RELACTION 3

Grapo BT

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c)
$$P(\Delta n \beta) - P(\Delta n \beta n c) = 0.5 - 0 = 0.5$$

tu

- b(70R) =0.7
 - D(TUBUC) = 7-0=7
 - h) P(D-B)+ P(B-D) + P(C) = P(D)- P(D)B)+ P(B)- P(D)BHRG
 - 0.4-0.1+0.2-0.1+0.3=0.7
 - (i) P("oame algoros") = P(BUB+P(C) = 0.8

P(11 noochure mymo") = 5-0.8 = 0.2

5) 0.8

$$3 - \lambda = \{ R_3, R_2, R_3, B_4, B_2 \}$$

N° total de combinaciones: Variaciones, con order, sin

repetición tomados de 2 en 2.

$$V_{\Gamma}^{2} = \frac{\Gamma!}{(\Gamma-2!)} = \frac{\pi!}{3!} = 5.4 = 20$$

$$S_{3} = \{ P_{1}P_{2}, (P_{3}, P_{3}), P_{4}P_{5}, P_{2}P_{5}, P_{2}P_{5}, P_{3}P_{4}, P_{3}P_{2}, P_{3}P_{5}, P_{3}P_{5}, P_{3}P_{5}, P_{3}P_{5}, P_{3}P_{5}, P_{5}P_{5}, P_{5}P_{5}, P_{5}P_{5}, P_{5}P_{5}, P_{5}P_{5}, P_{5}P_{5}, P_{5}P_{5}\}$$

$$P(S_{4}) = \frac{12}{20}.$$

$$S_{z} = \{ l_{1} b_{1}, l_{2} b_{2}, l_{2} b_{1}, l_{2} b_{2}, l_{5} b_{5}, l_{5} b_{2}, l_{5} b_{5}, l_{5} b_{2} \}$$

$$P(S_2) = \frac{9}{26}$$

c)
$$p(\Delta VC) = p(\Delta) + p(C) - p(\Delta DC) = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} - \frac{6}{20} = 1 - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{2}{10}$$

o bolos blarres l'amultaneomonte de distinte rabi

$$P(distinb cdx) = \frac{\binom{2}{0 \cdot b}}{\binom{0 \cdot b}{2!} \cdot \binom{1}{0 \cdot 4!}} = \frac{\frac{(0 \cdot b) \cdot (0 \cdot b) \cdot 1}{(0 \cdot 4)!} \cdot \frac{(0 \cdot b) \cdot (0 \cdot b) \cdot 1}{2!}}{\frac{2! \cdot ((0 \cdot b) \cdot 2)!}{2!}} = \frac{(0 \cdot b) \cdot (0 \cdot b) \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$$

a)
$$P(dx bds (gas) = \frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{8}{2}} = \frac{3!}{\frac{2!(4)!}{2!(6)!}} = \frac{3}{\frac{9\cdot7}{2}} = \frac{6}{56} = \frac{3}{28}$$

b) Pidris bobs blance):
$$\frac{\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{2}{2}} = \frac{5!}{2!(3)!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{87} = \frac{70}{56} = \frac{10}{78} = \frac{5}{14}$$

c)
$$P(uno blanco y uno (op) = (\frac{5}{2}) \cdot (\frac{3}{3}) = \frac{\frac{5!}{4!} \cdot \frac{3!}{2!}}{\frac{5!}{4!} \cdot \frac{3!}{2!}} = \frac{\frac{5 \cdot 3}{30} = \frac{30}{15}}{\frac{5 \cdot 3}{2!}} = \frac{\frac{5}{30}}{\frac{5}{30}} = \frac{\frac{15}{30}}{\frac{5}{30}} = \frac{\frac{15}{30}}{\frac{5}{30}}$$

$$=\frac{9}{10}\cdot\frac{89}{99}\cdot\frac{88}{92}=0,7265$$
 de que no sea unadiado posíticho

$$= \left(\frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{90}{99} \cdot \frac{89}{98} + \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{10}{99} \cdot \frac{89}{98} + \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{89}{99} \cdot \frac{10}{98} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{9}{99} \cdot \frac{90}{98} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{90}{99} \cdot \frac{9}{98} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{9}{99} \cdot \frac{9}{99} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{9}{99} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{9}{99} \cdot \frac{9}{99} + \frac{$$

$$+\frac{9}{10}\cdot\frac{10}{99}\cdot\frac{9}{98}+\left(\frac{1}{10}\cdot\frac{9}{99}\cdot\frac{8}{98}\right)=0,2735$$

P(existen solo 2 marcons) =
$$\left(\frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{9}{99} \cdot \frac{90}{98}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{90}{99} \cdot \frac{9}{98}\right) + \left(\frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{90}{99} \cdot \frac{9}{98}\right)$$
= 0,02505

6) 100 billets
$$z = 1 - \frac{(48)^{15}}{100!} =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{100! (98 - x)!}{98! \cdot (100 - x)!} = 1 - \frac{100 \cdot 99}{100! \cdot (99 - x)} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \cdot 100.99 = 9900 - 100x = 99x + x^{2} = 0$$

$$0 = 7920 - 1/99x + x^{1} = 0$$

$$199 \stackrel{!}{=} \sqrt{39601 - 31680} \qquad X_{1} = 55$$

$$x = 144 - 10 \text{ es posible}$$

luege con X=55 billetes la probabilitad de garal os 4 (a) menos un

8)
$$\approx 10^{10} = \frac{(10-4)!}{(10-4)!} = \frac{6!}{10!} = 2040.$$

$$= \frac{\binom{10}{i}\binom{290}{60-i}}{\binom{300}{60}}$$

$$P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$
 $P("lleguen des cates") = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$

P(" lle | on los tres cutes") =
$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(C_3 \cup C_2 \cup C_3) = P(C_3) + P(C_2) + P(C_3) - P(C_3 \cap C_2) - P(C_3 \cap C_3) - P$$

$$P(C_3 \cup C_2 \cup C_3) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$