x < 10	
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8							
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64							
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)					
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)					
9												
10	Numerical characteristics:											
11		formulas			5	10	15	20				
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15					
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15					
14	2nd D(X)	21					15					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58										
16	$v(X)$	38,19										
17	Mo	15										
18	Me	12,5										

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate values of the distribution function F (X)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Discrete random variable										
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL				0		x < 5
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1				0,2		5 ≤ x < 10
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)		F(X) =	=C3+D3		
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8							
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64							
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)					
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)					
9	Numerical characteristics:											
10		formulas			5	10	15	20				
11	M(X)	12			5	10	15					
12	1st D(X)	21				10	15					
13	2nd D(X)	21					15					
14	$\sigma(X)$	4,58										
15	$v(X)$	38,19										
16	Mo	15										
17	Me	12,5										
18												

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate values of the distribution function F (X)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Discrete random variable										
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL				0		x < 5
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1				0,2		5 <= x < 10
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)		F(X)=	0,5		10 <= x < 15
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8							
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64							
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)					
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)					
9												
10	Numerical characteristics:											
11		formulas			5	10	15	20				
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15					
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15					
14	2nd D(X)	21					15					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58										
16	$v(X)$	38,19										
17	Mo	15										
18	Me	12,5										

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate values of the distribution function F (X)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Discrete random variable											
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL				0	x < 5	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1				0,2	5 <= x < 10	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)			0,5	10 <= x < 15	
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8				F(X)=	=C3+D3+E3		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64							
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)					
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)					
9												
10	Numerical characteristics:											
11		formulas			5	10	15	20				
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15					
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15					
14	2nd D(X)	21					15					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58										
16	$v(X)$	38,19										
17	Mo	15		15								
18	Me	12,5		12,5								

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate values of the distribution function F (X)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Discrete random variable										
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL				0	x < 5	
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1				0,2	5 <= x < 10	
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)			0,5	10 <= x < 15	
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8					0,9	15 <= x < 20	
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64					=C3+D3+E3+F3		
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)					
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)					
9												
10	Numerical characteristics:											
11		formulas			5	10	15	20				
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15					
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15					
14	2nd D(X)	21					15					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58										
16	$v(X)$	38,19										
17	Mo	15										
18	Me	12,5										

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate values of the distribution function F (X)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Discrete random variable										
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL				0		x < 5
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1				0,2		5 <= x < 10
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)		F(X)=	0,5		10 <= x < 15
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8					0,9		15 <= x < 20
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64					1		x >= 20
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)					
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)					
9												
10	Numerical characteristics:											
11		formulas			5	10	15	20				
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15					
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15					
14	2nd D(X)	21					15					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58										
16	$v(X)$	38,19										
17	Mo	15										
18	Me	12,5										

The probability that a random variable X lies in the interval (x_1, x_2)

$$P(x_1 < X < x_2) = F(x_2) - F(x_1)$$

The probability that a random variable X lies in the interval (x_1, x_2)

$$P(x_1 < X < x_2) = P(5 < X < 13) = F(13) - F(5)$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the probability $P(5 < x < 13)$

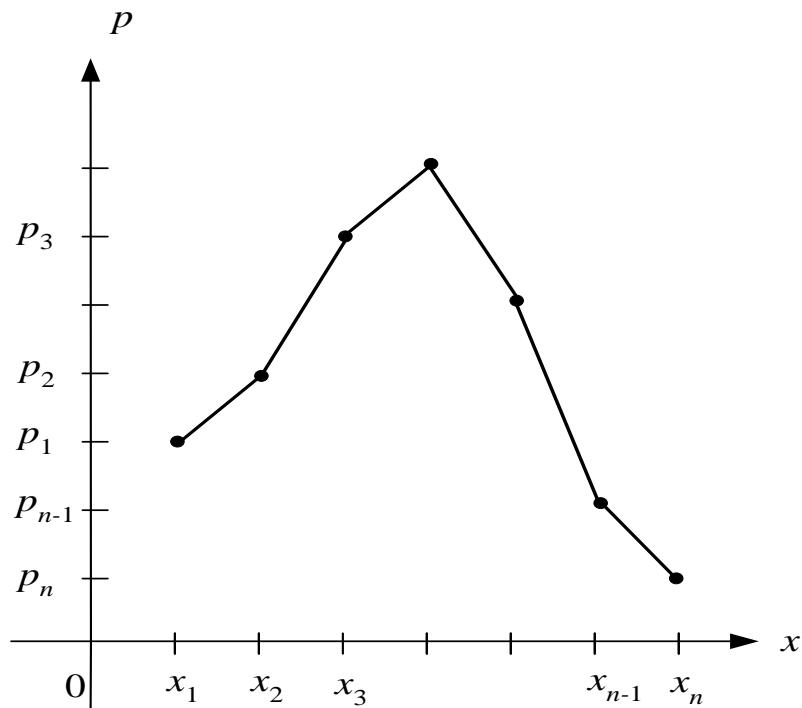
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Discrete random variable												
1	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL						
2	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1						x < 5
3	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)					5 <= x < 10
4	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8							10 <= x < 15
5	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64							15 <= x < 20
6	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)					x >= 20
7	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X ²)					
8												P (5 < x < 13) = =K4-K3
9												
10	Numerical characteristics:											
11		formulas			5	10	15	20				
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15					
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15					
14	2nd D(X)	21					15					
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58										
16	$v(X)$	38,19										
17	Mo	15		15								
18	Me	12,5		12,5								

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the probability $P(5 < x < 13)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Discrete random variable												
1	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL				0		x < 5
2	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1				0,2		5 <= x < 10
3	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)			0,5		10 <= x < 15
4	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8					0,9		15 <= x < 20
5	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64					1		x >= 20
6	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)					
7	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)					
8												P {5 < x < 13} = 0,3
9												
10	Numerical characteristics:											
11		formulas				5	10	15	20			
12	M(X)	12				5	10	15				
13	1st D(X)	21					10	15				
14	2nd D(X)	21						15				
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58										
16	$v(X)$	38,19										
17	Mo	15										
18	Me	12,5										

Distribution law (row) can be graphically plotted. Values of a variable are marked on x -axis, the corresponding probabilities are marked on p -axis. The obtained points are connected with the help of segments. It results in a ***distribution polygon***.



Solution in Microsoft Excel: Draw the distribution polygon

Сводная Таблица Рисунок Картинка Фигуры SmartArt Снимок Гистограмма График Круговая Линейчатая С областями Точечная Другие График Столбец Выигрыш / проигрыш Спарклайны

B2 f_x xi

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	Discrete random variable									
2	xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL				
3	pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1				
4	xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12	M(X)			
5	xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8			F(X)		
6	(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64					
7	(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21	D(X)			
8	xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165	M(X^2)			
9										
10	Numerical characteristics:									
11		formulas			5	10	15	20		
12	M(X)	12			5	10	15			
13	1st D(X)	21				10	15			
14	2nd D(X)	21					15			
15	$\sigma(X)$	4,58								
16	$v(X)$	38,19								
17	M_o	15								
18	M_e	12,5								

Точечная
Вставка точечной диаграммы.
Этот тип диаграммы позволяет сравнивать пары значений.
Он используется, если сравниваемые значения нельзя расположить на оси X либо они относятся к независимым измерениям.

1 $x \geq 20$

$P(5 < x < 13) = 0,3$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Draw the distribution polygon

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with data for a discrete random variable and its numerical characteristics. The ribbon menu is visible at the top, with the 'Insert' tab selected. A context menu for a scatter plot is open, showing options like 'Scatter with straight lines and markers'.

Data Summary:

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Сводная таблица									
Таблицы									
Рисунок									
Картинка									
Фигуры									
SmartArt									
Снимок									
Гистограмма									
График									
Круговая									
Линейчатая									
С областями									
Точечная									
Другие									
График									
Столбец									
Выигрыш / проигрыш									
Средние									
Фильтр									

Discrete random variable:

xi	5	10	15	20	TOTAL
pi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	1
xi*pi	1	3	6	2	12
xi - M(X)	-7	-2	3	8	
(xi - M(X))^2	49	4	9	64	
(xi - M(X))^2*pi	9,8	1,2	3,6	6,4	21
xi^2*pi	5	30	90	40	165

Numerical characteristics:

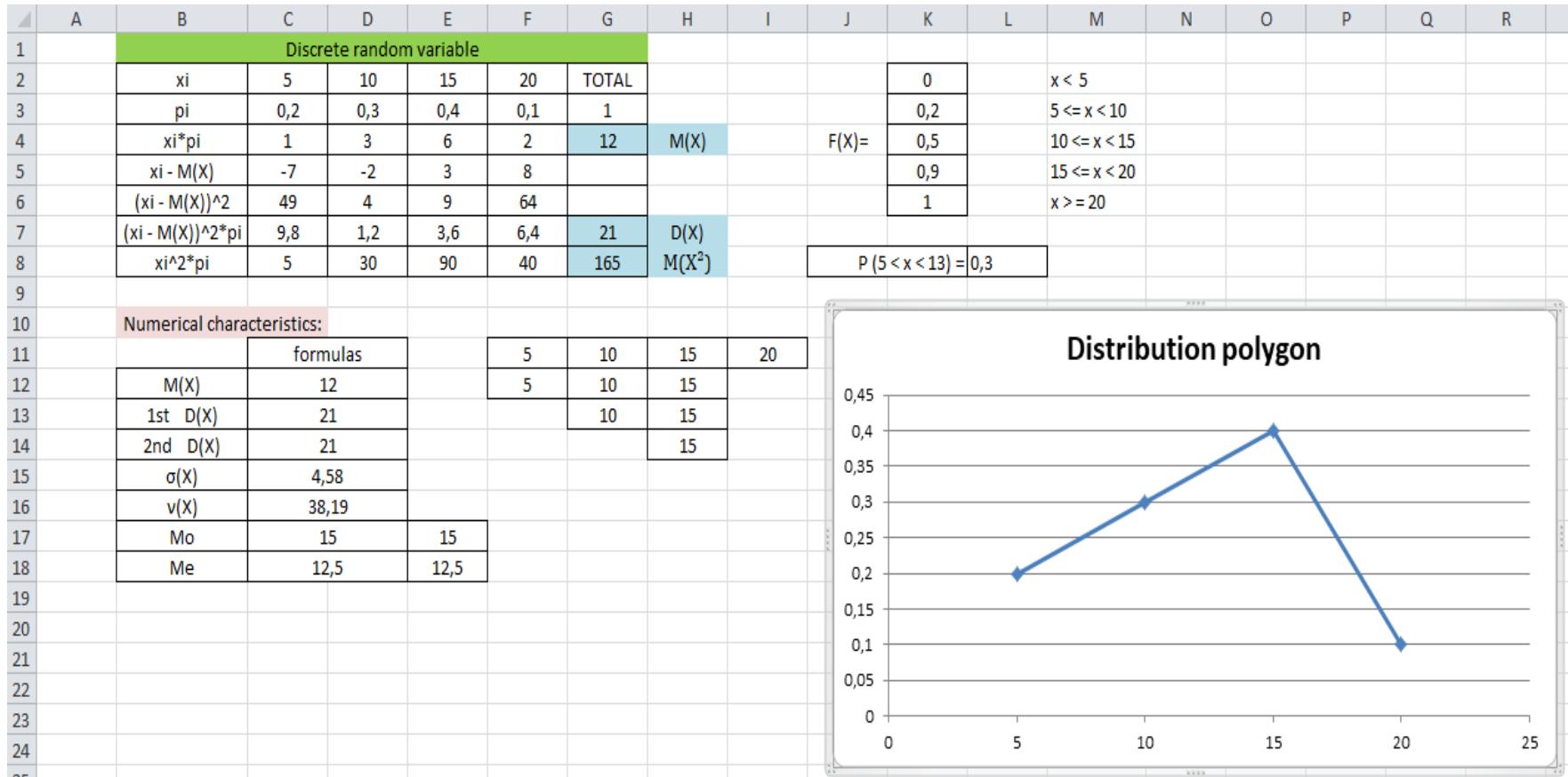
	formulas	5	10	15	20
M(X)	12	5	10	15	
1st D(X)	21		10	15	
2nd D(X)	21			15	
$\sigma(X)$	4,58				
$v(X)$	38,19				
Mo	15	15			
Me	12,5	12,5			

