

1. - IMAMO 4 KUGLICE \Rightarrow 2 BIJELE, 2 CRNE

$$w_1 = CBB$$

$$w_2 = CBC$$

$$w_3 = BBC$$

$$w_4 = BCB$$

$$w_5 = CCB$$

$$w_6 = BCB$$

a) $A = \{ \text{PRVA JE IZVUČENA CRNA KUGLICA} \}$

- VIDIMO 12 ISPISANIH SLUČAJEVA DA SE POSTOJATI 50% (50/100)

$$P(A) = \{ w_1, w_2, w_5 \} = 3$$

b) $B = \{ \text{PRVA JE IZVUČENA BIJELA KUGLICA} \}$

- OVDJE MOŽEMO RJEŠITI NA II. NAČINA:

I) ISTO KAO I ZA $P(A)$

II) POMOĆU PREDUZIMANJA $P(A)$ OD UKUPNIH KOMBINACIJA

I. $P(B) = \{ w_3, w_4, w_6 \} = 3$

II. - IMAMO 4 SLUČAJA

- ZA $P(A)$ SHO DOBIDI 3

$$P(B) = 6 - P(A) = 6 - 3 = 3$$

POČETNE

• ILI, AKO SU U 3 SLUČAJA BIJELE CRNE KUGLICE, ONDA SU U OSTALIM SLUČAJEVIMA IPRVE KUGLICE BIJELE

c) $C = \{ \text{BIJELA KUGLICA JE IZVUČENA } \underline{\text{BAREM JEDNOM}} \}$

• U SLUČAJEVIMA DOBRO ČITATE GDE VAM PIŠE "BAREM" (NO, U OVOM SLUČAJU NA TOME MORATE PARITI SER IMATE 2 BIJELE CRNE KUGLICE, A IMATE 3 IZVLACIJA \rightarrow UVJEST ĆE BITI BAREM JEDNA CRNA ILI BAREM JEDNA BIJELA KUGLICA)

$$P(C) = \{ w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6 \} = 6$$

- MOŽE SE RISEŠITI IMA "INVERZAN" NAČIN \rightarrow DASCE VOPĆE NIŠE POSAVILA BIJELA KUGLICA

$$P(\bar{C}) = 0$$

$$P(C) = 6 - 0 = 6$$

d) $D = \{ \text{BIJELA KOGLICA JE IZVUČENA } \underline{\text{TOČNO JEDNOM}} \}$ * AHA, TUNE PIŠE "BAREM" :)

$P(D) = \{ w_2, w_3, w_4 \} = 3$ \rightarrow TOSE MOGLA NASTUTITI 12 TOGA ŠTO JE IZVUČENA SAMO JEDANPUT, A IZVLACILI SHO 3 KUGLICE (MOGLASCE BITI PRVA, DRUGA ILI TREĆA)

e) $E = \{ \text{IZVUČENA JE SEDNA BIJELA, DRUGA CRNA} \}$

$P(E) = \{ w_2, w_3, w_5 \} = 3$ \rightarrow TOSE MOGLA NAPRAVITI I POMOĆU RJEŠENJA 12 d) ZADATKA (MORA BITI TOČNO IZVUČENA SEDNA BIJELA KUGLICA)

[2.] -2 kocke

ELEMENATARNIH DOGAĐAJA IMA:

$$P(A) = 6 \cdot 6 = 6^2 = 36 /$$

-IMA 36 KOMBINACIJA

$w_1 = 1$	$w_2 = 2$	$w_3 = 3$	$w_4 = 4$	$w_5 = 5$	$w_6 = 6$
$w_7 = 1$	$w_8 = 2$	$w_9 = 3$	$w_{10} = 4$	$w_{11} = 5$	$w_{12} = 6$
$w_{13} = 1$	$w_{14} = 2$	$w_{15} = 3$	$w_{16} = 4$	$w_{17} = 5$	$w_{18} = 6$
$w_{19} = 1$	$w_{20} = 2$	$w_{21} = 3$	$w_{22} = 4$	$w_{23} = 5$	$w_{24} = 6$
$w_{25} = 1$	$w_{26} = 2$	$w_{27} = 3$	$w_{28} = 4$	$w_{29} = 5$	$w_{30} = 6$
$w_{31} = 1$	$w_{32} = 2$	$w_{33} = 3$	$w_{34} = 4$	$w_{35} = 5$	$w_{36} = 6$

a) $A = \{ \text{OBA BROŠA SU PARE} \}$

$$P(A) = \{ w_1, w_3, w_5, w_7, w_9, w_{11}, w_{13}, w_{15}, w_{17} \} = 9$$

-MOŽENO TO, LOGIČKI... KOCNA IMA 3 PARENA BROŠA... IMAMO 2 KOCNE...

-ZEKAO SAM LOGIČKI ŠEĆ MORASU OBA BITI PARENA, ZLACI 'f' (LOGIČKI 'f')

$$K_1 = 3$$

$$K_2 = 3$$

$$K = K_1 \cdot K_2 = 3 \cdot 3 = 9 /$$

KOCNA 1 KOCNA 2

b) $B = \{ \text{OBA BROŠA VECĀ OD 4} \}$

$$P(B) = \{ w_{25}, w_{26}, w_{29}, w_{30} \} = 4$$

-LOGIČKI SLIČNO KAO U a) DISELU ZADATKA...

-SVAKA KOCNA IMA 2 BROŠA VECĀ OD 4... $\Rightarrow K_1 = 2, K_2 = 2 \Rightarrow K = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$

c) $C = \{ \text{RAZLIKAT BROŠU V 12 KOSI} \} * \text{ODVJEĆU PRETPOSTAVIT } |x-y|$

$$P(C) = \{ w_3, w_{10}, w_{13}, w_{14}, w_{20}, w_{24}, w_{25}, w_{34} \} = 8$$

* JA BI DOBILI, RAZLIKOM, BROŠ 2 MORASU SE ODVZET 2 PARENA ILI 2 NEPARENA BROŠA, 2 BOG
 $(2, 4, 6)$ ILI $(1, 3, 5)$

TOGA ČE NAM 3 BROŠA BITI 2, A 'n' ČE NAM BITI 3 IMAMO 2 SHUPILKE OD
 TO 3 BROŠA $\Rightarrow P(C) = 2^n = 2^3 = 8$

37 POGLEDATI TABLICU I ZADATIU (OMIH 36 KOMBINACIJA)

a) $A = \{ \text{POVARIJE SE BROJ MANJI OD } 3 \}$

$$P(A) = \left\{ w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6, w_7, w_8, w_9, w_{10}, w_{11}, w_{12}, w_{13}, w_{14}, w_{15}, w_{16}, w_{17}, w_{18}, w_{19}, w_{20}, w_{21}, w_{22} \right\} = 20$$

(1) - LOGIČNI GLEDAMO (+)... AKO JE DVA POKAZUJE BROJ MANJI OD 3, ONDA DRUGA KOČKA MOŽE POKAZIVATI BILO ŠTO, ZNACI: $2 \cdot 6 = 12$

- POŠTO VIŠE NE MOŽEмо GLEDATI JEDNU KOČKU (JER VEĆ POKAZUJE 3, 4, 5 ili 6), GLEDAMO SADA 2 KOČKE...

(2) - OSTALASU NAM JOŠ 4 BROJA ŽA KOMBINIRATI SA DRUGOM KOČKOM KOSA MOŽE POKAZIVATI SAMO $\underbrace{1, 2, 3, 4}_{2 \text{ BROJA}}, \text{ PA IMAMO: } 4 \cdot 2 = 8$

$$P(A) = (1) + (2) = 12 + 8 = 20$$

b) $B = \{ \text{DVE BROJEVE KOČKE SU OD } 3 \}$

$$P(B) = \left\{ w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6, w_7, w_8, w_9, w_{10}, w_{11}, w_{12}, w_{13}, w_{14}, w_{15}, w_{16}, w_{17}, w_{18}, w_{19}, w_{20}, w_{21}, w_{22}, w_{23}, w_{24}, w_{25}, w_{26}, w_{27}, w_{28}, w_{29}, w_{30}, w_{31}, w_{32} \right\} = 26$$

c) $C = \{ \text{OBJE BROJEVE ČELE SU OD } 4 \}$

$$P(C) = \{ w_{29}, w_{30}, w_{31}, w_{32} \} = 4$$

5] POGLEDAS TABLICU U 2.1 RADJATCU (OMN 86 KOMBINACIJA)

a) $A = \{ \text{BROJ BROČINA JE NEPARAN} \}$

$$P(A) = \left\{ w_2, w_4, w_6, w_8, w_{10}, w_{12}, w_{14}, w_{16}, w_{18}, w_{20}, w_{22}, w_{24}, w_{26}, w_{28}, w_{30}, w_{32}, w_{34}, w_{36} \right\} = 18$$

- DA BI DOBILI NEPARAN BROJ, MORAMO BRODOSITI SEDAR DODATI; JEKAJ NEPARAN...
SVAKA KOCKAIMA 3 PARNA I 3 NEPARNA BROSA $\Rightarrow 3 \cdot 3 = 9$

- NO, TU SE NE VRAZAE SVI BROČINI (NPR. MAAZI SE 61, ALI NE 16), PA MORAMO POMNOZITI SA 2
 $\Rightarrow 9 \cdot 2 = 18$

- MOŽEMO RACUNATI I NAMOĆIN JU SI ISPIŠEMO 6 STUPACA (SVAKI STUPACIMA
PRVI BROJ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ili 6). POSTO JE PRVI BROJ U PRVOM STUPCU NEPARAN, PREOSTAJE
KAM SAMO KOMBINACIJA OD 90 3 PARNA BROSA 12, 14, 16; 2A DRUGI STUPAC VRISCI
SLEĆNO PA IMAMO 21, 23, 25.... $\Rightarrow 6 \cdot 3 = 18$

b) $B = \{ \text{POŠAVIO SE BROJ 1} \}$

$$P(B) = \left\{ w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6, w_7, w_8, w_9, w_{10}, w_{11}, w_{12}, w_{13}, w_{14}, w_{15}, w_{16}, w_{17}, w_{18}, w_{19}, w_{20}, w_{21}, w_{22}, w_{23}, w_{24}, w_{25}, w_{26}, w_{27}, w_{28}, w_{29}, w_{30}, w_{31} \right\} = 11$$

