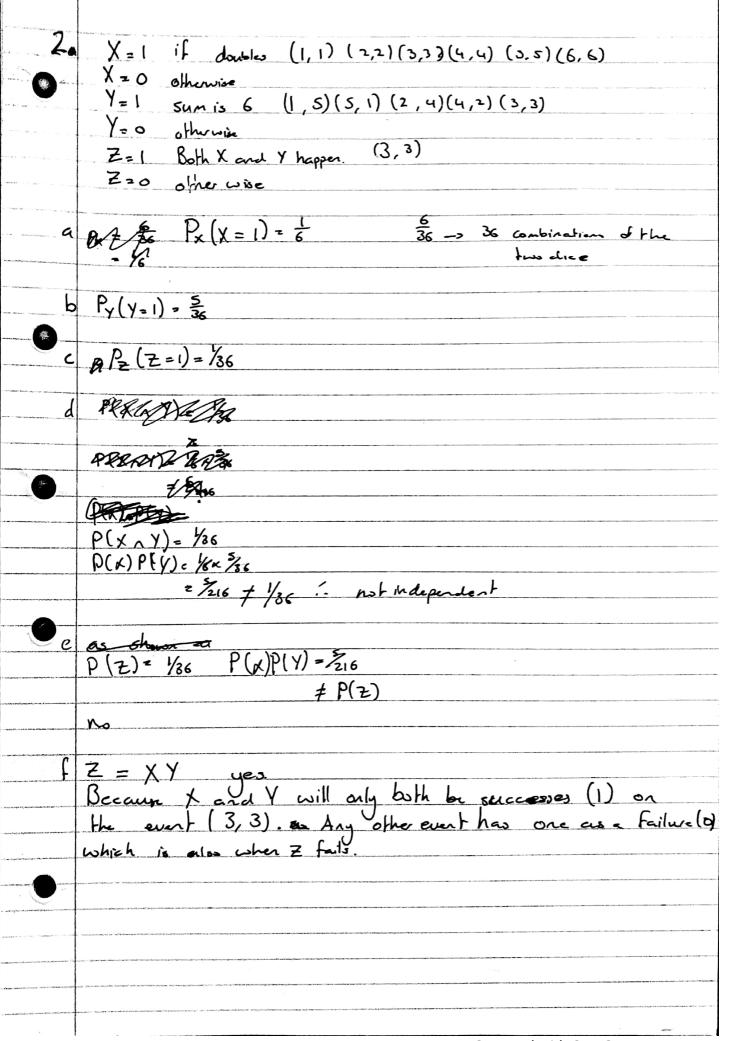
•	Ecen 321 Assignment S Joshua Benfell
1 &	red 20% $X=1$ $Z=1$ $Z=1$ $Z=1$ Blue 35% $Z=1$
a	$p_{X}(X-1) = 0.2$
<b>b</b>	py( \$ 1 = 1) = 0.45
C	Pe(Z=1) = 045 +0.2 20.65
ter (-may reconstant) etc. "In growth a brings (mathematic	no if you are tracking individual purchases of the set. (Buy I set then Buy) no as each purchase of a Dinner set is vanother  Separate so they can't buy two at a time.  yes
е	yes
	yes because if someone buys a red set X is 12, whitesel Y is 1, X is 0. Both cases X+Y=1 which is also Z for those conditions If a Blue set is bought X=0, Y=0 X+Y=0=Z
And the section of a	conditions If a Blue set is bought $X = 0$ , $Y = 0$ $X + Y = 0 = Z$ as $Z = 0$ .
e page mediterra terrapi ti as iku	
agusa ur ing dibahangay da	
and and the second control of the	
- with continuous and operated that their field	



3	75% on fine P=0.75 Sample of 10 flights. N=10	N! Px (1-p) N-x
	$P(X=10) = \frac{10!}{10!(10-10)!} 0.7510 (1-0.75)^{10-10}$	
	0! 0.75 10 (0.25)	
Carrier and the second of the second	= 1 × 1 × 0.75 16	
and the same of th	$P(X=8) = \frac{10!}{5!(10-5)!} \times 0.75^{16} (0.25)^{10-5}$	
The same of the sa	$= \frac{10 \times 9}{2!} \times 0.75 \times 0.25^{2}$	
	F 0.281567	The state of the s
C	P(X > 8) = P(X=8)+ P(X=9)+ P(X=10)	
	P(X=9)- 91(10-91) < 0.25 +0.25	e ng gar kang kaling kaling kangang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang a
	2 × 0.75 <sup>9</sup> × 0.25	
ng ingunat yapinan menduni pelbagai ng ingga na maka menduni pelbagai maka matangkanya menduni pelbagai	E 0:1877	
	P(X > 8) = 0.281567 + 0.03631 $= 0.525577$	
ungun inggenera galapaten pun inggenera di pungun galapaten pungun pungun pungun pungun pungun pungun pungun p ngganggan pungun	en en mentembre en	
ena estados estados en a	enten vikidake kenaken diar esketap. Samperetak romore raki sampera roma sama saki basa separetak roma sama man kenasa sa Perekangan kanggaran menang songa pada besar sama romata sasa kenakenan bataban bekerangai an penambakan man	ger i gyana a ngan anakara i gaba i pinanggaba san i pinanbagi nan ada apatematan i anawat na Dinanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalanggalangga
o vere nevejelministolieke reveree (Cool Nebr 1991 e nevejerminin, rev	in version in experimental and the mission are a sine operation of the special experimental in a sine with the 	
, we are the specimental and the speciments are speciments.		

Scanned with CamScanner

$$O_{x} = \int \frac{\rho(1-\hat{\rho})}{\rho(1-\hat{\rho})} O_{p} = \int \frac{\hat{\rho}(1-\hat{\rho})}{N}$$

b assuming 
$$\hat{p} = 0.92$$
 still

$$N = \frac{0.92 \times 0.01}{0.01^2}$$
= 736

5 6 Fraction

X = marker counted / cm²

a 
$$P(X = 7) = e^{-6} \times e^{\frac{7}{4}} \quad \lambda = 6$$
 $7!$ 

= 0.13768

b  $P(X \gg 3) = |-(P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)) \notin P(X = 2))$ 

P(X = 0) =  $e^{-6} \times e^{\frac{6}{4}}$ 

P(X = 41) =  $e^{-6} \times e^{\frac{6}{4}}$ 

P(X = 2) =  $e^{-6} \times e^{\frac{6}{4}}$ 

= 18e<sup>-6</sup>

P(X = 3) =  $e^{-6} \times e^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 

= 0.438

c  $P(2 < X < 7) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5) + P(X = 6)$ 

P(X = 3) =  $e^{-6} \times e^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 

P(X = 6) =  $e^{-6} \times e^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 

= 54 =  $e^{-6} \times e^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 

P(X = 6) =  $e^{-6} \times e^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 

= 64.8e<sup>-6</sup>

P(1 < X < 7) = 246 219.6e<sup>-6</sup>

= 0.54433