Scatter Plot Context Menu (Open):

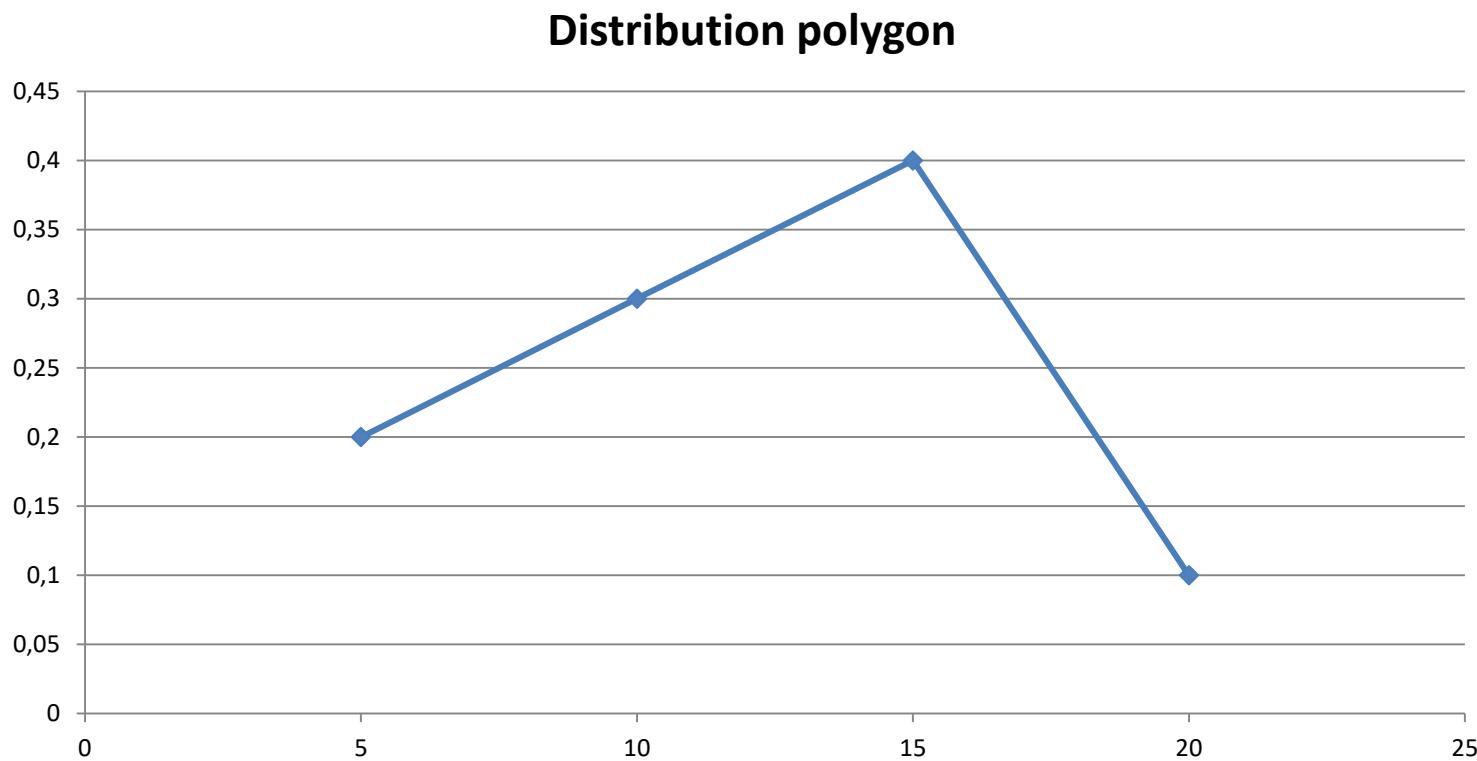
- Точечная с прямыми отрезками и маркерами (Scatter with straight lines and markers)
- Сравнение пар значений (Comparison of paired values)
- Применяется, если число точек данных по оси X невелико, а данные представляют собой отдельные значения.

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Draw the distribution polygon

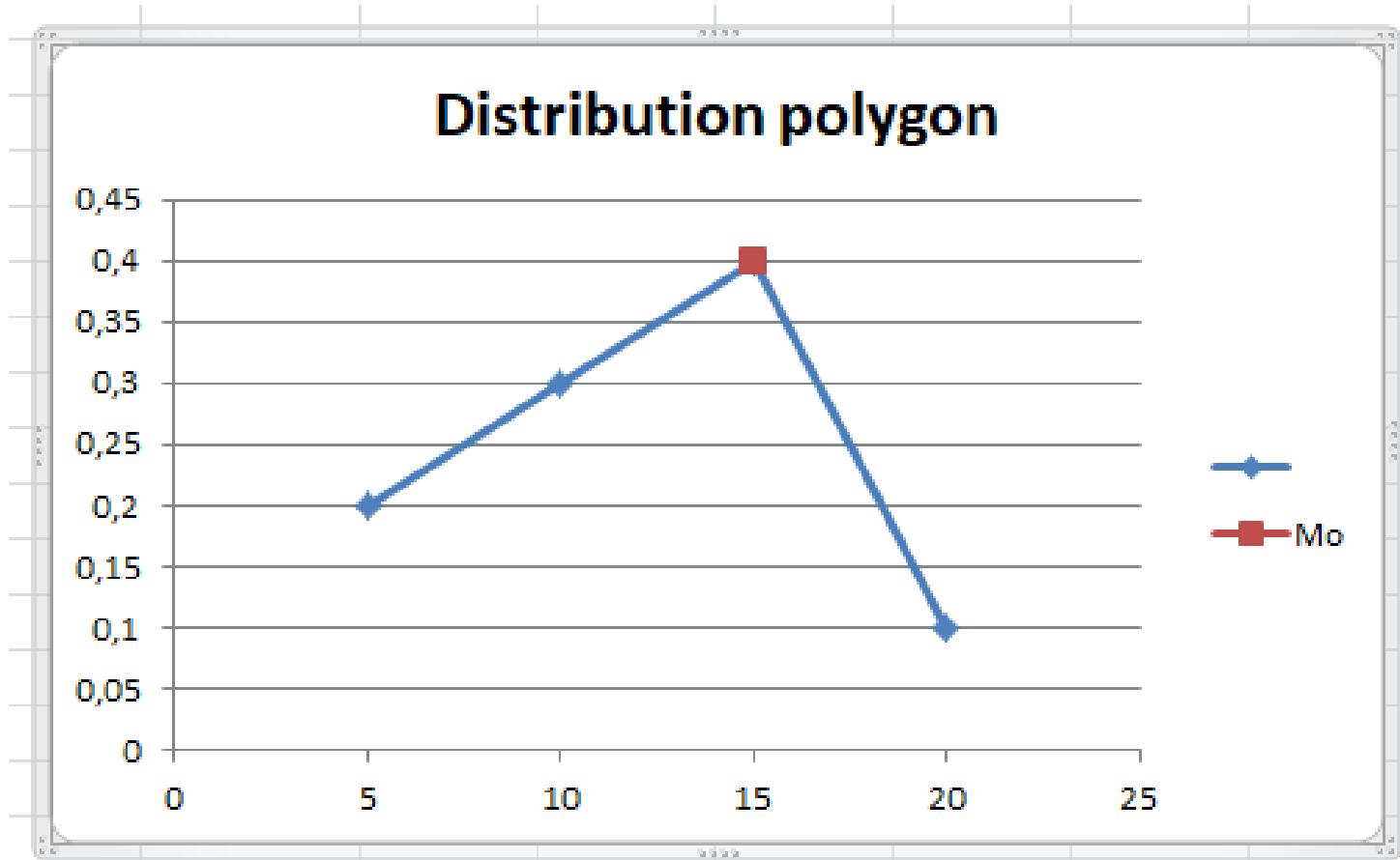


Solution in Microsoft Excel: Draw the distribution polygon



Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Draw the distribution polygon and Mo



TASK 2

Binomial distribution law

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

Example. The probability of passing an exam excellently for each of three students (a 5-point system) equals 0.4. Construct a distribution law of a number of excellent marks which are got by the students at the exam. Find a mathematical expectation, a variance and a root-mean square deviation of a discrete random variable. Draw the distribution polygon.

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

Solution. Let a discrete random variable be a number of students with the mark “5” (a 5-point system). It has such possible values:

$$x_1 = 0$$

(no student passed the exam with the mark “5”);

$$x_2 = 1$$

(one student passed the exam with the mark “5”);

$$x_3 = 2$$

(two students passed the exam with the mark “5”);

$$x_4 = 3$$

(three students passed the exam with the mark “5”).

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$P_3(0) = C_3^0 p^0 q^{3-0} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot q^3 = 0.6^3 = 0.216$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$P_3(1) = C_3^1 p^1 q^{3-1} = 3 \cdot p \cdot q^2 = 3 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.6^2 = 0.432$$

$$x_3 = 2$$

$$P_3(2) = C_3^2 p^2 q^{3-2} = 3 \cdot p^2 \cdot q = 3 \cdot 0.4^2 \cdot 0.6 = 0.288$$

$$x_4 = 3$$

$$P_3(3) = C_3^3 p^3 q^{3-3} = 1 \cdot p^3 \cdot q^0 = 1 \cdot 0.4^3 \cdot 1 = 0.064$$

x_i	0	1	2	3
p_i	0.216	0.432	0.288	0.064

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define p and q

27	Binomial distribution law	
28	p=P(A)=	0,4
29	q=P(not A)=	=1-B28
30		

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define p and q

20					
27	Binomial distribution law				
28	p=P(A)=	0,4			
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6			
30					

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Define n

26		
27	Binomial distribution law	
28	p=P(A)=	0,4
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6
30	n=	3
31		

Let a discrete random variable be a number of students with the mark “5” (a 5-point system). It has such possible values:

$$x_1 = 0$$

(no student passed the exam with the mark “5”);

$$x_2 = 1$$

(one student passed the exam with the mark “5”);

$$x_3 = 2$$

(two students passed the exam with the mark “5”);

$$x_4 = 3$$

(three students passed the exam with the mark “5”).

The initial data

$$n = 3$$

$$p = 0.4$$

$$q = 1 - p = 0.6$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all possible values (or k)

20						
27						
28	$p=P(A)=$	0,4				
29	$q=P(\text{not } A)=$	0,6				
30	$n=$	3				
31						
32	x_i	0	1	2	3	
33	p_i					

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all probabilities

25	
26	
27	Binomial distribution law
28	p=P(A)= 0,4
29	q=P(not A)= 0,6
30	n= 3
31	
32	xi 0 1 2 3
33	=ЧИСЛКОМБ(\$B\$30;B32)
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	

Аргументы функции

ЧИСЛКОМБ

Число \$B\$30 = 3
Число_выбранных B32 = 0
= 1

Возвращает количество комбинаций для заданного числа элементов.

Число_выбранных число элементов в каждой комбинации.

