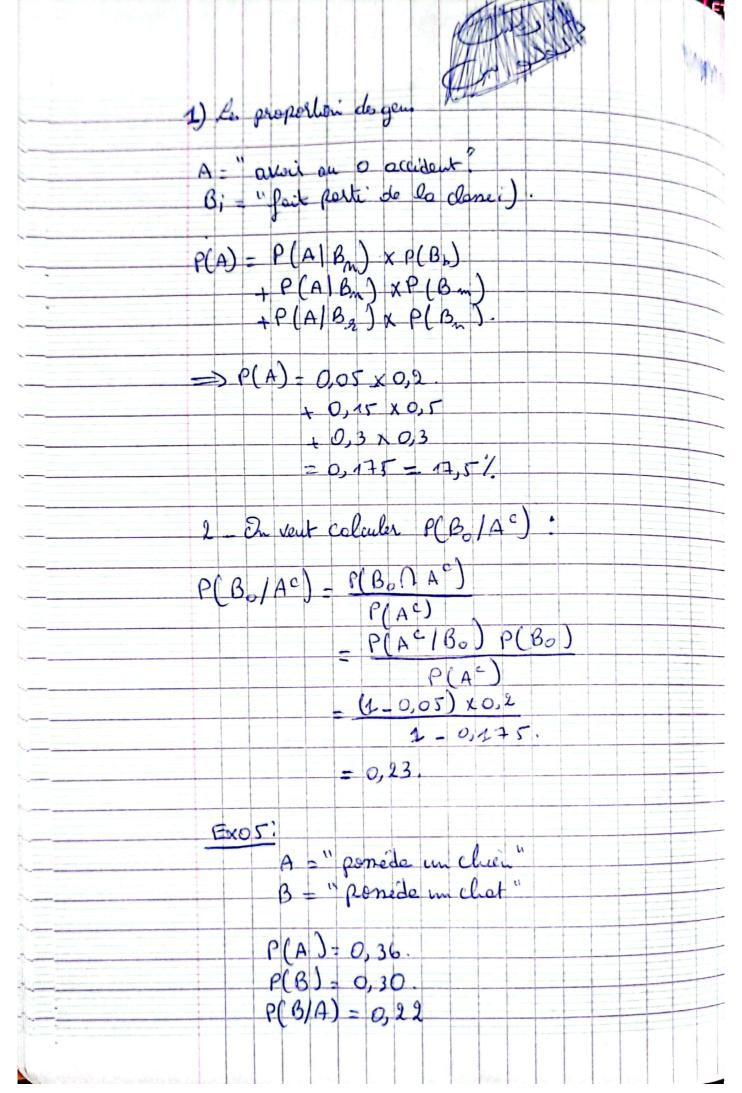


	B) = P(A)	+ P(B/c)				
P(c) +	= P(A) P(AVB) = F P(AVB) =	P(A) + PC	B)			
	P(AUB) =	P(A) +P(B) _ PC	c) = P(A)	+ P(B) -	PCAR
Exercice)						
In	dependence					
	A et B	sout ind	o perdon			
	Soi	PCB/A)	= P(B)		
	201	P(BOA) = P(A	JP(B).		
	A = " on the	nl.	ر ا			
	B="on to	e m mul	tiple de	3 4		
⊗	Eas des 19					
	0(1)					
	$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$ $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$	•				
	P(B) = 3					
	P(A 13)-	1 on 9	emorque	que P(A) x P(B)	= 1
		donc	Act	independ	dent.	6
	-4 - 10	11				
	P(A) = 15	2)				
	En den	13 boules				
			P	(A) x P(B) - 6 x 2	1 3
	P(A) = 6	,			13 13	1
			P	(AUB) #	P(A) x P(B) .
	P(B) = 1	3				
	P(AVB) =	2 26				
	1 (1)	13 132				

<u> </u>
B="ou moin in 4"
A = " La deux sont différent, ".
@ Former de Bayes:
$P(B/A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$
P(A) = 5 (6,4), (2,6), (3,6), (4,6), (5,6), (6,7), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,7)
P(B(A) - P(B(A) - 10 x 36 P(A) 36 30
= 10 1
30 3
P(A AB) = 10 1AABI
36 1-21
Exe 4: Formel des proba totales.
A izat avec r=UB
2 3 (20)
(3)
P(BIA) P(A)
avec $R = \bigcup_{i \in \mathcal{A}_i} A_i = \frac{P(B A_i)P(A_i)}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{A}_i} P(B A_j)P(A_j)}$.
risque accident (Part pop)
les 0,05 20%
morpen 0,15 50%
hout 0,30 38%



En utilise la formule de Bouses.
A P(A NB) = 0,22 x 0,36 = 1
2 = P(A/B) = P(ANB) = 0,079 P(B) 0,30
-0,264
Exo-7: 1- X={-2,-2,0,1,2,4}
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
3 - Graphe de loi (R, P[x=x]).
4- Fonction de roportiton: