2. Moter cu A primul jucator, car cu B al doilea aguitor.

A: - primul jucator cartigà în runda i (re da cu rarul de 2i-1

rierde de i-1 ori 'ri cartigà o data', B pierde de i-1 ori ori

Bi - al doilea jucator cartiga în runda i (re da cu rarul de 2 iori)

rierde de i-1 oi, cartigà o data', A pierde de i ori

 $P(A_1) = \frac{1}{6} \quad P(A_1^c) = \frac{5}{6}$ $P(B_1) = P(A_1^c) \cdot P(A_1^c) \cdot P(A_1^c) \cdot P(A_1^c) \cdot P(A_1^c)$ $= \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{36}$

P(A, 1B,) = P(B, |A) = 0

$$P(A_{i}) = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{i-1} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{i-1} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \left[\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2}\right]^{i-1} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$A \text{ de Privadin } \text{ B de a orice din } A \text{ de } 1$$

$$S_{3,3,4,5,6} = \left\{1,2,3,4,5\right\}$$

P(caitigA) = P(A,1)+P(Az)+P(Az)+P(Az)+...+P(Am),M => 00 = $\frac{1}{6}$ [($\frac{5}{6}$)² + ... $\frac{5}{6}$]² + ... $\frac{5}{6}$]² = $\frac{1}{6}$. 1. $\frac{1-[\frac{5}{6}]^2]^m}{6^3 - (\frac{5}{6})^2}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$. $\frac{36}{11}$. $[1-[\frac{5}{6}]^2]^m$] lum P(cartigA) = $\frac{6}{11}$. $[1-0] = \frac{2}{11} = 0,54$

$$P(B_i) = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{i-1} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^i \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2\right]^{i-1} = \frac{5}{36} \left[\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2\right]^{i-1}$$

$$P(\text{conting B}) = P(B_1) + P(B_2) + + P(B_m), m \to \infty$$

$$= \frac{5}{36} \left[\left(\left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^2 \right)^0 + \left(\left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^2 \right)^1 + + \left(\left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^2 \right)^{m+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{5}{36} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^2 \right]^m$$

$$= \frac{5}{36} \cdot \frac{36}{11} \cdot \left[1 - \left(\left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^2 \right)^m \right]$$

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2. metoda 2

$$P(Ad\tilde{a}L) = \frac{1}{a}$$
 , $P(Bd\tilde{a}L) = \frac{1}{6}$

PCcartiga A) = PCcartigA/E/P(E)+P(cartigiA/E).P(E)

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

$$P(E_c) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$$

PC costigé + | Ec) = P (costige + | +)P(F) + P(costig + | Fc) P(Fc)

PCcartigA/F)=0

$$P(F^c) = \lambda - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$
 $P(F) = \frac{1}{6}$

 $P(cantigiA) \neq P(cantigiA) \Rightarrow (F^c) = \frac{5}{6} P(cantiga^cA)$

=>
$$P(cantiga A) = A \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \left(0 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \cdot P(cantiga A)\right)$$

 $P(cantiga A) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{25}{36} P(cantiga A)$

$$\frac{11}{36}$$
 P (cartiga to) = $\frac{1}{6}$ | . C

$$\frac{11}{6}$$
 P(cartiga A) = 1 => P(cartiga A) = $\frac{6}{11}$ = 0,54

$$P(cantiga B) = 1 - \frac{6}{11} = \frac{5}{11} = 0.45$$

$$2 = 1 + 1 = 3 + 3 = 3 + 3 = 3 + 3 = 4 + 1$$
 => 4 bengripting.

Când se produce evenimentul Ak, aven 10 posibilitati pt saruri, apàrand urmatoarele probabilitati

$$P(suma 5)$$
 $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$P(numa +) = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Eum un zar are 6 fête, in general aum

$$P(suma 5) = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(numa \mp) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A_1) = \frac{4}{36} + \frac{6}{36} = \frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$P(A_1^c) = 1 - \frac{18}{18} = \frac{13}{18}$$

$$P(A_m) = \left(\frac{13}{81}\right)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{10}{36} = \left(\frac{13}{81}\right)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{5}{18}$$

La de m-1 ori me re obtine suma 5 sout

$$P(E_n) = \left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{5}{18} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{9}$$

P(rumas Imainte de 7) =
$$P(E_1) + P(E_2) + ... + P(E_m), m \to \infty$$

= $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{13}{18} - \frac{1}{9} + ... + \frac{1}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{m-1} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{13}{18} + ... + \left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{m-1}\right)$
= $\frac{1}{9} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{13}{18}}{1 - \frac{13}{18}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{5}{18}} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$P(numa 2) = \frac{1}{36}$$

Ax-evenimental prin care la a k-a aruncare re obtaine runa 2 rout
pt prina datà, aven urnatoarele probabilitati

Cum undar are 6 fite, in general aum

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{36} + \frac{6}{36} = \frac{7}{36}$$

$$P(A_i^c) = 1 - \frac{7}{36} = \frac{29}{36}$$

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\mathcal{L}_{m}\right) = \left(\frac{29}{36}\right)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(E_m) = \left(\frac{29}{36}\right)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{36} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \left(\frac{29}{36}\right)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{36}$$