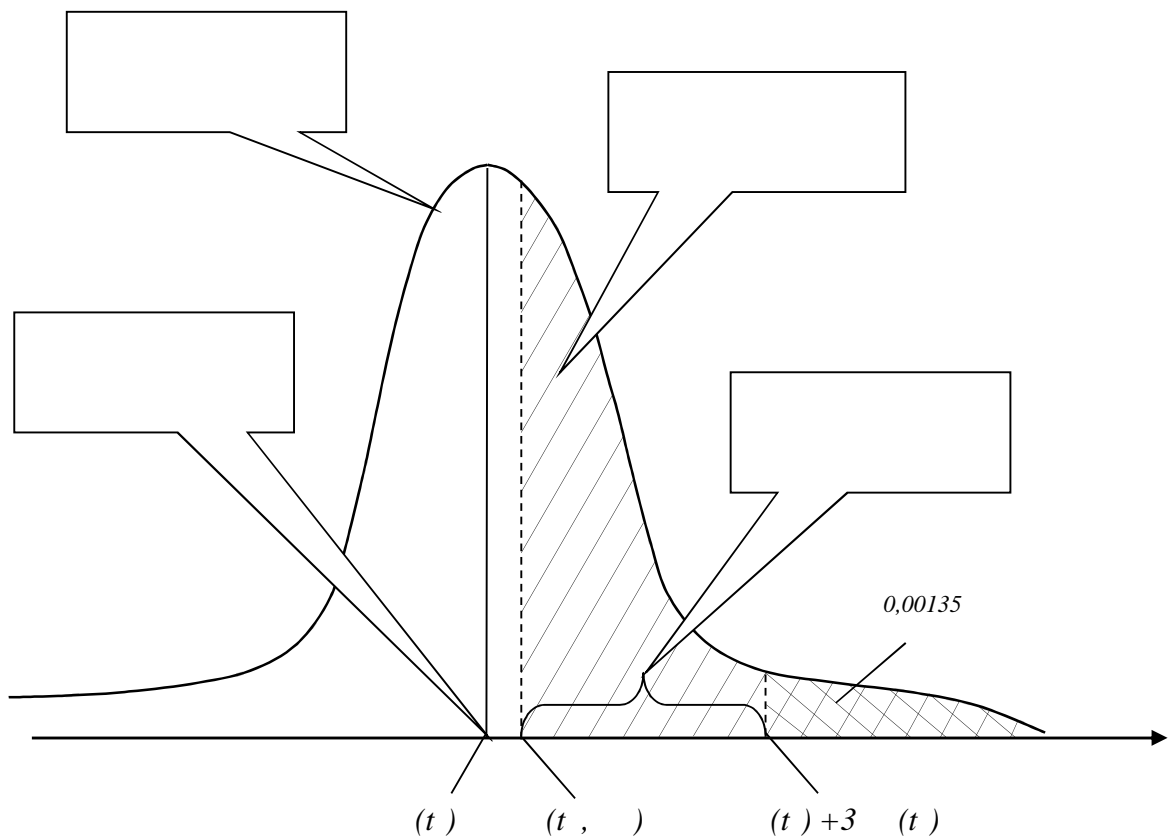


() (t_p, P),

$$P(|C(t_p) - \hat{C}(t_p)| < t\sigma_C(t_p)) = 2(t), \quad (5)$$

1).



.1. ,

$$(5) \quad C(t_p) + t\sigma_C(t_p)$$

$3\sigma_C(t_p)$

0,00135.

$$P(C(t_p) > \hat{C}(t_p) + t\sigma_C(t_p)) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1 - 2P(|C(t_p) - \hat{C}(t_p)| < t\sigma_C(t_p))). \quad (6) \quad \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p)$$