- GLEDASUĆI PO STUPCIMA ČE VAM BITI SVE JASNO $\Rightarrow 6 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6 + 5 = 11$

c) $C = \{ \text{NA OBUT KOCKE PAO SE BROJ 1} \}$

$$P(C) = \{ w_1 \} = 1$$

6. - IMAMO DOGADAJE: A, B i C

- UZADATIKU MORAMO KORISTITI KOMBINACIJE SVIH TRISU DOGADAJA, MAKAR SE NEKI OD NSIH NISU DOGGDILI (TJ. ONDA ĆEMO PISATI KOMPLEMENTNE DOGADAJE)

a) { OSTVARIO SE SAMO DOGADAJA A }

- EVO POMOĆNE TABLICE U KOSIMA SU STAVJA ' S_x ' ($x \Rightarrow$ slava zadataka)

A	B	C	S_a	S_b	S_c	S_d	S_e	S_f
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

$$S_a = A \bar{B} \bar{C}$$

b) { OSTVARILI SUSE A i B, ALI NE I C }

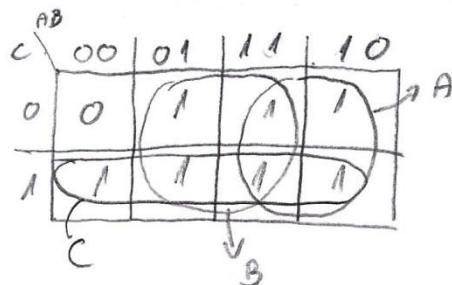
$$S_b = A B \bar{C}$$

c) { OSTVARILA SU SE SVA 3 DOGADAJA }

$$S_c = A B C$$

d) { OSTVARIO SE BARCM SEDAN DOGADAJ }

- OVDJE IMAMO SLUČAJ SA PUNO KOMBINACIJA PA MORAMO MINIMALIZIRATI, A DA TO ĆEMO KORISTITI K-TABLICU



$$S_d = A + B + C$$

e) { OSTVARIO SE TOČNO SEDAN DOGADAJ }

$$S_e = \bar{A} \bar{B} C + \bar{A} B \bar{C} + A \bar{B} \bar{C}$$

f) { NIJE SE OSTVARIO NIJE SEDAN DOGADAJ }

$$S_f = \bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C}$$

4) - BACAMO A KOSTKA

- DOGADAJI A_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$)

a) $A = \{ \text{NISE SE POŠAVILA NITI SEDNA ŠESTICA} \}$

- POGLEDATCE MOLO ZADATCU 1.6 NA STR. 47.

- DA JE SVAKI PUT POŠALA ŠESTICA BILO B).

$$A = \{ A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot A_3 \cdot \dots \cdot A_n \}$$

- ALI VAS SE TRAŽI DA NISE POŠALA NITI SEDNA ŠESTICA (ZNAČI, SAMO KOMPLIMENTIRANO SVAKI A_i ($i=1, \dots, n$))

$$A = \{ \bar{A}_1 \cdot \bar{A}_2 \cdot \bar{A}_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \bar{A}_n \}$$

b) $B = \{ \text{POŠAVILA SE BAREM SEDNA ŠESTICA} \}$

↳ LOGIČKI 'ILI' & '+'

- ŠESTICA SE POŠALA I LI U PRVOM, I LI U DRUGOM, ... I LI U n-TOM BACAKU

$$B = \{ A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + \dots + A_n \}$$

- OVO SE MOŽE NAPISATI I POMOĆU KOMPLIMENTA IZ a) ZADATKA:

- 'ONO NEGIRAMO' DA NISE POŠALA NITI SEDNA ŠESTICA, TO ZNAČI DA JE POŠALA BAREM SEDNA ŠESTICA" $\Rightarrow \bar{B} = \{ \bar{A}_1 \cdot \bar{A}_2 \cdot \bar{A}_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \bar{A}_n \} = \{ \bar{A}_1 + \bar{A}_2 + \bar{A}_3 + \dots + \bar{A}_n \} = \{ A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + \dots + A_n \}$

ZNAČI:

$$B = \bar{A}$$

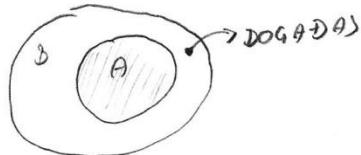
c) $C = \{ \text{POŠAVILA SE NAJVIŠE SEDNA ŠESTICA} \}$

- OVDJE SE RADI O n SVUPINA BACAKA OD PO n BACAKA, ZNAČI MORAMO NAPISATI SLUČASEVE NADA SE ŠESTICA POŠALA U PRVOM BACAKU, I LI U DRUGOM I LI, ... I LI U n-TOM, I LI DA UOPĆE NISE POŠALA

$$C = A_1 \cdot \bar{A}_2 \cdot \bar{A}_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \bar{A}_n + \bar{A}_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot \bar{A}_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \bar{A}_n + \dots + \bar{A}_1 \cdot \bar{A}_2 \cdot A_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \bar{A}_n + \bar{A}_1 \cdot \bar{A}_2 \cdot \bar{A}_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \bar{A}_{n-1} \cdot \bar{A}_n + \underbrace{\bar{A}_1 \cdot \bar{A}_2 \cdot \bar{A}_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \bar{A}_n}_{\text{UOPĆE NUE POŠALA}}$$

8) UVJET: $A \subset B \rightarrow A' \cap B' = \emptyset$

a) AB



- 'A' SE SPECIJALAN SLUČAJ OD 'B'

- AKO ZNAČI DA SE DOGODIO DOGADAS UNUTAR 'A', TO POUZAOVI DA SE TAS DOGADAS DOGODIO I U 'B', ALI NE VRNEDI OBRAĆ TJS. DA AKO SE POSAVIO DOGADAS UNUTAR 'B' NE MORA ZNAČITI DA SE TAS DOGADAS ISTOVET/DESIO/DOGODIO U 'A'

- ZNAČI:

$$AB = A \quad \text{A' SE NUVJET UNUTR}$$

b) $A \cup B = A + B$
LOGIČNO VJET

- AKO SE DOGODI 'B', A 'A' SE NALAZI UNUTAR 'B', TO ZNAČI DA SE DOGODIO I 'A'

- $A + B = B$

c) ABC



- AKO SE DOGADAS POSAVI U 'B', NE MORA ZNAČITI DA SE DOGODIO U 'A' I 'C'

- AKO SE DOGADAS POSAVI U 'A', NE MORA ZNAČITI DA SE DOGODIO U 'C'

- AKO SE DOGADAS POSAVI U 'C', NE MORA ZNAČITI DA SE DOGODIO U 'A' I 'B'

- ZNAČI MORA BITI NEKA KOMBINACIJA TJS. PRESJECI

- AKO SE DOGADAS POSAVI U 'BC', NE MORA ZNAČITI DA SE DOGODIO U 'A'

- AKO SE DOGADAS POSAVI U 'AB', NE MORA ZNAČITI DA SE DOGODIO U 'C'

- AKO SE DOGADAS POSAVI U 'AC'... ETO, VIDI MALO, HŠA! HEHEHE

- 'A' SE NALAZI UNUTAR 'B' TO ZNAČI DA SE PRESJECI 'AC' NALAZI U 'B'
TC SHO TIME SVEG "POURILI"

$$ABC = \overline{AC}$$

d) $A \cup B \cup C = A + B + C$

-

$\rightarrow A + B = B$ SHO RJEŠILI U b) ZADATKU, DA MOŽEMO NAPISATI

$$A + B + C = B + C$$

$$\text{Q) a) } \bar{A} = \bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{A} = \bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{\bar{A}} = \bar{\bar{B}} \rightarrow A = B$$

- OVO JE ISTO KAO I $A = B$ ŠTO ZNAČI DASU ' A ' I ' B ' EKVIVALENTNI JS. SEDAKI

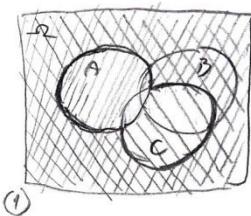
- IZ TOGA VRISCI $A \subseteq B$ I $B \subseteq A$

- TO JE ISTO KAO DA IMAMO SEDAKI VJEROSATNOSTI PROSTOR 'Q' KOJI MOŽEMO OZNAČITI ILI SA ' A ' ILI SA ' B ' (POVRŠINE KRUGA ' A ' I ' B ' SU SEDAKE)

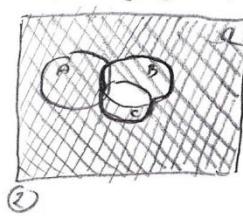


DA, EKVIVALENTNI SU

$$\text{b) } A \cup C = B \cup C \rightarrow A + C = B + C \rightarrow \bar{A} \bar{C} = \bar{B} \bar{C}$$



\neq



(RECIMO DA SU KRUŽICI NAPRAVLJENI KOPI - PESTI METODOM - SLIKE SU ISTE)

- SLIKE SU LOKOŠĆ PA ĆU POKUŠATI, MATE POSASKITI SITUACIJU

- IMAMO 3 KRUGOVA ISTOG RADIUSA \Rightarrow ISTIJE POVRŠINE

- SVA 3 SE PREKLAPAJU, ALI TAKO DA ' C ' VIŠE PREKLAPA KRUG ' B '

- OSJECAMO POVRŠINU VSEROVATNOSTI 'Q' TAKO DA:

- NA PRVOST OSJECAMO SVE VAN KRUGOVA ' A ' I ' C ' $\rightarrow \bar{A} \bar{C}$

- NA DRUGOJ SLICI OSJECAMO SVE VAN KRUGOVA ' B ' I ' C ' $\rightarrow \bar{B} \bar{C}$

- GLEDASUĆI TE DVISE SLICE VIDJET ĆEMO DA SE OSJECAJA POVRŠINA MASA NA PRVOST YEGRA DRUGOS TE SRAPI TOGA SEDAKOSTI Nisu Ekvivalentne

$$\text{c) } \bar{A} C = B C$$

- SLIKE SU ISTE, ALI SU OSJECAM DILOVI RAZLIČITI JS. NA PRVOST SLICI OSJECAMO SAMO ONO GDE SE PREKLAPAJU ' A ' I ' C ', A NA DRUGOS ' B ' I ' C '

- POVRŠINA NA PRVOST SE MASA OD ONE NA DRUGOS, STOGLA TE SEDAKOSTI Nisu Ekvivalentne

NAPOMENA!

ZA OVAJ ZADATAR NE GARANTIRAM TOČNOST SER JEG, ZA MEG, ČUDNO ZADAN...

JA SAM RADIO S TIME DA USPOREĐUJEM EKVIVALENTNOST IZRADA $\bar{A} = \bar{B}$, $A + C = B + C$ I $AC = BC$, A NE DALI SU ' A ' I ' B ' MEDUSOBNO EKVIVALENTNI...

