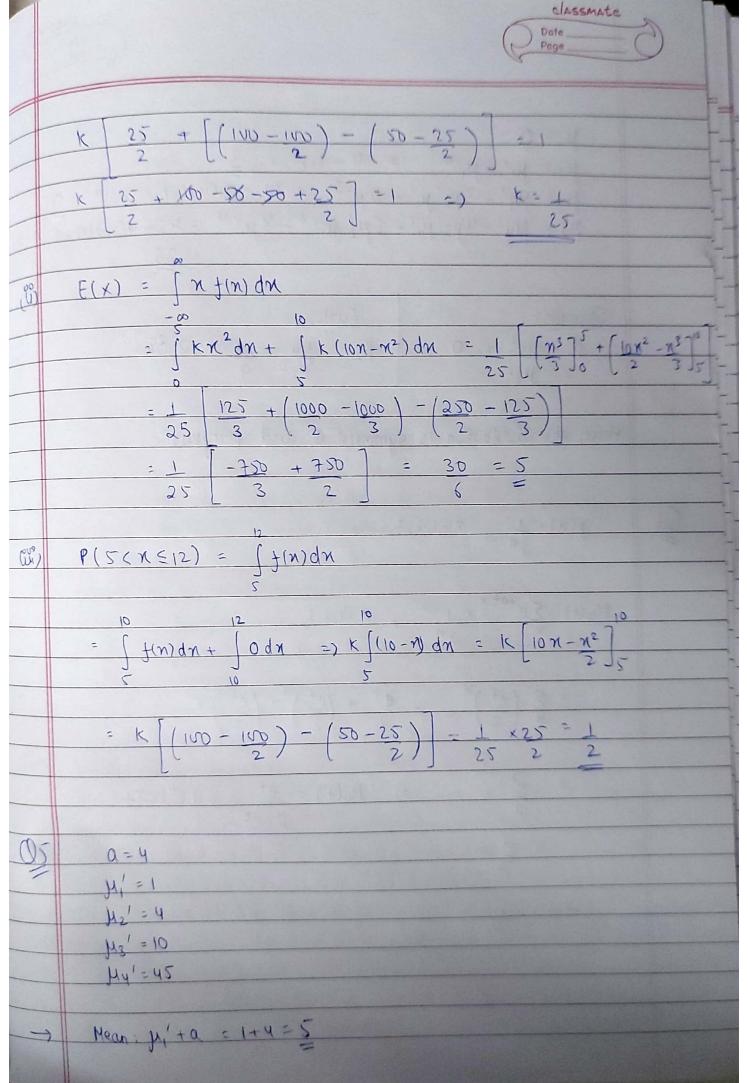
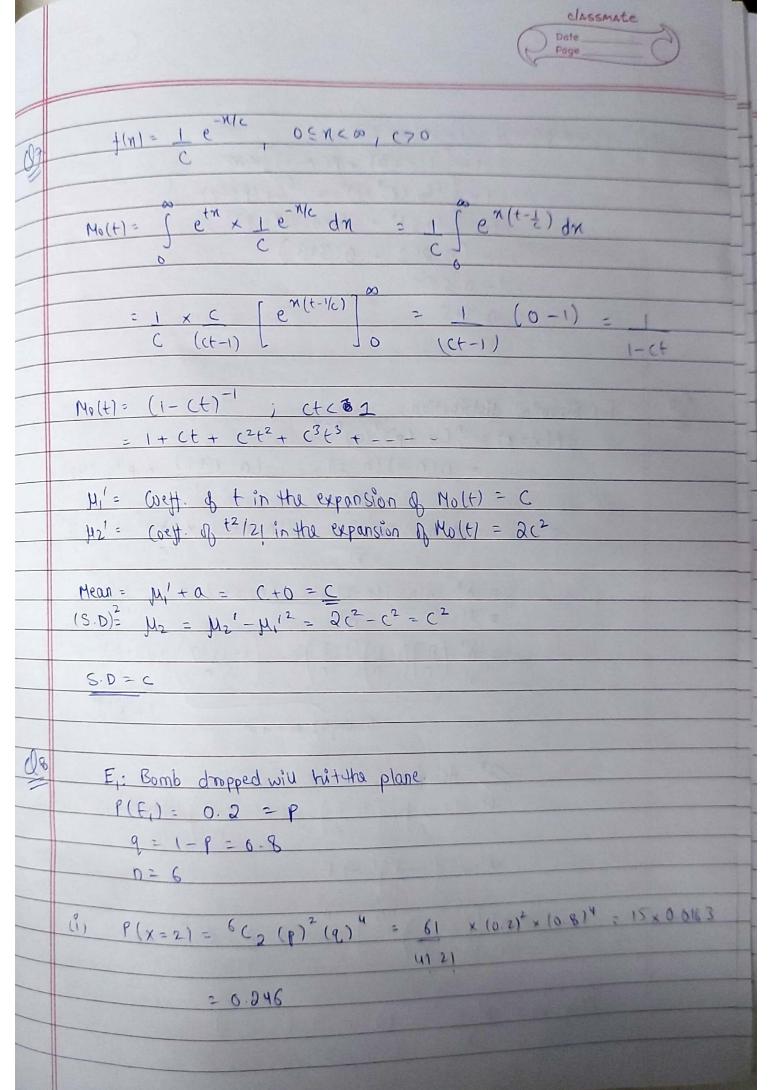
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	Assignment - II
QI	Box A: 2 White, 4 Black
	Box 8: 5 white, 7 Black
	Et: White ball transferred from bag A to B.
	Ez: Black ball transferred from bag A to B.
	E: White ball drawn from bag B.
	$P(E) = P(E_1 \cap E) + P(E_2 \cap E)$
	$= P(E_1) \times P(E E_1) + P(E_2) \times P(E E_2)$
	$= \frac{2 \times 6}{4 \times 5}$
	6 13 6 13
	= 12+20 = 3216 = 16 = 0.410
	13 × 6 78 39 39
J2.	T. T
2	E, Toy manufactured from machine A P(E,)=0.25
	Ez: " B P(Ez)=0.35
	Ez: 1 " 1 C P(E3) = 0.40
	Ex: Toy is detective.
	F.: Toy is detective. P(E E1) = 0.05, P(E E2) = 0.04, P(E E) = 0.02
	P(E) = P(EnE,) + P(EnE,)+P(EnE3)
	= P(E,) x P(E(E,) + P(E2) x P(E(E2) + P(E3) x P(E(E3))
	= 0.25 x 0.05 + 0.35 x 0.04 + 0.40 x 0.02
	= 0.6125 + 0.0140 + 0.008
1	= 0.0345
-	
-	段·

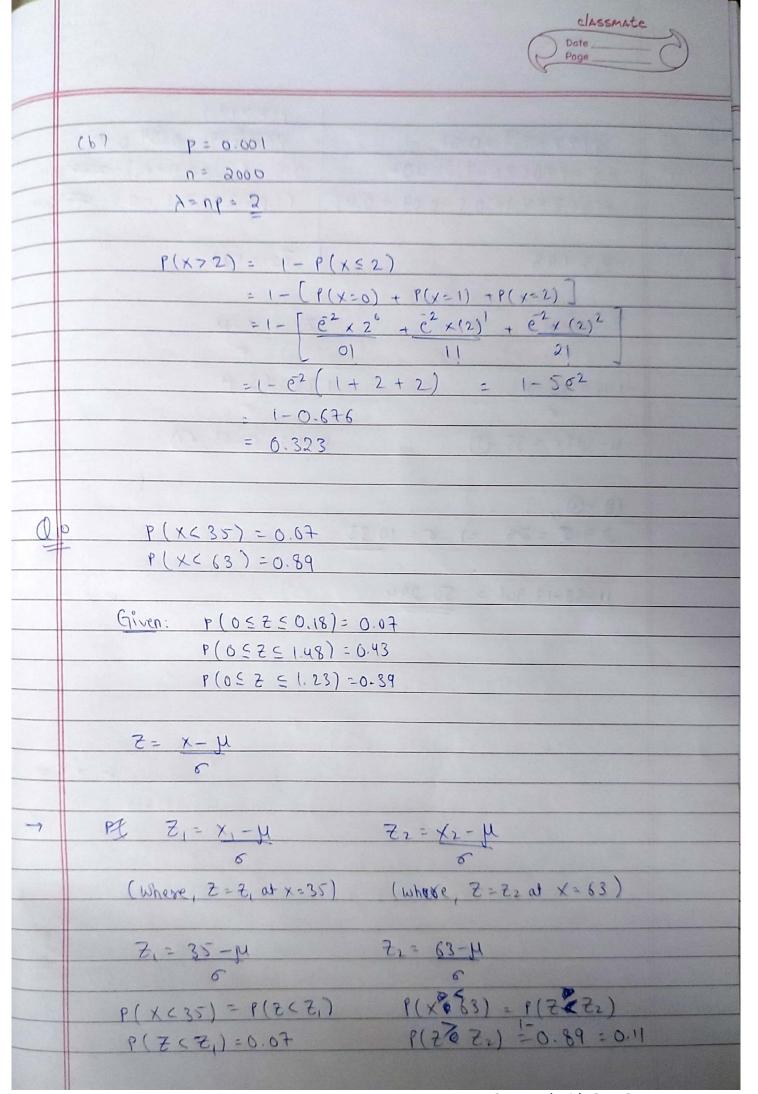
