Seminar 2 - MA Scheme ni formule probabilistice

(1) Breviar teoretic 1.1. Sef. (K, E) comp dievenimente; Ofmotie P: K-)2 se mneste probablidate pe K daci: (1º, P(A) 20, VAFK 1.2. Obs. Definition clarica a probabilition 2°, P(E) = 1

P(A) = card(A) = nx. caturi forward (=) P(A) + P(B) = 1

(Presque E finita; A = E). 1.3. Proporretati (i)P(0)=0; (v) P(A)=1-P(A); (ii) 0 = P(A) = 1; ("V) P(131A) = P(13)-P(AM); W) A = B =)P(131A) = P(B)-P(A) 1.4. Probablitates reuninnii (i) P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)B)

(ii) P(AUBUC) = P(A) + P(B) + P(B) - P(A)B) - P(A)B) - P(A)B) - P(B)B) + P(A)B) - P(B)B) + P Poincave (P(DAC) = In P(AC) - I P(AC) + P(AC) + P(AC) AC) = P(AC) - I P(AC) + 1.5. Probabilitation and himale (E, X, P) camp de prote i, A, BEX, P(A)+1, P(B) +0

[P(A)B) = P(A) P(B/A) / P(A)B)=P(B).

[P(A)B) = P(A)B) OBS P(A)P(B/A)=P(B)P(A/B) P(B/A)= P(A MB)
P(A) (P(A/B)= P(A)B) 1. 6. Formula de l'umultire a probablitatiler $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B/A)$ P(ANBAC) = P(A). P(B/A). P(C/ANB) P(A, NA2 N... NAu) = P(A,) . P(A2/A1), P(A3/A1 NA2).... P(An/A1 N... NA 1.7. Eveniment independente AIS independente (P) P(ANIS) = P(A). P(B)

+(-1) 1) (1)

1.9. Formula probablidadis totale (Fipt) (E, K, P) comp de probablitate, {A::15:51 s.c.e. VXCX =>) P(x)=P(A1), P(X/A1)+P(A2), P(X/A2)+...+P(An)P(X/An) $\{\underline{\text{pan}} \ P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} P(A_i) \cdot P(X/A_i) \}$ 1.10 tormula lui Bayes. Ne riduam in ipotejak f.p.t.; in plns, $P(X)\neq 0 \Longrightarrow P(A_K/X) = \frac{P(A_K)' \cdot P(X|A_K)'}{P(X)}$ som P(Ax/X) = P(Ax).P(X/Ax) I P(A:). P(X/4:)

2) Ex. 1. Perthina concordantiles (coincidentely) (curs MA, pp21-22 Opersoana sonie in sonissoni distincte la n corespondenti, aposi amesteca sonisonile ni le pune in mod alector in M. phienni, je cane eran deja sovice adresele celer n corespondenti. Sa se de terunine protabilitates de a existe al portion un conspondent con primeste sonsonvea care-i fusese des Linata si him. La acestei prhablitati polinson Betolvare fre Ai, Isisn, evenimental ca scrisoma, i" sa ajungo la crespondental carella si era adresata. Se cere for P(A), unde A=A,UAzU...UAn Motor Utilitain founda la Voincare (1.4, cis) (1) P(A)= BA ZP(A:) - ZP(A: NA;) + ZP(A: NA; NA)-

