(a) D=2 (a,, a,): w, e26,099 Wtedy X = Z Xx opisuje licros bidyth Enl po n bosowaniach Zuten: EX = SEX = Z(P[X = 1].1 + P[X = 0].0) = = 2 PIX = 1] = 2 P[w= 6] = h=6+c D'acrego Plan = 6] = 67 Nyobrating sobie, de kule se pomatourne ponume rowane i pytamy o to jelie jest postwo se me dotym migisca smejdne sig joknes konkretne, nybrana bieta Kula B? Zeenwermy, re jesti mystimy o ponnne comenyor bentach to knowle Edone de mentoure Wszystkich bsowan jest (b+c)-n!, natomiast lossowan, o którn B Mar jest na k-tym mejson jest (6+c-1). Letem p-staro De jest na k-tyn miejsen myrane sig broven (b+c-1) + (n-1)! (b+c-1)! (b+c-n)! 1

(b+c): (b+c-9): 6+c

Niech tevaz X 62 nocro 1. wyloso wanyth bietysh kul do k-tego vanta. Wtedy X=Xn. Povadto Var X = 0. Dla k71: Var X = EX - (EX) = EX - (EX) +  $+ \mathbb{E} X_{k}^{2} \mathcal{1}_{\omega_{k}=c} - (\mathbb{E} X_{k})^{2} = \mathbb{E} (\mathcal{1} + X_{k-4})^{2} \cdot \mathcal{1}_{\omega_{k}=b}$ + EX2 1 ax=c - (EXx)2 121. E(1+ Xx-1)2. E16=6. + EX2 = E 1 0x=c - (EXx)2 = = 6 E (1+2Xk-1+X2) + 6+0 EXL - (EXL) =

$$= \frac{6}{6+c} + \frac{2b^{2}(k-1)}{(6+c)^{2}} + \frac{k^{2}b^{2}}{(6+c)^{2}} + \frac{2}{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{6}{6+c} + \frac{2b^{2}(2k-1)-k^{2}}{(6+c)^{2}} + \frac{2}{k-1}$$

$$EX_{k}^{2} = \frac{6}{b+c} + \frac{2b^{2}(k-1)}{(b+c)^{2}} + EX_{k-1}^{2} =$$

$$=\frac{kb}{b+c}+\frac{2b^2}{(b+c)^2}\cdot\frac{(k-1)k}{2}=\frac{kb}{b+c}+\frac{b^2\cdot k(k-1)}{(b+c)^2}$$

$$= \frac{hb}{b+c} + \frac{-b^2n}{(b+c)^2} = \frac{nb^2 + nbc - b^2n}{(b+c)^2} = \frac{nbc}{(b+c)^2}$$

$$b = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{b}{b} \cdot \frac{b-1}{b+c} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{b-k+1}{b+c-k-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{b-k+1}{b+c-k} \cdot \frac{c}{b+c-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{b!}{b+c} \cdot \frac{(b+c-k-1)!}{(b+c)!} \cdot \frac{(b+c-k-1)!}{(b+c)!} \cdot \frac{c!}{b+c} \cdot \frac{b}{b-k} \cdot \frac{(b+c-k-1)!}{(b-c)!} \cdot \frac{(-1)!}{b-k}$$

$$= \frac{c!}{b} \cdot \frac{b!}{(b+c)!} \cdot \frac{(b+c-k-1)!}{(b-c)!} \cdot \frac{c!}{b-k} \cdot \frac{b}{b-k} \cdot \frac{(-1)!}{b-k} \cdot \frac{c}{b-k}$$

$$= \frac{c!}{b} \cdot \frac{b!}{(b+c)!} \cdot \frac{(b+c-k-1)!}{(b-c)!} \cdot \frac{c!}{b-k} \cdot \frac{b}{b-k} \cdot \frac{c}{b-k} \cdot \frac{c}{b-k}$$

$$= \frac{c!}{b} \cdot \frac{b!}{(b+c)!} \cdot \frac{(b+c-k-1)!}{b-k} \cdot \frac{c}{b-k} \cdot \frac{$$

