Prestantation belt 2-3  Date:  Prestantation to $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ Sum equal to $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ Jum east than to $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ Possibility = P  ( and and read) = $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ Another of cords = \$2 number of aemand cords = 13 number of cord houring.  2 = [		
Predictory Javhua Balt 2-3  Jum equal to 1 = 50 = 50  Jum equal to 4 = 50 = 50  Norther of cards = 52 number of demand cards = 13 number of card having  Norther of cards = 52 number of demand cards = 13 number of card having  2 = 1  4 queen in 52 cords the probability is 4   52 = 0.07 uaz of 76 70 az 1/e  2 oct and loc1 = 10c1   20 cl = 1/2  O blook hape = 70 total number = 200 70   200 or 7   20  a) n(3) = 100  5 = sample space  n(b) = 100		
Predictory Javhua Balt 2-3  Jum equal to 1 = 50 = 50  Jum equal to 4 = 50 = 50  Norther of cards = 52 number of demand cards = 13 number of card having  Norther of cards = 52 number of demand cards = 13 number of card having  2 = 1  4 queen in 52 cords the probability is 4   52 = 0.07 uaz of 76 70 az 1/e  2 oct and loc1 = 10c1   20 cl = 1/2  O blook hape = 70 total number = 200 70   200 or 7   20  a) n(3) = 100  5 = sample space  n(b) = 100		
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Sum equal to 1 = \frac{0}{12} = 0  \[ \text{sum equal to 1 = \frac{1}{12} = 0}{\text{sum text Haven to 13 = \frac{1}{12}}} \] \[ \text{sum text Haven to 13 = \frac{1}{12}} = \frac{1}{12} = 0 \] \[ \text{sum text Haven to 13 = \frac{1}{12}} = \frac{1}{12} = 0 \] \[ \text{Number of come = 52 number of demand cords = 13 number of cord having } \[ \text{3 = 1} \] \[ \text{d queen in 52 cords the probability is \frac{1}{15} = 0.07492 \text{ or \frac{1}{12}}} \] \[ \text{d nod 10 cl = 10 cl] \text{ 20 cl} = \frac{1}{11}} \] \[ \text{d blood hape = 70 total number = 200 \text{ 70   200 or \frac{7}{20}}} \[ \text{a. in (5) = 100} \] \[ \text{d in (5) = 100 \text{ 40 - 30 = 10}} \] \[ \text{b = 100 \text{ 100}} \] \[ \text{b = 100 \text{ 100}} \] \[ \text{b = 100 \text{ 10}} \] \[ \text{d = 20} \] \[ \text{d = 10} \] \[ \text{c = 10} \] \[ \text{d = 10} \] \[ \te		NO.s DATE:
Jum equal to 1 = 20 = 102  Jum equal to 1 = 30 = 112  Jum less than to 13 = 36/30 = 1  Residently = P  ( add and lead) = f(odd) x P(lead) = 0   5x0   5   = 0.25 - p   1/4  Number of conds = 52 number of demand conds = 13 number of card having  3 = 1  4 queen in 52 cords the probability is 4/52 = 0.0102 of 20 70/20  0 blood type = 70 total number = 200 70/200 or 7/20  a.) n(3) = 100  b.) n(3) = 100  c.) n(4) = 30  h = vanicave 1st  P(8) = 10		
sum equal to 4 = 3/86 = 1/12  sum less than to 13 = 3/86 = 1  Possibility = P  Lodd and lead) = f(odd) x f(lead) = 0 sxo 5 = 0.25 - 0 1/4  Number of cond1 = 52 number of demand cords = 13 number of card having.  3 = 1  4 queen in 52 cords the probability is 4/52 = 0.07402 or 7/20  0 blood hype = 70 total number = 200 70/200 or 7/20  a) n(1) = 100  5 = sample space  n (5A) = 30  A = vaneaut 1st  b) n(b) = 100 - 40-30 = 10  b) n(b) = 100 - 40-30 = 10  c) n(T) = 99  T = sample space  n(C) = 60  P = (C) = 60  P = (C) = 60  P = 10  N(A) 5  A = 2 tept handed students  b) n(b) = 22 = 11  30	suit 10	
