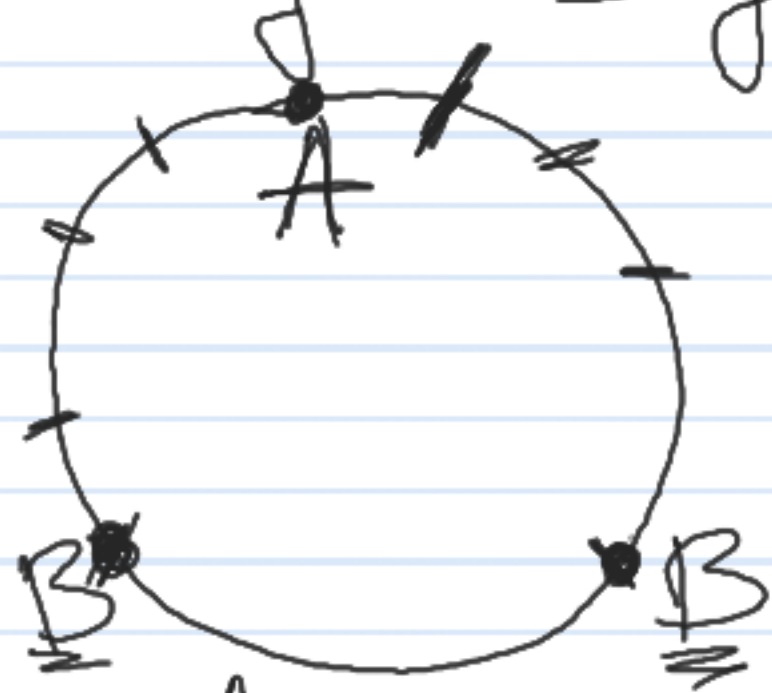


Заг. 3 1 човека в кръг, A и B са хора от тях; $r < \frac{n}{2} - 2$

$P(\text{н/ч } A \text{ и } B \text{ да има } r \text{ човека}) = ?$

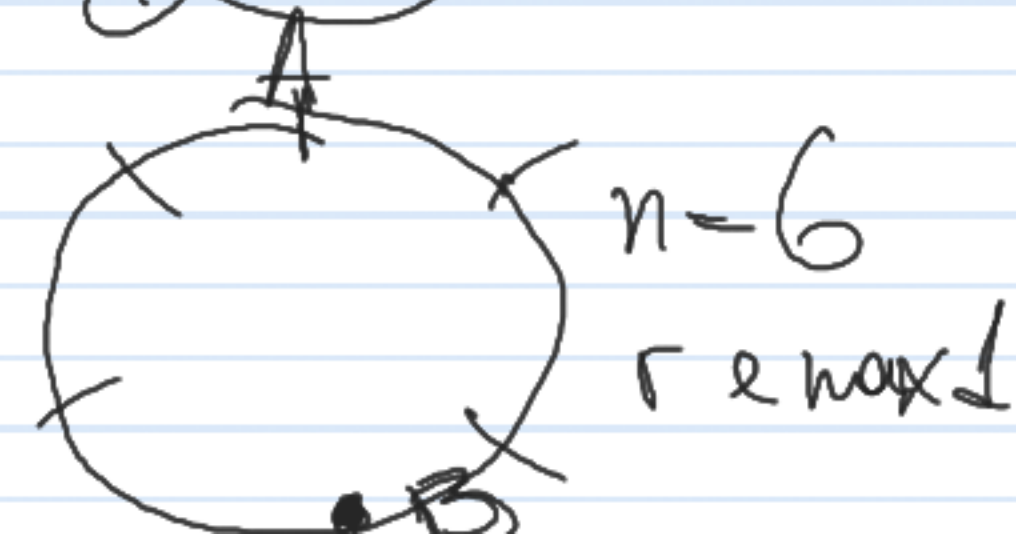
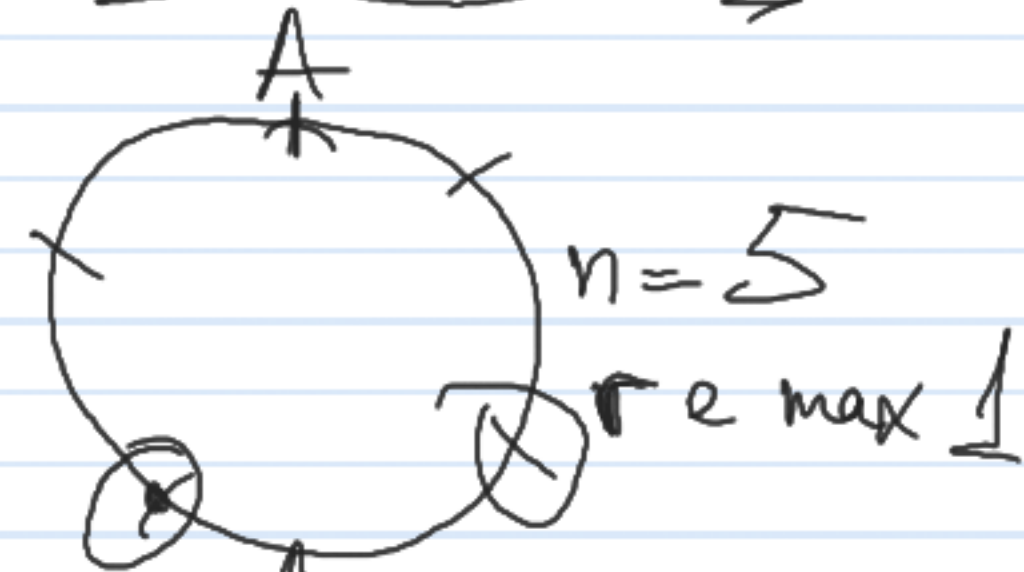
$$r \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} - 2 \geq 1$$

