Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development
Volume 25, March, 2024 | ISSN (E): 2751-1731
Website: www.sjird.journalspark.org

PROBABILITY THEORY ISSUES MATHEMATICAL MODEL CONCLUSION

Abdimumin Abdiraxmanov
The Qaris it Algebra and Geometry Department of Asi, Associate Professor

To'raeva Farangiz
Pedagogical Sciences, Candidate. So qar Algebra and
Geometry Department of Masters in
abdirahmonov.abdimumin@mail.ru

Abstract
Its effects or the result of a random experiment is any fundamental physics of a phenomenon called. Experience consists of all the fundamental forces of physics phenomena that can happen as a result of the package of the fundamental forces of physics phenomena space or the package space, and we are called through the understanding of the character, while each is a phenomenon of physics fundamental understanding of the character through

Keywords: fundamental of physics, event, experience, space, for example, superimposed, structure, collection, tracking, a sex, being selected for.

Introduction

Its effects are the result of a random experiment or any of the fundamental forces of physics a phenomenon is called. Experience consists of all the fundamental forces of physics phenomena that can happen as a result of the package space of the fundamental forces of physics phenomena or package we are called space and Ω the understanding of the character through each fundamental phenomenon of physics while you ω, $(\omega \in \Omega)$ appreciate the character through.

The fundamental phenomena of physics to comment on the structure of a space, provide examples of how.

Example. Unisexual experience, which is superimposed to be removed from the coin. The number "r" emblem and the "g" considering the character through without it, the fundamental forces of physics phenomena $\omega_1 =$ and g $\omega_2 =$ r if the fundamental forces of physics phenomena space, $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$ it is composed of the collection.

Example. Soqqasi the experience of the game (up to six sequential suddenly yoqlari sex cubic), which is to be removed from. Thus, the fundamental forces of physics phenomena space $\Omega = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ consists of the collection.

Example. We assume the work of the station observed within one hour of phone, (phone) with the number of summons interest. At the time of observation is also in one call may not be a single call

coming in, two come and call hakozo events can happen. In this experiment the fundamental forces of physics phenomena space of $\Omega = \{0,1,2,...\}$ appearance.

Example. Thus, n the ta ball m balloons to choose from with three different urni containing weightloss you'll be taken to see that the experience is more complicated.

Yesr in a choice of ball o'rnI haveto put back who experience **qaytma** (or **back**) of choice is called. In this case, n each composed of one ball choose how $\Omega = \{u_1, u_2, ..., u_n\}$ form can be written in, here are u_i through i–th step the number of shares obtained set. Qaytma each industry u_i, m the units $1,2,3,...,m$ may receive the value of one. Image of space phenomena, the fundamental forces of physics in a different aluminium, for example (5121234) and (1251243) considered the same industry or the industry as any kind is radically different depending on you to choose. In this connection, we have two different cases are different from each other; **tartiblangan industry** and **tartiblanmagan are chosen.**

In the case of the fundamental forces of physics aimed at the industry tartiblangan space of phenomena $\Omega = \{\omega; \omega = (u_1, u_2, ..., u_n); u_j = 1,2,...,m\}$ and fundamental physics have the appearance of the number of events $N(\Omega) = m^n$ is equal to. We Tartiblanmagan the industry, $\omega = [u_1, u_2, ..., u_n]$ expressed in the form of, considering, in this case the fundamental physics of the phenomena of space $\Omega = \{\omega; \omega = [u_1, u_2, ..., u_n]; u_j = 1,2,...,m\}$ will have the appearance, the number of events the fundamental forces of physics $K(m,n)$ by considering the character

$$N(\Omega) = K(m,n) = C_{m+n-1}^{n} \quad (1)$$

equality o`b rinlio`ladi. Here $C_k^j = \dfrac{k!}{j!(n-j)!}$ k–one element j is equal to the number of gruppa than structured. (1) equal proof of this

$K(1,n) = 1$

$$K(m,n) = \sum_{s=1}^{n} K(m-1,s) \quad (2)$$

rekurent munosabatdan kebecome outwith adi. (2) tenglikdaon $K(m-1,s)$ avval $m-1$ ta different cityaall rli urniadan s ta shardan iborat tanetworkanmagan tanlama obecome, and thena m nd sharni $n-s$ manetworkwith a qo'shib othe lishan hotuberculosis isan elementar hodisalar sonigaa teng.

