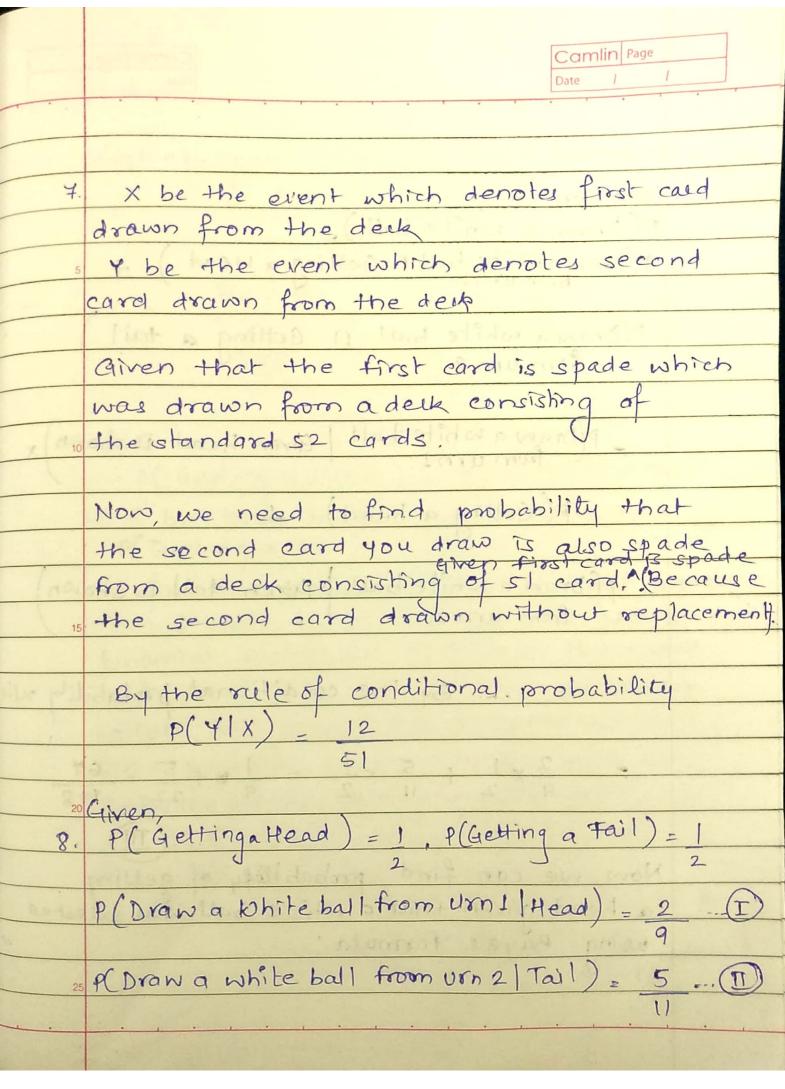
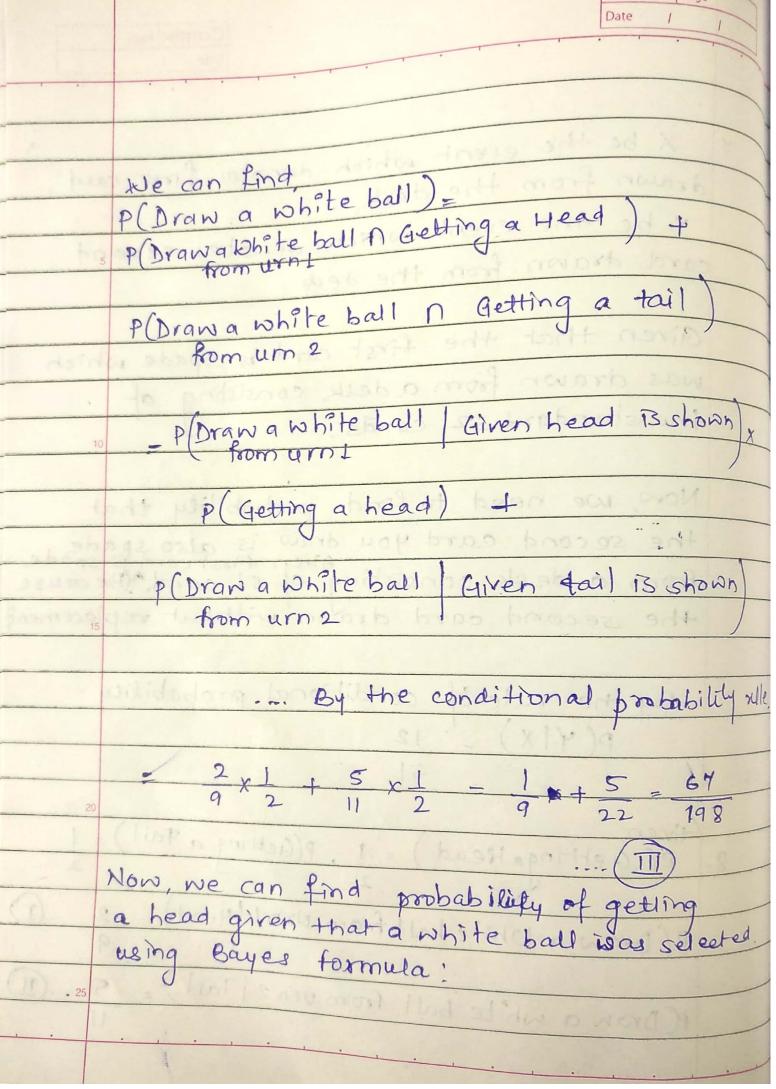
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2.	Given
	P[X,Y] = 0,2 , P[X] = 0.5
	when with another of the first the f
	By the definition of
5	By the definition of conditional Probability
	TLXIY = PLX, Y] - D
	aggag P[Y] ?
	, 97 mg/4
	Criven that X and Y are two independent
10	random valiables,
	Therefore, P[X 4]= P[X] _ (1)
	Hence D'can be modified using D.
	2(20) x 2(20) y 01
	P[X,Y] P[X]
15	PEYJ
10	0.2 0.5
	PEYT
	1479 1 (X) 40 0 · 5 · (X) 3 · 40 A + A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
20	0.4 = P[Y]
	Variance of sandom variable x
8,	P(stepping forward) = 0.6 P(stepping backward) = 0.4
	P(stepping backward) = 0.4
	PER
25	