*	Date Page
	$P(E_1 E) = P(E_1) \times P(E E_1) = 0.25 \times 0.65 = 0362$ $P(E)$ $0.0345$
03	$P(n) = \begin{cases} kn, & n = 1, 2, 3, 4 \\ 20 \end{cases}$ $\geq 0, & \text{otherwise.}$
	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p(n) = 1$ (Property of Probability function) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p(n-1) + p(n-2) + p(n-3) + p(n+u) + 0 + 0$
	= 1000000000000000000000000000000000000
	K=2
<u> </u>	$f(n) = \begin{cases} kn & o < n < 5 \\ k(10-n) & o < n < 10 \end{cases}$ o therwise.
(1)	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(n) dn = 1 \qquad (Property)$
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	0 1

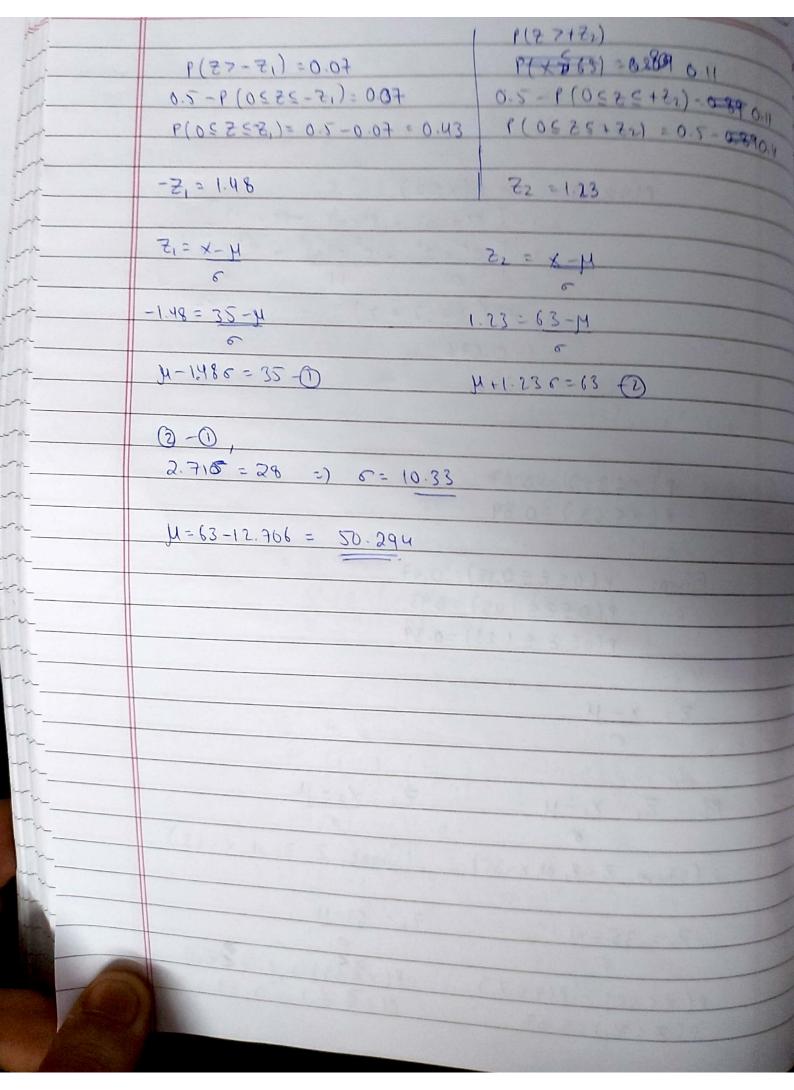


	Date Page
	$M_{1} = 0$ $H_{2} = H_{2}' - M_{1}'^{2} = 4 - (1)^{2} = 3$ $H_{3} = H_{3}' - 3H_{2}'H_{1}' + 2H_{1}'^{3} = 10 - 3(4)(1) + 2(1)^{3} = 0$ $H_{4} = H_{4}' - 4H_{3}'H_{1}' + 6H_{2}'H_{1}'^{2} - 3H_{1}'^{4} = 45 - 4(10)(1) + 6(4)$ $= 26$
