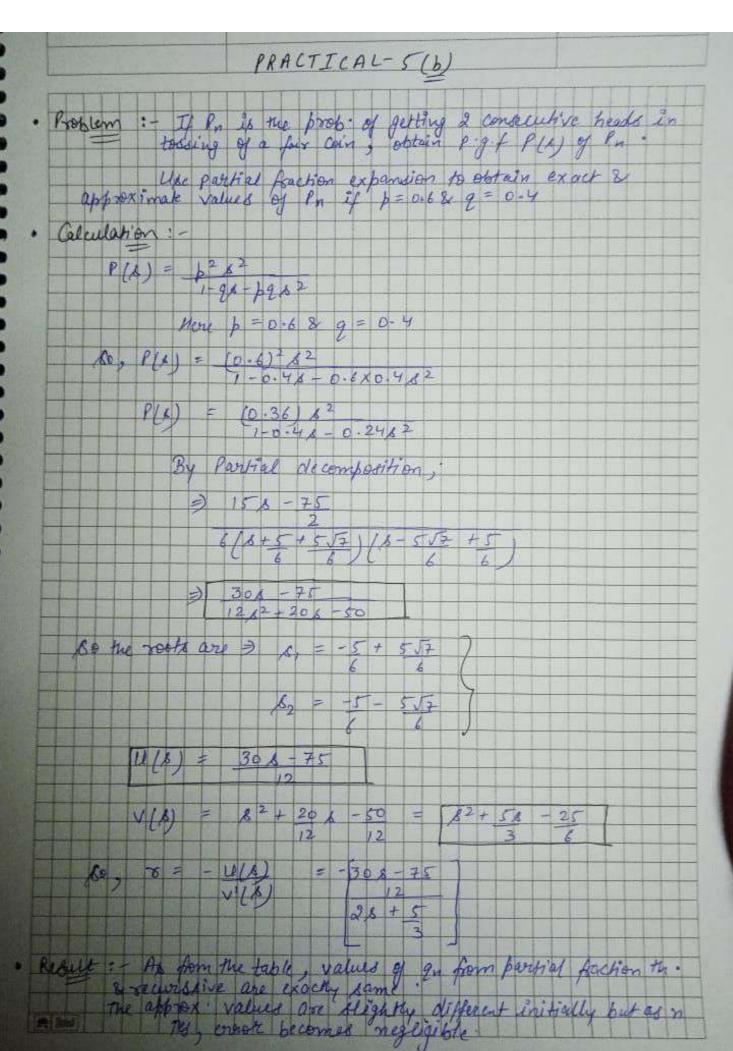
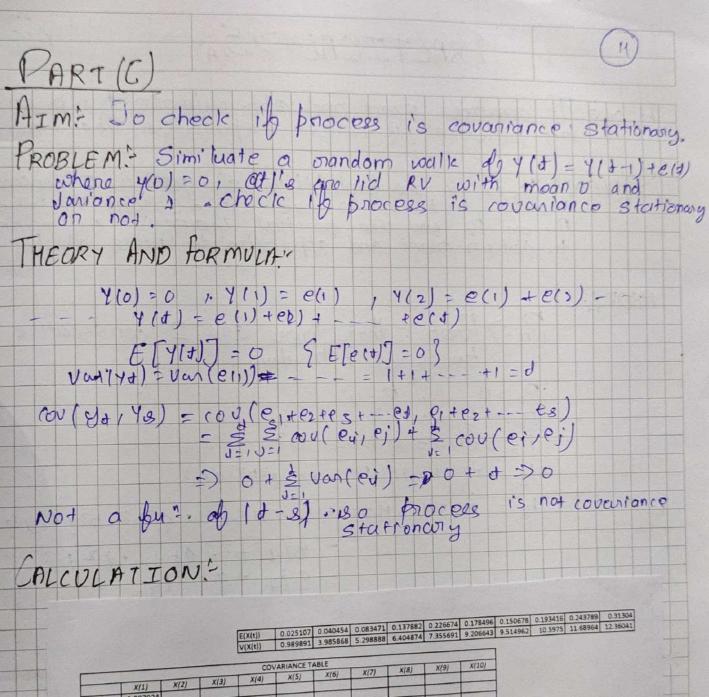


Also we know that bn= A+ U(3) CALCULATION: Here b= q = 1/2 So, b(3) = $\frac{18^2/4}{1-\frac{8}{2}-8^2/4}$ By prontial decomposition we get Pn = -1 + 2(8-2) -> U(8) 82+28-4-> V(8) - (1) So, By solving 382+28-9=0
81 = -10+15
82 = -1-15 From(i) we get 0(3)=2(8-2) and (30) = 82+28-4 Also of = - Usy 21 = - UCSD V'CSI) 50 01 - 0(3) 92= -4(5) 19(3) 92= -4(5) 19(3) V'(S) mate = 041 Abbrournate - Shi 8 00100 = 3/2 8, 141 Suact pn = 311 + 312

Aim: - To compare exact & approximate prob given by partial Problem: - If P is the probability of getting 2 consecutive the probability of getting 2 consecutive of P of the partial for thou expansion to obtain exact to approximate value of Pn. Theory : -Po 3 Prob that there are 2 cons mode at non = p.p = p 2 = Tun = 9 p2 TTHM, NTHH = 92 p2 + 2 p3 TTTHM, HITHM, THTHM = 93p2+p3y2+p3y By Pr = 2(2 1 + 2 + 3) + 2 2 +3 So in general; Pn = 9 Pn-1+ 9 DPn=2 -A we; P(A) = 2 Px xx Knows Mul both side by 15 % summing over all possible values of n in Degn Also ; we know that. we get ; PIA) · Celculation: Here, p = 2 = 80, PLA) = 82/4 1-11-182 By partial decomposition we get

12+24-4 So; By solving 82+28-4=0 we get mosts; s, = -1 - 15 \$2 = -1 + J5 Mere from () (we get : U(s) = 28-4 = 2(s-2) ALBO; Rebelt: -As can be seen from the table, the values of an obtained from partial fraction measure & securesive are exactly The approximate values are slightly different initially but





		COVARIANCE TABLE X(8) X(9) X(10)								
	1 2001	X(2)	X(3)	X(4)	X(5)	X(6)	X(7)	X(8)	N/S/	
(1)	X(1) 0.997924									
((2)	2.049828									
((3)	1.859239	3.803289	5.374614			West of the				
K(5)	1.938217			4.316533	6.751434					
x(6)	1.36194 2.018541	3,108213	4.746456			7.851811	7.877781	10.5073 8.614498	11,67538	
x(7) x(8)	1.904769	3.463189	5.453216	6.693936	5.873846		The second second second	10.18463		12.4232
x(9)	1.555516	4 819024		5.701935	0,301232					

Poins