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50% 39 (24,2%) ,
 50% 17 (14,41%) .
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MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF THE DEPENDENCE OF THE PROBABILITY DENSITY OF THE AGE OF DEATH OF A PERSON ON TIME

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Dependence of the life expectancy of a person, more accurately the dependence of the probability density of human death on time, is determined by the known regularities of processes that determine mortality. Most often, the process of damage to certain physiological systems that determine the viability of the organism occurs by accumulating small, non-simultaneous damages of such systems. Each of these injuries is a random event. In order for the organism to die, it is necessary to accumulate a certain amount of such damage, and this accumulation is a probabilistic process [1].

Therefore, there is an analogy between the processes that lead to the death of people by the mechanism that is being discussed, and the mechanism of oncological diseases, described in [2-4]. This, in turn, means the possibility of describing the processes of people dying with the help of functional dependencies describing the mechanism of carcinogenesis. Therefore, to approximate the dependence of the probability density of the age of death of a person on time, we use a function having the following form:

$$f(t) = \frac{Nk \cdot \ln \xi}{T} \cdot \left(1 - \left(1 - \xi \frac{t}{T} \right)^k \right)^{N-1} \left(1 - \xi \frac{t}{T} \right)^{k-1} \xi \frac{t}{T},$$

where t is the time of death of the individual; $f(t)$ is the probability density of this time, the remaining variables are the approximation coefficients. The selection of the optimal approximation parameters in the last formula gave the following values: $\xi = 1,00000313$; $N = 2,45 \cdot 10^6$; $k = 8,45$.

In the literature data, only approximate values of these parameters exist. The model also does not take into account changes in the rate of cell division with age, which can also cause an error, the significance of which is unknown. To reduce the modeling error, it is useful to significantly increase the amount of statistical data used in modeling, since an acceptable amount of data should provide a smooth view of the experimental dependencies being investigated. The graphs of the computed analytical dependence and the experimentally obtained dependence prove the possibility of estimating the distribution of a certain number of certain genes, the damage of which causes malignancy of cells in the presence of empirical data concerning the age of death of a person. Most often it is believed that these genes are involved in DNA repair.