Значение: 1

[Справка по этой функции](#)

OK Отмена

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all probabilities

ЧИСЛКОМБ							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	H
25							
26							
27	Binomial distribution law						
28	p=P(A)=	0,4					
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6					
30	n=	3					
31							
32	xi	0	1	2	3		
33	=ЧИСЛКОМБ(\$B\$30;B32)*\$B\$28^B32*\$B\$29^(\$B\$30-B32)						
34							

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all probabilities

	B33	f _x	=ЧИСЛКОМБ(\$B\$30;B32)*\$B\$28^\$B\$32*\$B\$29^(\$B\$30-\$B\$32)					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
25								
26								
27	Binomial distribution law							
28	p=P(A)=	0,4						
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6						
30	n=	3						
31								
32	x _i	0	1	2	3			
33	p _i	0,216						

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$P_3(0) = C_3^0 p^0 q^{3-0} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot q^3 = 0.6^3 = 0.216$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all probabilities

ЧИСЛКОМБ									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
25									
26									
27	Binomial distribution law								
28	p=P(A)=	0,4							
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6							
30	n=	3							
31									
32	xi	0	1	2	3				
33	$=\text{ЧИСЛКОМБ}(\$B\$30;C32)*\$B\$28^C32*\$B\$29^{(\$B\$30-C32)}$								

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all probabilities

27	Binomial distribution law				
28	p=P(A)=	0,4			
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6			
30	n=	3			
31					
32	xi	0	1	2	3
33	pi	0,216	0,432		

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$P_3(1) = C_3^1 p^1 q^{3-1} = 3 \cdot p \cdot q^2 = 3 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.6^2 = 0.432$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all probabilities

27	Binomial distribution law			
28	p=P(A)=	0,4		
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6		
30	n=	3		
31				
32	xi	0	1	2
33	pi	=ЧИСЛКОМБ(\$B\$30;D32)*\$B\$28^D32*\$B\$29^(\$B\$30-D32)	3	

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all probabilities

	Binomial distribution law				
27	p=P(A)=	0,4			
28	q=P(not A)=	0,6			
29	n=	3			
30					
31					
32	x _i	0	1	2	3
33	p _i	0,216	0,432	0,288	

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$x_3 = 2$$

$$P_3(2) = C_3^2 p^2 q^{3-2} = 3 \cdot p^2 \cdot q = 3 \cdot 0.4^2 \cdot 0.6 = 0.288$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all probabilities

Binomial distribution law	
27	
28	p=P(A)= 0,4
29	q=P(not A)= 0,6
30	n= 3
31	
32	xi 0 1 2 3
33	pi 0 =ЧИСЛКОМБ(\$B\$30;E32)*\$B\$28^E32*\$B\$29^{(\$B\$30-E32)}

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define all probabilities

27	Binomial distribution law				
28	p=P(A)=	0,4			
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6			
30	n=	3			
31					
32	xi	0	1	2	3
33	pi	0,216	0,432	0,288	0,064

$$P_n(x = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$x_4 = 3$$

$$P_3(3) = C_3^3 p^3 q^{3-3} = 1 \cdot p^3 \cdot q^0 = 1 \cdot 0.4^3 \cdot 1 = 0.064$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define the total

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Binomial distribution law". The table contains the following data:

	x _i	0	1	2	3	Total
p _i		0,216	0,432	0,288	0,064	=СУММ(B33:E33)

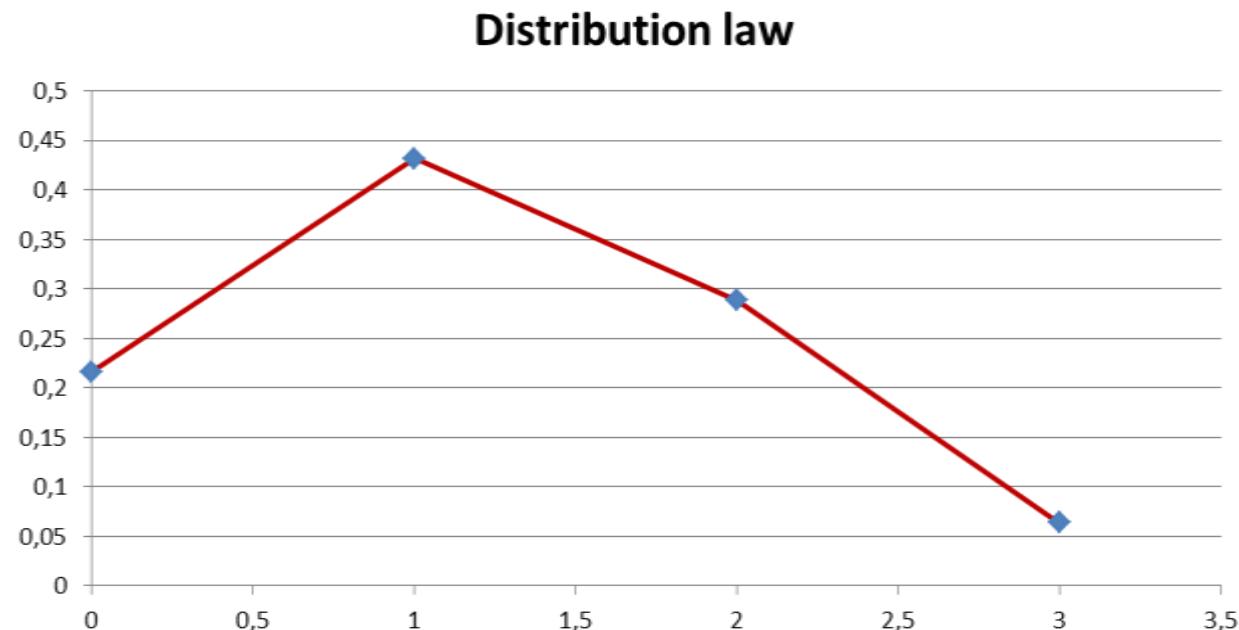
The formula `=СУММ(B33:E33)` is entered in the "Total" cell (F33) and is highlighted in yellow. A function dialog box is open over the spreadsheet, specifically the "СУММ" (SUM) function. The dialog box displays the following information:

- Аргументы функции** (Function Arguments):
 - СУММ**
 - Число1:** B33:E33 = {0,216;0,432;0,288;0,064}
 - Число2:** (empty)
- Суммирует аргументы.** (Sums up arguments.)
- Число1:** числов1;числов2;... от 1 до 255 аргументов, которые суммируются.
Логические и текстовые значения игнорируются. (Number1: number1;number2;... up to 255 arguments which are summed up. Logical and text values are ignored.)
- Значение:** 1
- Справка по этой функции** (Help on this function)
- OK** and **Отмена** (Cancel) buttons

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Define the total

27	Binomial distribution law					
28	p=P(A)=	0,4				
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6				
30	n=	3				
31						
32	x _i	0	1	2	3	Total
33	p _i	0,216	0,432	0,288	0,064	1

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Draw the distribution law



Numerical characteristics

$$n = 3 \quad p = 0.4 \quad q = 1 - p = 0.6$$

$$M(X) = np = 3 \cdot 0.4 = 1.2$$

$$D(X) = npq = 3 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.6 = 0.72$$

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{0.72} \approx 0.85$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the mathematical expectation $M(X)$

25						
26	Task 2					
27	Binomial distribution law					
28	$p=P(A)=$	0,4				
29	$q=P(\text{not } A)=$	0,6				
30	$n=$	3				
31						
32	x_i	0	1	2	3	Total
33	p_i	0,216	0,432	0,288	0,064	1
34						
35	$M(X)=$	=B30*B28				

$$M(X) = np = 3 \cdot 0.4 = 1.2$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the mathematical expectation $M(X)$

23						
26	Task 2					
27	Binomial distribution law					
28	$p=P(A)=$	0,4				
29	$q=P(\text{not } A)=$	0,6				
30	$n=$	3				
31						
32	x_i	0	1	2	3	Total
33	p_i	0,216	0,432	0,288	0,064	1
34						
35	$M(X)=$	1,2				

$$M(X) = np = 3 \cdot 0.4 = 1.2$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the variance $D(X)$

25						
26	Task 2					
27	Binomial distribution law					
28	$p=P(A)=$ 0,4					
29	$q=P(\text{not } A)=$ 0,6					
30	$n=$ 3					
31						
32	x_i	0	1	2	3	Total
33	p_i	0,216	0,432	0,288	0,064	1
34						
35	$M(X)=$	1,2				
36	$D(X)=$	=B30*B28*B29				

$$D(X) = npq = 3 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.6 = 0.72$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the variance $D(X)$

26	Task 2					
27	Binomial distribution law					
28	$p=P(A)=$	0,4				
29	$q=P(\text{not } A)=$	0,6				
30	$n=$	3				
31						
32	x_i	0	1	2	3	Total
33	p_i	0,216	0,432	0,288	0,064	1
34						
35	$M(X)=$	1,2				
36	$D(X)=$	0,72				

$$D(X) = npq = 3 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.6 = 0.72$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the root-mean square deviation $\sigma(X)$

The screenshot shows the 'Arguments of function' dialog box in Microsoft Excel. The function selected is 'КОРЕНЬ' (Square Root). In the 'Число' (Number) field, the value 'B36' is entered, resulting in a displayed value of '0,72'. Below this, the formula '= СУБСТАНЦИЯ(B36)' is shown. The dialog box also contains the text: 'Возвращает значение квадратного корня.' (Returns the square root value.) and 'Число' (Number) - 'число, для которого вычисляется квадратный корень.' (number, for which the square root is calculated.). At the bottom left is the text 'Значение: 0,848528137'. At the bottom right are 'OK' and 'Отмена' (Cancel) buttons. The background shows a portion of an Excel spreadsheet with rows 34, 35, 36, and 37. Row 35 contains 'M(X)= 1,2'. Row 36 contains 'D(X)= 0,72'. Row 37 contains 'σ(X)= =КОРЕНЬ(B36)', which is highlighted with a yellow background.

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{D(X)} = \sqrt{0.72} \approx 0.85$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the root-mean square deviation $\sigma(X)$

26	Task 2					
27	Binomial distribution law					
28	p=P(A)=	0,4				
29	q=P(not A)=	0,6				
30	n=	3				
31						
32	x _i	0	1	2	3	Total
33	p _i	0,216	0,432	0,288	0,064	1
34						
35	M(X)=	1,2				
36	D(X)=	0,72				
37	$\sigma(X)=$	0,85				

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{D(X)} = \sqrt{0.72} \approx 0.85$$

LABORATORY WORK

Normal distribution law

TASK 3

Task 3. The mathematical expectation of a normal random variable equals 20, the root-mean-square deviation equals 5. a) Define the variance $D(X)$ and the variation coefficient $v(X)$; b) find formulas of functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$; c) plot graphs of $f(x)$ and $F(x)$; d) the probability that a random variable X lies in the interval $(\alpha; \beta)$, where $\alpha=13$ and $\beta=24$ using two ways; e) find limits of all values of variable X on the interval with the probability 100 % using *three sigma rule* ($a \pm 3\sigma$)

SOLUTION

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Fill in the initial data

	A	B	C	D	
1	Task 1	Normal DL			
2		a	20		
3		σ	5		
4		α	13		
5		β	24		
6					

Mathematical expectation

$$M(X) = a$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

	A	B	C
1	Task 1	Normal DL	
2		a	20
3		σ	5
4		α	13
5		β	24
6		$M(x)=a$	=C2

Variance

$$D(X) = \sigma^2$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

	A	B	C
1	Task 1	Normal DL	
2		a	20
3		σ	5
4		α	13
5		β	24
6		$M(x)=a$	20
7		$D(x)=\sigma^2$	=C3^2

Root-mean square deviation

$$\sigma(X) = \sigma$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the root-mean square deviation $\sigma(X)$