$$\boxed{n \geq 6}$$



$$= \frac{2 \cdot \overset{\text{без } A \text{ и } B}{(n-2)} (n-3) \dots 1}{(n-1)!} = \frac{2(n-2)!}{(n-1)!}$$

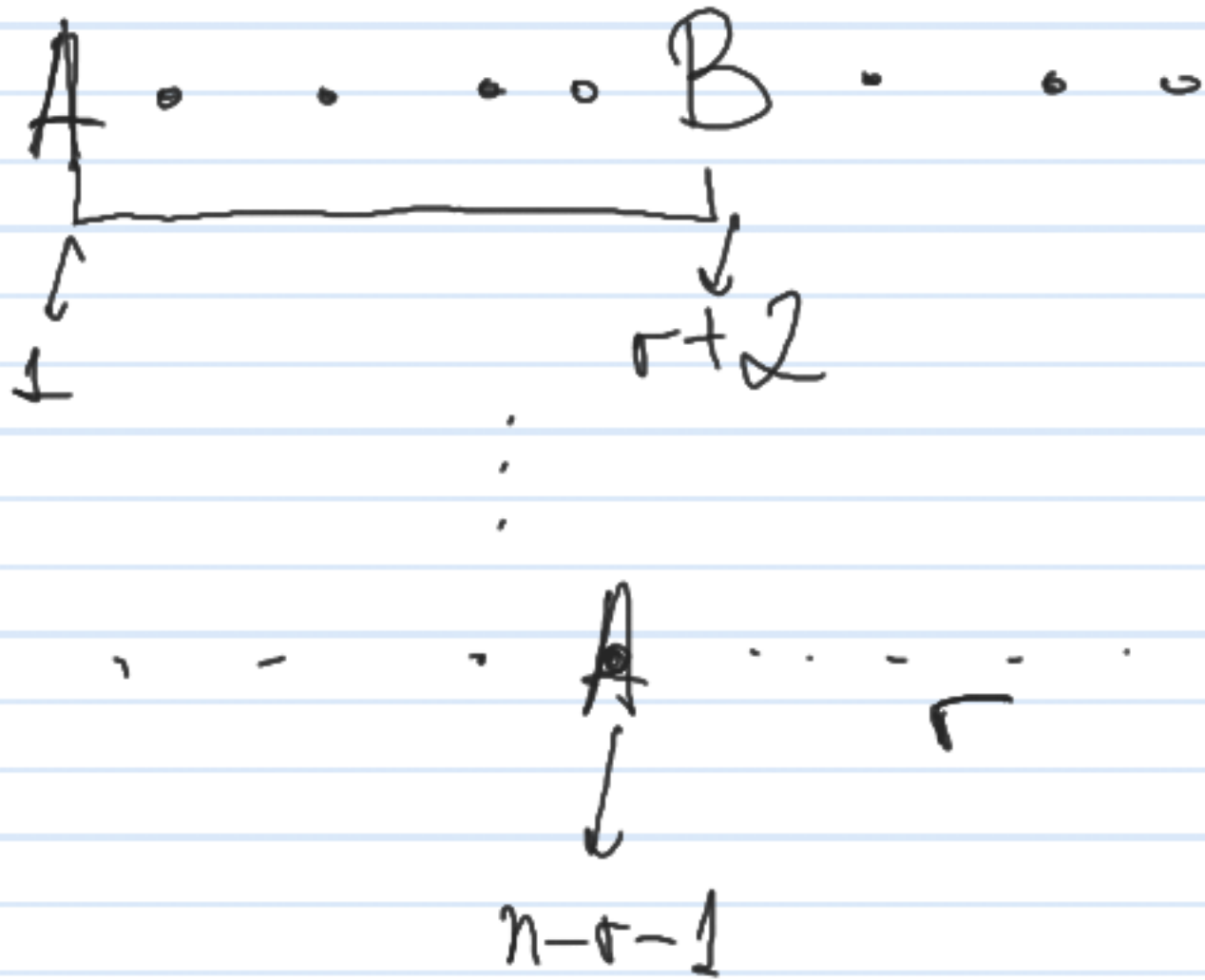
$$= \frac{2}{n-1}$$



δ) $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \dots \downarrow \downarrow$ Αν Β για μια r ~~αριθμό~~ ~~αριθμό~~

βαρύνει κατ'ελάχιστον $n!$

$$\underline{0 \leq r \leq n-1}$$



$n-r-1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{αριθμός} \\ + n-r-1, \text{ αλφ} \text{ } B \text{ } \text{αριθμός} \\ A \text{ } \text{αριθμός} \end{array} \right.$

$$\Rightarrow \text{αριθμός} = \frac{2(n-r-1)(n-2)! 2(n-r-1)}{n!} = \underline{\underline{n(n-1)}}$$

(Ω, \mathcal{A}, P) - вероятностно н-во

$\Omega = \{\text{елементарни събития (изходи)}\}$

$\mathcal{A} = \{\text{комбинации от изходи}\} \subseteq 2^\Omega$
 \rightarrow събития

$P: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

1) $P(\Omega) = 1$

2) $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, \dots$, $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$
за $i \neq j$

