

Tarefa Básica - Probabilidade II

$$1. \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3!}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2!} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = \boxed{\frac{3}{5}} \text{ (B)}$$

$$2. A = \{(1, 2); (2, 1)\} \quad n(A) = 2$$

$$B = \{(1, 5); (5, 1); (2, 4); (4, 2); (3, 3)\} \quad n(B) = 5$$

$$\frac{2}{36} + \frac{5}{36} = \boxed{\frac{7}{36}} \text{ (C)}$$

$$3. P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$100 = 95 + 8 - X$$

$$X = 103 - 100$$

$$\boxed{X = 3\%}$$

4. final zero \rightarrow 91 números final \neq zero \rightarrow 809 números

$$\text{final} = 0 \text{ e final} = 0 \rightarrow 91/900 \cdot 91/900 = 0,01 = 1\%$$

$$\text{final} \neq 0 \text{ e final} = 0 \rightarrow 809/900 \cdot 91/900 = 0,09 = 9\%$$

$$\text{final} = 0 \text{ e final} \neq 0 \rightarrow 809/900 \cdot 31/900 = 0,09 = 9\%$$

$$\text{par} \text{ e final} = 5 \rightarrow 90/900 \cdot 90/900 \cdot 4 = 0,04 = 4\%$$

$$\text{final} = 5 \text{ e par} \rightarrow 4\%$$

$$100\% - (1\% + 9\% + 9\% + 4\% + 4\%) = \boxed{73\%}$$

$$5. \frac{4!7!}{10!} = \boxed{\frac{1}{30}} \text{ (C)}$$

6. $AAA = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$
 $AAB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{8}$
 $ABB = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$
 $BBB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$

$$P = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{20}{64} = \boxed{\frac{5}{16}}$$

(D)

7. casos possíveis: $C_{10,2} = \frac{10!}{2! \cdot 8!} = \frac{10 \cdot 9}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{45}{1}$

Casos favoráveis:

compra	renda	
5	6, 7, 11, 12, 14	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} + \frac{1}{9}$
10	11, 12, 14	
13	14	

$$P = \frac{9}{45}$$

P = $\frac{1}{5}$

(c)

8. $S = \{1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3\} \quad n(S) = 9$
 $A = \{(2, 3); (3, 2)\} \quad n(A) = 2$

$$P = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \boxed{\frac{2}{9}} \quad (D)$$

9. $C_{6,3} = \frac{6!}{3!3!} = \frac{6^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 4^2}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 20$ possíveis

$\rightarrow 6 \cdot 2 = 12$ triângulos

$$P = \frac{12}{20} = \boxed{\frac{3}{5}} \quad (c)$$