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(). [1]

()

$$d < \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}, \quad a \quad b$$

[1]

a b

$$x = r_1 + r_2,$$

$$r_1 \quad r_2,$$

x

d_x.

$$p_{\Sigma}(x) = \int_{-a}^b p_2(x-y)p_1(y)dy.$$

$$p_{\Sigma}(x) \rightarrow \max \left\{ H = - \int_{-2a}^{2b} [p_{\Sigma}(x) \ln(p_{\Sigma}(x))] dx \right\},$$

$$\int_{-2a}^{2b} p_{\Sigma}(x) dx = 1;$$

$$\int_{-2a}^{2b} x^2 p_{\Sigma}(x) dx = d_x,$$

$$p_{\Sigma}(x) = e^{\lambda_1 x - \lambda_2 x^2},$$

λ_1, λ_2

, ...

$$p_{\Sigma}(-2a) = p_{\Sigma}(2b) = 0.$$

$$p_1(x), p_2(x) \rightarrow \max \left\{ H = - \int_{-2a}^{2b} \left[\int_{-a}^b p_2(x-y) p_1(y) dy \cdot \ln \left(\int_{-a}^b p_2(x-y) p_1(y) dy \right) \right] dx \right\}, \quad (1)$$

:

$$\int_{-a}^b p_1(y) dy = 1; \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{-a}^b y^2 \cdot p_1(y) dy = d_1; \quad (3)$$

$$\int_{-a}^b p_2(y) dy = 1; \quad (4)$$

$$\int_{-a}^b y^2 \cdot p_2(y) dy = d_2. \quad (5)$$

$$S = \frac{r_1 + r_2}{2}. \quad (1)$$

$r_1, r_2,$

$$p_1(x), p_2(x) \rightarrow \max \left\{ H = - \int_{-a}^b \left[\int_{-a}^b 2 \cdot p_2(2x-y) p_1(y) dy \cdot \ln \left(\int_{-a}^b 2 \cdot p_2(2x-y) p_1(y) dy \right) \right] dx \right\}. \quad (6)$$

(2) - (5)

H_s, S

$$H_s = H_x - \ln 2,$$

$H_x -$ x .

, :

$$\int_{-a}^b 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy = \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-a}^{2x+a} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy, & x \in \left[-a, \frac{b-a}{2}\right]; \\ \int_{2x-b}^b 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy, & x \in \left[\frac{b-a}{2}, b\right], \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \begin{cases} -a, & x \in \left[-a, \frac{b-a}{2}\right]; \\ 2x-b, & x \in \left[\frac{b-a}{2}, b\right]; \end{cases} \quad \{(x)\} = \begin{cases} 2x+a, & x \in \left[-a, \frac{b-a}{2}\right]; \\ b, & x \in \left[\frac{b-a}{2}, b\right]. \end{cases}$$

:

$$\Phi = - \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy \cdot \ln \left(\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy \right) + \}_1 p_1(x) + \}_2 x^2 p_1(x) + \}_3 p_2(x) + \}_4 x^2 p_2(x) \cdot (7)$$

Φ

$$- \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial p_1(x)} = - \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)dy \cdot \left[\ln \left(\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy \right) + 1 \right] + \}_1 + \}_2 x^2 = 0. \quad (7)$$

:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial p_1(x)} = - \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)dy \cdot \left[\ln \left(\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy \right) + 1 \right] + \}_1 + \}_2 x^2 = 0.$$

$$p_{\Sigma}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy, \quad (8)$$

:

$$\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy = e^{\frac{\}_1}{\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)dy} - 1} \cdot e^{\frac{\}_2 x^2}{\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)dy}}.$$

$$, \quad \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)dy = \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(y)dy,$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy = e^{\frac{\}_1}{\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(y)dy} - 1} \cdot e^{\frac{\}_2 x^2}{\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(y)dy}}. \quad (9)$$

$$, \quad (7) \quad p_2 \quad :$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_2(2x-y)p_1(y)dy = e^{\frac{\}_3}{\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_1(y)dy} - 1} \cdot e^{\frac{\}_4 x^2}{\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{\{(x)\}} 2p_1(y)dy}}. \quad (10)$$

(6). S , S (1), S ln(2).

