Exercises Distributions a) discrete () continuous c) discrete d) continuous e) discrete Ex2 This is an example of Binomial distribution $P(X=k) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p(1-p)$ n=6, p=0.5, q=0.5 2) $P(X \le 2) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2)$ $=\frac{5!}{9!6!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6}+\frac{6!}{1!5!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{7}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{7}+\frac{36!}{2!4!}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{7}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{7}$ $= \frac{1}{2^6} + 6 \frac{1}{2^6} + 3 \frac{1}{5^6} = 0.34375$ 3) P(X=5) = P(X=5) + P(X=6) = 0.1094Ex3 Binomial $P(X=k) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^{k}(1-p)^{n-k}$ p = Q - 25 k= 7 P(X=7)=P(X=7)+P(X=8)+ P(x=9) + P(x=0.0035 $E_{x} 4$ Poisson $P(x, \lambda) = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{x}$ $\lambda = 12 - 0.5$ $P(3, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2})} = 0.0126$ $E_{x}5$ (bisson $\lambda = 1$ 2) P(2,1) = e⁻¹/₂ = 0.1839 6) \(\lambda = 2\) $P(2;2) = e^{-2} = 0.2707$ $\langle \rangle$ $\lambda = 2$ P(X>2) = 1 - (P(0) + P(1) + P(2))-0.3233 d) = 1 P(X < 2) = P(0) + P(1) + P(2) e'+e'+ = = 0,9197 $\frac{E\times 6}{B}$ Binomial n=3 p=1=0.25 $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{3!}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{0} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{3} = \frac{27}{64} = 0.4219$ P(1) = 27/64 P(2) = 9/64 P(3) = 164 Ex 7 Uniform P(7<X<10) = P(X=8) + P(9) = 2 $P(7 \le X \le 10) = P(7) + P(8) + P(9) + P(10)$ Ex8 Geometric P(X=k)=(I-P)*P $P = \frac{3}{75}$ P(X=6)=0.04.(0.96)=0.0326159 Bonomial n=4 p=0.7 P(X=0)=0,008) (. 1) . 0.9755 -0.2646 £(2), P(3) -0.4116

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