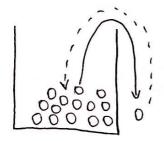
- P&S -

Modalitati de examtionare

1) Schema au revinire (au înterrere)

Ibona eu m bik 1...m si efectuarm k extrageri eu revenire.



În sâte moduri?

Reformulare: k bik (1___k) si m wone

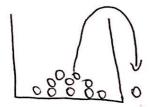
(x1,..., xK), xi-numorul wrnei îm core com pus bibi i

m modwai

reformeloie performent de girurie de lungime le cu tormoni ocretre din [1...m]

(2) Schema de extragore jour revenire (four instroverore)

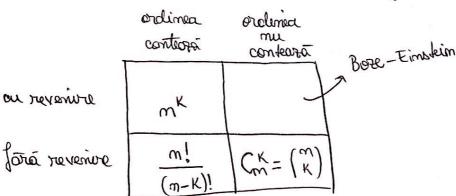
Urma m bik 1...m si efectuam k extragori fora în todacore



In oak moderi?

Reformulare: Numarul de situri de lengime à au termeni distiniti din multismer f1,..., m)

$$m \times (m-1) \times (m-2) \times ... \times (m-K+1) = \frac{m!}{(m-K)!} = Aranjamante$$



1) bûte au putem forma en literele MATE

/ Ru revenure: 4 = 256

2) Conti de a sipuri. Vrem sa pastrain grupak scortele din domeniu = 4! (4!.3!.2!.1!) =

(Exp.) Problema aniversarilor

Avem on porsoane. Voom sa vodem oare este prebabilitatea aa ael putin 2 sa se fi marcut in acceasi zi

I pote 70:

- anul ore 365 zile
- echivoportifie
- mu avem gomeni

Câmpul de probabilitate

$$P(fwy) = \frac{1}{365^{m}}$$
 - echi veportità

A - al pertin 2 persoane s-au marcet in accessi zi

$$P(A) = ? = \frac{|A|}{|A|}$$

A C_ tools cell on personne s-au mascut ron zite distribe

$$P(A^{c}) = \frac{|A^{c}|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{365 \times 364 \times ... \times (365 - m + 1)}{365^{m}}$$

=>
$$P(A)= 1- P(A^{c})= 1- \frac{365!}{365m}$$

m persoane si voiem sà formam comisi de cate le persoane Reformulam: Nr. de submuttimi au kelem. a unei multimi au melemente.

Ordinea nu sontearoi!

$$\binom{K}{W} = \frac{K!(W-K)!}{W!} = C^{W}$$

$$(x^{1/x^{5/\dots}},x^{K}) \longrightarrow \frac{(w-K)!}{w!}$$

KI

Câte mâini de 5 conti contin exact 2 asi, 2 popi si o doma.

$$C_{4}^{2} \cdot C_{4}^{2} \cdot C_{4}^{4} = {4 \choose 2} {4 \choose 2} {4 \choose 4}$$

52 avili de ja / 13 figuri: 2,3,...,10, J, Q, K, A

Exp 3! In jocul de Poker warm sã determinam probabilitatea sã eletimen FULLHOUSE

FullHouse: fl, P, 3, 3, 3}

$$M_1,...,\omega_5$$
 echivepartite = $\frac{1}{\binom{52}{5}}$

A - ev. prim are am obtinut Full House

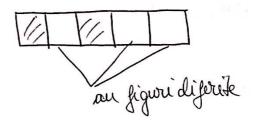
$$\frac{P(A) = \frac{A}{|B|}}{|B|} P(A) = \frac{A}{|S|}$$



$$|A| = \binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{2} \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{3}$$

B - evenimental prin este assem a pereche

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \binom{13}{1}\binom{4}{2}\binom{12}{3}\binom{4}{3} \\ \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 4\\ 1 \end{array}\right)^3$$

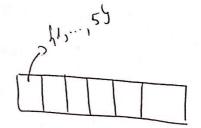


(Exp.) Problema lui Nevoton - Pepys

- a) Cel pertin un 6 apare atuncicand arumaam 6 zoruri
- b) al putin 2 volori de 6 apar atunci cand areunoam 12 Forwil
- c) Cel putin 3 volori de 6 apor atunci cond aruncâm 18 zoruri.

