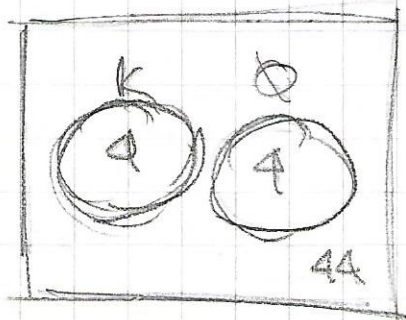


1. 52 cartas a) $P(R) = P(A) = 4/52 = \boxed{1/13}$
 4 reyes (K)
 4 reinas (Q) b) $P(K \cup Q) = P(K) + P(Q) =$



$$4/52 + 4/52 = 8/52 = \boxed{2/13}$$

2. 2 dados {1, 2, ..., 6}

$$S = 6^2 = 36$$

S ↓

(1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,5) (1,6)
 (2,1) (2,2) (2,3) (2,4) (2,5) (2,6)
 (3,1) (3,2) (3,3) (3,4) (3,5) (3,6)
 (4,1) (4,2) (4,3) (4,4) (4,5) (4,6)
 (5,1) (5,2) (5,3) (5,4) (5,5) (5,6)
 (6,1) (6,2) (6,3) (6,4) (6,5) (6,6)

- a) Dos 5's
 $P(a) = \boxed{1/36}$

- b) Suma de cuatro
 ↓

$$(1,3) (3,1) (2,2) = 3$$

$$P(\text{Suma}) = 3/36 = \boxed{1/12}$$

- c) Una suma de 11, sabiendo que se tiene un 6

$$A = P(\text{Suma } 11) = 2/36 = 1/18$$

$$B = P(6) = 1/6$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{2/36}{1/6} = \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18} = \boxed{\frac{2}{11}}$$