power test than to 13 = $\frac{50}{100}$ = 1.  Possibility = P  (add and tead) = $\frac{7}{100}$ (add) × $\frac{7}{100}$ (tead) = 0 3×05 = 0.25 - $\frac{11}{14}$ Number of cards = 52 number of demand cards = 13 number of card having  3 = 1  q queen in 52 cards the probability is $\frac{1}{15}$ = 0.07622 or $\frac{1}{100}$ 7691%  20 (1 and 10 cl = 10 cl) 20 cl = $\frac{11}{12}$ 0 blood hype = 70 total number = 200 70   200 or $\frac{1}{120}$ 0 in (3) = 100  10	Sum Equal to 1 - 30	
Possibility = P	sum equal to 4 - 100	
Cold and read   = P(odd) x P(read) = 0 5x05 = 0.25 -9 14     Number of cards = 52 number of demand cards = 13 number of card having     1		
Number of cards = 52 number of demand cards = 13 number of card having  3 = 1  4 queen in 52 cards the probability is 4 52 = 0.07692 or 7692%  20 cl and 10 cl = 10 cl   20 cl = 1/2]  0 blood hape = 70 total number = 200 70   200 or 7(20)  a) n(s) = 100  b) n(s) = 100	a Possibility of	04) = 0 5XD 5 = 0 25 -0 1/4
4 queen in 52 cords the probability is 4 52 = 0.07692 or 7692%  20 c1 and 10 c1 = 10 c1   20 c1 = 11 2]  0 blood hape = 70 total number = 200 70   200 or 7(20)  a) n(s) = 100  5 = sample space  n (bA) = 30  A = vanicave 1st  P(B) = 10	P ( odd and lead) = r(odd) x r(re	and and a ra mumber of card having
4 queen in 52 cords the probability 1s $4 52 = 0.07692$ or $7092^{2}/9$ 20 c1 and 10 c1 = 10 c1/20 c1 = $11/2$ 0 blood type = 70 total number = 200 $70 200$ or $7(20)$ a) $n(3) = 100$ S = sample space $n(6A) = 30$ A = vaneaue 1st  b) $n(B) = 100 = 0.0730 = 10$ B = 10 nq leave 1st $P(B) = 10$ $100$ C) $n(7) = 99$ $1 = 30$ $100$ C) $n(7) = 99$ $1 = 30$ $100$ $100$ T = sample space $100$ $100$ A = a left handed students  b) $n(B) = 12 + 9 + 2 - 22$ S = sample space (No. of left handed probability 1students) $100$ $100$ A = a left handed students  b) $100$ $100$ A = a left handed students $100$ $100$ B = ofleast 3 left handed students  c) $100$		emano caros - 15 hurnos of caro
20c1 and 10c1 = 10c1   20c1 = 1/2  0 blood type = 70 total number = 200 70   200 or 7(20)  a) n(s) = 100  S = sample space  n (bh) = 30  A = vanicave 1st  P(b) = 10  100  C) n(T) = 99  T = sample space  ( = core learning  P = (c) = 60 = 20  32)  hang  hang  hang  hang  hang  hang  hange  hold = 12 + 9 + 2 - 21  S = sample space ( vo. of left handed  P(b) = 22 - 11  30 - 15  B = atleast 3 left handed students  c) n(1) = 90  T = sample space ( vo. of left handed  P(c) = 90  T = sample space ( vo. of left handed  P(c) = 90  C = student x frequency)  B = atleast 3 left handed shudents  c) n(1) = 90  C = student was is left handed  P(c) = 90  Q = 22  A to t 30 t 32 t 10  P (black and white)  P (black)  P (friday)  O P (Absent and Widay) = P (Friday and Absent) = 0.05 = 0 ft or [157]  P (friday)  O O 2	3: 1	VI 7402 04 56 7692°/
0 blood type = 70 total number = 200 70 200 or 7(20)  a) m(s) = 100	4 queen in 52 cards the probabil	13 152 = 0.01042 07 40 1012 10
S= sample space $n(b) = 30$ $h = vanicave$ 1st $p(0) = 10$ $p(0) $	2011 and 1011 = 101/201	
S= sample space $n(b) = 30$ $h = vanicave$ 1st $p(0) = 10$ $p(0) $	0 blood type = 70 total number	= 200 10   200 OF   120
b) $n(B) = 100 - 00-30 = 10$ $P(B) = 10$ $100$ C) $n(T) = 99$ $n(C) = 60$ $P = (C) = 60$		5 = sample space