Colon Conterneni Conternen.

```
-3- Seminan &-MA,
      Aven P(Ai) = 1, Vich1, 2, 3, ..., n3 (2)
       P(A_i \cap A_j) = P(A_i) \cdot P(A_j \mid A_i) = \frac{1}{n \cdot n-1} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!}; \forall i \neq j  (3)
     P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) = P(A_i) \cdot P(A_j | A_i) \cdot P(A_k | A_i \cap A_j) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n-2} = \frac{(n-3)!}{n!}; \forall i, j, k \text{ obsolute} (4)
  Ingeneral, P(Ai, AAi, A., AAi, )=P(Ai,).P(Ai, IAi,).P(A).
      = \frac{1}{(n-k+1)(n-k+2)...(n-1)n} = \frac{(n-k)!}{n!}; \forall (j, (i_2)..., (j, dishincts (5))
      In final, P(A, NA2 N...AAn) = P(A,).P(A, (A,).P(+s/A, NA)=
        ... P(An) A, NA2 N... NAn-1) = h, h-1, h-2 ... \( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdo
   Derance fre can din cer Ch, 1 EKEN, termen as sumelor crus-disate
   an acceasi probabilate » dn (1), (2), (3), (5) obtinen:
 P(A)=n. [n-1] + (n. (n-1)! + (n. (n-1)! (-1) k+1 (-1) n! (-1) n!
   In general, C_n \cdot (n-\kappa)! = \frac{n!}{\kappa!(n-\kappa)!} \cdot \frac{(n-\kappa)!}{\kappa!} \cdot \frac{1}{\kappa!}, d(c_n)'
J_{n} pind, him <math>p_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n!} \neq J ; e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!}
    Derance e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} = 1 + \frac{(-1)^1}{1!} + \frac{(-1)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-1)^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} + \dots = 1
            =1-\frac{1}{1!}+\frac{1}{2!}-\frac{1}{3!}+\dots+\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n!}+\dots=1-\left(1-\frac{1}{2!}+\frac{1}{3!}-\frac{1}{3!}+\dots+\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n!}+\dots\right)
     aren e= + dm (7) officer. (7); hum yn
                                  e= 1-lumpn= 1- = 1- = ~0.63
```

(3) Ex. 2. Din cele 21 subjecte ale unui examen, un sudent stic 16. La examen se extrag, peraind, 3 soulsette, van condition de promovablidate este ca studiabil où unoasia data ul 3 mbete. En læ ditermine putablitatee ia studental en posmovege examenal. R. Fie A, Az, Az evenimentels ca studental si stie mhactch 1, 2, 3 uguetiv. Atmai p=P(A, 1) A2 1 A3)=P(A1).P(A2/A1).P(A3/A1 1)A2 $=\frac{16}{20},\frac{15}{19},\frac{14}{18}=\frac{4}{8},\frac{15^{3}}{19},\frac{1}{8}=\frac{28}{57}\sim0.4912\rightarrow49,12\%$

(4) Schema lui Bernoulli (Schema binnuiali som Ichema bilei revenite)

4.1. Enunt Intr-un experiment pet sa apara exeminentele A (avaind Jorhablidate p) son À (avaind putablidate q=1-p). Experimendal se sealifeaja de mmi non andidis identice (Exemple: o wona en bhalle ningre; reextrage de novicate o bibi, ponnåndu-se de frecase data una major summai).
Parhabilitater ea in cele m'experimente evenimentel A sa
apara de m oni, 0 < m < n, este

 $P(n,m) = C_m p^m q^{m-m}; 0 \leq m \leq n$

4.2. Ob. P(n;m) reportint a coefficiental lm' x^{m} in denotation binning at $(q + px)^{n}$, i.e., $(q + px)^{m} = \sum_{m=0}^{n} C_{m} q^{m} (px)^{m} = \sum_{m=0}^{n} P(n;m) x^{m}$ (1).

4.3. Ols. Panand x=1 in (1) => (9+p) = = P(n; m), de, (2) P(n,0)+P(n,1)+P(n,2)+-+P(n,n)=1 => P(n,m)=1

Seminar 2-MA.

