Zad 2.1.

A-zdaneie polegojqu ne jum ie wopodie 1 jedonha (promejmniei).

13 - zdenés polegajos na tym is ne wszytlih 3 korthum są vózne wymihi-

$$P(B) = \frac{6.5.4}{6.6.6} = \frac{5.4}{6.6} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(AIB) = \frac{P(BAA)}{P(B)} = \frac{50}{24} = \frac{43}{6} = \frac{13}{2}$$

Zadenie 2.2

a) A - wybname nodrine me 2 chtopien B - mtodre dniedo jet chtopiem ANB - mtodre i Hores diedo jet chtopiem

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 $P(A \mid B) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{4}}$$

6) (- jest conajmniej 1 chtopiec

$$P(C) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(AIC) = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Zad 2.3.

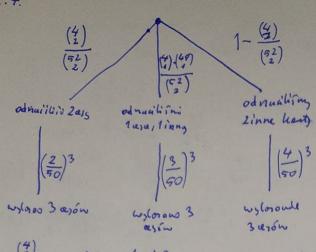
n- butelli solm

k - butehi solu malinowego

n-k-buteli imnyh sohów

A- wjeto no tom butche belie rowierd.

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{n} \cdot \frac{k-1}{h-1} + \frac{n-k}{h} \cdot \frac{k}{h-1} = \frac{k^2 - k + 4n - 4^2}{n(n-1)} = \frac{k(n-1)}{n(n-1)} = \frac{k}{h}$$



A-zdanenie polegające na wlosowania 3 aron 2 50 kart v 3 probah po wasmiejszm odzueniu 2 Kert.

B- odnucilisms 2005

c- odnucilisms 1000 i 1 imny least

D- odnucilisms 2 hots inno mix 000.

$$P(b) = \frac{4}{52}$$
, $P(c) = \frac{4 \cdot 48}{52}$, $P(b) = 1 - \frac{4}{52}$

$$D(A) = \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{52}{2}} \cdot \binom{2}{50}^3 + \frac{4 \cdot 48}{\binom{52}{2}} + \left(\frac{3}{50}\right)^3 + \left(1 - \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{52}{2}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{50}\right)^3 =$$

$$= \frac{6 \cdot 8 + 192 \cdot 27 + 1320 \cdot 64}{1326 \cdot 50 \cdot 50 \cdot 50} = \frac{48 + 5184 + 84470}{165 + 750000} = \frac{1869}{3453125} \approx 0.000541$$

Zed 2.5

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

A-due whom moneta jest state. , B - water on w pierwne szuflodie jet monete state. $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A|B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{2}{3}}$

Zadanil 2.6.

$$\frac{k+2}{n+2} = \frac{k+1}{n+2} + \frac{k+1}{n+2} + \frac{k+1}{n+2} + \frac{k+1}{n+2} + \frac{k+1}{n+2} + \frac{k+1}{n+2} = \frac{k+1}{n+2} = \frac{k+1}{n+2} = \frac{k+1}{n+2}$$

a)
$$P(A) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5}{100} + \frac{2}{1000} \right) = \frac{52}{1000} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{500}$$

6) B - mada deltonita to majorina.

$$P(BN) = \frac{\frac{5}{100}}{\frac{5}{100} + \frac{2}{100}} = \frac{5}{100} \cdot \frac{1000}{52} = \frac{50}{52} = \frac{25}{26}$$

Zadane 2.8

A - wylorowo huly jest bista

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
1 \\
2 \\
M \\
4 \\
2 \\
100 \\
2 \\
0
\end{array}$$