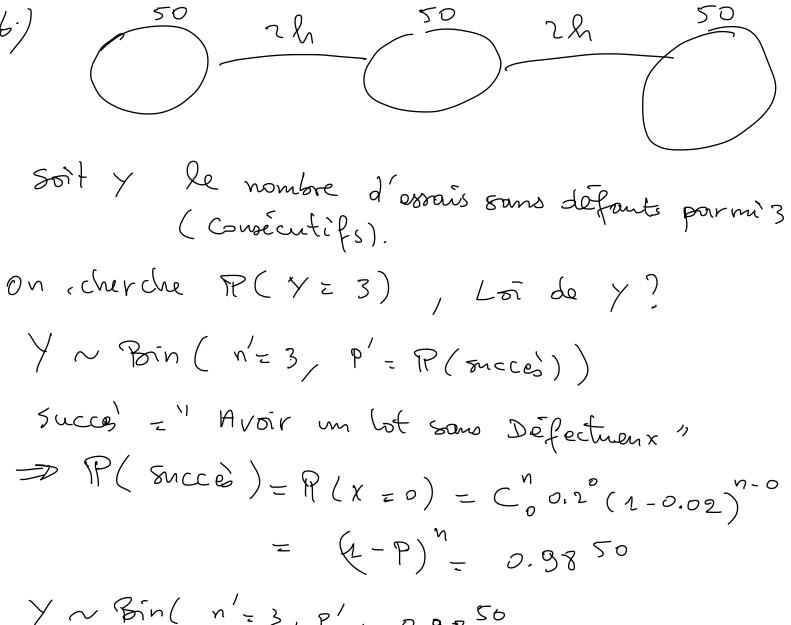
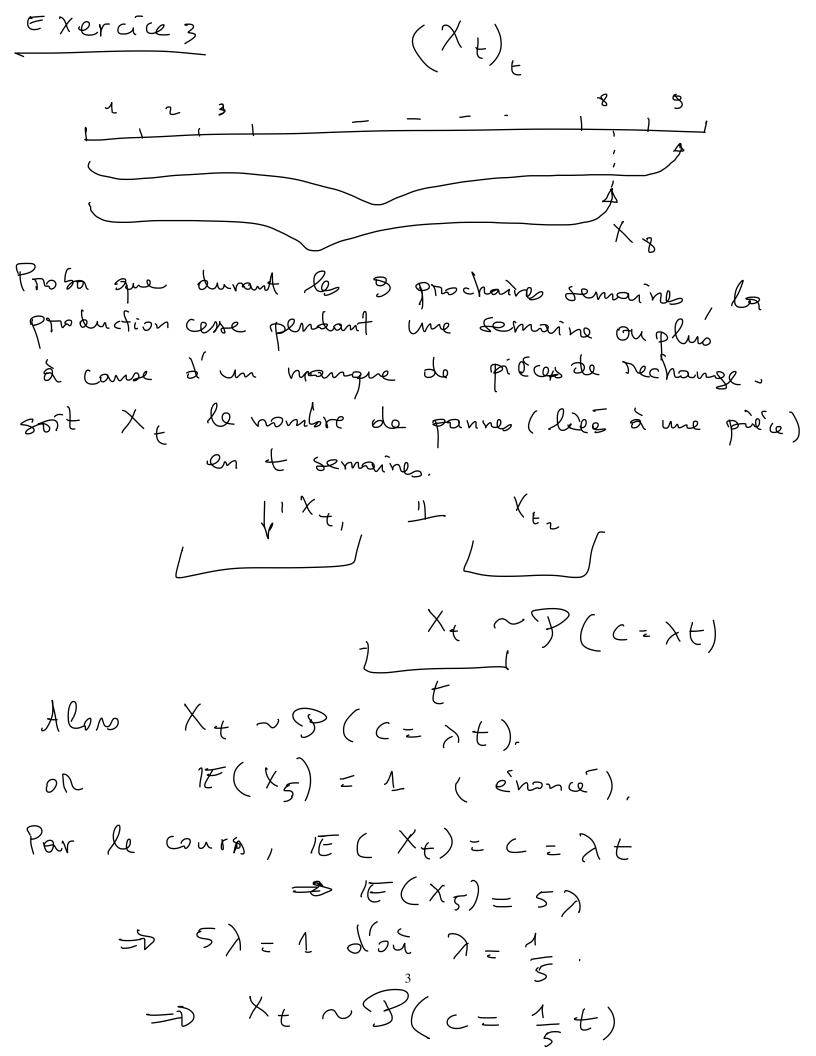
EX4.5 ai) Proba que ce plan engendre une interruption de la production; soit X le nombre de prêces défectuences parmiles 50 on cherche P(X>2). La de X! M © ---- 50 soit succès = " prêce défectueuse" X est donc le nombre de succes parmi 50. DX ~ Bin (n = 50, P = P(succei)), p=? soit à la proportion de succe, on a que $\hat{P} = \frac{\times}{\pi}$ or $E(\hat{P}) = E(\frac{1}{\pi} \times X) = \frac{1}{\pi}E(X)$ = P = 2%. d'on X ~ Bin(n=50, P= 0.02) P(x - 2) = 1-P(X = 2) = 1-TP(x=0)+P(x=1) + P(x=2) { Ou $P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} P^{k} (1-P)^{n-k}$