4.4. Humarel cel mai probabil de , succese" s'in schema lui Bernoulli Esti numanificalmai probabil de apariti ale erenimentalmi Albila als E) $f_{1} \in \Delta \in \{0, 2, 3, ..., n\}$ definit from $P(n; s) = \max\{P(n; p); P(n; 1); P(n; 2); ...; P(n, n)\}$ unde [a] = max{k=Z/k=a} este partir intregà a la acil? 4.5; (Ex.): Un nod de commtatée deserveste la terminal. Partablitates ca un terminal sã pe activeste p=0.4. São e Merminale active (i) Nomaine cel mai probable de terminale active (iii) Câte terminale bretinie en aitra modul astelin cait probablishe de a fi actival pritir un terminal par fe 20.9. L' & Schum lai Bernoulli; p=0.4; == 1-p=0.6 Ob. Una: 40 alle, 60 mgu. (i) P(10;8) + P(10;9) + P(10;10) = C18 p8 22 + (10 p) 2 + C10 p10 = $= \frac{10.9}{2} (0.4)^{8} (0.6)^{2} + 10(0.4)^{9} (0.6) + (0.4)^{8} = (0.4)^{8} (45.0,16+10.0,14+10.0,1$ $=\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{8}\left(16,2+2.56\right)=\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{8}\cdot18,76=\frac{256\cdot18,76}{625^{2}}$ (ii) Arm np-q=10.0,4-0,6=3,4 \$N, dea: 1=1+[np-q]=1+3=4 (iii) Condition esta P(n;1) + P(n;2) + ...+ P(n;4) >0.9 (=) 1-P(h;0)>0,9 (=) P(n;0) < 0,1 (=) Cn p q " < 0, 1 (=) (0.6) = 0,1 (=) $n \lg(0,6) \leq \lg(0,1) =) m \geq \frac{\lg(0,1)}{\lg(0,6)} = \frac{-1}{\lg(6-1)} = \frac{1}{1-\lg6}$, dis: $m \geq n_0$; $n_0 = (\frac{1}{1-\lg6}) + 1$ on: $\lim_{n \to \infty} (0,6)^n \leq 0, 1 \Rightarrow m_0 = 5$

Semina 2 - MA

(5) Schema hiles meintoure (Schema hipergemetrica) 5.1. Enunt Owner condine on bile alle si b bile mugne. Se entray, peraind, n bile (n = a+b), faira runise (i.e. fava a prime lila smapos smaria). Introdutidatus de a extrage & tible able n' 13, liste rugre, x+p=m, etc. $P(a,b;x,e) = \frac{Ca \cdot Cb}{Cx+3} = \frac{Ca \cdot Cb}{Cm}$ 4.2. Ex. 4. Dincele 50 ontierte ale anni examen, un stadent stie 45. La examen se extrag 4 mbiecti. Sa se determine prohabilitates castudentul sã promovere examend, pentra vuna toquele criterii de promovabilitati (i) Candidatul stre toute cele 4 subjects (11) Studentul Aje cel portin 3 mbiecti (iii) Studentul øbie al pytin 1 mbect. Retolvate (i) a = 45; b = 5; a = 4; p = 0 $p = P(45, 5; 4, 0) = \frac{C_{45} \cdot C_{5}}{C_{45} + 5} = \frac{C_{45}}{C_{5} \cdot 0} = \frac{428}{6570} \sim 0.647$ $\frac{C_{45} \cdot 5}{C_{45} \cdot 5} = \frac{C_{45} \cdot 5}{C_{45} \cdot 5} = \frac{428}{6570} \sim 0.647$ $\beta = P(45,5;4,0) + P(45,5;3,1) = \frac{4287}{6180} + \frac{C_{45} \cdot C_{1}^{1}}{6180} = =\frac{4187}{6580}+\frac{1419}{4606}\sim0.847+0.308=0.955$ (iii) b = P(45;5;4,0) + P(45,5;3,1) + P(55,5;2,2) + P(55,5;4,3)Démue P(45,5; 4,0) + P(45,5;3,1) + P(45,5;2,2) + P(45,5;1,3) + + P(45,5;0,4) = 1 (s.c.e), deducem $\beta = 1 - P(hs, S; 0, y) = 1 - \frac{Chs \cdot Cs}{Cso} = 1 - \frac{S}{Cs} \approx 0.9998$

