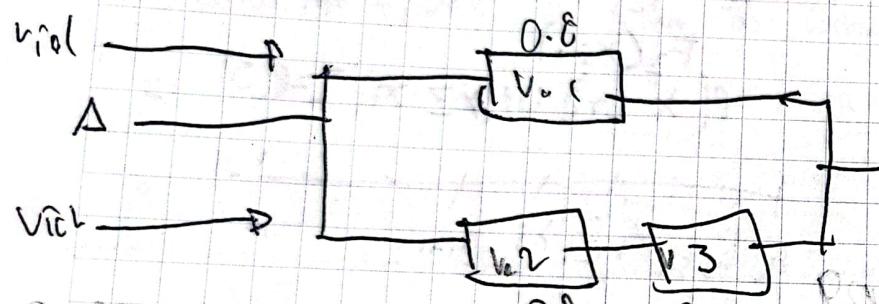


Considera un sistema de agua que fluye a través de unos válvulas de A a B. Los válvulas 1, 2 y 3 funcionan independientemente y cada una se abre correctamente con una probabilidad de 0.8. Encuentra la distribución de probabilidades para Y, el número de vías abiertas después de haber enviado la señal

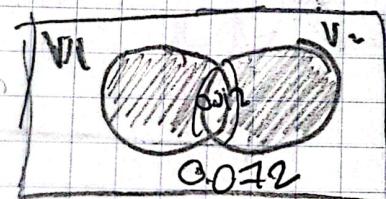


$$P(V_1) = P(23) = P(2) P(3) = 0.8 \times 0.8 = 0.64$$

$$P(V_2) = 0.36$$

$$\bar{Y} = 1$$

$$Y = 1$$



V1 abierta

$$V_1 = V_1 \bar{V}_2$$

V2 abierta

$$V_2 = \bar{V}_1 V_2$$

\bar{Y}	$P(\bar{Y}) = 1 - P(Y=1) = 1 - 0.36 = 0.64$
1	<u>0.416</u>
2	<u>0.512</u>

$$\therefore P(Y=1) = 0.416$$

$$P(V_1 \bar{V}_2 \cup \bar{V}_1 V_2) = (0.8)(0.36) + (0.2)(0.64) = 0.416$$

$$\bar{Y} = 2$$

$$P(V_1 V_2) = P(V_1) P(V_2) = (0.8)(0.64) = 0.512$$

J 08/10/2024 X y Y son independientes si:

- ② En un problema de una pista aplicada a niños pequeños, se les pide que hayan correspondido cada uno de los 3 dibujos de animales con la palabra que identifica a éstos.

Si un niño asigna aleatoriamente 1 o 3 palabras a los 3 dibujos, encuéntre la distribución de probabilidad para Y, el número de correspondencias correctas.

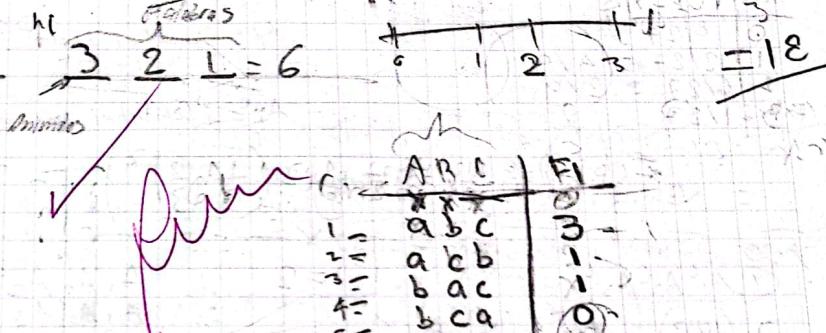
$$\#S = 6$$

$$3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

\sum correspondencia correcta

$$\sum =$$

X	P(X=Y)	Y	correspondencias correctas	Probabilidad
0	1/3	1	0	
1	3/6 = 1/2	2	1	
2	0	3	2	
3	1/6			



$$\sum P(X=Y) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

- ③ Cinco pelotas numeradas del 1 al 5 se encuentran en una urna. Se sacan 2 pelotas al azar y se anotan sus números. Encuentre la distribución de la probabilidad para los siguientes:

- (a) El mayor de los dos números seleccionados
- (b) La suma de los dos números seleccionados

$$\#S = 10$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{1}{1} = 5 \times 2 = 10$$

X: Mayor de los dos números seleccionados

$$(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5) \quad // \text{espacio muestral}$$

$$(2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5)$$

$$(3, 4), (3, 5)$$

Y: La suma de los dos números

$$\begin{array}{|c|l|} \hline X & P(X=x) \\ \hline 2 & 1/10 \\ 3 & 2/10 = 1/5 \\ 4 & 3/10 \\ 5 & 4/10 = 2/5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\sum P(X=x) = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{10} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