$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$ (σ-адитивност)

Езичен тип - гледища

$\Omega = \{(E, T), (E, E), (T, E), (T, T)\}$

$\mathcal{A} = 2^\Omega$

$= \{\emptyset, \{(E, E)\}, \{(E, T)\}, \dots$

$\{(E, T), (E, E)\}, \dots$

$\{(E, T), (T, E), (T, T)\}, \dots$

$| \mathcal{A} | = 2^4 = 16$

• Ако теглим карта

$$\Omega = \{2\heartsuit, 3\heartsuit, \dots, A\heartsuit, \dots\} - 52 \text{ ел.}$$

$A \in \mathcal{A}$, $A =$ "изтеглили сме каро"

$$= \{\text{всички н-во, в които има поне 1 каро}\}$$

Ако Ω е крайно, $\mathcal{A} = 2^\Omega$ $|\mathcal{A}| = 2^{52}$

$$\rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = 1$$

$$A, \bar{A}, A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset$$

$$P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = P(A \cup \bar{A}) = P(\Omega) = 1$$

Ω, \emptyset

$$P(\Omega) + P(\emptyset) = P(\Omega \cup \emptyset) = P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$1 + P(\emptyset) = 1 \Rightarrow P(\emptyset) = 0$$



Заг. 5 Урча с точки $1, 2, \dots, n$
и теми последователно k
 $P(\text{да теми в } \uparrow \text{ ред}) = ?$

