```
Ввод [1]:
           1 from PIL import ImageGrab
            2 from IPython.display import display, Image
           3 def ins(ratio=1.0):
                  im_data = ImageGrab.grabclipboard()
            5
                  new_size = tuple([int(i*ratio) for i in im_data.size])
            6
                   thumb = im data.resize(new size)
                   fn = "temp.PNG"
            7
            8
                   thumb.save(fn)
                   img = Image(filename=fn)
           10
                  display(img)
```

Ввод [2]: 1 ins(1)

## Упражнение

Предположим, что симметричную монету бросают до тех пор, пока она не выпадет дважды одной и той же стороной подряд. Построить вероятностную модель т.е.  $(\Omega, \mathbb{P}(\cdot))$  и найти вероятность того, что потребуется чётное число бросаний.

Otbet:  $\frac{2}{3}$ 

Ввод [3]: 1 ins(1)

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S_{2} = \int_{1}^{1} w_{1} = \Gamma \Gamma_{1}^{2} w_{2} = \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma_{2}^{2} w_{3}^{2} = \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma \Gamma_{2}^{2} \cdots \Gamma \Gamma_{2}^{2}

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Bвод [2]: 1 from scipy.stats import *
2 import numpy as np
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```
Ввод [3]:
               p=1/2
               Y=geom(p)
 Ввод [4]:
               N=10000000
             1
               sampleX=Y.rvs(size=N)+1
               sampleX
  Out[4]: array([3, 2, 3, ..., 3, 2, 5], dtype=int64)
Ввод [5]:
           1 sampleX% 2
  Out[5]: array([1, 0, 1, ..., 1, 0, 1], dtype=int64)
 Ввод [6]:
            1 N=10000000
               sampleX=Y.rvs(size=N)+1
             2
             3 pstat=len(sampleX[sampleX% 2 ==0])/N
               pstat
  Out[6]: 0.6667831
Ввод [7]:
            1 loc=1
               p=1/2
             2
               X1=geom(p,loc)
 Ввод [8]:
            1 N=100000000
               sampleX1=X1.rvs(size=N)
               sampleX1
  Out[8]: array([2, 2, 3, ..., 4, 2, 2], dtype=int64)
Ввод [9]:
            1 len(sampleX1[sampleX1% 2 ==0])/N
  Out[9]: 0.66672204
Ввод [10]:
            1 from mpmath import *
Ввод [11]:
             1 mp.dps = 15;mp.pretty = True
Ввод [12]:
             1
               PA=np.array(nsum(lambda k: 1/2**(2*k-1), [1, inf]))
 Out[12]: array(0.66666666666667, dtype=object)
Ввод [13]:
            1 2/3
 Out[13]: 0.66666666666666
Ввод [14]:
            1 loc=1
               p=1/2
             3 X=geom(p,loc)
Ввод [15]:
            1 sum(X.pmf(2*k) for k in range(1,10000))
  Out[15]: 0.66666666666666
```

```
Ввод [18]:
              1 N=100
              2 sampleX=X.rvs(size=N)
              3 sampleX
  Out[18]: array([6, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 2,
                    2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 7, 3, 3, 2, 2,
                    3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 5, 3, 2, 2, 2, 5, 3, 4, 2, 4, 3, 2, 6, 2,
                   3, 3, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 6, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 4, 4, 2], dtype=int64)
Ввод [23]:
              1 NA=len(sampleX[sampleX %2 ==0])
  Out[23]: 67
Ввод [25]:
              1
                pstat=NA/N
                 pstat
  Out[25]: 0.67
             1 N=100000000
Ввод [30]:
              2 sampleX=X.rvs(size=N)
              3 NA=len(sampleX[sampleX %2 ==0])
              4 pstat=NA/N
                 pstat
  Out[30]: 0.66666566
 Ввод [ ]:
```