MISLIM DASE MOGLO I OVAKO DOGĐITI ZADATAR $\bar{A} \bar{C} = \bar{B} \bar{C}$

$$\text{b) } A + C = B + C \rightarrow \bar{A} \bar{C} = \bar{B} \bar{C} / C \rightarrow \bar{A} \bar{C} = \bar{B} \bar{C} \rightarrow 0 = 0 \text{ A TO NE DOKAZUJE DA JE } A = B$$

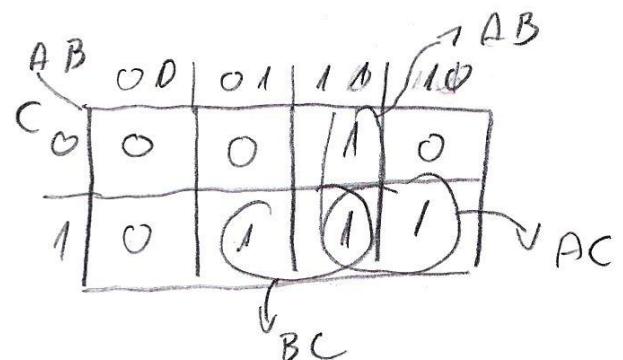
$$\text{c) } AC = BC / C \rightarrow A \bar{C} = B \bar{C} \rightarrow 0 = 0 \rightarrow \text{NE DOKAZUJE DA JE } A = B$$

"SORRY ANO GRIGŠIM SER, IPAK SAM SAMO ČOVSEN!"

101 a)

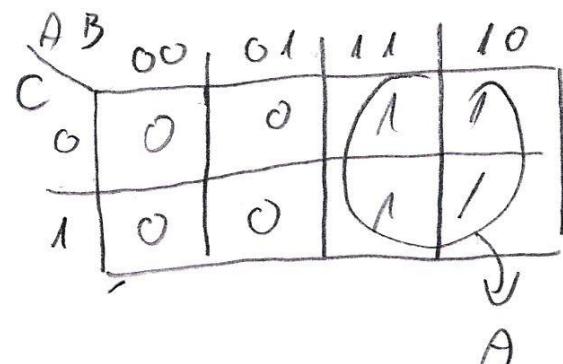
$$S = (A+B) \cdot (B+C) \cdot (C+A) \Rightarrow \bar{S} = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{C}\bar{A}$$

A	B	C	\bar{S}	S
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	1



b) $S = (A+B) \cdot A + A \cdot (B+C)$

A	B	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1



$$\underline{Y = A}$$

$$\text{III)} \underbrace{A-B}_{0} = \underbrace{A-AB}_{1} = \underbrace{(A+B)-B}_{2}$$



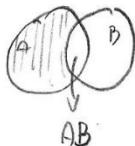
$$1) A-B=0$$

$$A=B \quad | \cdot A$$

$$A \cdot A = AB$$

$$A = AB$$

$$A - AB = 0 \quad \checkmark$$



$$2) A-B=0$$

$$+B \quad | \quad A = B \quad | +B$$

- DO DODASCHO 'B' S JEONE, DRUGE STRA
G

$$A+B = \underbrace{B+B}_{B}$$

$$A+B = B$$

$$(A+B)-B=0 \quad \checkmark$$



$$b) A(B-C) = AB - AC$$

$$A \overbrace{(B-C)}^0 = 0$$

$$AB - AC = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$c) (A-C)(B-C) = AB - BC$$

$$\underbrace{(A-C)}_{\text{IZLJUČI } C} \cdot \underbrace{(B-C)}_{\text{IZLJUČI } C} = AB - \underbrace{AC - BC - CC}_{AC - C} = AB - C \underbrace{(A+B)-C}_{\text{IZLJUČI } C} = AB - C \underbrace{(A+B+1)}_1 = AB - C \quad \checkmark$$

$$d) AC - B = AC - BC$$

$$AC - B = 0 \quad | \cdot C$$

$$ACC - BC = 0$$

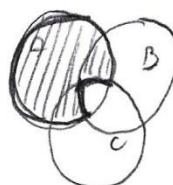
$$AC - BC = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$e) (A-B) + (A-C) = A - BC$$

- OVO BAŠ NE BI SHEREO IČI OVAKO, ALI GVO UAKO SAM JA RASGAVALO

$$(A-B) + (A-C) = A-B+A-C = \cancel{A-B-C} = A-BC$$

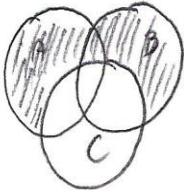
OVOME DŽEJI VODO DA BI BILO ISPRAVNO UNEGOTO
- B-C DISČIM -BC



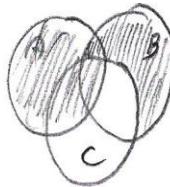
12

$$a) (A+B)-C = A+(B-C)$$

TREBA BITI



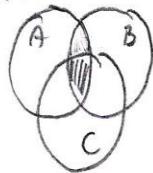
MI DOBIVAMO



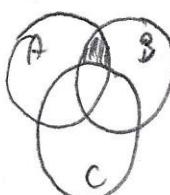
$(A+B)-C$

$$b) ABC = AB(B+C)$$

TREBA BITI

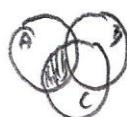


MI DOBIVAMO



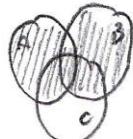
$$c) \bar{A}\bar{B}C \subseteq A+B$$

TREBA BITI



\subseteq

MI DOBIVAMO



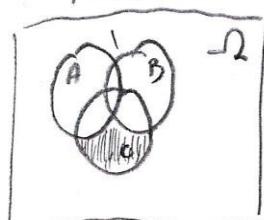
✓

- TO JE ISPRAVNO JER SE $\bar{A}\bar{B}C$ NALAZI U
SKUPU DOGAĐAJA $A+B$

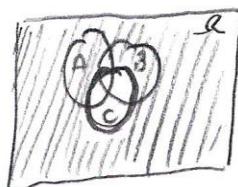
$$d) (\bar{A}+\bar{B})C = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} \Rightarrow$$

$$(\bar{A}, \bar{B})C = (\bar{A}+\bar{B})\bar{C}$$

TREBA BITI



MI DOBIVAMO



13. a) $X = ?$

$$\overline{X+A} + \overline{X+\bar{A}} = B$$

$$\bar{X} \cdot \bar{A} + \bar{X} \cdot A$$

$$\bar{X} (A + \bar{A}) = B$$

$$\bar{X} = B$$

$$\bar{X} = \bar{B}$$

$$X = \bar{B}$$

b) $X = ?$

$$(A + \bar{X})(\bar{A} + \bar{X}) + \underbrace{\overline{X+A} + \overline{X+\bar{A}}}_{\text{IZ ZADATKA } \alpha} = B$$

$$\underbrace{A \cdot \bar{A}}_0 + A \bar{X} + \bar{X} \bar{A} + \bar{X} + \bar{X} = B$$

$$\bar{X} A + \bar{X} \bar{A} + \bar{X} = B$$

$$\bar{X} (A + \bar{A}) + \bar{X} = B$$

$$\bar{X} + \bar{X} = B$$

$$\bar{X} = B$$

$$\bar{X} = \bar{B}$$

$$X = \bar{B}$$

14

$$P(A) = 0,6$$

$$P(B) = 0,4$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 0,8$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A + B)$$

$$P(\bar{A}), P(\bar{B}), P(AB), P(\bar{A}B), P(A\bar{B}) = ?$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0,6 = 0,4$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = 1 - 0,4 = 0,6$$

$$P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A+B) = 0,6 + 0,4 - 0,8 = 0,2$$

$$P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0,4 - 0,2 = 0,2$$

$$P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0,6 - 0,2 = 0,4$$

15

$$P(A+B) = 0,8$$

$$P(AB) = 0,2$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 0,6$$

$$P(A), P(B), P(A\bar{B}) = ?$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - 0,6 = 0,4$$

$$P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0,4 - 0,2 = 0,2$$

$$P(B) = P(AB) - P(A) + P(A+B) = 0,2 - 0,4 + 0,8 = 0,6$$

16

$$A \cup B = 0,2$$

$$P(A) = 0,6$$

$$P(B) = 0,4$$

$$P(AB) = ?$$

$$P(A+B) + P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) = 0,6 + 0,4 = 1,0$$

$$P(AB) = 1,0 - P(A+B) \rightarrow ?$$

MUSLIM DA JE $P(A+B) = 1$ JE R JE ZADARO $A \cup B = 0,2$ STO BI VASDA TREBALO

BITI U VSEPROSATLOSTI $P(0,2) = 1$

P A B I NA VRASU BLO ..

$$P(AB) = 1,0 - P(A+B) = 1,0 - 1 = 0,0$$

[28] SADA ĆU VAM REŠITI OVAS ZADATAK NA 100% TOČAN NACIN... OVAS ZADATAK JE ISTI KAO I [5.] (KOGA SAM RADIO, ALI MALO NEISPRAVNO) A I ZABORAVLJAM SAM IZRAZITI T.J. OPISATI ONE DOGAĐAJE
- 2 KOČKA

11	21	31	41	51	61
12	22	32	42	52	62
13	23	33	43	53	63
14	24	34	44	54	64
15	25	35	45	55	65
16	26	36	46	56	66

$$A = \{12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 34, 36, 41, 43, 45, 52, 54, 56, 61, 63, 65\}$$

$$B = \{11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61\}$$

$$C = \{11\}$$

$A \cdot B \rightarrow$ DOGODAK SE I 'A' I 'B' T.J. $AB = \{2BROS BROŠENUT IČEPARAN I SEDAN OD BROŠLA SE 13\}$

$$AB = \{12, 14, 16, 21, 41, 61\}$$

$$AC = \{2BROS SE IČEPARAN I POSAVLJE SE 2 JEDNICE\}$$

$$AC = \emptyset$$

$$BC = \{POSAVLOSE BROŠ I NAGRIJET KOČKE\}$$

$$BC = \{11\}$$

$$A+C = \{2BROS SE IČEPARAN I LI SE POSAVLJE 2 JEDNICE\}$$

$$A+C = \{11, 12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 34, 36, 41, 43, 45, 52, 54, 56, 61, 63, 65\}$$

$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} = \{2BROS SE PARAN I POSAVLJA SE 13\}$$

$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} = \{11, 13, 15, 31, 51\}$$

