

Δ_n = sir de n biti independenti si aleatori

eveniment A_n = 1111 (patru biti 1 consecutivi) intru un sir de n biti.

$$\Delta_1 = 0 \text{ sau } 1 \Rightarrow P(A_1) = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = 0 \text{ sau } 1, \Delta_1 \Rightarrow P(A_2) = 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = 0 \text{ sau } 1, \Delta_2 \Rightarrow P(A_3) = 0$$

$$\Delta_4 = 0 \text{ sau } 1, \Delta_3 \Rightarrow 2^4 = 16 \text{ posibilitati} \Rightarrow P(A_4) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\Delta_5 = 0 \text{ sau } 1, \Delta_4 \Rightarrow P(A_5) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{16} = \frac{3}{32}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow P(0 \Delta_4) \Rightarrow P(A_4) = \frac{1}{16} \\ \rightarrow P(1 \Delta_4) \Rightarrow 2^4 \text{ posibilitati cu 2 cazuri favorabile} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow 10 \Delta_3 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \rightarrow 11 \Delta_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 11110 \\ 11111 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta_6 = 0 \text{ sau } 1, \Delta_5 \Rightarrow P(A_6) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{32} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{3}{64} + \frac{5}{64} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow P(0 \Delta_5) \Rightarrow P(A_5) = \frac{3}{32} \\ \rightarrow P(1 \Delta_5) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} P(A_4) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow 10 \Delta_4 \Rightarrow P(A_4) \\ \rightarrow 11 \Delta_4 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{24} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow 110 \Delta_3 \Rightarrow 0 \\ \rightarrow 111 \Delta_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 111100 \\ 111101 \\ 111110 \\ 111111 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta_7 = 0 \text{ sau } 1, \Delta_6 \Rightarrow P(A_7) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{32} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{16} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{32} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{16} = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{64} + \frac{9}{64} = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{12}{64} = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow P(0 \Delta_6) \Rightarrow P(A_6) = \frac{1}{8} \\ \rightarrow P(1 \Delta_6) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{32} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{32} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow 10 \Delta_5 \rightarrow 100 \Delta_4 \Rightarrow P(A_4) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{2}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \\ \rightarrow 11 \Delta_5 \rightarrow 101 \Delta_4 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow 110 \Delta_4 \Rightarrow P(A_4) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{16} \\ \rightarrow 111 \Delta_3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta_8 = 0 \text{ sau } 1, \Delta_7 \Rightarrow P(A_8) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{32} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{32} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow P(0 \Delta_7) \rightarrow P(A_7) = \frac{5}{32} \\ \rightarrow P(1 \Delta_7) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{64} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow 10 \Delta_6 \rightarrow P(A_6)$$

↳ ~~noas~~

$$\rightarrow 11 \Delta_6 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} P(A_5) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{32} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 110 \Delta_5 \rightarrow P(A_5) \\ \rightarrow 111 \Delta_5 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

Obs relația de recurență:

$$P(A_n) = \frac{1}{2} P(A_{n-1}) + \frac{1}{2^2} P(A_{n-2}) + \frac{1}{2^3} P(A_{n-3}) + \frac{1}{2^4} P(A_{n-4}) + \frac{1}{2^4}$$