Copperol. This copperolda now tanlangan shar urniaga qaytasits I putaydi. This isay tajr andaga **qaytarilganas tanlash** deyearadi. This holda $n \le m$ deb faraz Iayou've. qaytarilganas n ta shardan iborat tanetworkangan tanlash o'tqizibazil takean holda elementar hodisalaf razoc

$$\Omega = \{\omega; \omega = (u_1, u_2, ..., u_n); u_1 \ne u_2 \ne ... \ne u_n, u_j = 1,2,...,m\}$$

to`package orqali is characterized and this to`package elements , the number of

$$(m)_n = m(m-1)...(m-n+1)$$

m ta elementan n tadan reasonableashtirishlar soto A_m^n ga teng. Tanetworkanmagan tanlash o'tqizibazil takean holda elementar hodisalaf razoc

$$\Omega = \{\omega; \omega = [u_1, u_2, ..., u_n]; u_1 \ne u_2 \ne ... \ne u_n; u_j = 1,2,...,m\}$$

to`package is bo`ladi and harb their tartiblanmagan different elementli chosen from $n!$ than different tartiblangan choose hosil qtwisted to be bo`he is able to for all the fundamental forces of physics hnot simplest the number

$$N(\Omega) = \frac{(m)_n}{n!} = \frac{A_m^n}{n!} = C_m^n \quad (3)$$

ga teng isadi.

Copperol. Navbatdaon copperol qualityaupa shamolning in the directionaof lish aniqlashdaan iborat toe`lgan tajr anda asee seeayli we have. Agawe r natijaselect θ oother ingredientsali belg fail to keepasak holda θ; $[0, 2\pi)$ uaroman intervaldan son qiymatlar qabul Iadi. Thenay I tab ravishda Ω elementar hodisalaf razoc heair uaroman intervaldan (or aniqroon aylana's pointalaridgean iborat toe`ladi). A vaqt ata shamolning in the directionaof lish va his $v$ tez that fall,atooth uana ham aniqroq tajr anda toe`lar was. This holda elementar hodisalaf razoc $\Omega = \{\omega = (\theta, v);\ 0 \le \theta < 2\pi; v > 0\}$ knowan, uato two when I dieovl of cheks we at the ballam oother ingredientsaif liodalanar was.

Copperol. Broflour harakathe oldest and largest. Microoskopda moleashalar tomonidaan ko`p the miqordaon zafixalar natijasida xaosteep harakat Iaget fban a small zarracha's ambassador receiveslathe oldest and largest fallin alanguageafb getan is. Fallis atuvan $[0, T]$ vaqt oraligidaa o'tqizibazilafb getan toe`lsi. This tajr andas natijac zarrachas harakat tr, aectosettingsuasidan iborat toe`ladi. Agar us zarrachas aor in the directionof alish ona move, it tears at interested ina, he holda vaqt voluntary t momenta ($t \in [0, t]$), it tanlangan in the directionof alish theaon of proethe ksuadrives its vaziua isthe oldest and largest $x(t)$ kddthe rdiataoother ingredientsaif liodalanadi. This holda elementar hodisalaf razoc $\Omega = \{x(t); t \in [0, T]\} = C_{[0,T]}[0, T]$ oraligidaaaniqlangan haqiqir continuous funkualar at the ballon amidan iborat - toe`ladi.

Thenay I elementar hodisalaf razoc, ch,e,air, sanoql of va xatto kontinium quvvaiatga ega be can ekathe nli yuqoridgea keltirilgan copperollardan uaqqol may be seenadi.