-7- Semmar 2-MA Eschema generalizata Bernoulli (schema hi Bernoulli an mai multe stari) · Schema In Possson Congennation aschemes Bernoully · Schuna generalitate a bilei nerntoure · Schuna Ini Pascal · Schema germetrica I constitut. S.A. pp. 233-237 -> teme referrat (7) Ex. 5. Modelane a Egometului interna canal binar La intrana unui canal binar de transmisse se emit semualele De 1, innaportul 4/5. In une dre 20% dun semualele "O" se transmit eronat, ion sof dintre semnalale, l'a transmit are of. São 2 de termine: (i) Perhablitater xecuptionario semnalului, 0" (ii) Probablitatu reaptimari semnahulis ,1 (ii) Probablishate ca, in capel reception unui!, on refre emis, o"
(iv) Probablishate reception corecte (v) l'intablitate récépher exonate. K. Schuna modilari rjondlin este:> he Xo, X, evenimental can repretinta 10°/3 1

emileren lini, 10", napocati, 1"! the You In evenimentale care repretenta reception lui, o' respectiv,1.

Din dat de jaroblemer avem $\frac{P(x_0)}{P(x_1)} = \frac{1}{5}$ 3; $P(x_0) + P(x_1) = 1$, devance (Xo, X1) n' 1/o, X1) reprezintar s. c.e.

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{P(x_0)}{P(x_0) + P(x_1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} =$ =) $P(\chi_0) = \frac{4}{9}$, $P(\chi_1) = \frac{1}{9}$ (1) De asementa, d'in ochema de mai ons a talta: (P(Yo/Xo) = 80% = 80 = 4 $\frac{2}{P(Y_0|X_0)} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{9}{0} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{10$ $(P(Y_1|X_1) = 90\% = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{9}{10}$ (i) Al Se un P(Xo). Deranu (Xo, Xo) este un sicie ##), aphicand Forunda prorhablitati totale (Fpt) (2) P(Yo) = P(Xo). P(Yo/Xo) + P(Xn). P(Yo/Xn) = 4.5+5/5= = 16+ 5 = 37 = 0,4111... ~41,11%. ("), Analy on (1); P(Y1) = P(X0). P(Y1/X0) + P(X1). P(X1/X1) = $=\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ + $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{9}{10}$ = $\frac{4}{45}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{53}{90}$ $\sim 0.5888... <math>\sim 58,88\%$ OBS-Demuce { 40, 1/2) este un s.c. e => P(1/2)=1-P(1/2)=1-50=50 (iii) Se en P(Xo/YI). Ubilitain formla lui Bayes, san direct ejalitates P(Xo/Y1) = P(Xo). P(Y1/Xo) = P(Y1). P(Xo/Y1) =) =) $P(\chi_0/\gamma_1) = \frac{P(\chi_0) \cdot P(\chi_1|\chi_0)}{P(\chi_1)} = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{5} - \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{90}{53} = \frac{8}{53} = \frac{90}{15} = \frac{90}{53} = \frac{$

Jeminar 2-MA Persect = P((XONYO)U(X1NYI)). Deranu (XONYO) N(X1NYI) = = (X0) N (Y0) Y1) = 0) p = 1, de ducum: Pour A = P(X, Ny,) + P(X, NY) = P(X0), P(Y0 | X0) + P(X) P(Y1 | X1)= $=\frac{1}{9}\cdot\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{9}\cdot\frac{9}{10}-\frac{16}{95}+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{77}{90}\times0.8175=85,55\%$ CV/ Peronat = 1-Proved = 1-77 = 13 = 0.1445 = 14, 45% 0185. Peronat = P((x01/1) U(x11/0)) = P(x01/1) + P(x1/1/0) = = P(x0). P(x1)x0)+P(x1). P(x0|x1)= 9 5+ 5 6= 13 ~ 0.1445 DEX.6 (Temā)

Somble de la Ex. 5; saportules est; 3; saportules est; 3; sar

schema modelari zgmetulus eta; ""

vilo" 26/0 9 Ex. F. La intervaria ann Modelarea typomotulnisintr-un canal temar La intrava unni canal ternar de transmisioni se emit semable 0, 1 si 2, chirect proportional en numerole 2, 3, J'respectiv. Schura modelivi typustalni in conal ede data in achema alaturator. Es u de levuline: (i) Probablitate receptionari semnalului, 0"

