

BESHINCHI AMALIY MASHG'ULOT.

MAVZU: BOG'LIQMAS SINOVLAR KETMA – KETLIGI. BENULLI FORMULASI.

Reja

1. Bog'liqmas sinovlar ketma – ketligi
2. Bernulli formulasi.

Bog'liqmas sinovlar ketma – ketligi. Takrorlanadigan sinovlardan har birining u yoki bu natijasining ehtimolligi boshqa sinovlarda qanday natijalar bo'lganligiga bog'liq bo'lmasa, ular *bog'liqmas sinovlar ketma –ketligini* hosil qildi deyiladi.

Bernulli formulasi. Har bir hodisaning ro'y berish ehtimoli p ($0 < p < 1$) o'zgarmasga teng bo'lgan n ta erkli sinovda hodisaning (qaysi tartibda bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar) rosa k marta ro'y berish ehtimoli

$$P_n(k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} \text{ yoki } P_n(k) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} \quad (5.1)$$

ga teng, bu yerda $q = 1 - p$. (5.1) formulaga *Bernulli formulasi* deyiladi.

n marta sinashda hodisaning: 1) kamida k_1 marta; 2) ko'pi bilan k_1 gacha ro'y berish; 3) k_1 bilan k_2 oralig'ida ro'y berish ehtimollari mos holda quyidagi formulalar bo'yicha hisoblanadi:

$$1) P_n(k \geq k_1) = P_n(k_1) + P_n(k_1 + 1) + \dots + P_n(n);$$

$$2) P_n(k < k_1) = P_n(0) + P_n(1) + \dots + P_n(k_1 - 1);$$

$$3) P_n(k_1 \leq k \leq k_2) = P_n(k_1) + P_n(k_1 + 1) + \dots + P_n(k_2).$$

n ta tajriba seriyasida A hodisa ro'y berishlarining ehtimoli eng katta bo'lgan k_0 soni A hodisaning n ta tajribada ro'y berishining eng ehtimolli soni deyiladi. Bu son

$$k_0 = [np + q] \quad (5.2)$$

formula bo'yicha topiladi. Bu yerda $[x]$ simvol orqali x sonining butun qismi belgilangan. Uni topish uchun x sonining kasr qismi tashlab yuboriladi. Masalan, agar $np + q$ son butun bo'lsa, u holda $k_0 - 1$ son ham o'sha $P_n(k_0)$ ehtimol bilan eng ehtimolli son bo'ladi.

5.1-misol. Bitta o‘q uzishda nishonga tegish ehtimoli $p = 0,8$ ga teng. 10 ta o‘q uzishda nishonga etti marta tegish ehtimolini toping.

Yechilishi. Bu yerda $n = 10, k = 7, p = 0,8, q = 0,2$. Bernulli formulasi (5.1) ga ko‘ra:

$$P_{10}(7) = \frac{10!}{7!(10-7)!} \cdot (0,8)^7 \cdot (0,2)^{10-7} = \frac{10!}{7!3!} \cdot (0,8)^7 \cdot (0,2)^3 = 0,2.$$

5.2-misol. Ishchi ishlov berayotgan detallar orasida o‘rtacha 4% i nostandart bo‘ladi. Sinash uchun olingan 30 ta detaldan ikkitasi nostandart bo‘lish ehtimolini toping. Qaralayotgan 30 ta detaldan iborat tanlanmada nostandart detallarning eng ehtimolli soni qancha va uning ehtimoli qancha?

Yechilishi. Bu yerda tajriba 30 ta detalning har biri sifatidan iborat. A hodisa – nostandart detal chiqish hodisasi; uning ehtimoli $p = 0,04$, u holda $q = 0,96$. Bu yerdan Bernulli formulasi bo‘yicha

$$P_{30}(2) = C_{30}^2 (0,04)^2 (0,96)^{28} \approx 0,202$$

ni topamiz. Berilgan tanlanmadagi nostandart detallarning eng ehtimolli son (5.2) formula bo‘yicha topiladi:

$$k_0 = [30 \cdot 0,04] = [1,24] = 1,$$

uningehtimoliesa

$$P_{30}(1) = C_{30}^1 \cdot 0,04^1 \cdot (0,96)^{29} \approx 0,305.$$

5.3-misol. Bittao‘quzilgandanishongategishehtimoli 0,8 gateng. To‘rttao‘quzishseriyasida 1) kamidabirmartanishongategish; 2) nishongakamidauchmartategish; 3) nishongako‘pibilanbirmartategishehtimolinitopang.

Yechilishi. Buyerdan $n = 4, p = 0,8, q = 0,2$. 1) qaramaqarshihodisa – 4 tao‘quzishseriyasidabirmartahamnishongategmaslikehtimolitopamiz:

$$P_4(0) = C_4^0 p^0 q^4 = 0,2^4 = 0,016.$$

Buyerdankamidabirmartanishongatekkizishehtimolinitopamiz:

$$P_4(k \geq 1) = 1 - 0,016 = 0,984.$$

2) 4 ta o'quzish seriyasida kamida uch martani shonga tegishdan iborat B hodisa uch martani shonga tek kizishni (Chodisa), yoki to'rt martani shonga tek kizishni (D hodisa) bildiradi, ya'ni $B = C + D$. Bundan $P(B) = P(C) + P(D)$, demak,

$$P_4(k \geq 3) = P_4(3) + P_4(4) = C_4^3 p^3 q^1 + C_4^4 p^4 q^0 = 4 \cdot 0,8^3 \cdot 0,2 + 0,8^4 = 0,8192.$$

3) nishonga ko'pibila birmartategisha ehtimolishunga o'xshashtopiladi:

$$P_4(k \leq 1) = P_4(0) + P_4(1) = 0,016 + C_4^1 p^1 q^3 = 0,0016 + 4 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 0,2^3 = 0,2576.$$

5.4-misol. Har bir detalning standart bo'lish ehtimolligi $p = 0,8$ bo'lsa, tavakkaliga olingan 5 ta detaldan rosa 2 tasining standart bo'lish ehtimolini toping.