[30] - 2 KOC46

11	21	31	41	51	61
12	22	32	42	52	62
13	23	33	43	53	63
14	24	34	44	54	64
15	25	35	45	55	65
16	26	36	46	56	66

$$A = \{ \text{LBBOS, BROSCUT, PARAN} \}$$

$$P(\text{card}(A) = 36)$$

$$A = \{ 11, 13, 15, 22, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 42, 44, 46, 51, 53, 55, 62, 64, 66 \} = 18 \rightarrow P(A) = \frac{18}{36}$$

$$B = \{ \text{PAVILATSG, BAZGM, SGDKA, JEDNUCK} \}$$

$$B = \{ 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61 \} = 11 \rightarrow P(B) = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\boxed{P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cdot B)}$$

$$AB = \{ 11, 13, 15, 31, 51 \} = 5 \quad \rightarrow \quad P(AB) = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$P(A+B) = \frac{1}{36} (18 + 11 - 5) = \frac{24}{36}$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - \frac{18}{36} = \frac{18}{36}$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = 1 - \frac{11}{36} = \frac{25}{36}$$

[37] - novčić bacao 4 puta

P P P P

P P P G

P P G P

P G ? P

G P P P

P P G G

P G P G

G P D G

P G G P

G G P P

G P G P

P G G G

G P G G

G G P G

G G G P

G G G G

$$\text{card } (\Omega) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2^4 = 16$$

A = { posavilo se TOČNO sedmo pismo }

$$A = \{ PGGG, GPGG, GGPG, GGGP \} = 4$$

$$P(A) = \frac{4}{16}$$

B = { už. bacaju se posavilo pismo }

$$B = \{ PPPP, PPPG, PPGP, PGPP, PPGG, GPPG, GPGP, GGGG \} = 8$$

$$P(B) = \frac{8}{16}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} X P X X \\ 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8 \end{array}}$$

C = { posavilo se barem sedno pismo }

- TO MOŽE BITI BILO KOSTI DOGAĐAJA OSIM 'GGGG' $\rightarrow 16 - 1 = 15$

$$P(C) = \frac{15}{16}$$

D = { pismo se posavilo barem dva put }

$$D = \{ PPPP, PPPG, PPGP, PGPP, GPPP, PPGG, PGPG, GPPG, PGGP, GGGP, GPGP \} = 11$$

$$P(D) = \frac{11}{16}$$

[32] -2 KOCUĆ

11	21	31	41	51	61
12	22	32	42	52	62
13	23	33	43	53	63
14	24	34	44	54	64
15	25	35	45	55	65
16	26	36	46	56	66

$$A = \{ \text{BROS, S} \}$$

$$\text{card}(A) = 6 \cdot 6 = 36$$

$$A = \{ 26, 35, 44, 53, 62 \} = 5$$

$$P(A) = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$B = \{ \text{BARGH, JEONA, ČETVORKA} \}$$

$$B = \{ 14, 24, 34, 44, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 54, 64 \} = 11$$

$$P(B) = \frac{11}{36}$$

C = { BROS, VGOI, S } \rightarrow NEKA BROŠT NAKOĆU VEGČEG OD 6, A KAMOLI OD 9

$$C = \emptyset \quad P(C) = \frac{\emptyset}{36} = \emptyset$$

$$D = \{ \text{BROS, ZETAJIV, S2, IN, UČLJIV, S43} \}$$

$$D = \{ 12, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 52, 53, 54, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 \} = 32$$

$$= 32$$

$$P(D) = \frac{32}{36}$$

33

- 10 NUMERIRANIH KARTICA

- 1 PARNA I 1 NEPARNA

$$A = \{ \text{IZVUČENO ODOBEDOM OBIG KARTICE} \}$$

- POSTOJI $\binom{10}{2} = 45$ NAČINA ZA IZABRATI 2 KARTICE OD KIŠI 10, POSTOJI 5 PARNIH I 5 NEPARNIH BROJU; ODAKLE POSTOJI $5 \cdot 5 = 25$ NAČINA SIRANJA JEDNE PARENOG, A DRUGOG NEPARNOG BROJA

$$p = \frac{25}{45} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$B = \{ \text{IZVUČENO PRVU KARTICU, A NAKON TOG DRUGU} \}$$

- POSTOJI $10 \cdot 9 = 90$ NAČINA ZA IZVUĆI DVUE KARTE JEDNU IZVUČEĆI DRUGU VRAĆAJU, POSTOJI $6 \cdot 5 = 30$ NAČINA ZA IZVUĆI JEDNU PARAN BROJ, IZATIM JEDNU NEPARAN BROJ, I $5 \cdot 5 = 25$ NAČINA ZA IZVUĆI JEDNU NEPARAN BROJ I ZATIM JEDNU PARAN BROJ

$$p = \frac{50}{90} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$C = \{ \text{IZVUČENO DVUE KARTE JEDNU IZVUČEĆI SVAKOG SVAKOGA} \}$$

- POSTOJI $10 \cdot 10 = 100$ NAČINA ZA IZVUĆI DVUE KARTE JEDNU IZVUČEĆI DRUGU I VRAĆAJU, POSTOJI $5 \cdot 5 = 25$ NAČINA ZA IZVUĆI JEDNU PARAN, A ZATIM JEDNU NEPARAN BROJ, I $5 \cdot 5 = 25$ NAČINA ZA IZVUĆI JEDNU NEPARAN BROJ I ZATIM JEDNU PARAN

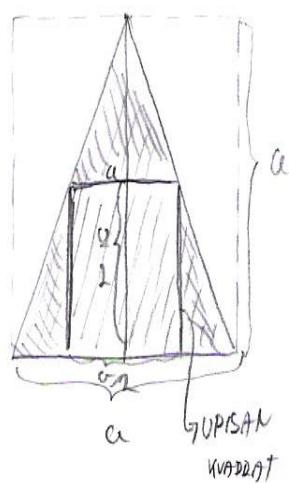
$$p = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$$

[34]

- JEDNAKOUŽLIČAN TRUKNUT
- OSNOVICA a
- VISINA a
- UPISAN KVAĐARAT

- KOLIKA JE VJEROJATNOST DA NA SLGĆU ODAŠLJAVI TOČKA U TRUKNUTU VELEĆI UNUTRA ŽOGA
KVAĐARAT?

- PREDSTAVIĆE TAKO JEDNAKOUŽLIČAN TRUKNUT



$$\text{POVRŠINA TRUKNUTA : } \frac{a \cdot a}{2} = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

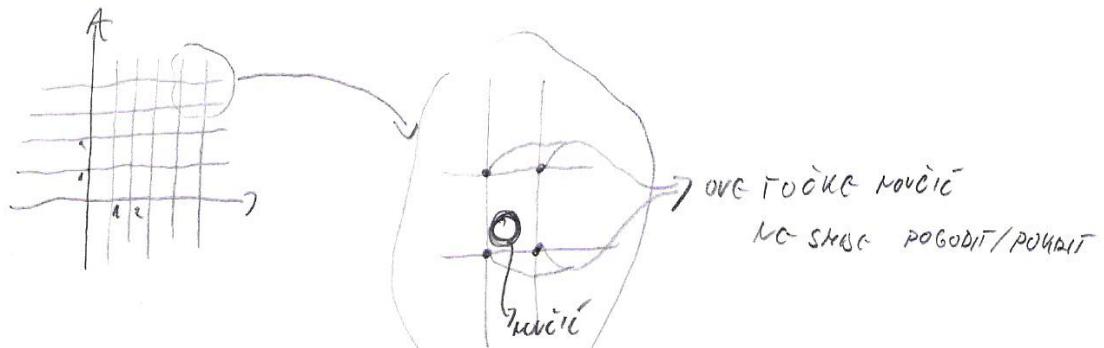
$$\text{POVRŠINA KVAĐARATA : } \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$P = \frac{\frac{a^2}{4}}{\frac{a^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

[35] - VISAM 100% SIKORAN DAZ OVO OVAKO IDE, A LI CVO DATOG NAOČ

- IMAMO KOORDINATNI SUSIĆ (RAVNU)

- NOVIĆ PROŠERA $\frac{1}{2}$ SEDINICA KOORDINATNOG SUSIĆA T.J. RAVNINA RA $\frac{1}{4}$



- SUSIĆ NAM JE STALNO ISTI, ATAKO I NOVIĆ (NEIMA PROMJENE POVRSINE)

$$m(\Omega) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$m(A) = R^2\pi = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2\pi = \frac{1}{16}\pi = \frac{\pi}{16}$$

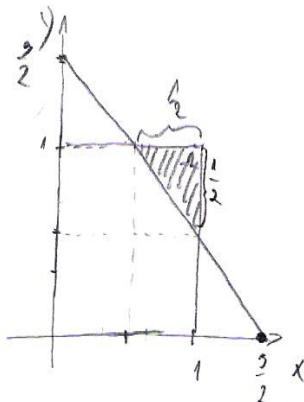
$$P(A) = \frac{m(A)}{m(\Omega)} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{16}}{1} = \frac{\pi}{16}$$

[36] - INTERVAL $[0, 1]$

$$x+y > \frac{3}{2}$$

↓

$$y = \frac{3}{2} - x$$



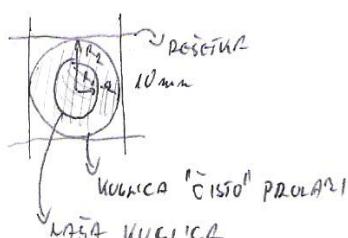
$$m(\Omega) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$m(A) = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{m(A)}{m(\Omega)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

[37] - IMAMO REŠETKE $10 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm}$ I KUGLICU PROMJERA 5 mm

- KOLIKA JE Šansa DA KUGLICA "ČISTO" PRODE



$$R_1 = 2,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$m(\Omega) = R_1^2\pi = 25\pi \text{ mm}^2$$

$$R_2 = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$m(A) = R_2^2\pi = 6,25\pi \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P(A) = \frac{m(A)}{m(\Omega)} = \frac{6,25\pi}{25\pi} = 0,25$$