Y	P(Y=y)
3	1/10
4	1/10
5	2/10 = 1/5
6	2/10 = 1/5
7	2/10 = 1/5
8	1/10
9	1/10

$$\sum P(Y=y) = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = 1$$

L 2011

11

Una media sin

M : media
 Puede ser
 m : media
 constante
 γ_m : media
 de la variancia

Ejemplo:

X : # de hermanos
 $n=30$

$x_1=1$
 $x_2=2$
 $x_3=3$
 $x_4=0$
 $x_5=1$

E_x
 x_{11}
 Valor
 Medidas de
 $0,1,2,3,4$
 $0,1,2,3,4$

- ④ De los personas que llegan a un banco de sangre el 1 de 3 tiene tipo sanguíneo O, y 1 de 16 tipo O+. Considera 3 donantes, seleccionados aleatoriamente

del banco de sangre. Sea X el número de donantes con sangre tipo O+ y Y el número de donantes con sangre tipo O. Obtén las distribuciones de probabilidad

• Obtén las distribuciones de probabilidad para X y Y . Determina también la distribución de probabilidad para $X+Y$, el número de donantes con sangre tipo O.

A: P(CM)

X	$P(X=x)$
0	$\frac{1}{27}$
1	$\frac{12}{27} = \frac{4}{9}$
2	$\frac{6}{27} = \frac{2}{9}$
3	$\frac{1}{27}$

$A_i: P(CM)$

$A_i: Donante i tiene sangre O+$

$A_i^c: Donante i no tiene sangre O+ A_i^c A_2^c A_3^c$

$$E(PY) = \frac{1}{27} + \frac{12}{27} + \frac{6}{27} + \frac{1}{27} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 \right) = 3 \left(\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{4}{9} \right) \right) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$X=0$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$X=2$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$3 \left[\frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{2}{9} = \frac{6}{27}$$

$X=3$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$Y=0$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=1$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=2$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=3$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=4$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=5$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=6$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=7$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=8$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=9$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=10$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=11$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=12$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=13$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=14$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=15$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=16$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$Y=17$

$A_1 A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$A_1^c A_2 A_3^c$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$A_1^c A_2^c A_3$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

Marginal discreta continua

Segunda

(5)

A) ¿Cuáles de las siguientes funciones son de probabilidad discreta?

$$a) f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & x=0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & x=1 \\ 0 & \text{o.c.} \end{cases}$$

$$b) f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \binom{5}{x} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{5-x} & x=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \\ 0 & \text{o.c.} \end{cases}$$

Se debe de cumplir con los siguientes principios:

i) $f_x(x) \geq 0$ ii) $\sum f_x(x) = 1$ iii) $\sum x f_x(x) = \bar{x}$

el inciso a): cumple i)

ii) Notemos que todos son valores $f_x(x) \geq 0$

$$\bullet f_x(0) = \frac{1}{3} \quad f_x(0) \geq 0$$

$$iii) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 0 = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$\bullet f_x(1) = \frac{2}{3} \quad f_x(1) \geq 0$$

el inciso a) es una F.d.p. discreta

$$\bullet f_x(2) = 0 \quad f_x(2) \geq 0$$

b)

$$f_x(x) = \binom{5}{x} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{5-x} = 0.004115$$

$$f_x(1) = \binom{5}{1} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 = \frac{10}{243}$$

$$iii) \sum x f_x(x) = \frac{10}{243} + \frac{40}{243}$$

$$f_x(2) = \binom{5}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{40}{243}$$

$$+ \frac{80}{243} + \frac{80}{243} + \frac{32}{243} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f_x(3) = \binom{5}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{80}{243}$$

• $\sum x f_x(x) \neq 1$ b) no es una

$$f_x(4) = \binom{5}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 = \frac{80}{243}$$

F.d.p.

$$f_x(5) = \binom{5}{5} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 = \frac{32}{243}$$

discreta

Hotsy Totz

1)

Definición de un producto por d10

2)

$$P(X=x)$$

-1	1/5
0	1/10
1	2/5
2	3/10

$$E(x) = \sum_x x f_x(x) = \sum_x x P(X=x)$$

$$E(x) = (-1) f_{-1} + (0) f_0 + 1 f_1 + 2 f_2$$

$$= -1 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + 0 + 2 \left(\frac{3}{10}\right) = -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{6}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= 0.8 \quad \text{esperanza}$$

$$E(x^2) = 0.8$$

Varianza

$$\sigma^2 = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2$$

$$\sigma^2 = E(x^2) - 0.8^2$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow E(x^2) = \sum_x x^2 f_x(x) = 1 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \frac{2}{5} + 4 \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)$$

$$\sigma^2 = E(x^2)$$

$$E(x^2) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{12}{10} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{6}{5} = \frac{9}{5} = 1.8$$

$$E(x^2) = 0.69$$

$$\sigma^2 = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2 = 1.8 - 0.8^2 = 1.16$$