(9) (10). (9) (10)

$$p_{\Sigma}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{(x)} p_2(x-y)p_1(y)dy = e^{\frac{\lambda_1}{\int p_2(y)dy} - 1} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda_2 x^2}{4 \int p_2(y)dy}} ; \quad (11)$$

$$p_{\Sigma}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{(x)} p_2(x-y)p_1(y)dy = e^{\frac{\lambda_3}{\int p_1(y)dy} - 1} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda_4 x^2}{4 \int p_1(y)dy}} , \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \begin{cases} -a, & x \in [-2a, b-a] \\ x-b, & x \in [b-a, 2b] \end{cases}, \quad \{(x) = \begin{cases} x+a, & x \in [-2a, b-a] \\ b, & x \in [b-a, 2b] \end{cases}$$

(11) (12) $p_1(y) = p_2(y)$. (11) (12)

$$e^{\frac{\lambda_1}{\int p_2(y)dy} - 1} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda_2 x^2}{4 \int p_2(y)dy}} = e^{\frac{\lambda_3}{\int p_1(y)dy} - 1} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda_4 x^2}{4 \int p_1(y)dy}} .$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{(x)} p_1(y)dy = \int_{\mathbb{E}(x)}^{(x)} p_2(y)dy , \quad (13)$$

$$p_1(y) = p_2(y) .$$

[2],

(1), $p_2(y)$ $p_{\Sigma}(x)$:

$$\int_{-a}^b p_2(x-y)p_1(y)dy = 1 ; \quad (14)$$

$$\int_{-a}^b y^2 p_2(x-y)p_1(y)dy = d_x . \quad (15)$$

[1]

$$p_2(y) = e^{\lambda_1 y - 1} e^{\lambda_2 y^2} , \quad (16)$$

λ_1', λ_2' (11) (4), (5). (16) (1).

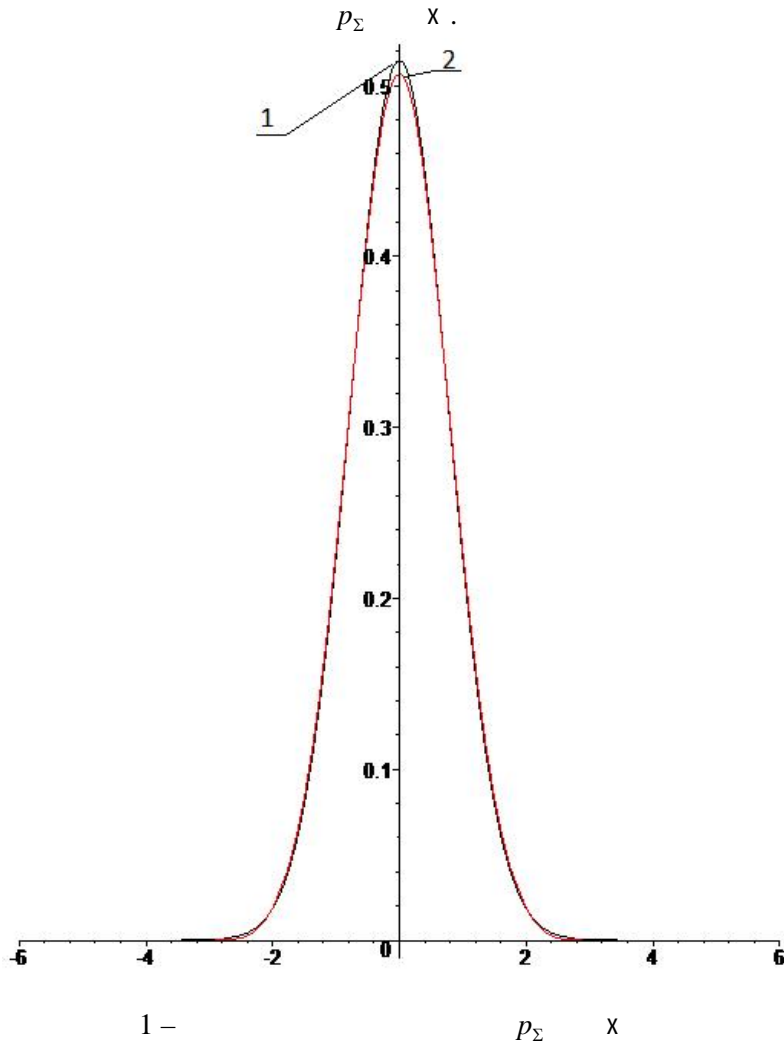
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}(x)} p_2(x-y)p_1(y)dy = e^{\frac{\lambda_1}{\int e^{\lambda_1-1}e^{y^2}dy}-1} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda_2 x^2}{4 \int e^{\lambda_1-1}e^{y^2}dy}} \quad (17)$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \quad (17),$$

(14), (15)

λ_1, λ_2 .

(1).



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2 -
. 1.

1, 1

p_Σ
-
-
-
-
(13).