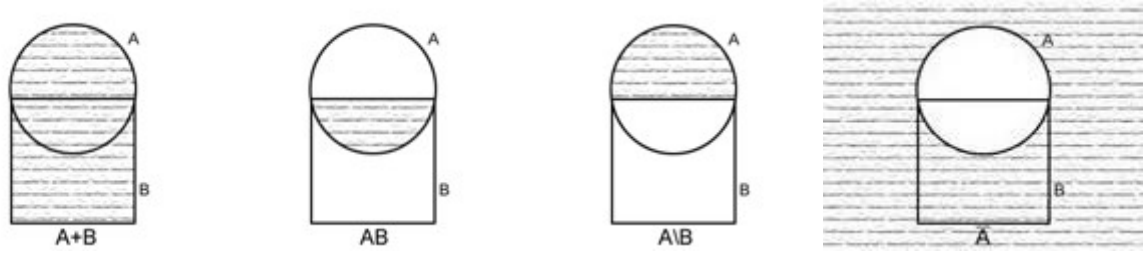
Elementar hodisalaf razoc knowan a qatorda is now the most important concepta**tasodifiy hodisa**or (boshqis a type ofaon hodisalar knowan we have that dis arslikda occursash Iaganli sabablin) hodisa concept isadrives - addayou've. Hodisa elementar hodisalardan tabranch to fail to keep topgan ball atam toe`become ular odatda lopenny alfaof st. vitus bosh harf atasettings $A, B, C, ...$ lar knowan belg fail to keepanadi. Tajr anda natijasida albatta place beradigian hodisaga we **settledon arrar** hodisa deyou'll ym. Aksincha heh qachon place bermaydi takean (uaselect aonetworka ham elementar hodisaoption to own intoaol.agan) hodisaga **you can ifagan** or **bajarilganaydi takean** hodisa deb ata, we ym va it Ø oother ingredientsali belg fail to keepaym and you will. Aonetworka berilganan hodisalar class Ia taunib “or”, ”va”,”inkor to” kam biantiqiy boglashoots atar yordiamida uangi hodisalarni hotuberculosis make can; this mantiqiy boglashoots atarga ball atamlan razasettingsuasida “birlash I havea”,”keI sisha” va “therm paya” kab amallar mos keladi.

A hodisaga teskasettings(qarama-qaof the rsh) $\overline{A}$ hodisa deb A hodisa place bermaganda va faqat thenagina bajarilganadigian hodisaga ayt fail to keepadi. A va B hodisalarning yig’indisi $A + B$ (or $A \cup B$) deb, A or B hodisalar, or ikk commentsalac ham bajarilgananda va faqat thenagina

bajarilganadigian hodisaga ayt fail to keepadi. $A+\overline{A}=\Omega$ - settledarrar hodisa ekanli is the own-atan aside. A va B hodisalarning manyayt Iac AB (or $A\cap B$) deb A va B hodisalar togetheramorea bajarilgananda va faqat thenagina bajarilganadigian hodisagaaytayou've. $A\overline{A}=\text{Ø}$ - can bo`l.agan hsimplest if that is obvious.

Ager $AB=\text{Ø}$ bo`lsa, $A$ and $B$ h issimplest not **together bo`I lmas hnot simplest** is called. A and B hodisalarning $A\setminus B$ of ayirma that A h issimplest if it were complete, B h issimplest if you do and the academy oftheat only then fulfilled hoto disa said. Ager A hsimplest ro`y from giving $B$ hsimplest hat ro`y give come stthesa, he holda A hsimplest if B hsimplest **was up** I will say and it $A\subseteq B$, as we will write. Ager $A\subseteq B$ and $B\subseteq A$ bo`lsa. It holda A and B h issimplest not equally strong or equally hotherwise simplest is called and $A=B$ as it is written. Teng strong hnot simplest birxil fundamental forces of physics hodisalardan organized , composed of the fact that confidence, hosil qset we can.

Example. Kvadratga tavakkaliga particle which is to be removed from the unity of experience. A to fall within the particles have thrown B while small particles thrown kvadratga the outpouring of events is, without it $A+B$, AB, $A\setminus B$, and $\overline{A}$, respectively, the particles phenomena A and B the association of figura across the unit and fill the form by far kvadratga ayirma (1 - shtrixlangan the appropriate fields in the form) is from down to the area.



1-form.

They see their unlimited package and multiples events or yigindi chekli $\sum\limits_{\alpha} A_\alpha$ (or $\bigcup\limits_{\alpha} A_\alpha$), $\prod\limits_{\alpha} A_\alpha$ (or $\bigcap\limits_{\alpha} A_\alpha$) to expand it.