P(X >2) = 7.84%



Y~ Bin(n'=3, p'= 0.9850

 $P(Y = 3) = \frac{3}{3} P'^{3} (1 - P')^{3-3} = P'^{3} = (0.98)^{150}$ $\simeq 4.83\%$



On cherche la production Cesse pour une semaine on plus.

$$\mathbb{P}(X_8 > 2) = ? \qquad X_8 \sim \mathbb{P}(c_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{8}{5})$$

$$= 1 - [R(X_8 = 0) + R(X_8 = 1) + R(X_8 = 1) + R(X_8 = 1)$$

où
$$\forall k = 0, 1, 2, \dots = \mathbb{P}(x_8 = k) = \frac{e^{-c} k}{k!}$$

$$P(x_3 > 2) = 1 - \left(e^{-1.6} + e^{-1.6} \times 1.6 + e^{-1.6} \frac{(1.6)^2}{2}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{97}{25} e^{-8/5} \simeq 21.66\%,$$

Exercice 4

Soit Xt le nombre d'imperfections sur t m?. x t ~ P(c= >t) X₁ est donc le randre d'imperf. /m². $E(X_1) = 0.1$ on $E(X_1) = \lambda t \rightarrow E(X_1) = \lambda$ d'ou 7 = 0.1 X + ~ P (c= 0.1+) * 500\$ & 73 (mperfect. * Profit brut = 1000\$ a) Profit net moyen; soit y = Profit net. on cherche IE (>). on soit que X₁₀ = nombre d'imperf. sur la surface totale de la voiture. Ry = } 500, 1000} Y= 500 (=) { X m 7 3} Y = NOW (=) { X 10 < 2} où X ~ ~ ~ (c = 1) $IE(Y) = Z y P(Y=y) = 500 \times P(Y=500)$ + 1000 P(Y=1000) = 500x P(X1073) + 1000 x P(X10 62)

$$P(X_{NO} = 3) = 1 - P(X_{NO} = 2)$$

$$= 1 - [P(X_{NO} = 0) + ... + P(X_{NO} = 2)]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{5}{2e}$$

$$P(Y) = 500 (1 + \frac{5}{2e}) \approx 959.85$$
6) On prend ici $Y = 0.05$

$$P(C = X +) = P(C = 0.05 +)$$
donc $X_{10} = P(C = 0.05 +)$

$$X_{10} = P(C = 0.5)$$

$$Y_{C} = Profit vet avec le nouveau procédér.$$

$$Y_{C} = 500 - C = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$Y_{C} = 1000 - C = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} = 2$$

$$P(X_{10} = 1) = X_{10} \times X_{10} =$$

Exercices

Nz 25

D= 4

$$N=5$$

a') Proba que le let soit accepter;

Soit X le nombre d'appareilo déf (parmi le 5 choisi)

X $\in \mathbb{R}_X = \{0,1,2,3,4\}$

On cherche $\mathbb{P}(X < 3)$.

 $\mathbb{P}(X = k) = \frac{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_{N-k}}{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_{N-k}} = \frac{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X}{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X} = \frac{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X}{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X} = \frac{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X}{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X} = \frac{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X}{\mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C}_X} = \mathbb{C}_X \times \mathbb{C$