ELM -218 HWTC 03 Of a paisson experiment Abdullah MENISOEM average number of success = M, X is the actual number of success  $P = \frac{(e^{-\lambda'}) \cdot (\lambda^{\times})}{x!}$ A= { Alinin Crōzne obsiligi? P{10,5}= (e-10). (105) BE & Ayserin Gözme olasılığı = P & 3,53 = (e-3). 35 C=P\(\xi\) A linin getime obsiligi\(\xi\) = \frac{1}{3} \\ \D=\(\pi\)\\ Ayse'nin getime obsiligi\(\xi\)=\(\frac{2}{3}\)\\ \text{events and P\(\xi\)\\ Aysi\(\xi\)=\(\xi\). P\(\xi\)\\ Aysi\(\xi\)=\(\xi\). P\(\xi\)\\ Aysi\(\xi\)=\(\xi\). P\(\xi\)\\ Aysi\(\xi\)=\(\xi\). P\(\xi\)\\ Ali\(\xi\) Ayserin sorular getirobilmesi isiin coemis olmasi gereleli Conditional probability PE Aysenin ance getime? plassligi Sorviaini 402 rosi 3 301 mg him PEDIA3 = PEAID3. PEDByenh come oles. & 2 (e PEAD3. PED3+ PECI B3. PEB3  $= (e^{-3}) \cdot 3^{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$ (8-3), 35, 2 - 8-105, 1 51

ELM-218 HWTC 03 Oza Diger denemelerinden baginssz sekilde basarı 1710241111 olarah sabit ullanalın. Abdullah MENTEOEUL 1 A= \( x=\varepsilon \) \( \beta = \varepsilon \) \( \beta = \varepsi PEA3=91-17 PEB3=9+9-17/16 devene i. derende basanti ise

2. devenerin J. devenede basanti olas
Thrimali = YEBIA3 = PEBNA3 2. desence 1. desence sayisinder (beginsizlar) [PIEA] fazla olmaly X= J durum PEEXETS UEX=J} Jex3 PEX=J} PEBIA3 = PEB3, REAS PEXLIS = 1- PEXLIS A = 2 94-1P PEBIA3 = PEB3 = 9+9-17 PEB3 = PE {X = 13 CU {X = J3} = P(1+9+-9-1) [-9=P] PEXET = 1- PEXETS  $A = \rho \cdot \left(\frac{1-9^{1}}{1-9}\right)^{1/2} = 1-9^{5}$ PEX=J3=PME(J) PEXEU = 1-A=191 1-A=91 = 9<sup>J-1</sup>.P PEX=J3=91-1P1 PEB3=9J-1P+9 P{X = 13 CU {X = 13} = 9+9p  $P \leq B |A3 = \frac{P \leq B \cap A3}{P \leq A3} = \frac{P \leq B3 P \leq A3}{P \leq A3} = P \leq B3$ 

Q2.6

6	Pmf	Oldura moka	0(-)	5-1
1	ρ	013370 1351	Pmf6(1)= 9	· P
2	9,1			
	gk-1. p			

Abdullah HEMISOELY