	Skewness $\beta_1 = \mu_3^2 = 0$ $\mu_2^2$ $\beta_2 = \mu_3^2 = 2.88$ $\mu_2^2$
	Henre, the distribution is symmetrical and platykurfic.
06	p(n) = 1 $n = 1, 2, 3,$
	$M_0(t) = \underbrace{\sum_{\kappa} e^{+\alpha t \kappa} \times 1}_{\kappa} ,  N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
	$= \underbrace{\begin{cases} e^{t} \\ 2 \end{cases}}^{\chi} = \underbrace{e^{t}}_{2} + \underbrace{\left(e^{t}\right)^{2}}_{2} + \left$
	$= \underbrace{e^{t}}_{2} = \underbrace{No(t)}_{=} = \underbrace{e^{t}}_{1-e^{t}} ; \underbrace{1e^{t}1c0}_{2-e^{t}}$



	Character Coate Page
September 1	
(8)	P(x7/2) = 1 - P(x<2)
and and	= 1-(P(x=0) + P(x=1) + perpet
Jan	=1-[660(P)0(Q)6+6C1(P)(Q)5]
- and	$=1-(0.8)^6+6\times0.2(6.8)^5$
and a second	=1-(0.262 + 0.393)
	= 1-0.655
	- 0.345
09.	for Binomial distribution,
	$P(X=X) = D(X(P)^{X}(Q)^{D-X}$
	$= n(n-1)(n-2) (n-8+1) \times p^{\gamma}$
	81 × P. (1-8)
	$= n(n-1)(n-2) - (n-x+1) \times  h  \times  h $
~~~~	TI X N X I-A
~~~	
	$\frac{3}{2} \chi \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \chi \left( \frac{1-y}{2} \right) = $
~~~	$=\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}(0)(-1)(1-2)$
ran-	$= \frac{\lambda^{\gamma} \left( n \right) \left( i - 1 \right) \left( i - 2 \right)}{\left( n \right) \left( n \right)} - \left( \frac{1 - (\gamma - 1)}{n} \right) \times \left( i - \frac{\lambda}{n} \right)$
~~~~	To the last
~~~	Tending to 1 as n + as (1-2)
	As not as
	$\begin{array}{c c} x + (1-1) + (1-2) & (1-\alpha-\nu) \text{ tends to 1}, \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$
	(n) (1-13-1) tendy to t,
	Also $(1-\lambda)^{\gamma} \rightarrow 1$
men -	= y, (1-4)-u/y] y => y, 6-y
The same	MIT U) ] JE
The same of the sa	
	$P(x-x) = \lambda^{x} e^{-\lambda}$ (x=0,1,2,3,)
	81
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