A - evenimental de intres

$$P(A) = \frac{|A|}{|A|} = 1 - P(A^{C})$$



$$=1-\frac{56}{66}$$

1) mr de premoari

B - cel putin 2 volori de 6 7 m 12 zoruvi

$$P(B) = 1 - \hat{P}(B^{C})$$

= P(mixie voloone de 6) + $P(\text{exact o voloone de } 6) = <math>\frac{5^{12}}{6!2}$ + $\frac{\binom{12}{1} \cdot 5^{11}}{6!2}$

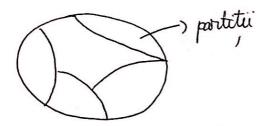
=)
$$P(B) = 1 - \frac{5^{12}}{6^{12}} - \frac{(1^2).5^{1/2}}{6^{12}}$$

$$= \frac{5^{18}}{6^{18}} + \frac{(18) \cdot 5^{17}}{6^{18}} + \frac{(18) \cdot 5^{16}}{6^{18}}$$

$$= 7 P(B) = 1 -$$

Partitu - coeficientul multimornial

Avern a multime ou melement si fi m, mz, ... mre M aû m,+ mz + ... + mk = m.



bonsidoram o portitie cu k submultimi ai. submultimea i sa ai 5a m.i. elemente.

$$(m)$$
 (m)
 (m)

Echivalent au multimea sinvilor de lungime m au m, elemente de tip!

m, elemente de tip?

m, elemente de tip. K.

m, elemente de tip. K.

$$= \frac{m!}{m! (m-m)!} \frac{(m-m)!}{(m-m)!} \frac{(m-m)!}{m_2! (m-m)!} \frac{(m-m)!}{m_3! (m-m)!} \frac{(m-m)!}{m_1! (m-m)!} = \frac{m!}{m!} \frac{m!}{m!} \frac{(m-m)!}{m!} \frac{(m-m)!}{m!$$

$$H \rightarrow 2$$
 $A \rightarrow 3$
 $T \rightarrow 2$
 $E \rightarrow 1$
 10
 $2,3,2,1,1,1$
 $1 \rightarrow 1$
 $2 \rightarrow 1$

(2) 4 baieti ni 12 fete 4 grupe de côte 4 studenti în mod alector!

$$=\frac{4! \cdot \binom{12}{33,3,3}}{\binom{16}{4,4,4,4}}$$

Extragore au revenire + ordined nu contessa (Bose - Finstein)

În côte moduri putem plasa k bile (core mu x desting intre ele) îm m vone
core x disting între ele.

$$\begin{pmatrix} m+K-1 \\ m-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m+K-1 \\ K \end{pmatrix}$$

Aplicatie!

Arablema lui de Montmott

m pliavi

bore e prob ca cel putin o sousobresa fi ajuns la destinatoral de obapt?

$$\nabla = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & m \\ \nabla(1) & \delta(2) & \dots & T(m) \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

7:11,2,...,m3 -> 11,2,...,m3 syiction

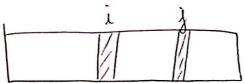
P e ediroportitia

$$m-700$$
 $1-\frac{1}{e}$

Aj-evenimental prin care destinatoral ja primit sorisootea distincta lui

$$P(A) = P(A) \cup P(A) \cup$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A_{\bar{\lambda}}) = \frac{|A_{\bar{\lambda}}|}{|A_{\bar{\lambda}}|} = \frac{(m-1)!}{m!} = \frac{1}{m}$$



$$P(Ai \cap Aj) = \frac{|Ai \cap Aj|}{m!} = \frac{(m-2)!}{m!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{m} |A_{i} \cap A_{ik}| = \frac{(m-2)!}{m!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{m} |A_{i} \cap A_{ik}| = \frac{(m-k)!}{m!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{m} |A_{i} \cap A_{ik}| = \frac{($$