1 2 -
4 ,
2 -
-
 $r_1 r_2$ -
 $d_1 d_x$ -
2
 $r_1 r_2$

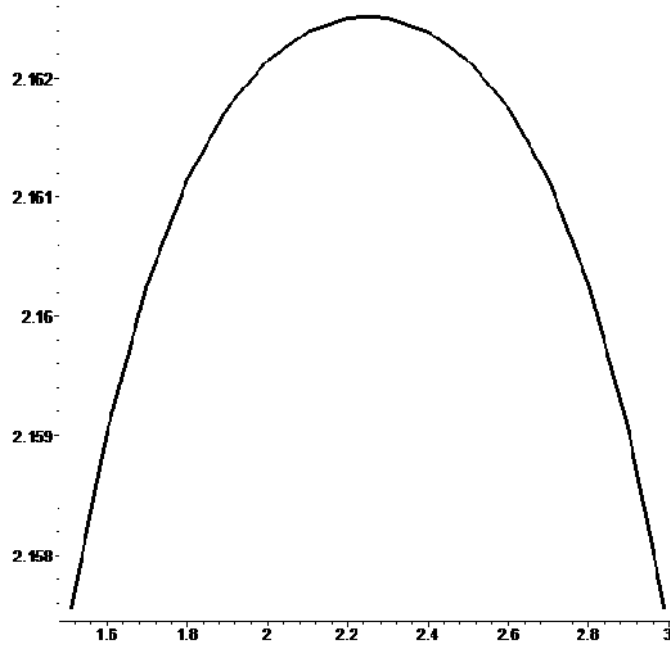
$d_1 = d_2$.
(11), (12)

$p_\Sigma(-2a) = p_\Sigma(2b) = 0$
-∞.
 $x = -2a, x = 2b$

$$\int_{-2a}^{2a} p_2(y)dy = 0, \int_{2b}^{2b} p_2(y)dy = 0, \int_{-2a}^{2a} p_1(y)dy = 0, \int_{2b}^{2b} p_1(y)dy = 0.$$

r_1, r_2

$$p_1(x) = \int_{-2a}^{2b} p_1(y)u(x-y)dy .$$



.2.

r_1 r_2

d_1

d_x

$p_2(x)$

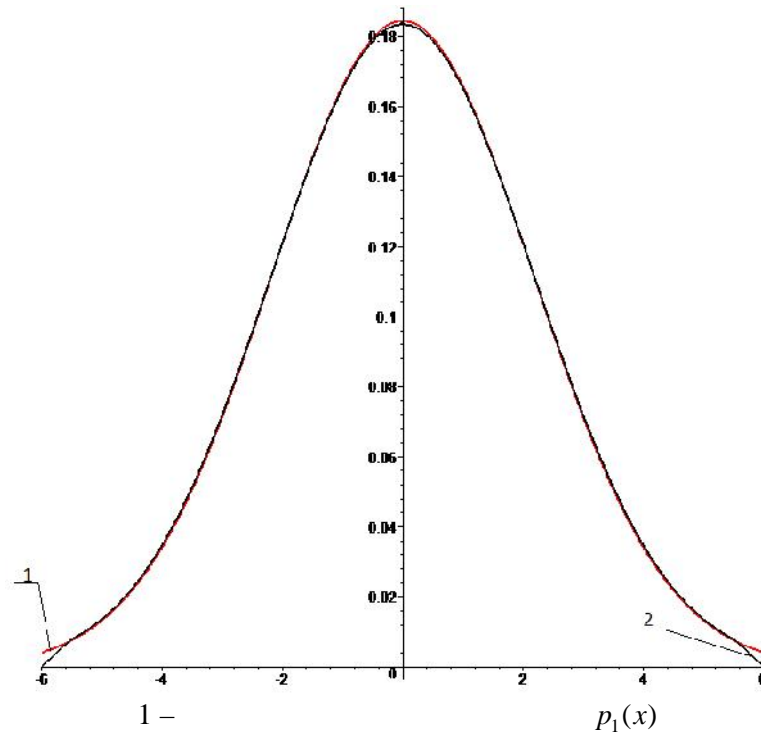
u -

3.

u -

1

2.



2 -

$p_1(x)$

$p_2(x)$

u -

.3.

d_x

$$\int_{\mathbb{E}(x)} p_2(x-y)p_1(y)dy = e^{\frac{\lambda_{1i}}{\mathbb{E}(x)} - 1} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda_{2i}x^2}{4 \cdot \mathbb{E}(x)}}, (i=1, 2),$$

$$\lambda_{1i}, \lambda_{2i} - \int_{-a}^b p_2(x-y)p_1(y)dy = 1;$$

$$\int_{-a}^b y^2 p_2(x-y)p_1(y)dy = d_x,$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \begin{cases} -a, & x \in [-2a, b-a] \\ x-b, & x \in [b-a, 2b] \end{cases}, \{ (x) = \begin{cases} x+a, & x \in [-2a, b-a]; \\ b, & x \in [b-a, 2b]. \end{cases}$$

$$p_1(y) = p_2(y); \lambda_{11} = \lambda_{12}, \lambda_{21} = \lambda_{22}.$$

$p_1(y), p_2(y)$

$$p_1(y) = p_1'(y) + p_2'(y)$$

$$p_2'(y) \left[-a + \frac{u}{2}, b - \frac{u}{2} \right],$$

$$p_2'(y) \left[-\frac{u}{2}, \frac{u}{2} \right]. \quad p_1(y) \quad [-2a, 2b],$$

$$x=b, \quad (1), \quad x=-a, \quad u, \quad u \rightarrow 0.$$

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