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	$E[\overline{z}] = E[x^2y]$ (Given that $z = x^2y$)
	: E[7] = E[x2] x E[4] (Since x and Y are
	independent random
5	voriables)
	$F[2] = 5 \times 3$
	: E[7] = 15
	The state of the s
5,0	Given sures 1,6,-1,4,10.
	8.43
	Mean = $\frac{1+6+(-1)+4+10}{5} = \frac{20}{5} = 4$
	5
	e Powinsing) and sol so
15	Arrange the series in ascending order to
	find median
	-1, 1, 4, 6, 10
	Median = 4
4 7 70	Expedded gain. Pluinning)x 10 - plos
20	X = mean, X = a value in the series
	Variance = $\Sigma(x-\bar{x})^2$
	2
	2 2 2 1 2 1 2
12	$= (1-4)^{2} + (6-4)^{2} + (-1-4)^{2} + (10-4)^{2}$
25	(20d or settle aug 5 ingad) alod or

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	Date 1 1
	2 102
	$(-3)^2 + (2)^2 + (-5)^2 + (6)^2$
	5
5	
	9 + 4 + 25 + 36
	5
	71
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	74
10	12-0
-11	= 14.8
6.	P(winning) _ 201/ 20
-0 15	P(Winning) = 207.
10	P(losing) = 80-1 = 80
	01 2 4 100 1-
	12 - ophore 5
	Expected gain = P(winning) x 10 - p(losing) x== :20 x 10 - 80 x 5
20	= :20 × 10 - 80 × 5
	= 2-4=-2
1 3 3 3 3 3	n bets. (Expected gain after n bets)
25	n bets. (Expected gain after n bets)
253	





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. da	P(Getting a Head Given white ball is draweelected)
	P(Getting a Head Given white ball is drawselected) (1) x p (Getting a Head)
	(9-(111)) (9)
5	
	$= \frac{249 \times V_2}{67} = \frac{1 \times 198}{9 \times 67} = \frac{22}{67}$
	$=\frac{1 \times 198}{67} = \frac{22}{67}$
	198
	10 painting) - D
910	Given,
ts	P(Getting a Head) = p, n=#of total tosses
	P(Getting a Head) = p, n=#oftotal tosses Let X be the # of Heads in one toss P(Getting a Tail) = 1-p
	P(Getting a Tail)=1-P
1 1	to find the probability that you get more
15	than 6 heads in 10 toss, we will use
	binomial distribution theorm as there are
	finite set of trials, trial outcome successor
31	failule, trial results are independent and
	same probility probability on each trial.
20	So By the binomial comulative probability function
	$P(6 < x \le 10) = \sum_{i=7}^{x} {m \choose i} P^{i} (1-P)^{(n-1)} =$
	P(7, P, 10)+P(8,P, 10)+P(9,P,10)+P(10,P,10)
-	I Probability mass function for
	Binomial distribution
25	Binomial distribution $P(x;p,n)=\binom{n}{x}p^{2}(1-p)^{n-x}$

