For any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$P(x \leq x_1 \leq y, y \leq x_2 \leq y, \ldots, y \leq x_n \leq y) = P(x_1 \leq y) P(x_2 \leq y \mid x_1 \leq y) \cdots P(x_n \leq y \mid x_1 \leq y, x_2 \leq y, \ldots, x_{n-1} \leq y)$$

Consider the case where $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ are i.i.d. random variables with the uniform distribution on $[0, 1]$. Let $Z = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$. Then, $Z$ has the beta distribution with parameters $n$ and $1$.

For any $t > 0$, we have

$$E[Z] = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

Consider now the case where $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ are i.i.d. exponential random variables with mean $\lambda$. Let $Z = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$. Then, $Z$ has the gamma distribution with parameters $n$ and $\lambda$.

For any $t > 0$, we have

$$E[Z] = \frac{n}{\lambda}$$

Now, consider the case where $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ are i.i.d. normal random variables with mean $\mu$ and variance $\sigma^2$. Let $Z = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$. Then, $Z$ has the normal distribution with mean $n\mu$ and variance $n\sigma^2$.

For any $t > 0$, we have

$$E[Z] = n\mu$$

In conclusion, the expected value of the sum of i.i.d. random variables depends on the specific distribution of the individual random variables.
- A group acts on it, so invariance.

- $\exists \Xi_0 \in \Xi$ with $\Xi_0$ G-invariant, then $\Xi_0$ is $\Xi$-invariant. Thus $\Xi_0$ is $\Xi$-invariant.

- For $G \in S_n$, if $G \vdash \mathcal{C}_{\Sigma}$, then $G$ is not $\Xi$-invariant. This is a counterexample case of $\mathcal{C}_{\Sigma}$.

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\[ x_n - x_{n+1} + x_{n+2} = R_0 x_n + R_1 x_{n-1} + R_2 x_{n-2} \]

\[ I = x_n + x_{n-1} + \ldots + x_{n-2} \]

For every \( x_n \), \( (x_n, x_{n-1}) \) is a solution to \( \mathbf{P} \).

**Dynamic Motion (Verify Phase)**

A Sample Motion \( f(\omega t) \) is defined by the following properties:

1. \( \omega t \geq 0 \)
2. \( f(\omega t) \) is an inverse function of \( \omega (\omega t - \theta) + \phi \) \( \theta \) is an integer
3. \( f(\omega t) \) is continuous when \( \omega t = 0 \)