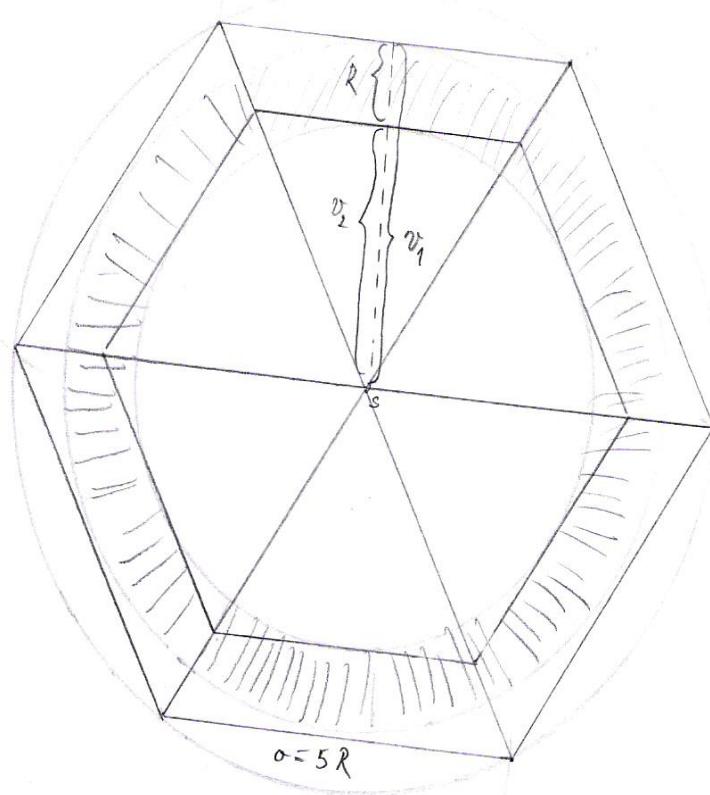
38

- pravougi 6-ugovut stranice $a = 5R$

- srediste pada unutar šestouguljnika

- ukljucujući 6-ugovut sa stranicom $a=5$ ($R=10\text{cm}$)

- $v_2 = v_1 - R$ Rijemo da je sto u zadatu pise da sredina mora biti unutar 6-ugovuta



- ja će računati obim površina kružna

$$a = 5R$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{R^2}{4}} = \sqrt{25R^2 - \frac{25R^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{75R^2}{4}} = \frac{5R}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$v_2 = v_1 - R = \frac{5R}{2}\sqrt{3} - R = \frac{5R\sqrt{3} - 2R}{2} = \frac{R}{2}(5\sqrt{3} - 2)$$

$$P_1 = v_1^2 \pi = \frac{25}{4} R^2 \cdot 3\pi$$

$$R_2 = v_2^2 \pi = \frac{R^2}{4} (75 - 20\sqrt{3} + 4)\pi$$

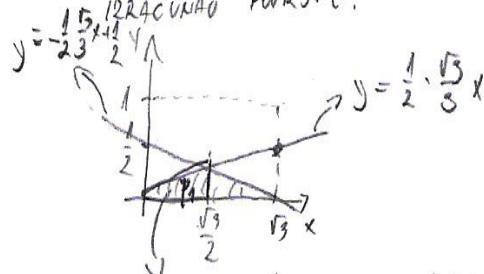
$$P = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{\frac{R^2}{4} (75 - 20\sqrt{3} + 4)\pi}{\frac{25}{4} R^2 \cdot 3\pi} = \frac{75 - 20\sqrt{3} + 4}{75} = 0,5915$$

[39] NAPOMENA! - NE SAM DALI SAM VRIVO RADIO/RAZUMIO RADITI, A TI DOBIO SAM

"NEKO" RJEŠENJE (RAZLIKUJ SE OD ONOGA U KNJIZI)

- JA SAM TO STAVLJAO U KOORDINATE SUSTAV I IZRAČUNAVAO JEDNODRŽE PRAVACA DA BIH

- JA SAM PURŠTAC.



$$T_1(0,0) \quad T_2(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x$$

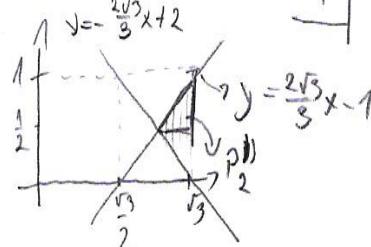
$$T_3(\sqrt{3}, 0) \quad T_4(0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

DANO 4 JAKO DOURŠTA

$$P'_1 = 2P_1; \quad P'_1 = 2P_1$$

$$P_1 = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x+2}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} x dx = 2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow P'_1 = 2P_1 = 2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$



$$T_5(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0) \quad T_6(-\frac{1}{2}, 1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x - 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y$$

$$T_7(\sqrt{3}, 0) \quad T_8(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x + 2$$

$$P''_1 = 2P_2; \quad P''_2 = 2P_1$$

$$P''_2 = 2 \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^1 dy \int_{\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}y}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} dx = 2 \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^1 \left(\sqrt{3} - 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y \right) dy = 2 \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{3}-8}{16} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}-8}{8}$$

$$P''_2 = 2P_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{3}-8}{8} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}-8}{4}$$

$$P = P_1 + P''_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{5\sqrt{3}-8}{4} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}-8}{4}$$

$$P_{\square} = 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\mu = \frac{P}{P_{\square}} = \frac{\frac{6\sqrt{3}-8}{4}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}-8}{4\sqrt{3}} = 0,3453$$

43. - INTGAVAL $[0, 1]$

$$x \cdot y > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2x}$$

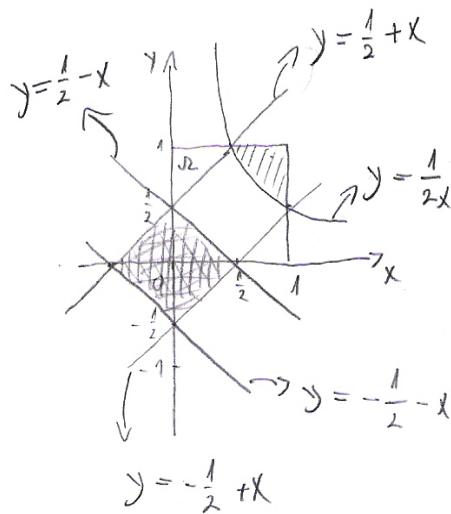
$$|x-y| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x-y < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y > -\frac{1}{2} + x$$

$$-x-y < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y > -\frac{1}{2} - x$$

$$x+y < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y < \frac{1}{2} - x$$

$$-x+y < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y < \frac{1}{2} + x$$



- 12. PRLOŽENOG SE VIDI DA LEMA PREKLADANJA POUŠINA PA JE ZBOG TOGA
VJEROJATNOST 0

44. - IMAMO 2 VLAKA PO 200 m DUGAČKIH

- IDU BRZINOM 75 km/h

- IMASU 30 min DA PRODVO SVEĆIĆE PRUGA

, PRETVORIMO SJ SVE U 'km': 'h'

$$\boxed{v_1 = \frac{d}{t}} = \frac{0,2}{0,5} \rightarrow \text{MORAMO PAZITI JER IMAMO 2 VLAKA (ZNAČI BITCE PORA 2)}$$

\rightarrow PISAO SAM KAO BRZINU JER JE NAM SE TAKO POKRASITI
MEĐUTIME SEDMICE I OSITATI ČISTI POSTOJAVI TJ. VJEROJATNOST

$$v = 40 \text{ km/h}$$

$$gl = \frac{2v_1}{v} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{0,2}{0,5}}{75} = 0,0106 \approx 0,01$$

45. - IMAMO KRUŽNICU POUZDRA R

- BIRAMO 2 TOČKE

- VOLJU SE VJEROJATNOST DA ĆE, KADA SPOJIMO TE DVE TOČKE, $\overline{AB} \leq 2R$

- TU ĆEMO USPOREĐIVATI KUTEGV SGR SE RADI O POUŠNAMU KRUŽNIH ODSJEĆAUA

$$d = r$$

$$d = 2R \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

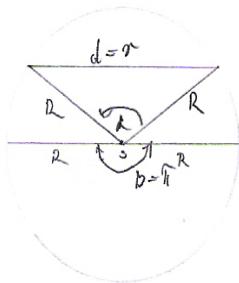
$$r = 2R \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{r}{2R}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = \arcsin \frac{r}{2R} / 2$$

$$\alpha = 2 \arcsin \frac{r}{2R} ; \beta = \pi$$

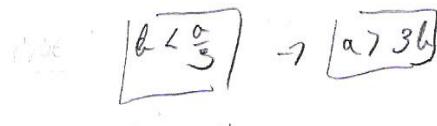
$$gl = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{2 \arcsin \frac{r}{2R}}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{r}{2R}$$



[46] NAPOMENA: OVAS ZADATACU JE RADIALA PO ZADATCU 1.18. SIR. 56.

- IMAMO STAV DULJINE L KUGLICHO NA S DUGA

$$b = \frac{1}{4}L; a = L$$



$$G = \{(0 < x < b, 0 < y < b), a - b < x + y < a\}$$

$$m(\Omega) = a \cdot a = a^2 = L^2$$

$$\text{UVETI: } b < \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}L < \frac{a}{2}$$

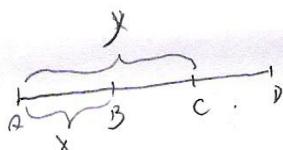
$$\frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(G) = \frac{m(G)}{m(\Omega)} = \frac{(3b - a)^2}{a^2} = \frac{\left(3 \cdot \frac{1}{4}L - L\right)^2}{L^2} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{4}L\right)^2}{L^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{16}L^2}{L^2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

[47] NAPOMENA: PREGLED OVOG ZADATKA MI SE NE POUZADA SA OMEVNOM VERSIJOM

OVAKO SAM SA RADOV



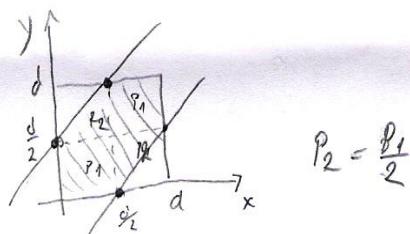
$$\text{I. } y - x < \frac{d}{2}$$

$$y < \frac{d}{2} + x$$

$$\text{II. } x - y < \frac{d}{2}$$

$$y < \frac{d}{2} - x$$

$$y > x - \frac{d}{2}$$



$$P_2 = \frac{P_1}{2}$$

$$m(P) = 2P_1 + P_2 = 2P_1 + \frac{P_1}{2} = 3P_1 = \frac{3d^2}{4}$$

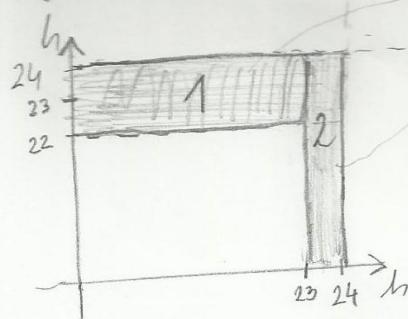
$$P_1 = \frac{d}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = \left(\frac{d^2}{4}\right)$$

$$m(\Omega) = d \cdot d = d^2$$

$$P(d(B,C)) = \frac{m(P)}{m(\Omega)} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}d^2}{d^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

48.)

jedan brod \rightarrow zadržavanje 1 h, drugi brod \rightarrow zadržavanje 2 h



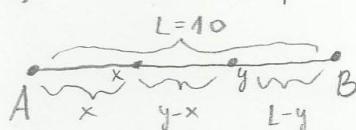
$$P(A) = \frac{m(A)}{m(\Omega)} =$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 23 + 1 \cdot 24}{24 \cdot 24}$$

drući brod
zadržavanje

prvi brod
zadržavanje

$$\underline{\underline{P(A) = 0,12}}$$

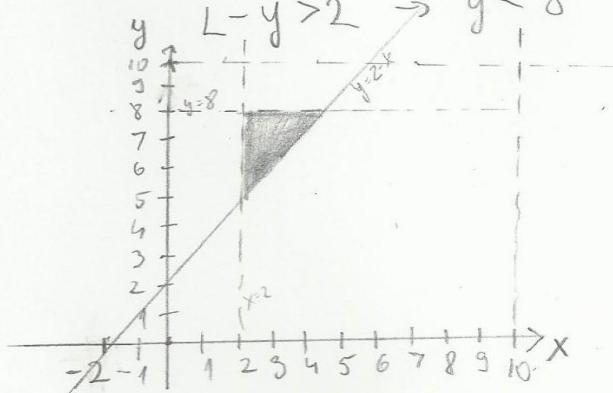
49.) $\overline{AB} = 10$, najkraci > 2 

gleđamo za svaki dio naše dužine, imamo dva slučaja!!

