5				91724103239576778163395467
9				75332844912974779037250930
4	9			524244843301560472 <u>3223</u> 8063
6	7	9	2	do-random numbers: a line at a time
3	4	eı	4	10-random numbers: a line at a time
4			9	5 7 5 6 7 1 3 2 6 2 5 4 3 mostly 4 1 2 0 9 1 3 6 3 1 6 1 5 Nelson H. F. Beebe 4 3 8 1 2 1 4 3
5				1615 Nelson H. F. Beebe 43812143
5	5		1	2:55pm Tuesday, 11 October 2005 0 2
				51800360 £ B 72 15 512787074321
		1		07542163693130108969603111
			9	98110671101079061430875178
			2	Random numbers have an amazing range of applications in both theory and practice.
4				5 1 6 1 2 3 7 0 9 7 8 6 2 6 8 2 7 3 0 4 8 2 5 4 8 3
1			3	2 Approximately-random numbers generated on a com- 3 1 4
2			2	puter are called pseudo-random. 8 3 0 4 3 4 8 0 9 1 6 1 2
6				This talk discusses how one generates and tests such 4 2 2 4
6				numbers, and shows how this study is related to im- 1 4 6 9
	9	6	7	portant mathematics and statistics — the <i>Central-Limit</i> Theorem and the χ^2 measure — that have broad applica-
	2		8	tions in many fields. 3 9 6 / 9 / 3 5 3 / 7 6 2 8 0 4 4
	3	2		3 9 8 5 2 9 1 1 7 8 8 8 9 3 9 3 6 8 4 6 2 0 3 6 4 7
				Come and find out what the <i>Birthday Paradox</i> , Diehard batteries, gorillas, Euclid, French soldiers, a Persian
	9			mathematician, Prussian cavalry, and Queen Mary have
9	6	8	2	to do with random numbers. 8 7 3 7 7 7 8 0 8 5 8 0 2 3
	2			85625863652796608770806868
4	6			22844070193656466136574595
7				1/5/2861949926720387188353
4			6	17849191879829910833150327