

$$[21] \quad n = 5 \cdot 10^3; \quad p = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$k = 0$$

Решение 1 (Биномиальное распределение):

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad n \geq 0 \quad \Omega = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid \forall i=1, n \quad x_i \in \{1, 0\}\}$$

$$p \in \mathbb{R} \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1 \quad \forall i=1, n \quad p(x_i=1) = p$$

$$\Xi_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\Xi_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

$$q = 1 - p$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 0 \leq k \leq n \quad p(\Xi_n = k) = f(k; n, p) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$p(\Xi_n = 0) = f(0; n, p) = C_n^0 p^0 q^{n-0} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot q^n = q^n$$

$$q = 1 - p = 1 - 0.0004 = 0.9996$$

$$p(\Xi_n = 0) = f(0; 5000, 0.0004) = 0.9996^{5000}$$

Решение 2 (распределение Пуассона):

$$\Xi_n \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$$

$$\lambda = np$$

$$p(\Xi_n = k) = f(k; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$p(\Xi_n = 0) = f(0; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{1} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = np = 5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-4} = (5 \cdot 4) (10^3 \cdot 10^{-4}) = 20 \cdot 10^{-1} = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-1} = 2$$

$$p(\Xi_n = 0) = f(0, 2) = e^{-2}$$

Ответ:

$$\Xi_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \quad p(\Xi_n = 0) = 0.9996^{5000}$$

$$\Xi_n \sim \text{Pois}(np) \quad p(\Xi_n = 0) = e^{-2}$$