1.) $y > x$ $x > 2$

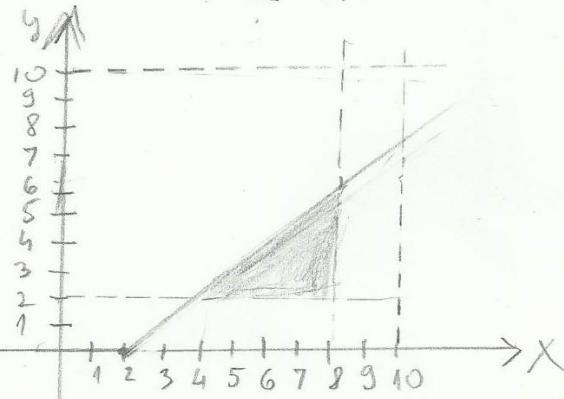
$$y - x > 2 \rightarrow y > 2 + x$$

$$L - y > 2 \rightarrow y < 8$$



$$P_1(A) = \frac{m(A)}{m(\Omega)} = \frac{4 \cdot 4}{10 \cdot 10} = \frac{8}{100}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P_1(A) = 0,08}}$$

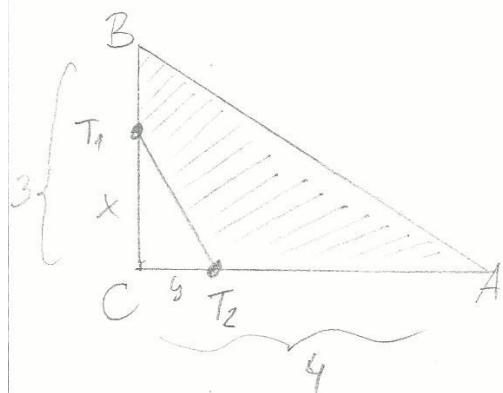


$$P_2(A) = \frac{m(A)}{m(\Omega)} = \frac{4 \cdot 4}{10 \cdot 10} = \frac{8}{100}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P_2(A) = 0,08}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P(A) = P_1(A) + P_2(A) = 0,16}}$$

$$50.) P_{\text{ČETVEROKUTA}} > \frac{1}{2} P_{\Delta}$$



$$x \in (0, 3) \\ y \in (0, 1)$$

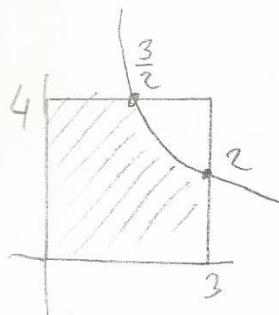
$$P_C > \frac{1}{2} P_{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 3 - \frac{1}{2}xy > \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 4$$

$$6 - \frac{xy}{2} > 3$$

$$xy < 6$$

$$y < \frac{6}{x}$$

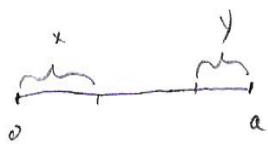


$$P(A) = \frac{12 - \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 (4 - \frac{6}{x}) dx}{12}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

[51.] - INTERVAL $[0, a]$

- ZADATAK JE IDENTIČAN ZADATKU 1.18 STR. 56.
- OVAKO SAM SA REŠEĆO

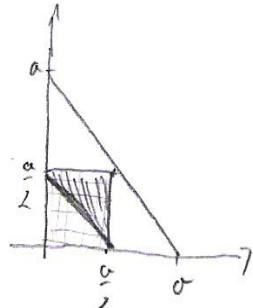


$$\Rightarrow x, y, a-x-y \Rightarrow \Omega \dots x < a \\ y < a \\ x+y < a$$

$$x+y > a-x-y \Rightarrow x+y > \frac{a}{2}$$

$$x-a-x-y > y \Rightarrow y < \frac{a}{2}$$

$$y+a-x-y > x \Rightarrow x < \frac{a}{2}$$



$$m(\Omega) = a \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$m(G) = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a^2}{8}$$

$$p = \frac{m(G)}{m(\Omega)} = \frac{\frac{a^2}{8}}{\frac{a^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} = 0,25$$

[52.] - 6 BISEKCIJA, 4 COKLE, 2 PLAVE VUGLICE

- KOLIMA JE VEROVATNOST DA PAVČIĆ BUDU BISEKCIJE (MISLIM DA SE TO SMJEŠTAVI U KAO DODJELJENO SAKUO IZVLAŽENJA)

$$N = \binom{12}{2} = \frac{12 \cdot 11}{1 \cdot 2} = 66$$

$$M = \binom{6}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2} = 15$$

$$p = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{15}{66} = 0,2242$$

[53.] - MIMO KATRICE SA SLOVIMA: A, E, G, S, J, M, N, O, U, R, T, V

$$N = P_{12}^{1,2,2,2,2,1,1,1} = P_{12}^{2,2,2,2} = \frac{12!}{2!2!2!2!} = 29937600$$

$M=1 \rightarrow$ JEDINSTVENI SLUČAJ

$$p = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{1}{29937600} = 0,000000033 = 33 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

- 54) - 4 BLEDIH, 3 CRNIH KUGLIC
 - 12 ULAČIĆO ONUĐENIH DUGA

$w_1 = BB$
 $w_2 = CB \}$
 $w_3 = BC \}$
 $w_4 = CC$

MISLJENO OVE DUGE SMISEMO SMATRATI KAO JEDNU PA IMAMO SMO 3 KOMBINACIONE.

$$N = \binom{10}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 2} = 45$$

$$M_1 = \binom{4}{2} = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2} = 21$$

$$P_1 = \frac{M_1}{N} = \frac{21}{45} /$$

$$M_2 = \binom{4}{1} \cdot \binom{3}{1} = 21$$

$$P_2 = \frac{M_2}{N} = \frac{21}{45} /$$

$$M_3 = \binom{3}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 2} = 3$$

$$P_3 = \frac{M_3}{N} = \frac{3}{45} /$$

- PROVERA:

$$P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = \frac{21}{45} + \frac{21}{45} + \frac{3}{45} = \frac{45}{45} = 1 \quad \text{- ZDAČI TREBAO BIBITI TOČKO}$$

- OVDE IMAMO DA SU JEDNOGAK ISTO VJEZOVATI

- 55) - IMAMO 6 BRAČNIH PAROVA (PREPOSTAVIMO DA Nisu ISJOSPLNI B2 A4KOU)

- ODABIRANO LASRECU I ČOVEKA
 - UOLIKA SE VJEZOVATOST DA SU

1) LAKLICHNOG SPOLA

- POSTOJI $\binom{12}{2} = 66$ NAČINA DA IZABRATI 2 OSOBE OD MEDI 12

- POSTOJI $\binom{6}{2} = 6$ NAČINA DA IZABRATI MUŠKARCA I $\binom{6}{2} = 6$ NAČINA DA IZABRATI ŽENU

$$P = \frac{6 \cdot 6}{66} = \frac{6}{11} /$$

2) BRAČNI PAR

- POSTOJI 6 BRAČNIH PAROVA

$$P = \frac{6}{66} = \frac{1}{11} /$$

56 - 52 KARTE

- DISKLIMO 13 KADATA

- KOLIKA JE VEROVATNOSTI DA DOBEG:

5 PIKA, 3 HERCA, 2 KAROLA I 3 STREFA

$$N = \binom{52}{13} = \frac{52 \cdot 51 \cdot 50 \cdot 49 \cdot 48 \cdot 47 \cdot 46 \cdot 45 \cdot 44 \cdot 43 \cdot 42 \cdot 41 \cdot 40}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13} = 6,350135586 \cdot 10^{11}$$

$$M = \binom{13}{5} \cdot \binom{13}{3} \cdot \binom{13}{2} \cdot \binom{13}{3} = \frac{13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} \cdot \frac{13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{13 \cdot 12}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \\ \left(\text{PIK } \& \text{ HERC } \& \text{ KARO } \& \text{ STREFA} \right) = 8211173256$$

$$\rho = \frac{M}{N} = 0,0123$$

57 - 5 CRVENIH I 4 BISLEK KUGLICA

- BIRAMO 6 KUGLICA NA SLEĆU

- KOLIKA JE VEROVATNOSTI DA SE ISLUČEĆU 3 CRVENE I 3 BISLEKE KUGLICK

$$N = \binom{9}{6} = \frac{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = 84$$

$$M = \binom{5}{3} \cdot \binom{4}{3} = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = 10 \cdot 4 = 40$$

$$\rho = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{40}{84} = 0,4462$$

58 • 2A DVAJAS ZADATAK NISAM 100% SIGURAN DA JE TOČAK, A LI BIMOGAO BITI DOBAR
- IMAMO RJEŠEO "MAJHEŠTINKA" → AAA, E, I, U, H, M, T, T

MATE



2M, 3A, 2T, 1E

$$N = P \binom{3,2,2}{10} = \frac{10!}{3!2!2!} = 121200$$

$$M_1 = \binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{3}{1} \cdot \binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{1}{1} = 12$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{M_1}{N} = 49,36 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

TIKA



2T, 1I, 1K, 3A

$$M_2 = \binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{1}{1} \cdot \binom{1}{1} \cdot \binom{3}{1} = 6$$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{M_2}{N} = 39,68 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