$$t=3, \quad (3).$$

$$(6) \quad ([2]).$$

$$P(C(t_p) > \hat{C}(t_p) + t\sigma_C(t_p)) = 0,00135 \quad \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : (t_p, P), \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p)). \\
 & : \\
 & (t_p) < \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p), \quad (\sqrt{n/12}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 & (t_p, P), \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p) \\
 & (C(t_p)), \\
 & X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n R_i - n/2}{\sqrt{n/12}}. \quad (7)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P \approx (t_p) \in (C(t_p), \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p)); \\
 & C(t_p) \geq \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p), \quad \approx 0. \\
 & (t_p), \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p) \\
 & n \rightarrow \infty \quad [] = 0 \quad \sigma[] = 1. \\
 & n \rightarrow \infty \\
 & n = 12 \quad [3]. \quad (7)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [3]. \\
 & R \\
 & (0, 1). \\
 & X = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i - 6. \quad (8) \\
 & R_i \\
 & [4, . 428].
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [R] = \frac{1}{2}, D[R] = \frac{1}{12}. \\
 & n \\
 & (0, 1) \\
 & C(t_p) \\
 & \hat{C}(t_p) \\
 & \sigma_C(t_p).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R(R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n) : \sum_{i=1}^n R_i. \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^n R_i. \\
 & C(t_p) = \hat{C}(t_p) + x_i \sigma_C(t_p), \quad (9) \\
 & - j \\
 & (8). \\
 & N \\
 & C(t_p)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1. \\
 & : \\
 & = \frac{m}{N}, \\
 & [R] = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \left[\sum_{i=1}^n R_i \right] = \frac{n}{2}. \\
 & m - \\
 & (9) \\
 & C(t_p) \\
 & (t_p), \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p)).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D[R] = \frac{1}{12}, \quad D \left[\sum_{i=1}^n R_i \right] = \frac{n}{12}. \\
 & 100 \quad [5].
 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha = 0 \quad \sigma = 1.$

100
: $\alpha = 0,05, \sigma = 1,04.$

$\overline{\Delta} (t_p, P),$

$0, \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p) - C(t_p, P),$

α^*

σ^*

$(t_p, P), (t_p, P) + \overline{\Delta} (t_p, P),$

$\overline{\Delta} (t_p, P),$

$(t_p, P) + \overline{\Delta} (t_p, P), \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p),$

$\overline{\Delta} (t_p, P),$

$C(t_p)$

$\overline{\Delta} (t_p, P),$

$C(t_p), (t_p) = (t_p) > C(t_p).$

$(t_p) \in (C(t_p, P), (t_p, P) + \overline{\Delta} (t_p, P)) =$

$(t_p) \in (C(t_p, P) + \overline{\Delta} (t_p, P), \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p)).$ (10)

$\overline{\Delta} (t_p, P)$

(t_p)

(t_p)

$\overline{\Delta} (t_p, P)$

$(t_p, P) (7), (8),$

(9).

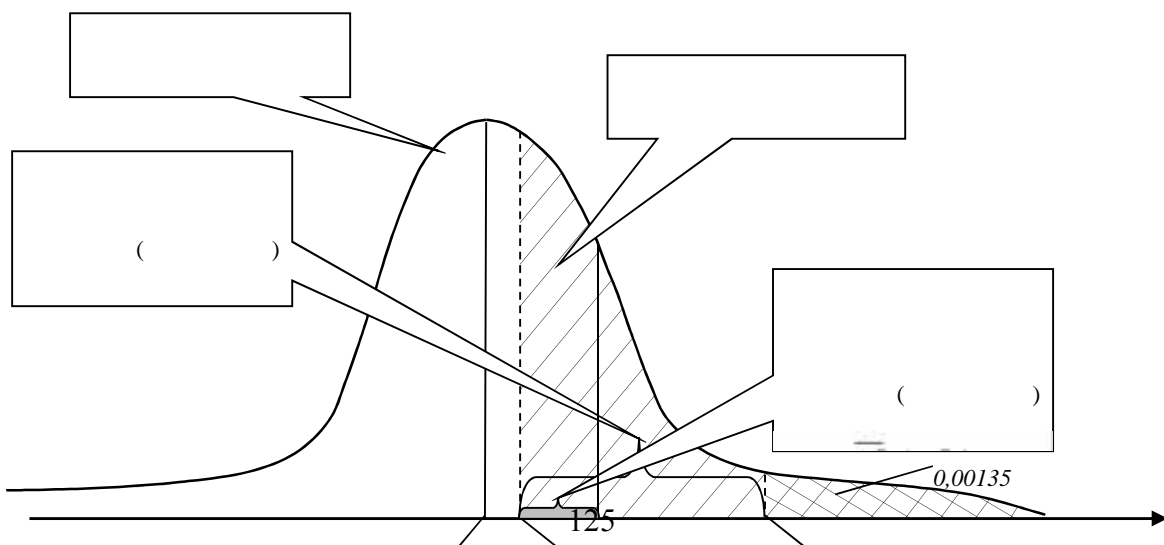
$(t_p, P), \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p),$

$(t_p), \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p).$

$\Delta^{\max}(t_p, P) = \max(t_p, P) = \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p) - C(t_p, P).$ (11)

2

$\max(t_p, P) = \hat{C}(t_p) + 3\sigma_C(t_p) - C(t_p, P).$



**FINANCIAL RISK AS AN ELEMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR THE
CREATION WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT**

I.V. Odnoralov

The effective use of public funds during the implementation of programs of weapons and military equipment is not possible without risk of different nature, among which are the main financial risk. In the article the calculation of key indicators of financial risk - cost and probability measures of financial risk.

Keywords: *financial risk, with implementation plans for weapon system.*