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p),

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[2, 3].

n-

[1].

[4].

[4, 5].

()
 $s = N - N$
 $N -$, $N -$
 () [4].

“s”
 ()
).
 “s” N
 [4, 6-9]:

$$P_N(s) = {}^s_N P^s (1-p)^{N-s},$$

s
 N s ,
 :

$$C_N^s = \frac{N!}{s!(N-s)!}.$$

[4]:

$$P = \sum_{i=0}^{N-N} {}^i_N p^i (1-p)^{N-i}. \quad (1)$$

[4]:

$$P_x = \sum_{i=0}^{N-N} {}^i_N \cdot (p^*)^i (1-p^*)^{N-i}, \quad (2)$$

[4, 6, 7, 10],

(1) (2).

N [2, 9].

$$f(N) = f(N), \quad (4)$$

$$^* = {}_n(N), \quad (5)$$

$$f(N) = (3), \quad n(N) -$$

$$y = \int_1^N f(N) dN,$$

$$x_n = \int_1^N n(N) dN \quad n(n, -) [11] -$$

[4].

1. (4)
2. (5)

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} p^i (1-p)^{m-i} \approx \left(\frac{m - np + 0,5}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \right),$$

3. ;
4. $f_1(N), f_2(N), \dots, f_n(N)$;

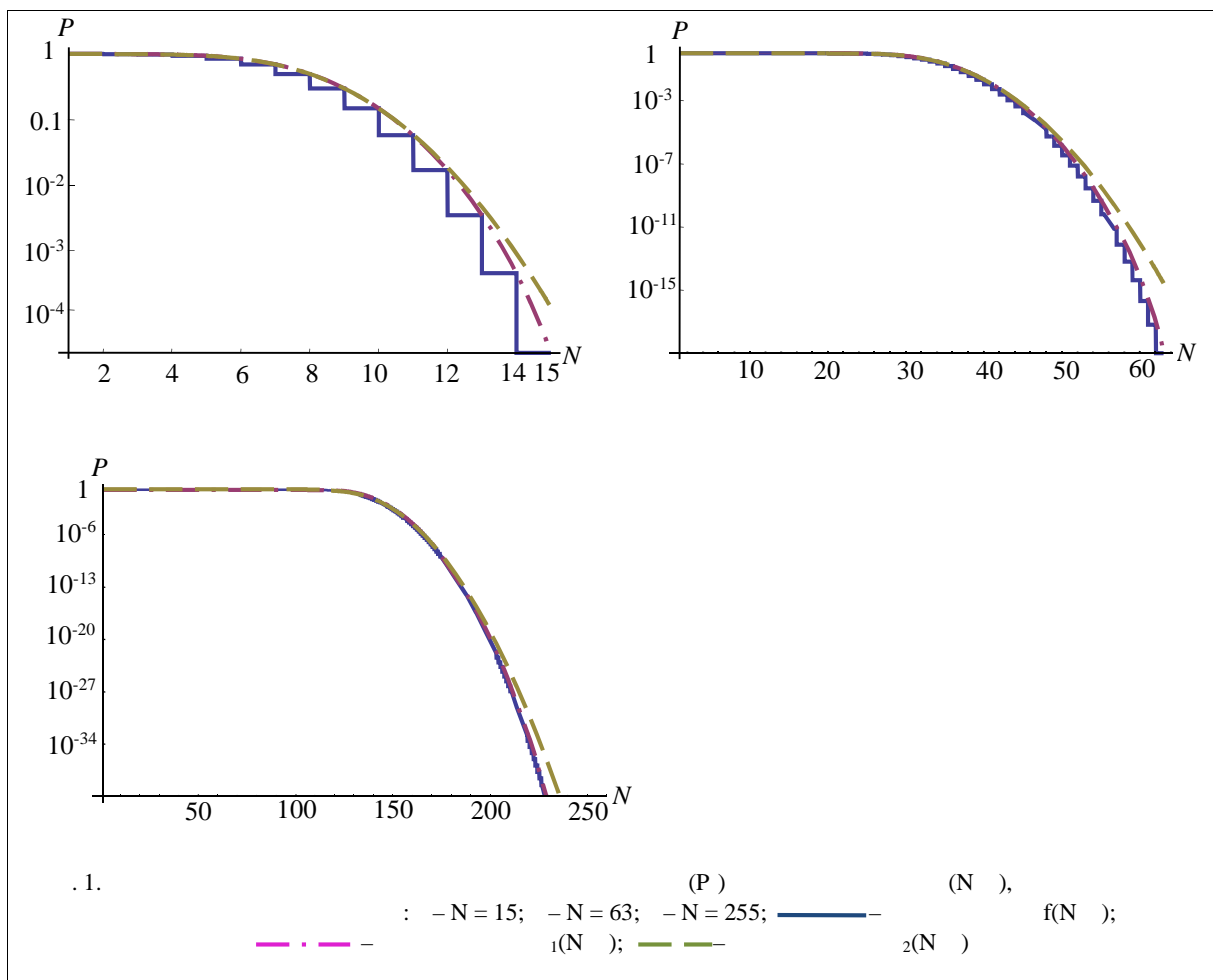
$f(N)$

$$P_x = \Phi \left(\frac{N - N - N \cdot p^* + 0,5}{\sqrt{N \cdot p^* \cdot (1 - p^*)}} \right) \approx \Phi \left(\frac{0,5N - N + 0,5}{\sqrt{N/4}} \right) \quad (6)$$

(n >> 1) p ([9] [11, 12] -)

$$P_x() = {}_2F_1(N) \approx 1 - 2^{-N} \cdot \binom{N-N}{N} {}_2F_1(1, 1-N; 2-N+N; -1) = 1 - \frac{\Gamma(N+1) {}_2F_1(1+N, 1-N+N; 2-N+N; -1)}{\Gamma(N) \cdot \Gamma(N-N+2)} \quad (7)$$

1. (N = 15, 63)
2. (N = 255)
3. $N_1 = 15$
4. $N_2 = 63$ - $N_2 = 255$



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 22.01.2014

TECHNIQUE FOR ANALYZE THE CALCULATION METHODS ACCURACY OF PROBABILISTIC PARAMETERS OF DISCRETE MESSAGES RADIO TRANSMISSION LINE

O.V. Zaluzhnyi

The paper presents a technique which allows estimating and comparing the calculation methods accuracy the basic probabilistic parameters of discrete messages radio transmission line. The formulas for approximate calculations are proposed. The calculations are made and their results are analyzed. Generalized conclusions on the possibilities of application this technique are formulated.

Keywords: probability of false operation, probability of correct message receiving, radio transmission line of discrete messages.