63. - 4 KOCKE

- KOLIKA JE VJEĆATOST DA PADAU SVE 4 NA ISTI BROJ

$$N = 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 = 6^3 = 216$$

- POKAŽI SVAKU KOMBINACIJU

→ POKAŽI SLUČAJEVU:

$$\{1, 1, 1, 1; 2, 2, 2, 2; 3, 3, 3, 3; 4, 4, 4, 4; 5, 5, 5, 5; 6, 6, 6, 6\}$$

$$M = 16 \rightarrow \text{šeset} \text{ POKAŽI SLUČAJEVU.}$$

$$p^2 = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{16}{6^3} = \frac{1}{216}$$

60. - 2 KOCKE

- KOLIKA JE VJEĆATOST DA JE VECI OD 2 DOBIVNA BROJA < 5

• NAPISMO SITABLICU DOGADJAJA RADI VIZUALIZACIJE

• ZNAČI, NEŠTOŠE BITI 5 I/ILI 6 JEDAN OD BILO KOGA 2 BROJA

				4			
1	1	21	31	41	51	61	
12	22	32	42	52	62		
13	23	33	43	53	63		
14	24	34	44	54	64		
15	25	35	45	55	65		
16	26	36	46	56	66		

→ POKAŽI SLUČAJEVU SU NAM OVI NEPREKRIŽENI?

$$M = 4 \cdot 4 = 16$$

$$N = 6 \cdot 6 = 6^2 = 36$$

$$p^2 = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$$

61. - 2 IGRAČA (ZAMISLIMO DA SVAKI IMA SVAU KOCKU)

- IMAMO 36 SLUČAJA

11	21	31	41	51	61
12	22	32	42	52	62
13	23	33	43	53	63
14	24	34	44	54	64
15	25	35	45	55	65
16	26	36	46	56	66

- KOLIKA JE VJEĆATOST DA 2. IGRAČ DOBIO VECI BROJ OD PRVOG A

$$N = 6 \cdot 6 = 36 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p^2 = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12} \\ M = 15 \end{array} \right.$$

[62] - G KOCAKA

card $\Omega = 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 = 6^6$

- KOLIKA JE VSEZDSTVOST DA SE POSOVLO

a) ŠEST RAZLICITIH BROJEV

card $A = 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6! =$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{6!}{6^6} = 0,0154$$

b) BAREM 2 ŠESTICE

$$\bar{B} = 5^6 + 6 \cdot 5^5$$

- RADENO JE PREKO SUPROVINOG DOGADAJA

$$\bar{\pi}_1 = \frac{5^6 + 6 \cdot 5^5}{6^6} = 0,4368$$

$$\pi_1 = 1 - \bar{\pi}_1 = 0,2632$$

c) TRI PARA SEDRAKIH BROJESVA

$$C = \binom{6}{3} \cdot 3! \binom{6}{2} \binom{4}{2} \binom{2}{2}$$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{\binom{6}{3} \cdot 3! \binom{6}{2} \binom{4}{2} \binom{2}{2}}{6^6} = 0,23148$$

d) ŠEST BROJESVA NAMENIH OD 5

$$\bar{D} = 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 4^6$$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{4^6}{6^6} = 0,08449$$

63.) PARADOKS DE MERE

$A = \{ \text{bacanje 4 kocka barem jedna jedinica} \}$

$$P(A) = 1 - \frac{5^4}{6^4} = 0.5177$$

$B = \{ \text{barem jednom u 24 bacanja dvije kocki da su se pojavile dvije jedinice} \}$ → vjerojatnost da se nije pojavila 1

$$P(B) = 1 - \left(\frac{35}{36} \right)^{24} = 0.4914$$

da se nije pojavilo dvije jedinice

64.) a) barem jedna 6 pri 6 bacanja kocki

$$P(A) = 1 - \frac{5^6}{6^6} = \underline{\underline{0,665}}$$

b) barem dvije 6 pri 12 bacanja kocki

$$P(B) = 1 - \frac{5^{12}}{6^{12}} - \frac{\binom{12}{1} \cdot 5^1}{6^{12}} = \underline{\underline{0,619}}$$

c) barem tri 6 pri 18 bacanja kocki

$$P(C) = 1 - \frac{5^{18}}{6^{18}} - \frac{\binom{12}{1} \cdot 5^1}{6^{18}} - \frac{\binom{12}{2} \cdot 5^2}{6^{18}} = \underline{\underline{0,597}}$$

∅ řest.

1 řek

2 řek

65.) LOTO 6/45

$$6 \text{ pogodaka: } p_6 = \frac{M_6}{N} = \frac{1}{\binom{45}{6}} = \underline{\underline{1,23 \cdot 10^{-7}}}$$

$$5 \text{ pogodaka: } p_5 = \frac{M_5}{N} = \frac{\binom{6}{5} \cdot \binom{39}{1}}{\binom{45}{5}} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ broj od ostalog} \\ 5 \text{ od } 6 \text{ dobitnih} \end{array} = \underline{\underline{2,97 \cdot 10^{-5}}}$$

$$4 \text{ pogodaka: } p_4 = \frac{M_4}{N} = \frac{\binom{6}{4} \cdot \binom{39}{2}}{\binom{45}{4}} = \underline{\underline{1,364 \cdot 10^{-3}}}$$

$$3 \text{ pogodaka: } p_3 = \frac{M_3}{N} = \frac{\binom{6}{3} \cdot \binom{39}{3}}{\binom{45}{3}} = \underline{\underline{0,022}}$$

66.) 6 crvenih } 10 kuglica
4 plave izvučene 3 crvene, tj. nema plavih
barem 1 plava od 3 kuglice?

$$P(A) = 1 - \frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8} = \underline{\underline{0,83}}$$

67.) 5 crnih } 18 kuglica
6 bijelih
7 crvenih

NISU zastupljene sve boje u 4 kuglice

$$P(A) = 1 - \text{zastupljene sve boje} = 1 - \frac{\binom{5}{2}\binom{6}{1}\binom{7}{1} + \binom{5}{1}\binom{6}{2}\binom{7}{1} + \binom{5}{1}\binom{6}{1}\binom{7}{2}}{\binom{18}{4}} = \underline{\underline{0,485}}$$

68.) 4 špila od 32 karte
izvlačimo 4 karte,
2 različita para areva

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{4}{1}\binom{3}{1} \cdot 1 \cdot \binom{3}{1} \cdot 1}{32^4} = \frac{\text{biranje 2. as-a}}{\text{biramo 1. as}} \cdot \frac{\text{isti as}}{\text{biramo parede izvlačenja nadalje}} = \underline{\underline{0,0000343}}$$

(npr. AS, isti AS, 2.AS, isti AS ili 1.AS, 2.AS, 1.AS, 2.AS)

69.) 32 karte, 10 izvlačimo
8 karata iste boje

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{4}{1} \cdot \binom{8}{1} \cdot \binom{24}{2}}{\binom{32}{10}} = \underline{\underline{0,000017113}}$$

biramo boju biramo 8 karate od te boje biramo ostale 2 karte

70.) 5 BIJELIH } 11 KUGLICA
4 CRNE }
2 CRVENE izvlačimo 4.

broj crnih > bijelih

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{4}{4}\binom{5}{0}\binom{2}{0} + \binom{4}{3}\binom{5}{1}\binom{2}{0} + \binom{4}{3}\binom{5}{0}\binom{2}{1} + \binom{4}{2}\binom{5}{0}\binom{2}{2} + \binom{4}{2}\binom{5}{1}\binom{2}{1}}{\binom{11}{4}} = \underline{\underline{0,287}}$$

71.) 6 bračnih parova
4 osobe gdje nema bračnog para

biramo po 1 osobu iz svaka od 4 bračna para

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{6}{4} \cdot \binom{2}{1} \binom{2}{1} \binom{2}{1} \binom{2}{1}}{\binom{12}{4}} = \frac{\binom{6}{4} \cdot 2^4}{\binom{12}{4}} = \underline{\underline{0,48}}$$

biramo 4 bračna para

72.) 20 NATJEČATELJA \rightarrow 2 SKUPINE

a) DVA NAJJAČA U RAZLIČITIM SKUPINAMA

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{18}{9}}{\binom{20}{10}} = \underline{\underline{0,526}}$$

radimo za 1 skupinu, bismo $\binom{2}{1}$
jednog od dva najjača, te mo
dodajemo ostalih 9 u skupinu

b) ČETRI NAJAVAČA DA BUDU 2 I 2 U RAZLIČITIM SKUPINAMA

$$P(B) = \frac{\binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{16}{8}}{\binom{20}{10}} = \underline{\underline{0,428}}$$

73.) 5 DJEČAKA
10 DJEVOJČICA $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \text{ u 00,} \\ \end{array} \right.$

5 SKUPINA PO 3, U SVAKOJ JEDAN DJEČAK

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{5}{1} \cdot \binom{10}{2}}{\binom{15}{3}} \cdot \frac{\binom{4}{1} \binom{8}{2}}{\binom{12}{3}} \cdot \frac{\binom{3}{1} \binom{6}{2}}{\binom{9}{3}} \cdot \frac{\binom{2}{1} \binom{4}{2}}{\binom{6}{3}} = \frac{3^5 \cdot 5! \cdot 10!}{15!} = \underline{\underline{0,081}}$$

75.) 32 KARTE, IZVLAČIMO DOK NIJE AS I LI 4 IZVUĆENE,
DA NEMA CRNIH KARTA?