	A	B	C
1	Task 1	Normal DL	
2		a	20
3		σ	5
4		α	13
5		β	24
6		$M(x)=a$	20
7		$D(x)=\sigma^2$	25
8		$\sigma(x)=\sigma$	=C3

Coefficient of variation

$$\nu(X) = \frac{\sigma(X)}{M(X)} \cdot 100\%$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the coefficient of variation $v(X)$

	A	B	C
1	Task 1	Normal DL	
2		a	20
3		σ	5
4		a	13
5		β	24
6		$M(x)=a$	20
7		$D(x)=\sigma^2$	25
8		$\sigma(x)=\sigma$	5
9		$v=\sigma(x)/M$	=C8/C6*100

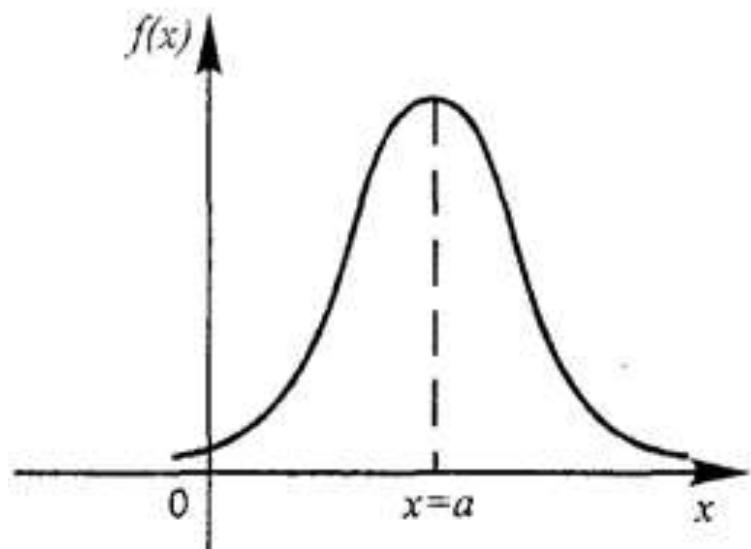
Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate the coefficient of variation $v(X)$

	A	B	C
1	Task 1	Normal DL	
2		a	20
3		σ	5
4		α	13
5		β	24
6		$M(x)=a$	20
7		$D(x)=\sigma^2$	25
8		$\sigma(x)=\sigma$	5
9		$v=\sigma(x)/M(x)*100\%$	25

The probability density function of the normal law of distribution is

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



Let's substitute $a=20$, $\sigma^2=25$ and $\sigma=5$ and get

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}}$$

Let's plot the graph of $f(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}}$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Fill in values of variable X

G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
$f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}}$									
x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)									

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate values $f(x)$:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Task 1	Normal DL													
2	a	20													
3	σ	5													
4	α	13													
5	β	24													
6	$M(x)=a$	20													
7	$D(x)=\sigma^2$	25													
8	$\sigma(x)=\sigma$	5													
9	$v=\sigma(x)/M(x)*100\%$	25													

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}} dx$$

x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
	=1/(\$C\$8*КОРЕНЬ(2*ПИ()))*EXP(-((H6-\$C\$6)^2)/(2*\$C\$7))								
	F(x)								

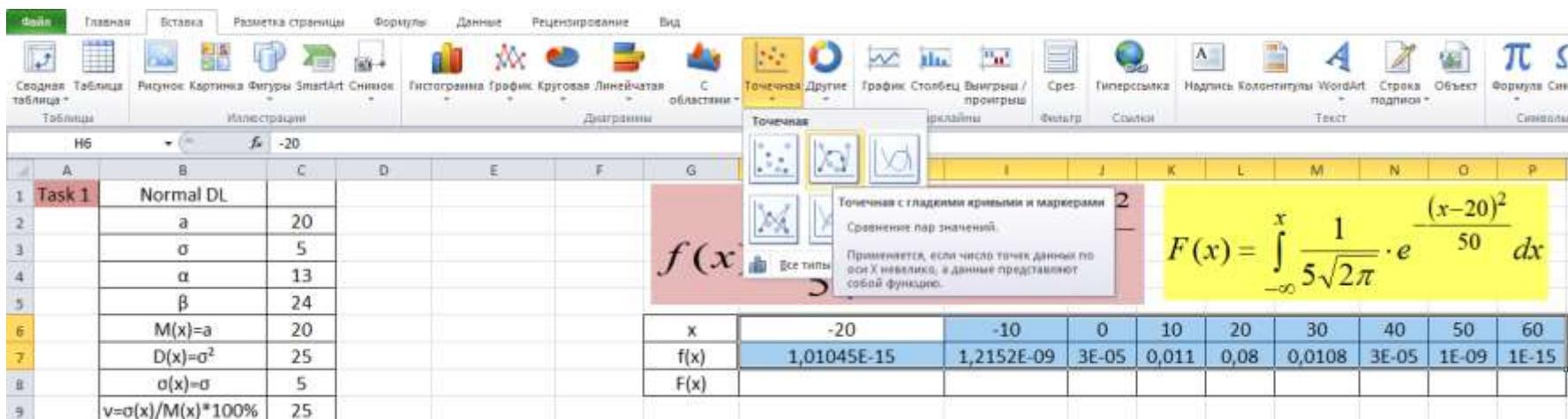
Solution in Microsoft Excel: Calculate values f(x):

x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
	=1/(\$C\$8*КОРЕНЬ(2*ПИ()))*EXP(-((H6-\$C\$6)^2)/(2*\$C\$7))								
F(x)									

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Calculate values f(x):

G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
$f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}}$									
x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)	1,01E-15	1,2E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of $f(x)$:



Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of $f(x)$:

Круговая Линейчатая С областями

Диаграммы

Точечная Другие

График Столбец Выигрыш / проигрыш

Срез Гиперссылка

Надпись Колонтитулы

Фильтр Ссылки

Точечная

График линий

График областей

График с гладкими кривыми и маркерами

Сравнение пар значений.

Применяется, если число точек данных по оси X невелико, а данные представляют собой функцию.

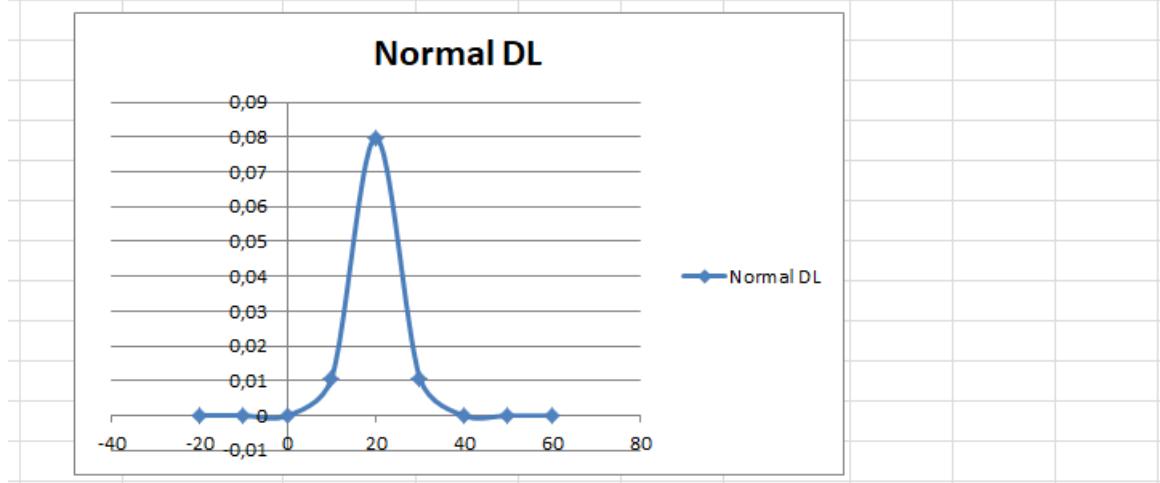
Все типы д

x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)	1,01E-15	1,2E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15

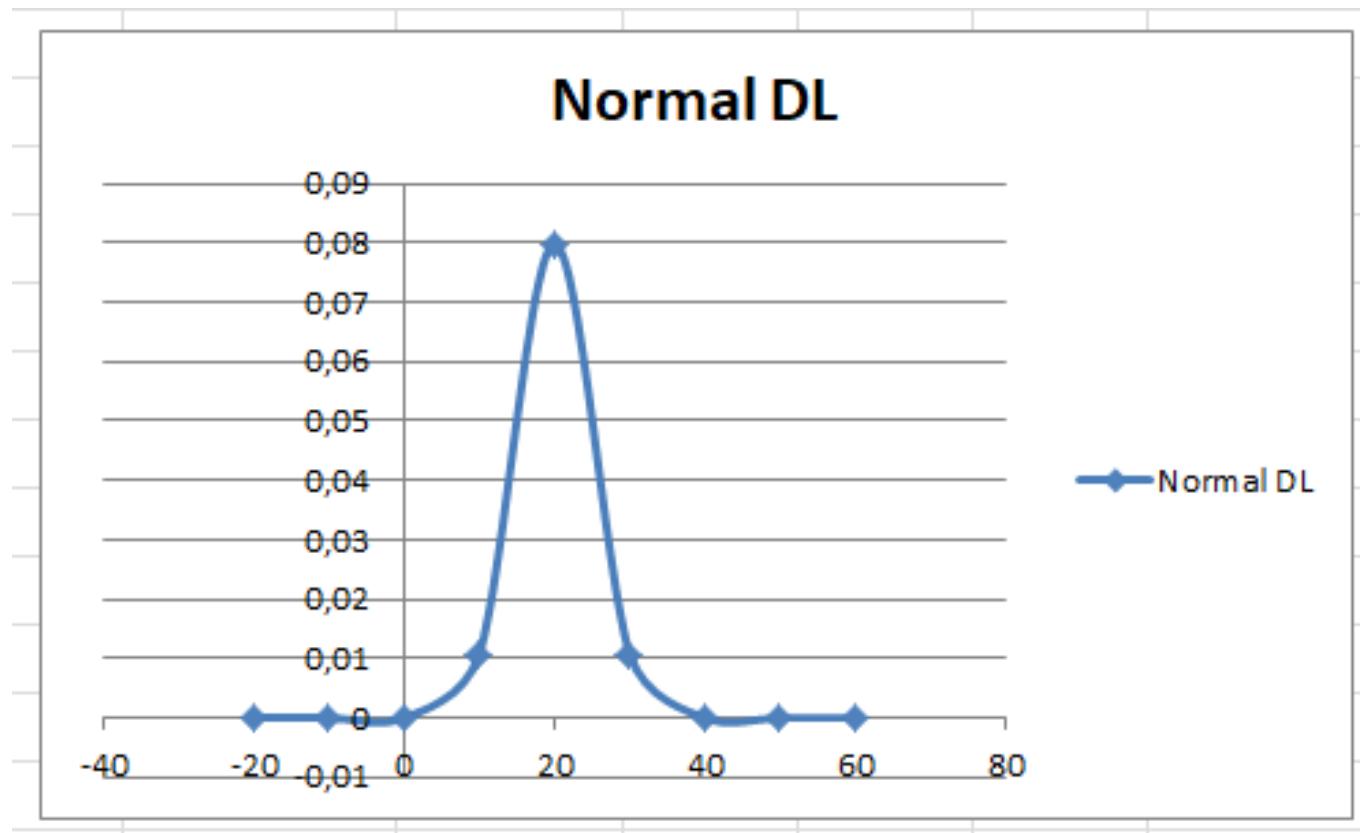
Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of $f(x)$:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}}$$

x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)	1,01E-15	1,2E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15