Yechilishi. Izlanayotgan ehtimollikni $n = 5, m = 2, p = 0,8$ va $q = 0,2$ da (5.1) Bernulli formulasidan quyidagini topamiz:

$$P_5(2) = C_5^2 \cdot 0,8^2 \cdot 0,2^3 = \frac{5!}{3!2!} \cdot 0,00512 = 0,0512.$$

5.5-misol. Har bir otilgan o'qning nishonga tegish ehtimoli $p = 2/3$. Otilgan 10 ta o'qdan 3 tasining nishonga tegish ehtimolini toping.

Yechilishi. Masala shartidan $n = 10, k = 3, p = 2/3, q = 1/3$ ni olamiz. U holda Bernulli formulasi (5.1) ga asosan:

$$P_{10}(3) = C_{10}^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^7.$$

5.6-misol. Ikki teng kuchli shaxmatchi shaxmat o'ynashmoqda: to'rt partiyadan ikkitasini yutish ehtimoli kattami yoki olti partiyadan uchtasini yutish ehtimoli kattami (durang natijalar hisobga olinmaydi)?

Yechilishi. Teng kuchli shaxmatchilar o'ynashmoqda, shu sababli o'yinchining har bir partiyada yutish ehtimoli $p = 1/2$, demak, partiyaning yutqazish ehtimoli q ham $1/2$ ga teng. Hamma partiyalarda yutish ehtimoli o'zgarmas va partiyalarni qaysi tartibda yutishning farqi yo'qligi sababli Bernulli formulasi (5.1) ni qo'llash mumkin.

O'yinchining to'rt partiyadan ikki partiyada yutish ehtimolini topamiz:

$$P_4(2) = C_4^2 p^2 q^2 = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{6}{16}.$$

Olti partiyadan uch partiyada yutish ehtimolini topamiz:

$$P_6(3) = C_6^3 p^3 q^3 = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{5}{16}.$$

$P_4(2) > P_6(3)$ bo'lgani uchun olti partiyadan uchta uchta yutishdan ko'ra to'rt partiyada ikki marta yutishning ehtimoli kattaroq.

Mustaqil ishlash uchun misol va masalalar

1. Ikki teng kuchli raqib shaxmat o'ynashmoqda. Qaysi birining yutish ehtimoli kattaroq: 1) ikki partiyadan bir partiyani yutishmi yoki to'rt partiyadan ikkitasini yutishmi; 2) to'rt partiyadan kamida ikkitasida yutishmi yoki besh partiyadan kamida uchta uchta yutishmi? Durang natijalar e'tiborga olinmaydi.

Javobi. 1) Ikki partiyadan bittasini yutish ehtimoli kattaroq: $P_2(1) = 1/2$; $P_4(2) = 3/8$; 2) to'rt partiyadan kamida ikkitasini yutish ehtimoli kattaroq: $P_4(2) + P_4(3) + P_4(4) = 1 - P_4(0) + P_4(1) = 11/16$; $P_5(3) + P_5(4) + P_5(5) = 8/16 = 1/2$.

2. Tanga 5 marta tashlanadi. «Gerbli» tomon 1) ikki martadan kam tushish; 2) kamida ikki marta tushish ehtimolini toping.

Javobi. 1) $P = P_5(0) + P_5(1) = 3/16$; 2) $Q = 1 - [P_5(0) + P_5(1)] = 13/16$.

3. Agar bir marta sinashda A hodisaning ro'y berish ehtimoli 0,4 ga teng bo'lsa, u holda to'rt marta erkli sinashda A hodisaning kamida uch marta ro'y berish ehtimolini toping.

Javobi. $P_4(3) + P_4(4) = 0,1792$

4. A hodisa kamida to'rt marta ro'y bergan holda B hodisa ro'y beradi. Agar har bir sinashda A hodisaning ro'y berish ehtimoli 0,8 ga teng bo'lgan 5 ta erkli sinash o'tkaziladigan bo'lsa, B hodisaning ro'y berish ehtimolini toping.

Javobi. $P_5(4) + P_5(5) = 0,74$.

5. Oilada 5 ta farzand bor. Bu bolalar orasida : 1) ikkita o'g'il bola; 2) ko'pi bilan o'g'il bola 3) ikkitadan ortiq; 4) kamida ikkita va ko'pi bilan uchta o'g'il bolalar bo'lish ehtimolini toping. O'g'il bolalar tug'ilish ehtimolini 0,51 ga teng deb olinadi.

Javobi. 1) 0,31; 2) 0,48; 3) 0,52; 4) 0,62.

6. Uzunligi 15 sm bo'lgan AB kesma C nuqta orqali 2:1 kabi nisbatda bo'lingan. Bu kesmaga tavakkaliga 4 ta nuqta tashlangan. Bu nuqtalardan ikkitasi C nuqtadan chapga, ikkitasi esa undan o'ngga tushish ehtimolini toping. Nuqtaning kesmaga tushish ehtimoli kesmaning uzunligiga proporsional bo'lib, uning joylashishiga esa bog'liq emas deb faraz qilinadi.

Javobi. $P_4(2) = C_4^2 (2/3)^2 (1/3)^2 = 8/27.$