$$\frac{1}{50!}$$

$$= 1 - 1$$
 $e = 0.632$

$$(03) \quad P(ADB/c) = A(ADBDc) =$$

$$P(A|BDC) = P(ADBDC)$$

Falle

$$\frac{P(ADB/C)}{P(AJBDC)} = \frac{P(BDC)}{P(C)}$$

$$O(5) \quad P(\times \leq 1^{c}) = \frac{1}{H} \longrightarrow Uniform about ...$$

$$P(X_n \leq K) = (\underbrace{K}_n)^n$$

$$P(X_n = K) = (\underbrace{K}_n)^n - (\underbrace{K}_n)^n$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}$$

(nui) - 1,2, nH Digin ladd oc, Ic evil tell conjone with P= 1/n except (1) q (n-1) possibility I we need 9-1 times (10 time by) n-1 7-1 1000 (n-M)1 (91-1)

(D9) (x ()1) -> Distributions let (= (3) = (x(3) * (4) Mon decreasing: fx, fx nondervasing then

{(3-11) f., (x)}

for fined x, truceving with 3

L integral of the few is 4 when Honge?

Right Continuous: Integral of continuous fevre is always continuous.

At inf: $z \rightarrow \infty$, $f(3-x) \rightarrow f_{x}(\infty)$ = 0 $2 \int F_{\gamma}(n) \times 1 = 0$

 $\frac{2 - 7 - \infty}{2}, \quad f_{x}(3 - n) - 70$ $\frac{2}{3} \int 6 \times f_{y}(n) =$