CRNE \rightarrow MUŠLI SE NA TREF I PIK ZAJEDNO

VRVJED:

- 1.) IZVUĆEN ODMAH CRVENI AS $\rightarrow \frac{2}{32} = \underline{\underline{0,0625}}$
- 2.) IZVUĆENA CRVENA KARTA KOJA NIJE AS PA ONDA CRV. AS $\rightarrow \frac{14}{32} \cdot \frac{2}{31} = \underline{\underline{0,09375}}$
- 3.) IZVUĆENA CRV. KARTA KOJA NIJE AS + ISTO + CRV. AS $\rightarrow \frac{14}{32} \cdot \frac{13}{31} \cdot \frac{2}{30} = \underline{\underline{0,07291666666666667}}$
- 4.) CRV. KARTA KOJA NIJE AS + ISTO + ISTO + BIC = TOJA CRV. UKVJUĆENJUĆI AS EVE $\rightarrow \frac{14}{32} \cdot \frac{13}{31} \cdot \frac{12}{30} \cdot \frac{13}{29} = \underline{\underline{0,046875}}$

$$P(A) = 1. + 2. + 3. + 4. = \frac{2}{32} + \frac{14}{32} \cdot \frac{2}{31} + \frac{14}{32} \cdot \frac{13}{31} \cdot \frac{2}{30} + \frac{14}{32} \cdot \frac{13}{31} \cdot \frac{12}{30} \cdot \frac{13}{29} = \underline{\underline{0,135}}$$

77.) 52 KARTE
IZVLAČIMO 3

a) TOČNO JEDAN AS: $P(A) = \frac{\binom{4}{1} \binom{48}{2}}{\binom{52}{3}} = \underline{\underline{0,204}}$

b) BAREM JEDAN AS: $P(B) = 1 - \frac{\binom{48}{3}}{\binom{52}{3}} = \underline{\underline{0,217}}$

c) JEDAN AS, JEDNA 2, JEDNA 3 $P(C) = \frac{\binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1}}{\binom{52}{3}} = \frac{64}{22100} = \underline{\underline{0,00289}}$

d) TRI KARTE ISTE BOJE $P(D) = \frac{\binom{4}{1} \binom{13}{3}}{\binom{52}{3}} = \underline{\underline{0,0517}}$

e) KARTE RAZLICITIH BOJA: $P(E) = \frac{\binom{4}{3} \binom{13}{1} \binom{13}{1} \binom{13}{1}}{\binom{52}{3}} = \underline{\underline{0,3976}}$

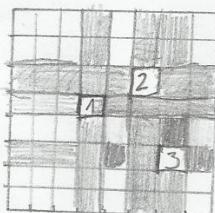
78.) 9 PUTNIKA \rightarrow 3 VAGONA

a) U PRVI VAGON TOČNO 3 PUTNIKA: $P(A) = \frac{\binom{9}{3} \cdot 2^6}{3^9}$ u ostala 2 vagona
idu 3 putnika stavljamo ostalih 6 putnika

b) U SVAKI VAGON PO 3 PUTNIKA. $P(A) = \underline{\underline{0,273}}$ ukupno 3 vagona na 9 putnika

$$P(B) = \frac{\binom{9}{3} \binom{6}{3} \binom{3}{3}}{3^9} = \underline{\underline{0,0853}}$$

79.)



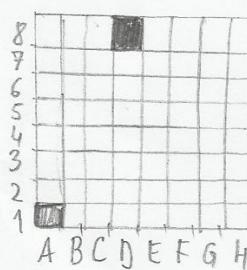
1. KVADRATIC \rightarrow BILO KOJE OD 64 POLJA $\rightarrow 64$

2. KVADRATIC \rightarrow BILO KOJE OSIM 1. 1 NJEGOVIH REDAKA I STUPACA $\rightarrow 64 - 15 = 49$

3. KVADRATIC \rightarrow BILO KOJE OSIM 1. 1 2. 1 NJIH. STUP. I REDAK. $\rightarrow 49 - 13 = 36$

$$P(A) = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{64 \cdot 49 \cdot 36}{64 \cdot 63 \cdot 62} = \underline{\underline{0,4516}}$$

81.)



$$(G) \uparrow \Rightarrow P$$

$$(D) \rightarrow \Rightarrow P = 1 - p$$

\rightarrow igra završava ukoliko se dode i do A8, B8, C8, pa se onda gledaju permutacije do D7:

$$DDDGGGGGG \rightarrow \frac{9!}{3!6!} = 84$$

$$\text{iz A1 do D8} \rightarrow DDDGGGGGG \rightarrow P^2 g^3$$

$$P = 84 \cdot P^2 g^3$$

$$\text{broj permutacija: } \frac{10!}{3!7!} = 120, \text{ no to uključuje:} \\ \text{poteze do A8, B8, C8}$$

SLUŽBENA RJEŠENJA:

§ 1. Vjerojatnost

6. A. $A\overline{B}\overline{C}$, B. $A\overline{B}\overline{C}$, C. \overline{ABC} , D. $A+B+C$,
E. $A\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C$, F. $\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}$, G. $(A+B+C) - ABC$.

7.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \overline{A}_1\overline{A}_2 \cdots \overline{A}_n, \\ B &= A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n = \overline{A}, \\ C &= A_1\overline{A}_2 \cdots \overline{A}_n + \overline{A}_1A_2\overline{A}_3 \cdots \overline{A}_n \\ &\quad + \dots + \overline{A}_1 \cdots \overline{A}_{n-1}A_n + \overline{A}_1\overline{A}_2 \cdots \overline{A}_n. \end{aligned}$$

8. A, B, AC, B + C.

9. da, ne, ne.

10. $AB + BC + CA$, A.

10. da, ne, ne.

12. ne, ne, da, ne.

13. \overline{B} , $\overline{\overline{B}}$.

15. 0.4, 0.6, 0.2.

17. Po uvjetima zadatka je $A_1A_2 \subseteq A$, zato

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &\geq P(A_1A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 + A_2) \\ &\geq P(A_1) + P(A_2) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

20. Označi $x = P(A\overline{B})$, $y = P(AB)$, $z = P(\overline{A}\overline{B})$ i izrazi tražene vjerojatnosti preko x , y , z .

28. $AB = \{12, 14, 16, 21, 41, 61\}$, $AC = \emptyset$, $BC = \{11\}$, $\overline{AB} = \{11, 13, 15, 31, 51\}$.

29. $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, 0.

30. $\frac{24}{36}$, $\frac{5}{36}$, $\frac{18}{36}$, $\frac{25}{36}$.

35. $\frac{\pi}{16}$.

37. 0.25.

38. 0.5915.

39. 0.399.

40. $p = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)^n$; $1 - e^{-r^2\pi}$.

41. $\tg \frac{\pi}{2n} \tg \frac{\pi}{n}$, $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$.

43. 0.

44. 0.011

45. $\frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{r}{2R}$.

46. $\frac{1}{16}$.

47. $\frac{3}{4}$.

48. $\frac{139}{1152}$

49. 0.16.

50. $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \ln 2)$.

51. 0.5.

58. Smatramo (pri konstrukciji vjerojatnosnog prostora) da su sva slova različita! Četiri slova možemo odabratи na $N = V_{10}^4 = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7$ načina. Povoljni načini su $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$ pošto na prvo mjesto može doći bilo koje od dva slova M, na drugo neko od tri slova A itd.

59. $\frac{1}{6^3}$.

60. $\frac{4}{9}$.

61. $\frac{5}{12}$.

62. U svim slučajevima je $N = \overline{V}_6^6 = 6^6$. Povoljni su a) $M = 6!$. b) Računamo vjerojatnost suprotnog događaja: najviše jedna šestica. Povoljni su $\overline{M} = 5^6 + 6 \cdot 5^5$. c) $M = \binom{6}{3} \cdot 3! \binom{6}{2} \binom{4}{2} \binom{2}{2}$. d) $M = 4^6$.

63. 0.5177, 0.4914

64. 0.665, 0.619, 0.597

65. $N = C_{45}^6$, $M_6 = 1$, $M_5 = C_6^5 C_{39}^1$, $M_4 = C_6^4 C_{39}^2$, $M_3 = C_6^3 C_{39}^3$, $p_6 = 1.228 \cdot 10^{-7}$, $p_5 = 2.973 \cdot 10^{-5}$, $p_4 = 1.364 \cdot 10^{-3}$, $p_3 = 0.022$.

66. $\frac{5}{6}$.

67. $\frac{33}{68}$.

68. 0.0000342.

69. $4 \cdot C_{24}^2 / C_{32}^{10} = \frac{1}{58435}$.

70. $\frac{19}{66}$

71. $\frac{16}{33}$.

72. $p_1 = C_2^1 C_{18}^9 / C_{20}^{10} = 0.526$,
 $p_2 = C_4^2 C_{16}^8 / C_{20}^{10} = 0.428$.

73. $\frac{C_5^1 C_{10}^2}{C_{15}^3} \cdot \frac{C_4^1 C_8^2}{C_{12}^3} \cdot \frac{C_3^1 C_6^2}{C_9^3} \cdot \frac{C_2^1 C_4^2}{C_6^3}$
 $= \frac{3^5 5! 10!}{15!} = 0.081$.

74. $\frac{2^n (n!)^2}{(2n)!}$.

75. 0.101.

76. $m = 6$.

77. a) $\frac{4C_{48}^2}{C_{52}^3}$; b) $1 - \frac{C_{48}^3}{C_{52}^3}$; c) $\frac{64}{C_{52}^3}$; d) $\frac{4C_{13}^3}{C_{52}^3}$;
e) $\frac{4 \cdot 13^3}{C_{52}^3}$;

78. a) $\frac{C_9^3 2^6}{3^9}$; b) $\frac{C_9^3 C_6^3 C_3^3}{3^9}$

79. $\frac{14}{31}$.

80. $P(A) = \frac{5}{54}$, $P(B) = \frac{5}{18}$.

81. $84p^7q^3$.

82. $\frac{7}{10}$.

83. 0.7063; 0.1130.

84. a) $\frac{12!}{12^{12}}$, b) $\frac{12!}{(2!)^6} \cdot C_{12}^6 \cdot \frac{1}{12^{12}}$,
c) $\frac{30!}{2^6 \cdot 6^6} \cdot C_{12}^6 \cdot \frac{1}{12^{30}} \approx 0.00035$.

85. $(1 - p^2)^n$.

86. $C_m^{m_1} C_n^{n_1} / C_{m+n}^{m_1+n_1}$.

87. $\frac{2^n m! n!}{(m+n)!}$

88. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$.

89. $C_{M-1}^{m-1} C_{N-M}^{n-m} / C_N^n$.

90. $\frac{2(n!)^2}{(2n)!}$

91. $\frac{1}{N^n} (N^n - \binom{N}{1}(N-1)^n + \binom{N}{2}(N-2)^n - \dots + (-1)^{N-1} \binom{N}{N-1} 1^n)$.

92. $\frac{6(n!)^3}{(3n)!}$.

93. $\frac{2(n!)^2}{(2n)!}$.

94. $\frac{\binom{2m}{m} \binom{2n}{n}}{\binom{2m+2n}{m+n}}$.

95. $\frac{(k-1)(k-2)}{n(n-1)}, \frac{2(k-1)(n-k)}{n(n-1)}$.

96. $1 - 2^{1-n}$

97. 0.2568.

98. 0.0259.

99. 0.6436

LITERATURA:

- [1] Neven Elezović: Diskretna vjerojatnost, *Element 2010.godine*
- [2] Paradoks De Mere: (*63.zadatak*)
http://www.proofwiki.org/wiki/De_M%C3%A9r%C3%A9's_Paradox