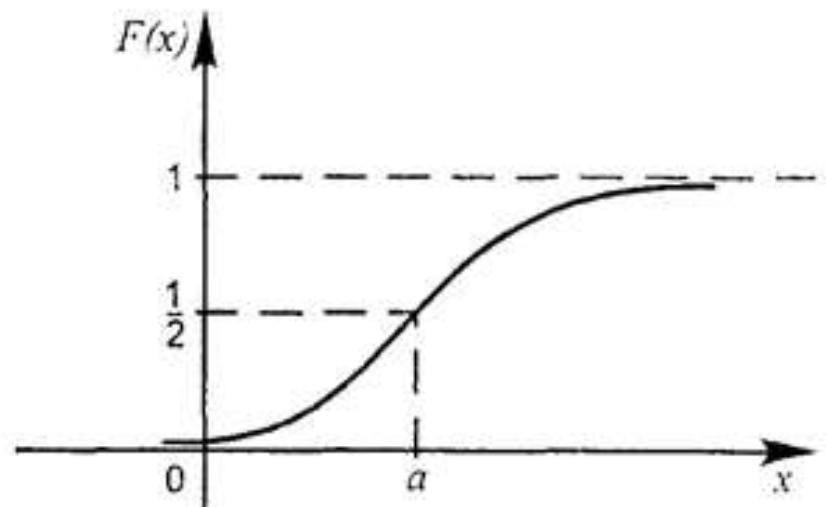


Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of $f(x)$:



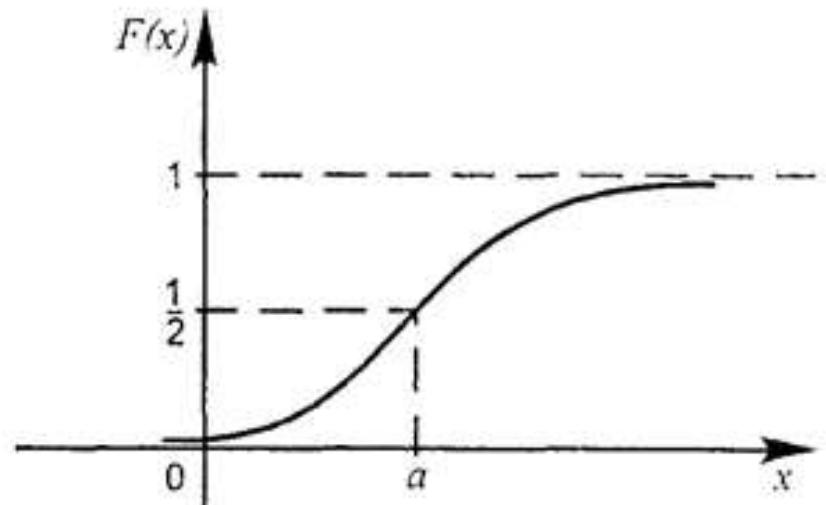
The integral distribution function of the normal law is

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$



The integral distribution function of the normal law is

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}} dx$$

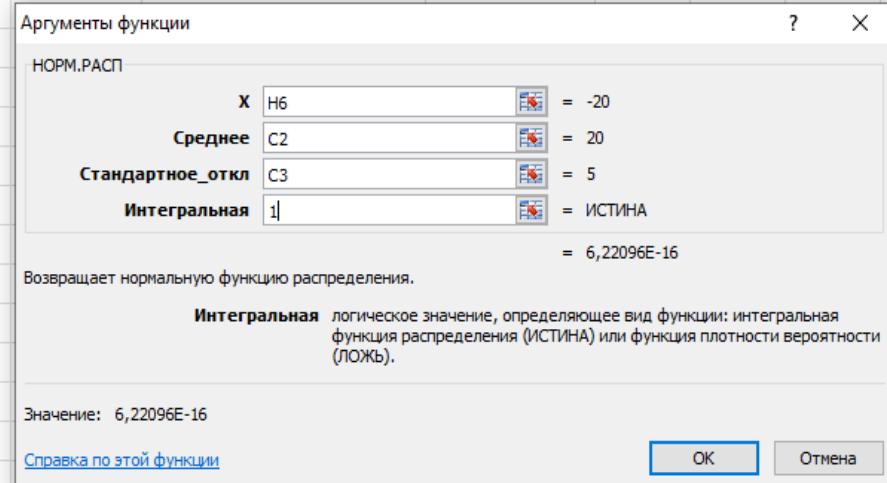


Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of F(x):

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1 Task 1	Normal DL										
2	a	20									
3	σ	5									
4	α	13									
5	β	24									
6	$M(x)=a$	20									
7	$D(x)=\sigma^2$	25									
8	$\sigma(x)=\sigma$	5									
9	$v=\sigma(x)/M(x)*100\%$	25									
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}}$$

x	-20	-10	0	10	20
f(x)	1,01045E-15	1,2152E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08
$=\text{НОРМ.РАСП}(H6;C2;C3;1)$					



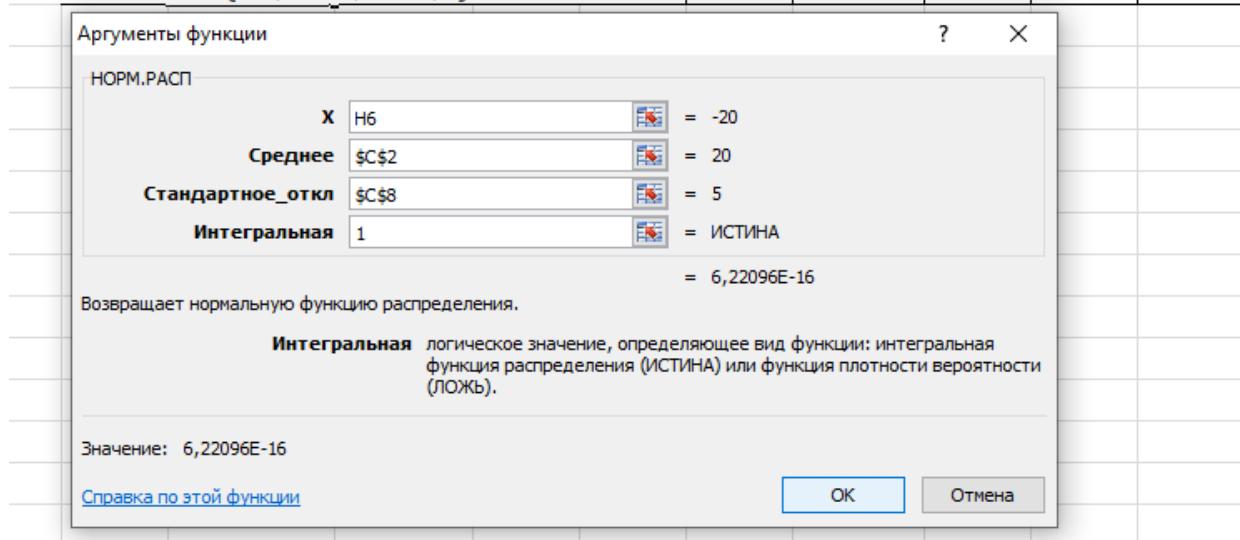
Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of F(x):

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}} dx$$

x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)	1,01E-15	1,2E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15

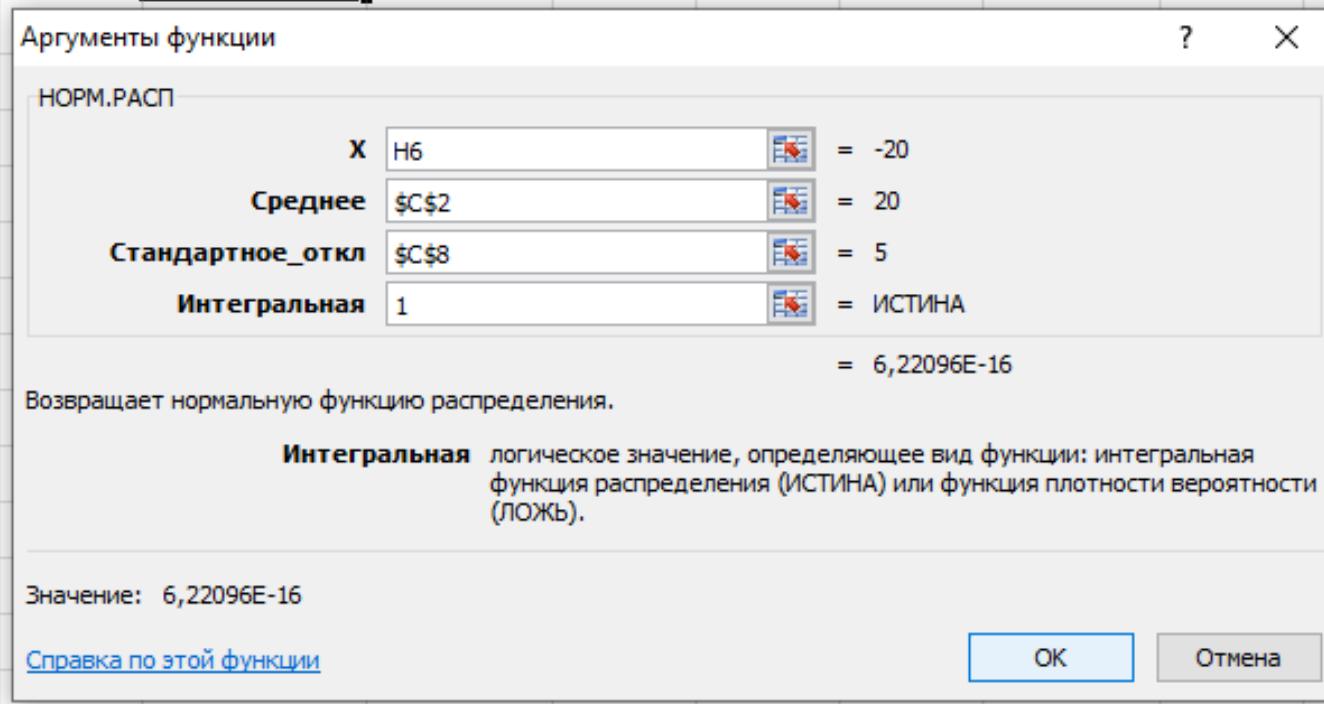
=NORM.PROP(H6;\$C\$2;\$C\$8;1)



Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of F(x):

