

СЕМ - Гир

⑨ от $\binom{n}{k}$ издироме k числа, от тези k има
 точно една перестановка която е в
 нарастващ ред \rightarrow отл. е $\frac{\binom{n}{k}}{k!} = \frac{1}{k!}$

от $\binom{n+k-1}{n-1} \cdot 1 \rightarrow 1$ защото има
 точно една поредна
 последователност

n^k
 \rightarrow по колко
 начина може
 да издирем
 k числа с повторения

Условия вероятности



$P(A) \rightarrow$ вероятността е Ω
 \rightarrow вероятността стави B

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

IV $\Omega = \{1, \dots, 24\}$

$$A = \{4, 8, 12, 20, 24\}$$

$$B = \{6, 12, 18, 24\}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{2/24}{4/24} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Def. Две събития A и B са несовместни ако
 $A \cap B = \emptyset$

Def. Две събития са независими ако $P(A) \cdot P(B) = P(A \cap B)$

ако $P(B) > 0$

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

Заг 1

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

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

~~$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $P(B) = \frac{2}{3}$~~

~~$P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$~~

② A - лекар ≥ 2 нощи = 60%

B - хуъръ = 17%

$P(B|A) = 15\%$

$$P(B) = 0.17$$

$$P(A) = 0.6$$

$$P(B|A) = 0.15$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 0.4$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 0.83$$

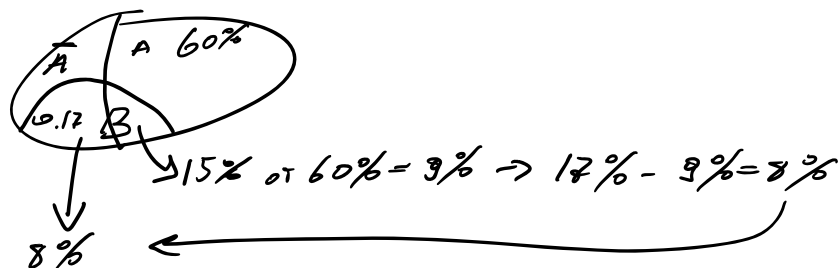
$$\rightarrow P(\bar{B} | \bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{B} \cap \bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(\overline{A \cup B})}{1 - P(A)}$$

$$P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B))$$

$$P(A \cap B) ?$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = 0.15 \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0.6 \times 0.15 = 0.09$$

Вариант 2



$$\bar{A} = 40\%$$

$$\bar{A} \cap B = 32\%$$

$$\rightarrow \text{от } \frac{32\%}{40\%} = \frac{4}{5}$$

③ Нека A е множеството от числа гледано на 3
B е ————— се на 2

$$A_n = A \cap \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$B_n = B \cap \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$P(A_n) = \frac{|A_n|}{n}$$

$$P(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n)$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a/ P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \cup B}) =$$

$$= 1 - P(A \cup B) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{P(A)}{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{P(B)}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{P(A \cap B)}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b/ P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \cap B}) = 1 - P(A \cap B) = \frac{5}{6}$$

не се гледат на 6

$$A = \{sum \leq 7\}$$
$$P(Y|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(y|x) = \frac{P(B)}{P(x \cap y)}$$

$$= \frac{P^3(1/3)}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{135}$$

1/11

$P(X) \cap Y$ ~~защото не е една~~
~~сума $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$~~

$$\begin{aligned} |B| &= 18 \\ P(A|B) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2k+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{4^k}}{\frac{18}{36}} = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Diagram illustrating the mapping of outcomes from A to B:

- 3 → 2
- 5 → 4
- 7 → 6
- 9 → 4
- 11 → 2

The final result is $\boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$.

$$P(A) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{27}{36}\right)}_{\text{заряда}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{\text{нод}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{7}{12} \neq \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \text{3a Bismut}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}p$$
 са

$$p = \frac{2}{3}$$
 брзгаче
и в

изкоз на позиция