Auf. 1

Urnenmodell mit Zurücklegen mit Reihenfolge

A := "Drei Fragen richtig beantwortet"

$$P(A) = \frac{|A|}{|S|^2} = \frac{3^2(4+3+2+1)}{4^5} = \frac{90}{1024} = 0.0879$$

Aut. Z

Urnenmodell mit Zwücklegen mit Reihenfolge

(a) 
$$P(A) = \frac{5 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 3}{10^4} = 0.15$$

(b)  $A^{c}$ := "keine Rote oder keine schwarze oder keine weiße"  $P(A) = 1 - \frac{7^{4} + 8^{4} + 5^{4} - 3^{4} - 2^{4} - 5^{4}}{10^{4}} = \frac{6400}{10000} = 0.36$ 

(c) (i) 
$$P(A) = \frac{5^4}{704} = 0.0625$$

(ii) 
$$P(A) = \frac{34}{104} = 0.0087$$

(iii) 
$$P(A) = \frac{2^4}{10^4} = 0.0016$$

(d) A = "nur eine Farbe oder alle Farben"

$$P(A) = 1 - (P("nur rot") + P("nur schwarz") + P("nur weiß") + P("alle Farben"))$$

$$= 1 - (0,0081 + 0,0016 + 0,0625 + 0,36)$$

(e) 
$$P(A) = \frac{5.3.2.2.\frac{4!}{2}}{10^4} = 0.072$$

Auf. 3

(a) 
$$T := "Tot"$$
  $R := "Raucher"$   $N := "Nichtraucher"$   $P(T|R) = \frac{139}{582} = 0.2388$   $P(T|N) = \frac{230}{732} = 0.3142$ 

(b) (i) P(T/R) < P(T/N) => falsch

(ii) 
$$P(T) = \frac{139 + 230}{582 + 732} = 0.2808 \neq 0.2388 = P(T|R) \Rightarrow falsch$$

(iii) Mestal to the state of th

Nein, da es noch andere unbekannte Variablen geben kann.

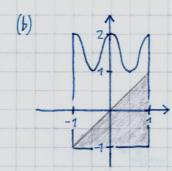
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$$\int_{1}^{3} f(x) + 1 dx$$

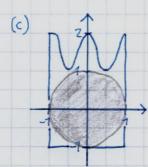
$$= \int_{1}^{3} O_{1} 5 \cos(2\pi x) + 2_{1} 5 dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{O_{1} 5 \sin(2\pi x)}{2\pi} + 2_{1} 5 x \right]_{1}^{3}$$

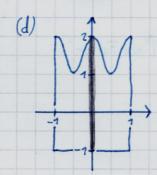
$$= 5$$



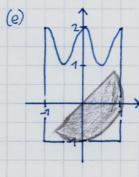
$$P(A) = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$



$$P(B) = \frac{17}{5} = 0,6283$$



$$P(c)=0$$



$$P(E) = \int_{-1}^{2} 0.5 \cos(2\pi x) + 0.5 dx = 1$$

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Auf. 5

(a) IA: n=1
P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i) = P(A_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i)
IH: P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i)
IS: n \rightarrow n+1
P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n+1} A_i) = P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i) + P(A_{n+1}) - P((\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \cap A_{n+1})
\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) + P(A_{n+1}) - P((\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \cap A_{n+1})
\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) + P(A_{n+1})
= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} P(A_i)
D
(b) IA: n=1
P(A_i) = P(A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} P(A_i) - (1-1)
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(b) 
$$|A: n=1$$

$$P(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i) = P(A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) - (1-1)$$

$$!H: P(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) - (n-1)$$

$$!S: n \to n+1$$

$$P(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n+1} A_i) = P(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i) + P(A_{n+1}) - P((\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \cup A_{n+1})$$

$$\stackrel{!H}{\ge i} P(A_i) - (n-1) + P(A_{n+1}) - P((\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \cup A_{n+1})$$

$$\stackrel{!H}{\ge i} P(A_i) - (n-1) + P(A_{n+1}) - 1$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} P(A_i) - (n+1) - 1$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} P(A_i) - (n+1) - 1$$

da P: 7 → [0,1]

$$Auf. 6$$

$$IH: P(\underbrace{i}_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i-1}}_{1 \le k_{1} < \dots < k_{i} \le n} P(A_{k_{1}} \land \dots \land A_{k_{i}})$$

$$IS: n \rightarrow n+1$$

$$P(\underbrace{i}_{i=1}^{n+1} A_{i}) = P(\underbrace{i}_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}) + P(A_{n+1}) - P(\underbrace{i}_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}) \land A_{n+1})$$

$$= P(\underbrace{i}_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}) + P(A_{n+1}) - P(\underbrace{i}_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}) \land A_{n+1})$$

$$= P(\underbrace{i}_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}) + P(A_{n+1}) - P(\underbrace{i}_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}) \land A_{n+1})$$

$$= P(A_{k_{1}} \land \dots \land A_{k_{i}}) + P(A_{n+1}) - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i-1}}_{1 \le k_{1} < \dots < k_{i} \le n} P(A_{k_{1}} \land \dots \land A_{k_{i}}) + P(A_{n+1}) - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i-1}}_{1 \le k_{1} < \dots < k_{i} \le n} P(A_{k_{1}} \land \dots \land A_{k_{i}}) \rightarrow P(A_{k_{1}} \land \dots \land A_{k_{i}})$$

$$= -11 - + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1}}_{1 \le k_{1} < \dots < k_{i} \le n+1} P(A_{k_{1}} \land \dots \land A_{k_{i}})$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1}}_{1 \le k_{1} < \dots < k_{i} \le n+1} P(A_{k_{1}} \land \dots \land A_{k_{i}})$$