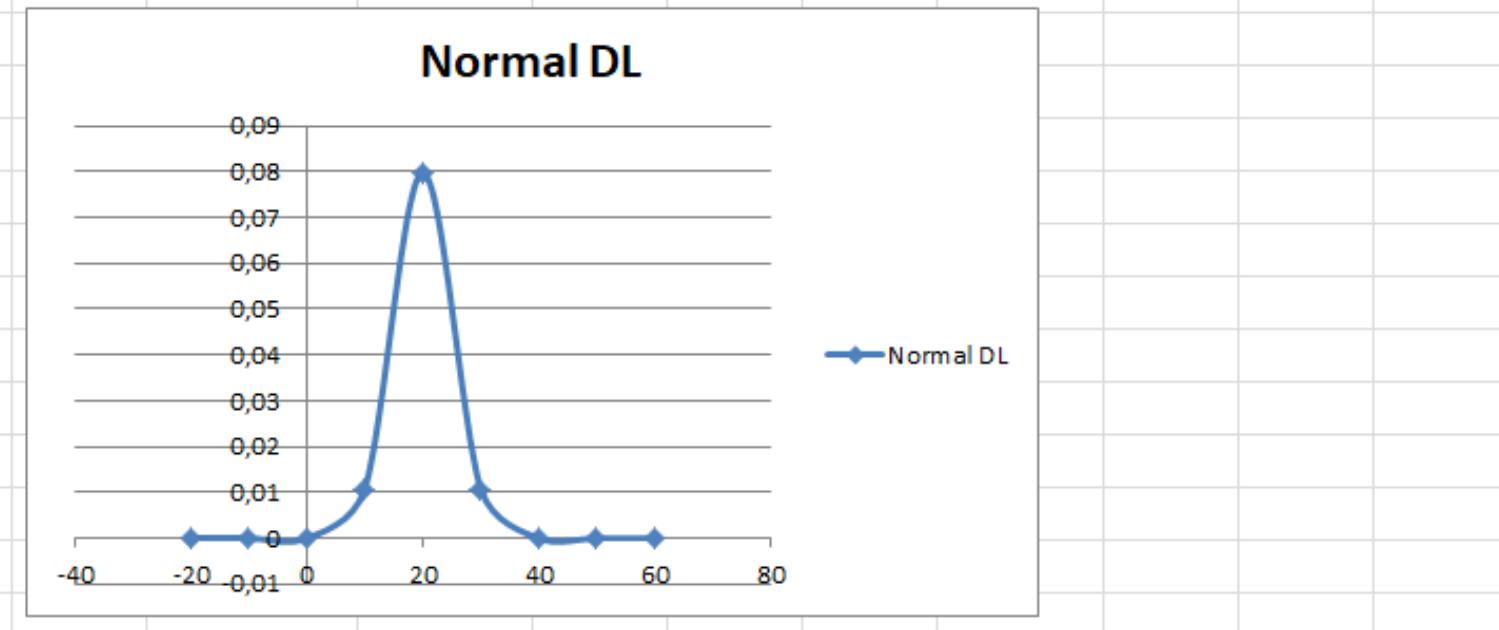
x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)	1,01E-15	1,2E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15

=NORM.PROP(H6; \$C\$2; \$C\$8; 1)



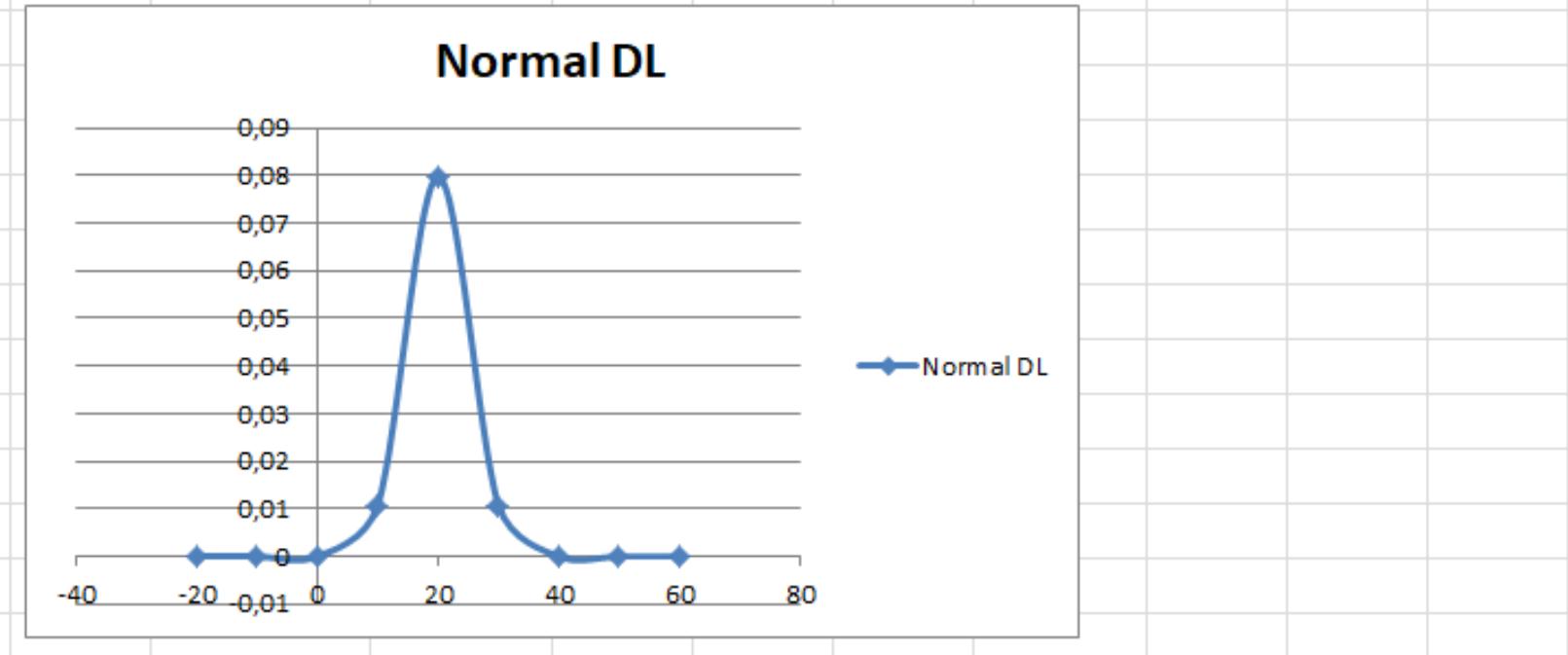
Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of F(x):

x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)	1,01E-15	1,2E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15
F(x)	6,22E-16								



Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of F(x):

x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)	1,01E-15	1,2E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15
F(x)	6,22E-16	1E-09	3E-05	0,023	0,5	0,9772	1	1	1



Solution in Microsoft Excel:

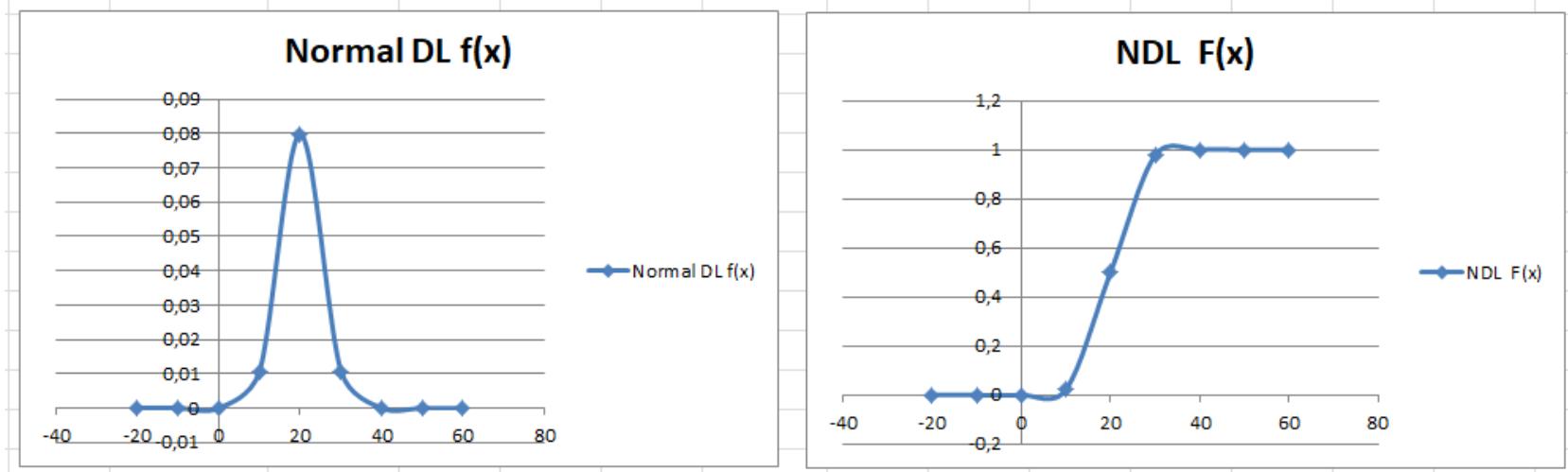
Plot the graph of F(x):

G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T

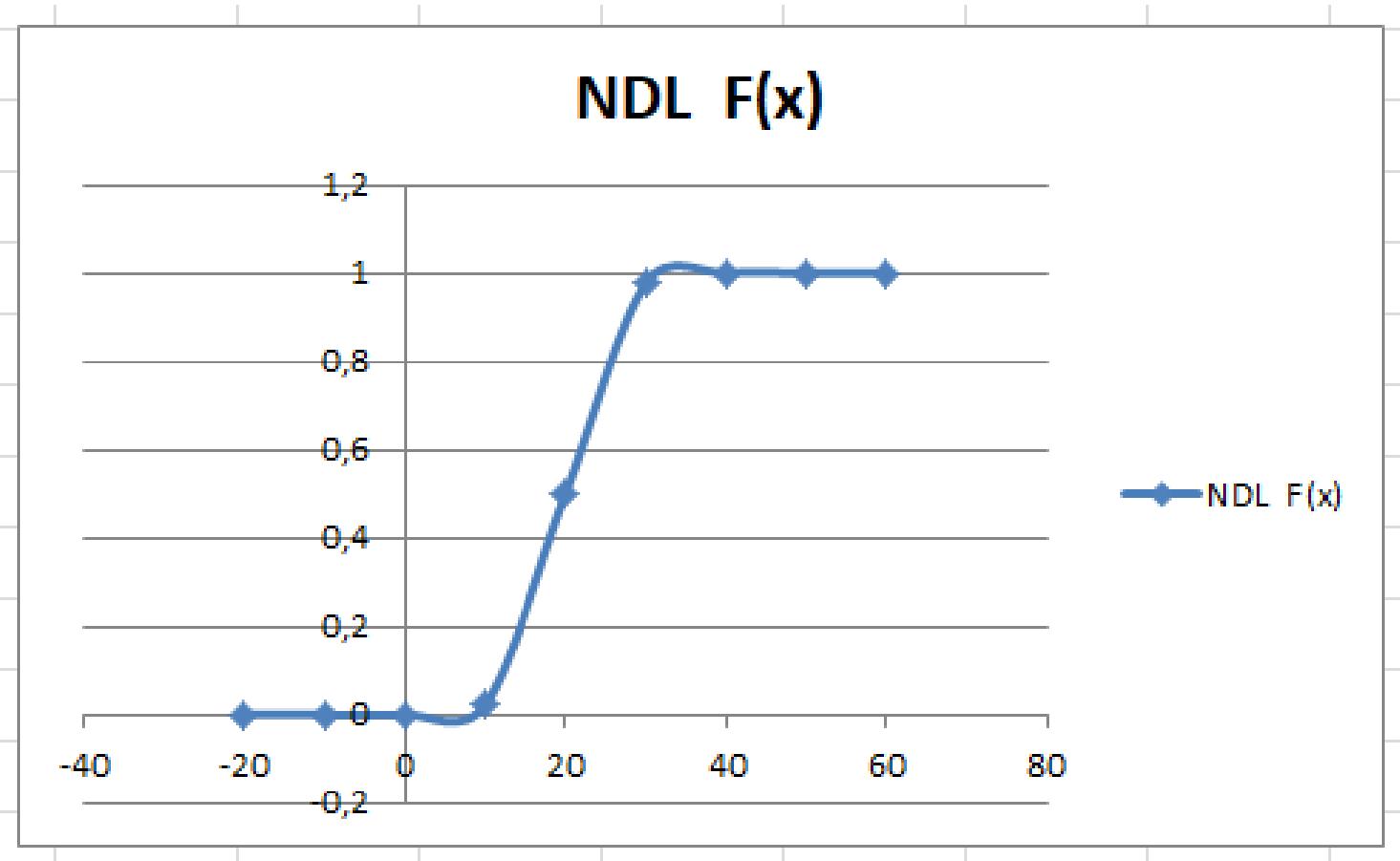
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-20)^2}{50}} dx$$

x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)	1,01E-15	1,2E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15
F(x)	6,22E-16	1E-09	3E-05	0,023	0,5	0,9772	1	1	1