а) без връзване

$$\Omega = \{(a_1, \dots, a_k) \mid a_i \in N \text{ и } 1 \leq a_i \leq n, \\ a_i \text{ co-различни}\}$$

$$|\Omega| = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-k+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

$$A = \{(a_1, \dots, a_k) \mid a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_k, \\ 1 \leq a_i \leq n, a_i \in N\}$$

$$|A| = \binom{n}{k}$$

$$n=4; \underline{1, 2, 3, 4}$$

$$k=3; \{1, 3, 4\}$$

только 1 наредба \uparrow

$$(1, 3, 4)$$

$$\boxed{(1, 3, 4)}, (1, 4, 3), (3, 1, 4)$$

$$(3, 4, 1), (4, 1, 3), (4, 3, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{отг. } \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{\binom{n}{k}}{\frac{n!}{(n-k)!}} = \frac{1}{k!}$$

8) c ~~бъзгъне~~

$$n=4$$

$$k=3$$

$$\rightarrow 1, 1, 2$$

$$\forall i \in [1, k]:$$

$$\Omega = \{(a_1, \dots, a_k) \mid a_i \in [1, n], a_i \in \mathbb{N}\} \Rightarrow |\Omega| = n^k$$

$$A = \{(a_1, \dots, a_k) \mid a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_k\}$$

$$|A| = ? \quad X_1 + \dots + X_n = k \quad \text{6 No}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = \binom{n+k-1}{n-1} = \binom{n+k-1}{k}$$

$$n=4 \quad 1, 1, 1, \quad 2, 2, 4$$

$$k=3 \rightarrow 1, 1, 2$$

$$1+2+0 \leftrightarrow 1, 2, 2, \dots$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3$$

$$\#1\text{-gu} \quad \#2\text{-ku} \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{отр. е.} \quad \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{\binom{n+k-1}{k}}{n^k}$$

209.6 10 zapa

$$p = P(\# 1\text{-gu} = \# 6\text{-gu}) = ?$$

$$\Omega = \{(a_1, \dots, a_{10}) \mid a_i \in \{1, \dots, 6\}\}$$

$$|\Omega| = 6^{10}$$

$$p = P(\# 1\text{-gu} = \# 6\text{-gu} = 0)$$

$$+ P(\text{---} 11 \text{---} = 1)$$

$$+ P(\text{---} 11 \text{---} = 5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{0} \frac{4^{10}}{6^{10}} \\ & \xrightarrow{1} \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 4^8}{6^{10}} = \frac{\binom{10}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4^8}{6^{10}} \\ & \xrightarrow{2} \frac{\binom{10}{2} \binom{8}{2} 4^6}{6^{10}} = \frac{\binom{10}{4} \binom{4}{2,2} 4^6}{6^{10}} \end{aligned}$$

кзге gu
срнмн 1-гута

кзге са
6-гута

$$\frac{10!}{8!2!} \cdot \frac{8!}{2!6!} = \frac{10!}{4!6!} \cdot \frac{4!}{2!2!}$$