(ir) — 11 — 11 — 11 — 17"

(ir) 201014 0 100 70% (iv) Probablishter ca, in capul reception unist, (V) Mohalditita ca, in capul reception uni, 2", (vi) Profablitatus receptor coreçte

(Vii) Invallidate receptor eronate

-10 - Seminar 2 -MA R. Fie Xo, X1, X2 (Yo, Y1, Y2) evenimentele core reportanti emitera (reup d'a) semnalular "D", "J", respectiv. Lesque, (xa, X1, X2), Yo, Y1, Y2 sourt s.e.e. Din da)che parthunei, arem: $\frac{P(\chi_0)}{2} = \frac{P(\chi_1)}{3} = \frac{P(\chi_2)}{1} \Rightarrow P(\chi_0) + P(\chi_1) + P(\chi_2) = 1 \quad (s. c.e.) = 1$ =) $\frac{P(x_0)}{2} = \frac{P(x_1)}{3} = \frac{P(x_2)}{3} = \frac{P(x_3) + P(x_1) + P(x_2)}{2 + 3 + 5} = \frac{1}{10} = 1$ =) $P(x_0) = \frac{1}{5}$, $P(x_1) = \frac{3}{10}$, $P(x_2) = \frac{1}{2}$ (1) De asemenes du schema modelivai zymitului aren: (2) $\begin{cases} P(Y_0/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \\ P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} P(Y_1/X_0)$ (i) P(Yo)=P(Xo).P(Yo) Xo)+P(X1).P(Yo) Xn)+P(X2).P(Yo) X2)= = 子春+ 治, 0 + 气力= 素+ 20= 19 = 19% P(Y1) Fpt P(10). P(Y1/X0) + P(X1) P(X1) + P(X2) P(X1/X1) = = 3 1/2 + 3 5 + 2 0 = 10 + 12 = 13 = 26% $P(X_0/Y_1) \stackrel{\text{Dapes}}{=} P(X_0)P(Y_1/X_0) = \frac{1}{5.70} = \frac{1}{13} = 0.0769 = 7,69$ $P(X_{0} \cup X_{1} | Y_{2}) \stackrel{?}{=} P(X_{0} | Y_{1}) + P(X_{1} | Y_{2}) \stackrel{Baylo}{=} P(X_{0}) \cdot P(Y_{1} | X_{0}) + P(X_{1}) + P(Y_{1}) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{11} \approx 0.1818 = 18,18\%$

(Vi) Pared = $P((X_0 \cap Y_0) \cup (X_1 \cap Y_0) \cup (X_1 \cap Y_1) =$ = $P((X_0 \cap Y_0) + P((X_1 \cap Y_1) + P((X_2 \cap Y_1)), denouse$

11- Jemina 2-MA $(X_0 \cap Y_0) \cap (X_1 \cap Y_1) \cap (X_2 \cap Y_2) = (X_0 \cap X_1 \cap X_2) \cap (X_0 \cap Y_1 \cap Y_2) = p \circ p = p.$ D'u egalistater $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B/A)$, regulsa: Purect = P(x0)P(y0/X0) + P(Xn)P(y1/Xn) + P(X2), P(y2/X2) = $=\frac{1}{5},\frac{2}{10}+\frac{3}{10},\frac{4}{5}+\frac{1}{2},\frac{9}{10}=\frac{2}{50}+\frac{6}{25}+\frac{9}{20}=$ = 83/ (VII) Peronat = 1-Porect = 17 = 17/0. Ob. Peronat = P((x01/1) V(x01/2) 11(x,1/0) 1 (x,1/2) 11(x,1/2) 11(x,0/2) Samd = P(x00/1)+P(x00/2)+P(x10/2)+P(x10/2)+P(x20/0)+P(x20/) (To) F-X.8 (Tema) A. Similar cu Ex.7; direct propordinal en 3,3,4, respectiv. Schema de modelare a egmustulur date mai jos B Similar Cu Ex. F; probablitatile de emitere a semulabor 0, 1, 2 and \$, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{7}, Schina - data maijo