P(B) = $\frac{10}{10}$ C) $n(T) = 99$ $r = sample space$ $r = (c) = (c) = \frac{10}{33}$ $r = $		
T = sample space $n(c) = 40$ $p = (c) = 40$ $p = 40$	b.) n(b) = 100-40-30=10	B = rong reave 1st
T = sample space $n(c) = 40$ $p = (c) = 40$ $p = 40$	P(B) = 10 1	
P = (c) = 60 $P = (c) = 60$	100 [10]	
P = (c) = 60 $P = (c) = 60$	c) n(t) = 99	T = sample space
P = (c) = GO = 30 $O) n(S) = 30$ $P = (c) = GO = 30$ $N(A) = 30$ $P = (a) = 20$ $P(B) = 21 + 5 + 2 = 22$ $P(B) = 22 - 11$ $P(B) = 21 + 15$ $P(B) = 22 - 15$ $P(B) = 30$ $P(C) = 90$ $P($		c = core learning
h(A) 5  h(A) 5  h(B) = 12 + 10 + 2 - 22  b) $h(B) = 12 + 10 + 2 - 22$ $h(B) = 12 - 11$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 2 - 22$ $h(B) = 13 - 11$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 2 - 22$ $h(B) = 13 - 11$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 2 - 22$ $h(B) = 13 - 11$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 10 + 30 + 30$ $h(B) = 13 + 30$ $h(B)$		
h(A) 5  A = 2 left handed students  b) $n(B) = 12 + 9 + 2 - 22$ S = sample space (No. of left handed p(B) = $\frac{22}{30} = \frac{11}{15}$ B = atteast 3 left handed students  c) $n(T) = 900$ T = sample space $n(C) = 90$ C = student that is left handed P(C) = $\frac{90}{90}$ A = 2 left handed students  T = sample space  1 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 12 × 4× 8 5× 2  2 × 10 × 30 × 32 × 10  P (black) = $\frac{90}{90}$ P (black) = $\frac{90}{90}$ P (black) = $\frac{90}{90}$ P (black) = $\frac{90}{90}$ P (friday) = 0.72 = $\frac{15}{72}$	00	
b.) $n(B) = 12 + 90 + 2 - 22$ $p(B) = 22 - 15$ $p(B) = 22$ $p(B) = 22 - 15$ $p(B) = 22$		
student x frequency) $30 = 15$ $B = atteast 3 = 10 + banded students$ C) $h(T) = 900$ $f = saphple space$ $h(C) = 90$ $f = saphple space$ $h(C) = 90$ $f = saphple space$		
B = atleast 3 left handed students  () $h(T) = 900$ $f = saphple space$ $h(C) = 90$ $f = saphple space$ $h(C) = 90$ $f = saphple space$ $f = saphple $		
c) in (T) = 900 $C = \text{superple space}$ $N(C) = 90$ $C = \text{student what is left handed}$ $P(C) = 90$ $A = \frac{2}{32}$ $A = 10$ $A = \frac{2}{32}$ $A = \frac{2}$		
P(C) = 90 $P(C) = 90$ $P(C$		
P(c) = 90  1×2 ×2×5 3×12 4×8 5×2  2 10 t 30 t 32 t t0  9 P(black and white) P(black and white)  P(black) = 0.72 = $\boxed{72.9}$ P(black) = 0.72 = $\boxed{72.9}$ P(friday) = 0.72 = 0.15 or $\boxed{15.9}$	1.1	
a prestitute P( black and white) P( black and white) = $\frac{34}{0.34} = 0.72 = \boxed{72.9}$ P( black) = $\frac{0.34}{0.47} = 0.72 = \boxed{72.9}$ P( Absent and Friday) = P(Friday and Absent) = $\frac{0.03}{0.2} = 0.15$ or $\boxed{15.9}$ P(friday) $\boxed{0.2}$	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	C = student that is left handed
Prestable PC Black and white) P ( Black) and white) = $0.34 = 0.72 = \boxed{72.9}$ P ( Black) = $0.47$ P ( Friday) = $0.03 = 0.11$ P (Friday) $0.2 = 0.11$		2 + 10 + 34 + 32 + 10
P ( Black) = $0.72 = [72.]$ of P ( Absent and Absent ) = $0.07 = 0.12 = [72.]$ of P ( Absent and Absent ) = $0.07 = 0.11$ or $[15.]$	TO STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	
P (friday) = P (friday) = 0.03 = 0.11 or [15%]	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	= = 0.72 =   72 %
P (friday) 0.2		
	-	(friday) = 0.1 or 15%
VICTORY		
		VVICTORY