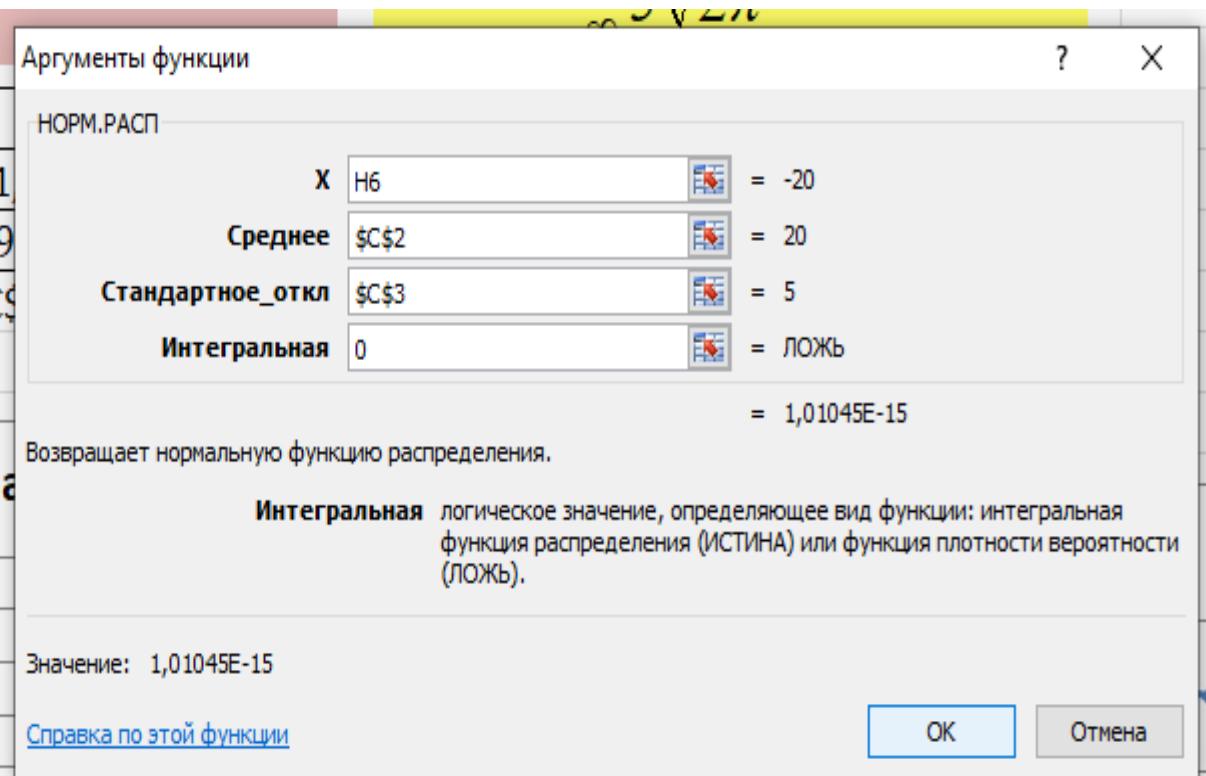


Solution in Microsoft Excel: Plot the graph of $F(x)$:



Solution in Microsoft Excel: Checking:

Скільки		
x	-20	
f(x)	1,01045E-15	1
F(x)	6,22096E-16	9
f(x)	=NORM.PROP(H6;\$C\$2;\$C\$3)	



Solution in Microsoft Excel: Checking:

x	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
f(x)	1,01045E-15	1,2152E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15
F(x)	6,22096E-16	9,866E-10	3E-05	0,023	0,5	0,9772	1	1	1
f(x)	1,01045E-15	1,2152E-09	3E-05	0,011	0,08	0,0108	3E-05	1E-09	1E-15

Solution in Microsoft Excel: Checking:

0 for $f(x)$ (false or ЛОЖЬ)

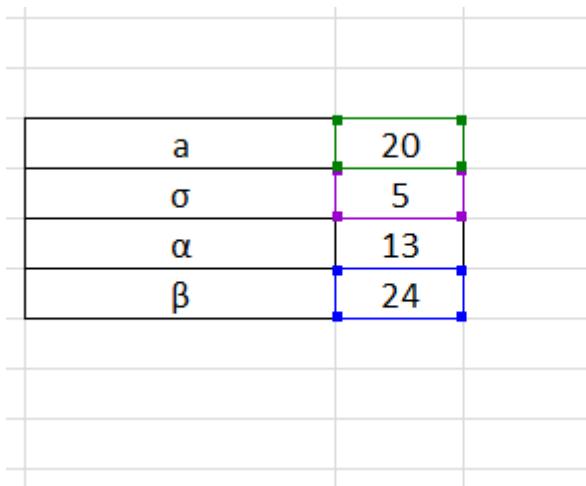
1 for $F(x)$ (true or ИСТИНА)

The probability that a random variable X lies in the interval (α, β)

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = F(\beta) - F(\alpha) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 1. Calculate the probability $P(13 < X < 24)$



$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - \alpha}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1	
$(\beta - \alpha)/\sigma$	$=(C27 - C24)/C25$

Вертикальна

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 1. Calculate the probability $P(13 < X < 24)$

a	20
σ	5
α	13
β	24

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - \alpha}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1	
$(\beta - \alpha)/\sigma$	0,8
$(\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma$	$=(C26 - C24)/C25$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 1. Calculate the probability $P(13 < x < 24)$

a	20
σ	5
α	13
β	24

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1	
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 1. Calculate the probability $P(13 < X < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1	
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,8) =$

Laplace integral function table $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$ (TABLE 2)

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0,0	0,0000	0,0040	0,0080	0,0120	0,0160	0,0199	0,0239	0,0279	0,0319	0,0359
0,1	0,0398	0,0438	0,0478	0,0517	0,0557	0,0596	0,0636	0,0675	0,0714	0,0754
0,2	0,0793	0,0832	0,0871	0,0910	0,0948	0,0987	0,1026	0,1064	0,1103	0,1141
0,3	0,1179	0,1217	0,1255	0,1293	0,1331	0,1368	0,1406	0,1443	0,1480	0,1517
0,4	0,1554	0,1591	0,1628	0,1664	0,1700	0,1736	0,1772	0,1808	0,1844	0,1879
0,5	0,1915	0,1950	0,1985	0,2019	0,2054	0,2088	0,2123	0,2157	0,2190	0,2224
0,6	0,2258	0,2291	0,2324	0,2356	0,2389	0,2422	0,2454	0,2486	0,2518	0,2549
0,7	0,2580	0,2612	0,2642	0,2673	0,2704	0,2734	0,2764	0,2794	0,2823	0,2852
0,8	0,2881	0,2910	0,2939	0,2967	0,2996	0,3023	0,3051	0,3078	0,3106	0,3133
0,9	0,3159	0,3186	0,3212	0,3238	0,3264	0,3289	0,3315	0,3340	0,3365	0,3389

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 1. Calculate the probability $P(13 < X < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1	
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,8) =$ 0,2881

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 1. Calculate the probability $P(13 < x < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8	
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4	
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80)$ =	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40)$ = - $\Phi(1,40)$	

Laplace integral function table $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$ (**TABLE 2**)

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0,0	0,0000	0,0040	0,0080	0,0120	0,0160	0,0199	0,0239	0,0279	0,0319	0,0359
0,1	0,0398	0,0438	0,0478	0,0517	0,0557	0,0596	0,0636	0,0675	0,0714	0,0754
0,2	0,0793	0,0832	0,0871	0,0910	0,0948	0,0987	0,1026	0,1064	0,1103	0,1141
0,3	0,1179	0,1217	0,1255	0,1293	0,1331	0,1368	0,1406	0,1443	0,1480	0,1517
0,4	0,1554	0,1591	0,1628	0,1664	0,1700	0,1736	0,1772	0,1808	0,1844	0,1879
0,5	0,1915	0,1950	0,1985	0,2019	0,2054	0,2088	0,2123	0,2157	0,2190	0,2224
0,6	0,2258	0,2291	0,2324	0,2356	0,2389	0,2422	0,2454	0,2486	0,2518	0,2549
0,7	0,2580	0,2612	0,2642	0,2673	0,2704	0,2734	0,2764	0,2794	0,2823	0,2852
0,8	0,2881	0,2910	0,2939	0,2967	0,2996	0,3023	0,3051	0,3078	0,3106	0,3133
0,9	0,3159	0,3186	0,3212	0,3238	0,3264	0,3289	0,3315	0,3340	0,3365	0,3389
1,0	0,3413	0,3438	0,3461	0,3485	0,3508	0,3531	0,3554	0,3577	0,3599	0,3621
1,1	0,3643	0,3665	0,3686	0,3708	0,3729	0,3749	0,3770	0,3790	0,3810	0,3830
1,2	0,3849	0,3869	0,3888	0,3906	0,3925	0,3944	0,3962	0,3980	0,3997	0,4015
1,3	0,4032	0,4049	0,4066	0,4082	0,4099	0,4115	0,4131	0,4147	0,4162	0,4177
1,4	0,4192	0,4207	0,4222	0,4236	0,4251	0,4265	0,4274	0,4292	0,4306	0,4319

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 1. Calculate the probability $P(13 < X < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8	
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4	
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80) =$	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40) = -\Phi(1,40)$	-0,4192

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 1. Calculate the probability $P(13 < x < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - \alpha}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1	
$(\beta - \alpha)/\sigma$	0,8
$(\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma$	-1,4
$\Phi((\beta - \alpha)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80) =$
$\Phi((\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40) = -\Phi(1,40)$
$P(\alpha < x < \beta) = \Phi((\beta - \alpha)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma) =$	=I30-I31

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 1. Calculate the probability $P(13 < x < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8	
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4	
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80) =$	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40) = -\Phi(1,40)$	-0,4192
$P(\alpha < x < \beta) = \Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma) =$		0,7073

Let's use the relationship:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} + \Phi(t)$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right) = F(x) - \frac{1}{2} = F(x) - 0,5$$

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 2. Calculate the probability $P(13 < x < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8	
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4	
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80) =$	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40) = -\Phi(1,40)$	-0,4192
	$P(\alpha < x < \beta) = \Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma) =$	0,7073
way 2		
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	=HOPMCTRACП(H28)-0,5	