HolsyTolsy®

① Encuentra el valor de k

$$f_x(x) = k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \quad x=1, 2, 3$$

x	$f_x(x)$
1	$k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 = \frac{k}{2}$
2	$\frac{k}{4}$
3	$\frac{k}{8}$

$$\sum_x f_x(x) = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{k}{2} + \frac{k}{4} + \frac{k}{8} = \frac{4k+2k+k}{8} = \frac{7k}{8}$$

$$1 = \frac{7k}{8}$$

x	$P(X=x)$
1	$\frac{4}{7}$
2	$\frac{2}{7}$
3	$\frac{1}{7}$

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 & \quad P(X=1) = \frac{4}{7} \\ x=2 & \quad P(X=2) = \frac{2}{7} \\ x=3 & \quad P(X=3) = \frac{1}{7} \end{aligned}$$

② Encuentra la media y Varianza

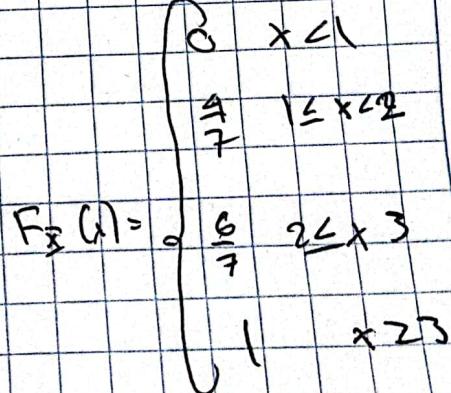
$$E(x) = \sum_x x \cdot P_x(x) = 1f_3(1) + 2f_3(2) + 3f_3(3) = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{4}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{11}{7}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = [E(x)]^2 - [E(x)]^2$$

$$x \leq 1 \quad E(x^2) = \sum_x x^2 f_x(x) = \frac{4}{7} + 4\left(\frac{2}{7}\right) + 9\left(\frac{1}{7}\right) = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{8}{7} + \frac{9}{7} = \frac{21}{7}$$

$$[E(x)]^2 = \left(\frac{11}{7}\right)^2 = \frac{121}{49}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \frac{21}{7} - \frac{121}{49} = 0.53 = \frac{26}{99}$$



$$\textcircled{C} \quad x=0 \quad x < 1 \quad F_x(x)=0 \quad \text{para } x < 1$$

$$\underline{1 \leq x < 2} \quad F_x(x)=P(X \leq x) = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\underline{2 \leq x < 3} \quad F_x(x)=P(X \leq x) = f_x(1) + f_x(2) = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad x \geq 3 \quad F_x(x)=P(X \leq x) = f_x(1) + f_x(2) + f_x(3) \geq 1 \quad \text{HotS} \text{ HotS}^{\circledR}$$

~~a)~~ a) X sea par

$$P(X \text{ sea par}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^k}$$

Serie geométrica

$$a = \frac{1}{4}, r = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X \text{ sea par}) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

~~b)~~ b) P(X > 5) ?

$$P(X > 5) = \sum_{k=5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = \frac{1}{32}, a = \frac{1}{32}, r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{\frac{1}{32}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{32}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\textcircled{c)} P(X \text{ divisible entre } 3) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{512} + \dots$$

$$a = \frac{1}{8}, r = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$S = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{1 - \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$1 = (8)^0 + (8)^1 + (8)^2 + (8)^3 = (2 \times 9)^2 = 1296$$

~~x~~ $\geq 1 \text{ } (x: r_1, r_2, n)$

$$n=5$$

$$r_1=5$$

$$r=10$$

$$r=4$$

$$f_{\max}$$

$$f_{\max} = \frac{\binom{5}{0} \binom{5}{9}}{\binom{10}{9}} = \frac{1}{42}$$

$$f_{(1)} = \frac{\binom{5}{1} \binom{5}{8}}{\binom{10}{9}} = \frac{10}{42} = \frac{5}{21}$$

$$f_{(2)} = \frac{\binom{5}{2} \binom{5}{7}}{\binom{10}{9}} = \frac{20}{42} = \frac{10}{21}$$

$$f_{(3)} = \frac{\binom{5}{3} \binom{5}{6}}{\binom{10}{9}} = \frac{10}{42} = \frac{5}{21}$$

$$f_{(4)} = \frac{\binom{5}{4} \binom{5}{5}}{\binom{10}{9}} = \frac{1}{42}$$

Hotsy Totsy