$$\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{12}$$

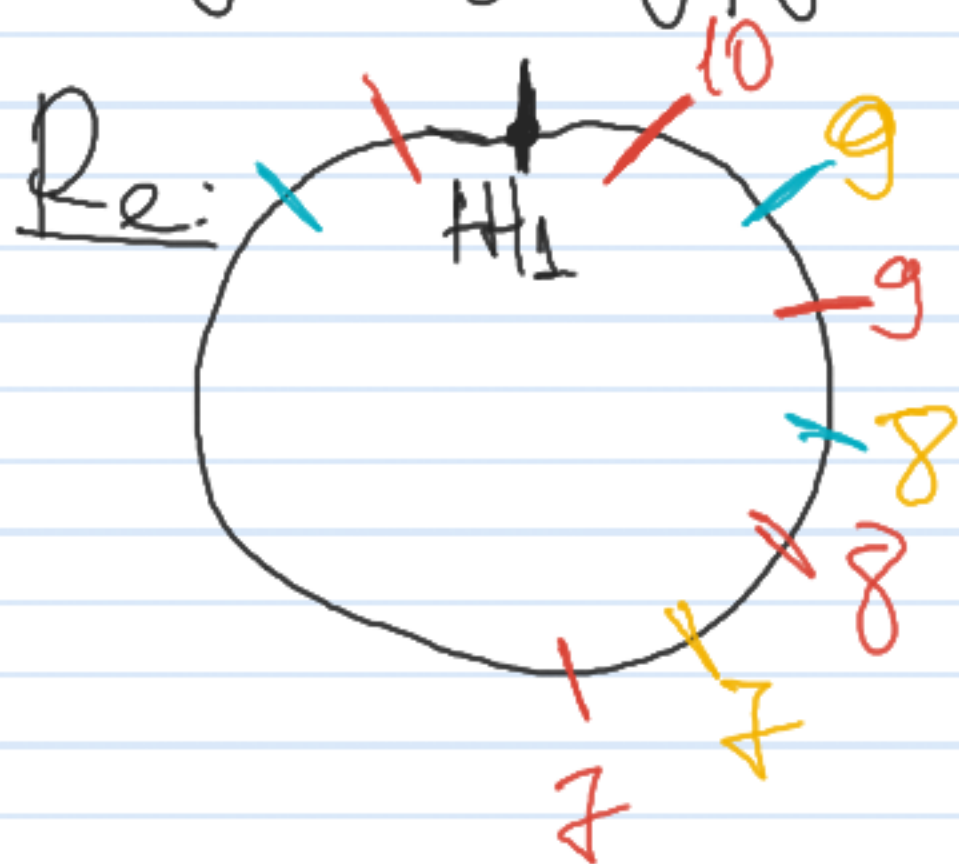
$$\frac{1}{13}$$

$$\frac{1}{14}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{6}{1}$$

309.11 Ако има 10 М и 10 Н
 M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{10} H_1, \dots, H_{10}
 Ако има хора от един пол
 едни до друг) = ?



$$\frac{10! 9!}{19!} = \frac{10!^2}{20!} \cdot 2$$

309.12 Birthday paradox

366 човека - 100% ще
 има 2 ма
 с ЛР-г.

1 човек - 0% ще
 има 2 ма
 с ЛР-г.

б-а за
 една ЛР-г.



Вероятността 3-ма да имат
 различни ЛР-г-и = $\frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363}{365 \cdot 365 \cdot 365}$

$P(i \text{ - } 23\text{rd} \text{ to } 365\text{th} \text{ p.g.})$

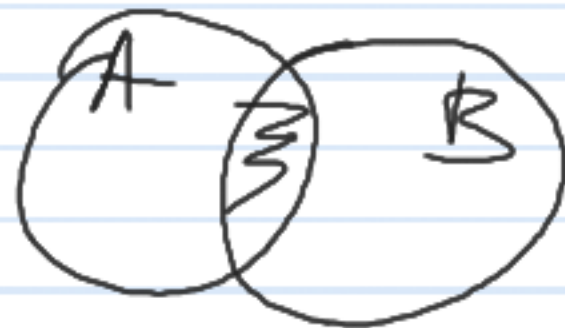
$$= \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdot 363 \cdots (365 - i + 1)}{365^i}$$

Търсим за кое i горното

е по-малко от $1/2$

$i=23$ е най-малкото такова.

Заг. 14



$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) &= \sum P(A_i) \\ &\quad - \sum P(A_i \cap A_j) \\ &\quad + \sum P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) \\ &\quad \dots \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n) \end{aligned}$$

1

2

3

 \dots n

свързани с
дърветата

 a_2 a_3 \dots a_{n-1} a_n

$P(\text{Никои да не получи
своето}) = ?$

Да пресметнем 1-репрото, т.е.

Колко 1 човек да получи
писмото си)

$$P(\text{первият да получи писмото си}) \\ = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$A_i = \{i \text{ е получил писмото си}\}$

$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i)$ = вероятност за k и $n-k$.

$$P(A_i) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$P(A_i \cap A_j) = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_k) = \frac{(n-k)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1)}$$

Сред.

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} - \binom{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)} + \binom{n}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)(n-2)} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \binom{n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)\dots 1}$$

Сред. отг. е

$$1 - \text{рефлексно} = 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{e} \approx \frac{2}{3}$$

→ условия в-ст