1) Them sa simulam druncarea unei monede (echilibrate) folored function rample (). Acenta lunctie permite extragerea, eu sau fata interescare (replace = TRUT sau replace = FALSE - acenta este reclearea prestabilità), a unu egantion de reclum det (vira) dentro multime de elemente x. De exemple: vien sa simulain so aruncor au banul: rample (c ("H", "T"), so, replace = TRUE) Bentru a estima probabilitatea de apartie a sterner (H) repetam aruncarea au banul de socoo de av y calcularu rapatul derstre numarul de apartir ale exeminmentului AZH3 y numarul total de It atune cond monete este edillocata $a = \text{rample}\left(C("H", "T"), \text{ so ooo, replace} = TRUE\right)$ $P = \text{runn}\left(a = = "H"\right) / \text{length}(a)$ # atune cond monate me ete abilibrets a = rample (c("H", "T"), so ooo, replace = TRUE, preb = c(0, 2, 0. 3)) P = rum(a = = "H")/length(a)Buten redea aun evolueara aceasta probabilitate in functo de numatrul de repotativ: y = lep (0, 100) a = rample (C("H", "T"), w*100, replace = TRUE) g(x) = sum(a = = "H") / length(a)for (: in 1:100) } plot (1:100, y, type = "0", col = "royalblue", loby = "an",
alab = " ", ylab = "probabilitater") ablone (h=0.5, lty=2, col= " Provon3").

2) Efectuarm aruncoso ruccessol a doua zarus edilibrate. Calculato probabilitata enominientelor: (Rempunem ca aruncosole nunt independent En: fin primele nos arunearos mu a apatut mos minas la feteller celler 2 saburr) jo mou suma 7 ich ihr a n-a aruneare a aparut mma 5.3 A: { suma s (a fotelor color doua saruru) sa apara Imainstea suma 75 A, = { suma celor dona sorrur la coa de-a v-a arunçate en Bo = { suma cela doua raturo la cea de -e v.a aruncare es stroom En = (A, OB, O) \(\lambda_2^C \cappa_2^C\) \(\lambda_2^C\) \(\lambd Appliand independenta arem: P(En) = P(A, C) B, C) . P(A, C) P(An, OB, C) - P(An) = $= P(A_i^c \cap B_i^c)^{m-1} P(A_m)$ $\Omega = \{(\lambda, j) / 1 \leq \lambda, j \leq G\}$ $P(Am) = \frac{4}{36} \left(\text{ casuar fare } (1, 4), (2,3), (4,4), (3,2) \right)$ $P(A_i^c \cap B_i^c) = \frac{26}{36}$ $P(A) = P(\underbrace{0}_{m=1}^{\infty} E_m) = \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(E_n)}_{n=1} = \underbrace{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{26}{36}\right)^{m-1}}_{n=1} \underbrace{4}_{36} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{n}}_{n=1}$ $=\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{1-\frac{13}{19}}=\frac{2}{5}$

 $= -\frac{1}{\log \rho} \left[\frac{1}{1 - (1 - \rho)} - 1 \right] = -\frac{1 - \rho}{\rho \log \rho}.$

$$EX^{2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^{2} P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{2} \frac{(1+p)^{2}}{-k \log p} = -\frac{1}{\log p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1+p)^{k} = -\frac{1}{\log p} P \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1+p)$$

Se sore: a) P(1=x=2), P(x=x=2), P(x=x=2)B) $f_{x}(x) - function de demotrate = F_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x=2 \end{cases}$ c) P(x)

$$P(1 \leq x \leq 2) = P(1) = P(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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$$EX^{2} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} k^{2} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{k}} = \frac{2}{3} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{k^{2}}{3^{k}}.$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{2^{k}}{3^{k}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x}{3}} \implies f'(a) = \frac{3}{3 - x} \implies (x f'(a))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{k^{2}x^{k}}{3^{k}} \cdot \frac{(3x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3^{2}x^{2}} = \frac{3x}{3 - x} \implies (x f'(a))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{k^{2}x^{k}}{3^{k}} \cdot \frac{(3x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3^{2}x^{2}} = \frac{3x}{3 - x} \implies EX^{e} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = 2.$$

$$= \frac{3(1+a)}{3-a} \implies \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{k^{2}}{3^{k}} = \frac{3x}{3^{2}} \implies EX^{e} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = 2.$$

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