

## Série 1

### Ex 1:

$$a) \Omega = \{1p, 1f, 2p, 2f, \dots\}$$

$$|\Omega| = 12$$

$$P = \frac{1}{12}$$

← tout les  $\omega$  sont équiprobables

c)

1 2 3 4 5 6

$$\Omega = \{12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, 45, 46, 56\}$$

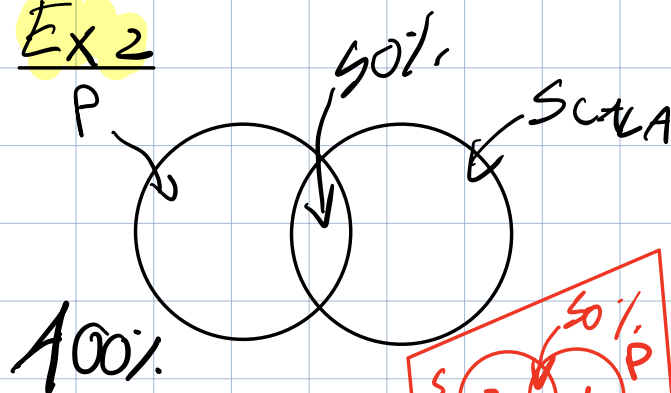
$$|\Omega| = 15$$

$$\binom{6}{2,2,2} \cdot \frac{1}{3!}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$b) \Omega = [s_0, \infty[ \\ = \{s_0, s_1, \dots\}$$

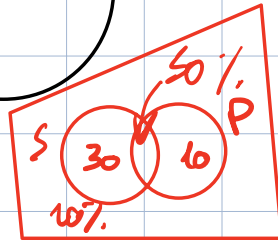
Ex 2



80% → Scala

60% → Python

50% → S + P



a)  $100 - 80 = 20\%$

20% ne connaisse pas scala

b)  $100 - 50 = 50\%$  10

50% ne connaisse ni scala ni Python

c)  $80 - 50 = 30\%$  10

d)  $P = \frac{n. \text{ pers qui } \checkmark \text{ Scala } \checkmark \text{ Pg.}}{n. \text{ pers } \checkmark \text{ Scala}} = \frac{50}{80} \cdot 100$

### Ex 3

$$a) P = \frac{\text{Nombre de comb. poss.}}{\text{Nombre d'essai tot}}$$

$\downarrow 10^6$

$$\text{Nombre de combinaisons poss.} = \frac{n!}{(n-6)!}$$

$$P = \frac{\frac{n!}{(n-6)!}}{10^6}$$

$$b) P = \frac{\frac{n!}{(n-7)!}}{10^6}$$

$$c) P = \frac{\binom{n}{6}}{10^6} = \frac{\frac{n!}{(n-6)! \cdot 6!}}{10^6}$$

$$d) P = \frac{\binom{2n}{6}}{10^6} = \frac{\frac{2n!}{(2n-6)! \cdot 6!}}{10^6}$$

Ex 4

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \end{array} = \frac{1}{16} *$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) P &= \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{4!} = \frac{\frac{4!}{2!2!}}{4!} = \frac{4 \cdot 3!}{4!} \\ &= \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{16} = \frac{6}{16} \end{aligned}$$

b) Valeurs de la somme = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

$$P(\{0\}) = \frac{1}{16} \binom{4}{0}$$

$$P(\{1\}) = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \binom{4}{1}$$

$$P(\{2\}) = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8} \binom{4}{2}$$

$$P(\{3\}) = \frac{\binom{4}{3}}{16} = \frac{4!}{(4-3)!3!} = \frac{4}{16}$$

$$P(\{4\}) = \frac{\binom{4}{4}}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$$

c) Contrôle = 2  $P = 0,02$

Sequences modifiées avec somme = 2

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0110 \\ 1001 \\ 1100 \\ 0011 \\ 0101 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ messages} \\ \bar{a} \text{ 2 chang} \end{array}$

$\rightarrow 1 \text{ mess. } \bar{a} \text{ 1 chang.}$

$$P = 4 \cdot 0,02^2 \cdot 0,98^2 + 1 \cdot 0,02^4$$

Cas général:

$$prob = \binom{n}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$