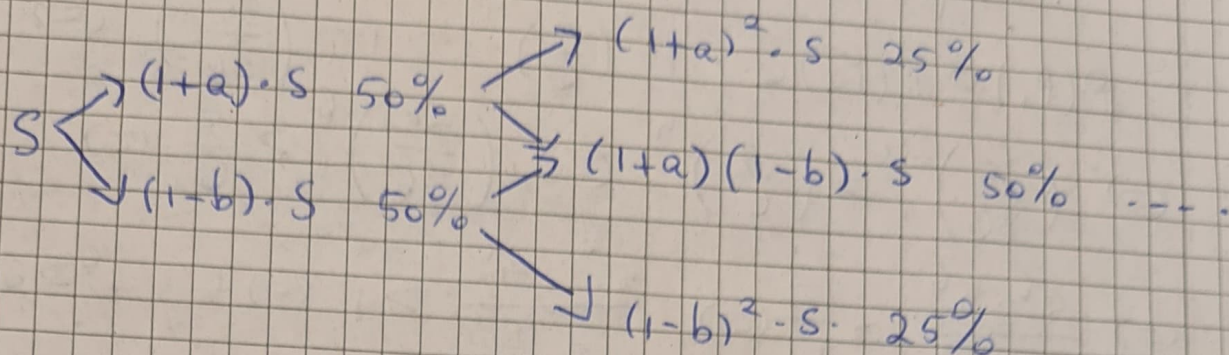


Termo P & S

2.



Așadar, cel mai probabil rezultat este

$$(1+a)^{\frac{n}{2}} (1-b)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot S$$

Dacă acesta  $\times S \Rightarrow$  dezavantaj

$$\Rightarrow (1+a)^{\frac{n}{2}} (1-b)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot S < S \Leftrightarrow (1+a)^{\frac{n}{2}} (1-b)^{\frac{n}{2}} < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1+a)(1-b) < 1 \Leftrightarrow 1+a < \frac{1}{1-b} \Leftrightarrow a < \frac{b}{1-b},$$

$b \neq 1$  (caz în care pierdem tot)

Așadar, este dezavantaj dacă  $a < \frac{b}{1-b}$ ,  $a \in [0, 1]$ ,  $b \neq 1$

4. Fie  $\begin{cases} P_1 \text{ probabilitatea un 6 în 4 aruncări} \\ P_2 \text{ probabilitatea 2 de 6 în 24 aruncări} \end{cases}$

$$P(P_1) = 1 - \text{probabilitatea să nu obținem un 6 în 4 aruncări} = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$$

$$\text{Similar, } P(P_2) = 1 - \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^{24}$$



Presupunem c $\bar{a}$   $P(P_1) > P(P_2)$

$$P(P_1) > P(P_2) \Leftrightarrow 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 > 1 - \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^{24} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^{24} > \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^6 > \frac{5}{6} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5^6 \cdot 2^6}{6^{12}} > \frac{5}{6} \Leftrightarrow \frac{5^5 \cdot 2^6}{6^{11}} > 1 \Leftrightarrow 5^5 \cdot 2^6 > 6^{11}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 367.653.125 > 362.797.056 (A)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 49 \\ \hline 551 \\ 196 \\ \hline 250 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2401 \\ 49 \\ \hline 21609 \\ 9604 \\ \hline 117658 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 117649 \\ 625 \\ \hline 588245 \\ 235298 \\ \hline 705894 \\ 73530625 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 73530625 \\ 5 \\ \hline 367653125 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 36 \\ \hline 216 \\ 108 \\ \hline 1256 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1296 \\ 36 \\ \hline 7776 \\ 3888 \\ \hline 46656 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 76656 \\ 36 \\ \hline 278336 \\ 139168 \\ \hline 1679616 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1679616 \\ 36 \\ \hline 10077696 \\ 5038848 \\ \hline 60466176 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60466176 \\ 6 \\ \hline 362787056 \end{array}$$

3. i)  $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$

Fie  $x \in \overline{A \cup B} \Leftrightarrow x \notin A \cup B \Leftrightarrow x \notin A \wedge x \notin B \Leftrightarrow x \in \bar{A} \wedge x \in \bar{B} \Leftrightarrow x \in \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$

ii)  $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

Fie  $A^c = \bar{A}$ ,  $B^c = \bar{B} \Rightarrow A = \overline{A^c}$ ,  $B = \overline{B^c}$

$$\overline{A^c \cap B^c} = \overline{A^c \cup B^c} \Leftrightarrow \overline{A^c \cap B^c} = \overline{A^c \cup B^c} (A) \text{ cf (ii)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$$

iii)  $\left(\bigcup_m A_m\right)^c = \bigcap_m A_m^c$

$$(A_1 \cup A_2)^c = A_1^c \cap A_2^c (A) \text{ dim (c)}$$

Presupunem c $\bar{a}$   $\left(\bigcup_m A_m\right)^c = \bigcap_m A_m^c$  si aratam c $\bar{a}$

$$\left(\bigcup_{m+1} A_{m+1}\right)^c = \bigcap_{m+1} A_{m+1}^c$$

$$\left(\bigcup_{m+1}\right)$$

$$\left(\bigcup_{m+1} A_{m+1}\right)^c = \left(\bigcup_m A_m \cup A_{m+1}\right)^c \stackrel{(i)}{=} \left(\bigcup_m A_m\right)^c \cap$$

$$A_{m+1}^c (A)$$

cf inductiei matematice  $\Rightarrow \left(\bigcup_m A_m\right)^c = \bigcap_m A_m^c$

(V) Analog iii)