The practice of ba have been on the packageproperties far as r xotherwise for download simplest example:

$$\overline{\sum_{\alpha} A_\alpha}=\sum_{\alpha}\overline{A}_\alpha,\ \overline{\bigcap_{\alpha} A_\alpha}=\bigcup_{\alpha}\overline{A}_\alpha,\ \overline{A}=\Omega\setminus A,\ \overline{\Omega}=\text{Ø}$$

$$A\setminus B=A\setminus AB=A\overline{B},\ A\setminus(A\setminus B)=AB,\ A\subseteq B\Rightarrow\overline{B}\subseteq\overline{A},$$

$$A+A=A,\ (A+B)C=AC+BC,\ (A\cap B)\cup C=(A\cup C)\cap(B\cup C).$$

Mathematical models

Mathematical analogy, characters and events of the class about a sample, description. Objective of the world of phenomena is a complete reflection of which was mathematical model build may not, but the desired precision on reflected, which was Mathematical model build can.

Mathematical model of the 4 stages is divided: of the model, the main object of connecting the laws of the formation; the mathematical model of the out come of mathematical problems to solve; model theory corresponding to coming to identify, model, analyze to and improvement.

Mathematical model of the classic example in one fluid motion study. Originally, in the 18th century the fluid qisilmaydigan a sex, only mass and energy storage to the law of the subject, which is the substance ("ideal qisilmaydigan fluid") as it was taken. To that according constructed Mathematical model of fluid movement special differential equations with expressed. Later this Mathematical model to improve joined, the fluid qisiluvchanligi, viscosity, molecular structure, uyurma formed be, have, hot, electric and other effects at the expense of the obtained differential equations are concluded. Mathematical models in physics, astronomy, enterpriseog biology, economics, medicine and other areas of the main research method is.

Model- real of the object to search out the new areaspecific requirements answer to that copy.

Model the word (Latin -**module**- measure, norms) the aircrafttogether, engineering or the north mugs by known. Life in the weather'yektlarning to model too many examples to bring can. For example, fr's models to be a globe or a map; the plane of the model to be kichiklashtirilgan copy, avtomashina the model is you know the gameof choq; the lightning model isb high voltage power source is a short circuit or payvandjash of the electrodes, be burning; man model is its cells, or doll , or a photograph; human brain calculation related the model is calculator or computer service makes.

The real object and its model conducted in the experience of a different result give looking for out the new area requirements answer will be. For example, the plane and its small , a copy of which is model of different aerodynamic to the law subject. The model for the found results in the real plane, for also it is reasonable. I am designing the actual aircraft qurilgach, it is in the laboratory of special devices — to the plane of the air flow which sent in the stand testing is seen. This is the case in the laboratory of the stands, the atmosphere model to serve will.

Life in such a process, that is, their model as mathematical relations and formulas is considered. In this case, the selected model of the real object properties at realizedto be necessary, that is, to teach students: the object and the selected model, the features of one of the same attitude and the formula by expressed should be.

Teach students: the object description of the mathematical relationship, the characters and the linksthrough the expression of themathematicalmodelasis referred to.

Teach students: the object of the mathematical relationship and the charactersthrough going to express the process of mathematical modeling as is referred to.

Any issue ofsquare equation in view of representing the process of mathematical modelof an emergency, the corresponding equation, while the problem of mathematical model isdi. Also, Archimedes power, Pifagor of teorema and perimeterformula also mathematical model is.

References

1. Djurayev T. and others. Higher mathematics basics. 1-2.tom.
2. Farmonov Sh. and other. Probability theory and mathematical statistics.
3. Tojiev By Sh. I. Higher mathematics of the basis of the issues to solve.
4. O'rinboyeva L. Mathematics. Training guide. T.: 2020.
5. Susan Has the Features S. Epp.Discrete Mathematics Applicatons, Fouth Edition. Printer

6. David B. Surowski. Advanced High-School Mathematics. Shanghai American School In 2011.
7. Herbert Gintis, Mathematical Literacy for humanists, a printer in the United States of America, 2010.
8. N. a. b. s., F. Rajabov, the supreme mate Masharipova S.matika basis. Textbooks. T.: Economics And Finance, 2011. 392 b.
9. Hamedova N. A Library Z Tasetov T. Math. Textbooks. T.: Turon-ikbol, 2007.
10. Xamedova n. a., v. a. Attestation, I. SH.Laktayeva. Math. Uchebnoye posobiye. T.: World-print, 2007.