

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI AXBOROT
TEKNOLOGIYALARI VA KOMMUNIKATSIYALARINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH VAZIRLIGI
MUHAMMAD AL-XORAZMIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT
AXBOROT TEKNOLOGIYALARI UNIVERSITETI
TELEVIZION TEKNOLOGIYALAR FAKULTETI:
AUDIOVIZUAL TEKNOLOGIYALAR YO'NALISHI 512-19-GURUH
TALABASI ABUTOLIBOV ASADBEKNING
EHTIMOLLIK VA STATISTIKA FANIDAN BAJARGAN**

1-amaliy ishi

Guruh: 512-19

Bajardi: Abutolibov Asadbek

Fan o'qituvchisi: Tursunov G.T

512-19 guruh talabasi
Abutolibov Adabek

1 - amaliy ish

2 - variant

Savollar

1. Ikkita o'yin soqqasi tashlandi. Soqqalar-
da tushgan ochkolar yigindisi shu och-
kolar ko'paytirilganidan katta bo'lish ehtiro-
lini toping.
2. Ikkita ishchi tayyorlagan detallar unu-
miy konveyerga kelib tushadi. I ishchining
nostandart detall tayyorlash ehtiroli
 $0,06$ ga, II ishchi uchun esa $0,09$ ga
teng. II ishchining mehnat unumdorligi I
ishchiga nisbatan ikki marta ko'p. Kon-
veyerga tavakkaliga olingan detallarning
standart bo'lish ehtirolini toping.
3. A hodisa ustida 5 ta erkli sinash
o'tkazilgan bo'lib, har bir sinashda ho-
disaning r'oy berish ehtiroli $0,6$ ga teng.
Shu sinashlarda hodisaning ko'pi bilan
1 marta r'oy berishi ehtirolini hisoblang
4. Parabola kvadratning pastki asosiga
urunadi va uning yugori uchlarini orqali
o'tadi. Kvadratga tavakkaliga tashlangan
nuqtaning kvadratning yugori tomonini va
parabola bilan chegaralangan sohaga

tushish ehtimolini toping

Javoblar

1. Faqat 1 razari gatnashgan kombinatsiyalarda ochkolar yigindisi shu ochkolar ko'paytmasidan katta bo'ladi.

$$(1;1), (1;2), (1;3), (1;4), (1;5), (1;6)$$

$$P(A) = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

2. Shartga ko'ra 2-ishchining mehnat unumdorligi 1-ishchiga qaraganda 2 barobar ko'p, bundan kelib chiqadiki umumiy detallarni $\frac{1}{3}$ qismini 1-ishchi, $\frac{2}{3}$ qismini 2-ishchi tayyorlaydi. Biz birinchi orinda tanlangan detalning nostandar bo'lish ehtimolini topamiz

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,06 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,09 = 0,08$$

Olingan detalning standart bo'lish ehtimoli quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0,08 = 0,92$$

Javob: $P(\bar{A}) = 0,92$

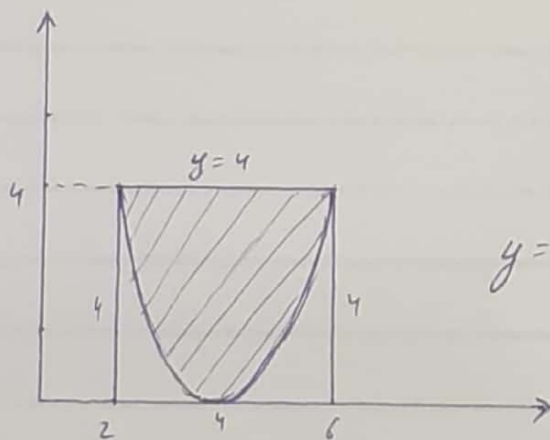
3. Ushbu misolni Bernulli formulasiga qo'yib ishlaymiz.

$$P(A) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$p = \frac{3}{5} \quad q = \frac{2}{5} \quad n = 5$$

$$P(A) = C_5^0 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^0 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^5 + C_5^1 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^1 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4 = \frac{5!}{0!5!} \cdot 1 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^5 + \frac{5!}{1!4!} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{17}{5} = 0,08704$$

4.



$$P(A) = ?$$

$$y = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

Parabolani $y = 4$ chiziq bilan chegaralangan yuzini topib olamiz:

$$S_p = \int_2^6 (-12 + 8x - x^2) dx = \frac{32}{3}$$

Kvadratning yuzi: $S_k = a^2 = 4 \cdot 4 = 16$

$$P(A) = \frac{S_p}{S_k} = \frac{\frac{32}{3}}{16} = \frac{2}{3} \approx 0,666$$