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

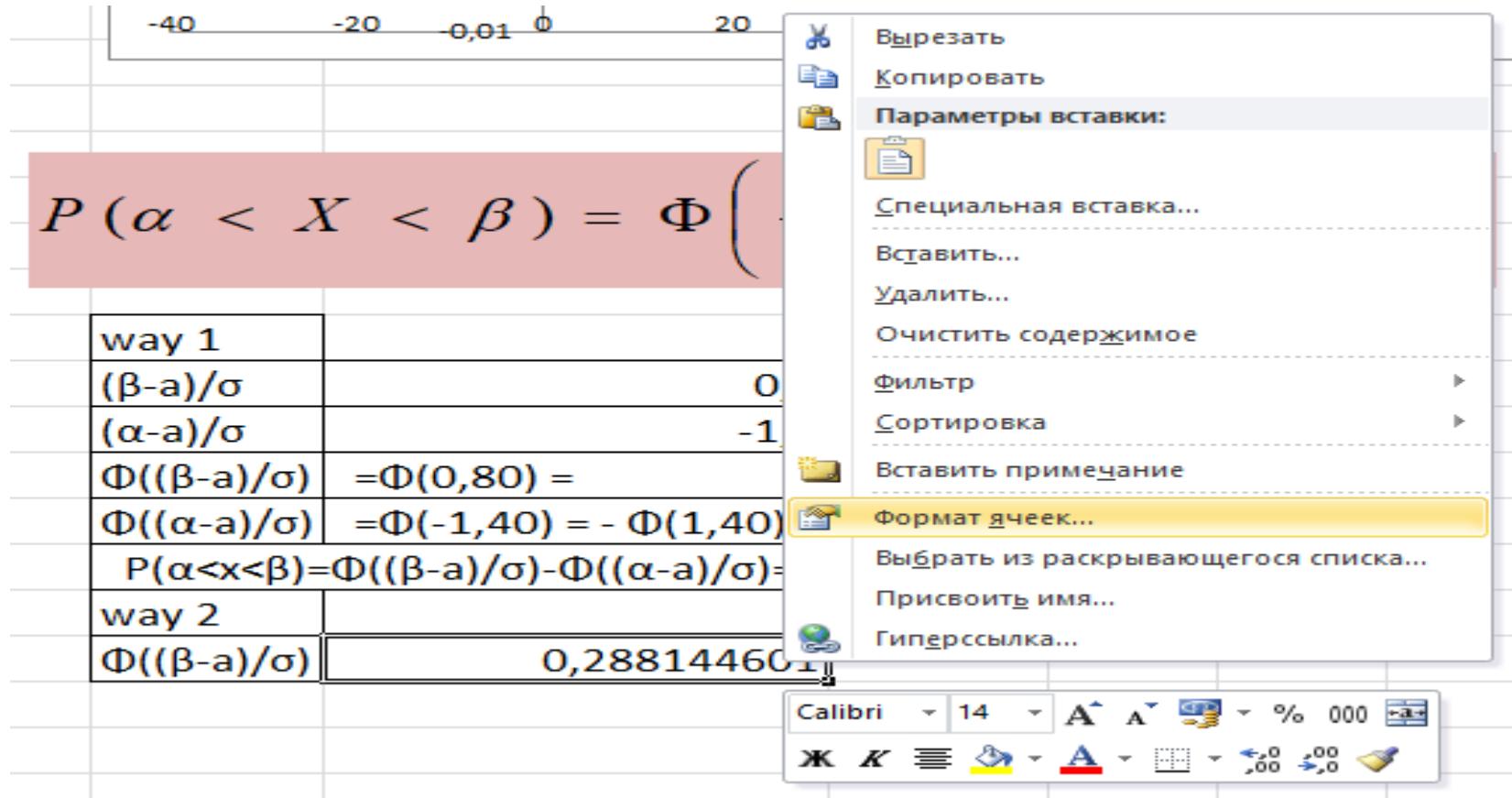
WAY 2. Calculate the probability $P(13 < X < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8	
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4	
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80) =$	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40) = -\Phi(1,40)$	-0,4192
$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma) =$	0,7073	
way 2		
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	0,288144601	

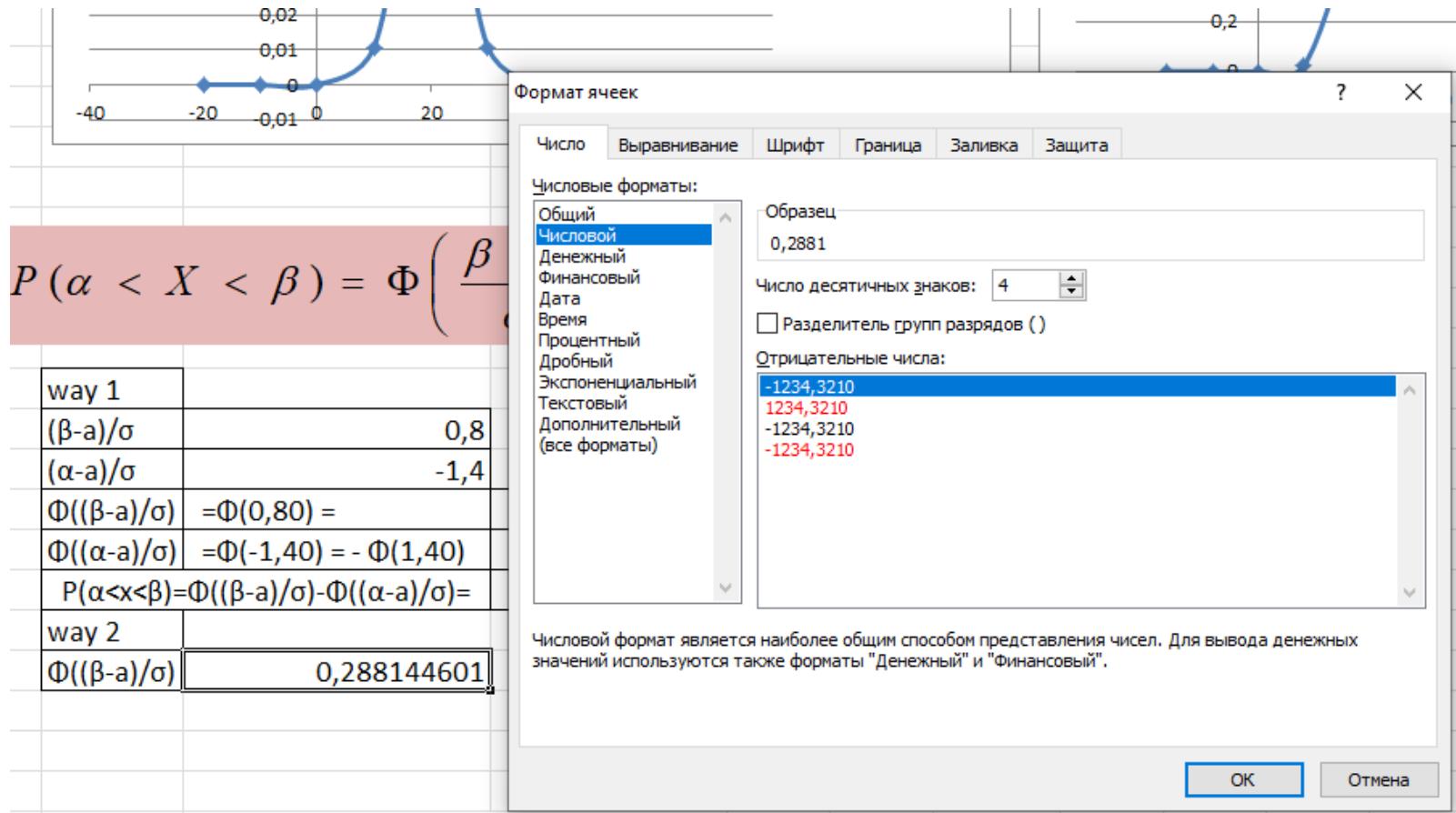
Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 2. Calculate the probability $P(13 < X < 24)$



Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 2. Calculate the probability $P(13 < X < 24)$



Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 2. Calculate the probability $P(13 < X < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8	
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4	
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80)$ =	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40)$ = - $\Phi(1,40)$	-0,4192
$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma) =$	0,7073	
way 2		
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	0,2881	

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 2. Calculate the probability $P(13 < x < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - \alpha}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta - \alpha)/\sigma$	0,8	
$(\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma$	-1,4	
$\Phi((\beta - \alpha)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80) =$	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40) = -\Phi(1,40)$	-0,4192
$P(\alpha < x < \beta) = \Phi((\beta - \alpha)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma) =$		0,7073
way 2		
$\Phi((\beta - \alpha)/\sigma)$	0,2881446	
$\Phi((\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma)$	=HOPMCTPACΠ(H29)-0,5	

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 2. Calculate the probability $P(13 < x < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$	0,8	
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$	-1,4	
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80)$ =	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40)$ = - $\Phi(1,40)$	-0,4192
$P(\alpha < x < \beta) = \Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma) =$	0,7073	
way 2		
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	0,2881	
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	-0,4192	

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 2. Calculate the probability $P(13 < x < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - a}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - a}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta-a)/\sigma$		0,8
$(\alpha-a)/\sigma$		-1,4
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80)$ =	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40)$ = - $\Phi(1,40)$	-0,4192
	$P(\alpha < x < \beta) = \Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma) =$	0,7073
way 2		
$\Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma)$	0,2881	
$\Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma)$	-0,4192	
	$P(\alpha < x < \beta) = \Phi((\beta-a)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha-a)/\sigma) =$	=H34-H35

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

WAY 2. Calculate the probability $P(13 < x < 24)$

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = \Phi\left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\alpha - \alpha}{\sigma}\right)$$

way 1		
$(\beta - \alpha)/\sigma$	0,8	
$(\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma$	-1,4	
$\Phi((\beta - \alpha)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(0,80) =$	0,2881
$\Phi((\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma)$	= $\Phi(-1,40) = -\Phi(1,40)$	-0,4192
$P(\alpha < x < \beta) = \Phi((\beta - \alpha)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma) =$		0,7073
way 2		
$\Phi((\beta - \alpha)/\sigma)$	0,2881446	
$\Phi((\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma)$	-0,4192433	
$P(\alpha < x < \beta) = \Phi((\beta - \alpha)/\sigma) - \Phi((\alpha - \alpha)/\sigma) =$	0,7073879	

Three sigma rule means the normal distributed random variable X possesses all its values on the interval $(a \pm 3\sigma)$ with the probability 99,73% (approximately equals 100 %).

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

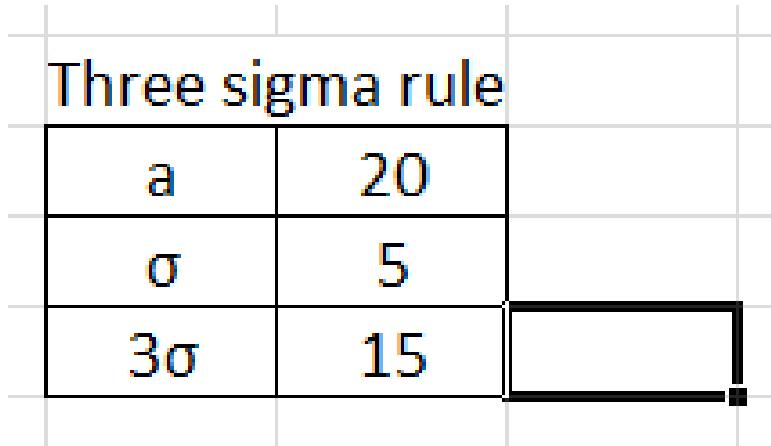
Calculate limits of this interval $a - 3\sigma < x < a + 3\sigma$

Three sigma rule

a	20
σ	5
3σ	=3*E41

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate limits of this interval $a - 3\sigma < x < a + 3\sigma$



Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate limits of this interval $a - 3\sigma < x < a + 3\sigma$

Three sigma rule

a	20
σ	5
3σ	15

	<	x	<	
--	---	---	---	--

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate limits of this interval $a - 3\sigma < x < a + 3\sigma$

Three sigma rule		$(a \pm 3\sigma)$
a	20	
σ	5	
3σ	15	
$=E40-E42$		

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate limits of this interval $a - 3\sigma < x < a + 3\sigma$

Three sigma rule		$(a \pm 3\sigma)$
a	20	
σ	5	
3σ	15	
5	$< x <$	

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate limits of this interval $a - 3\sigma < x < a + 3\sigma$

Three sigma rule		$(a \pm 3\sigma)$
a	20	
σ	5	
3σ	15	
5	$< x <$	=E40+E42

Solution in Microsoft Excel:

Calculate limits of this interval

$$a - 3\sigma < x < a + 3\sigma$$

Three sigma rule

$$(a \pm 3\sigma)$$

a	20
σ	5
3σ	15

$$5 < x < 35$$