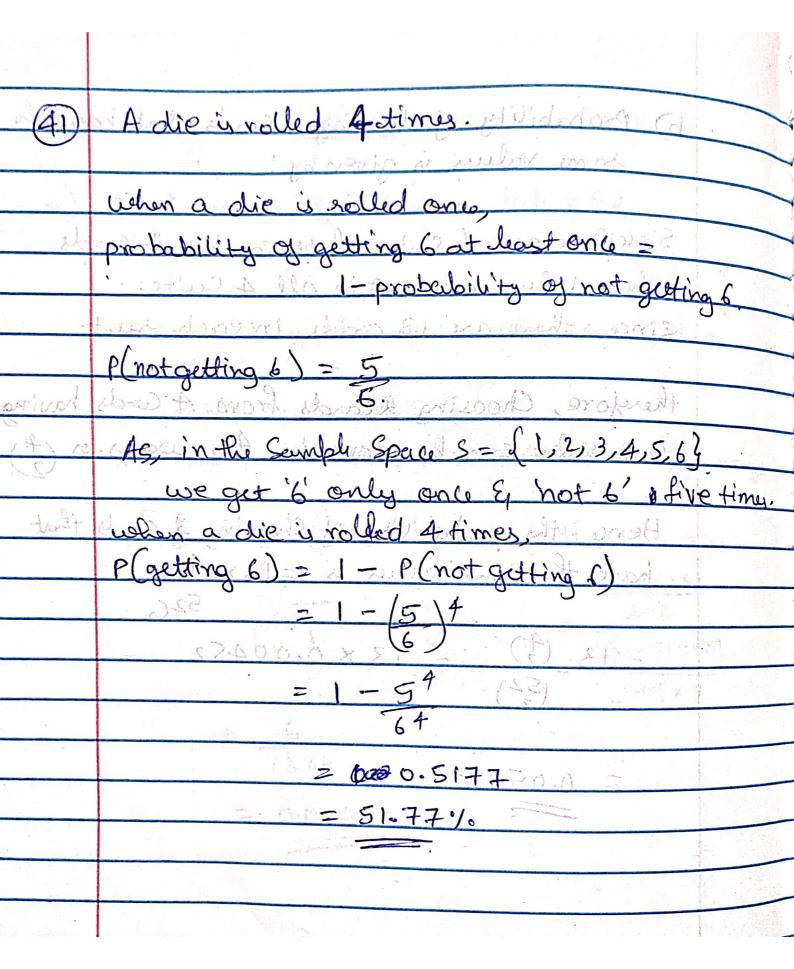
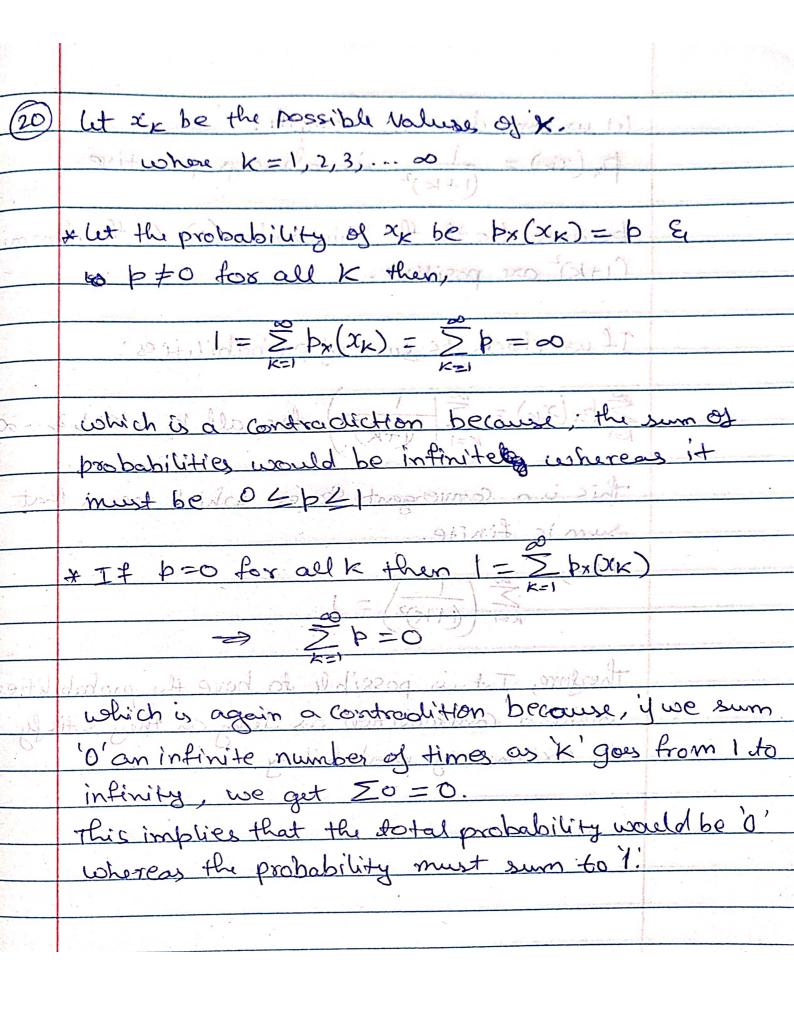
	HW-2 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
State of the state of the	
36)	Total number of Cards in a deck = 52
Sold ingestive States and 1997	2 cards can be chose from 52 cords in (52) ways.
Ancher medicane	The state of the s
likas arabina a	a) probability that of Choosing 2 Cards that
ng ka Ballapatan sa ng ngapatan sa ng ng	are Aces.
ng Salambilian ng Sal	total Aces = 4 Cards.
State of the State of	2 Aces can be chose from 4 Cards in (4) ways
mostronia skalle se opini na jedina se	
	propability of Choosing 2 Cards that an ales
ras en l'agressa e de l'agressa estados l	= 147 4! Ax2x2x1
atom provide written i Trinsia i .	$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{4!}{212!} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{2 \times 2}$
sarab taba ta	(2) 521. 50x51x50!
enside conditioners of Salle of	50/21, 501, X2
et was a proposition of the same of the	man commence of the second of
	1326.
the few victories of the model, still their party of	= 0.00452
and the second of the	
V-sec W 1 1 8	
300	

	b) Probability of choosing 2 cards that have the
	same values is given by:
	the state of the s
	Sincethere are 4 suits, there can be 4 carels
7	whose Value match trin all 4 Suits.
	Since, there are 13 cards in each suit.
	Plant of the At a Fred
	therefore, Choosing & Cards from 4 Cords having
	Same value cour be done in 4cz ways or (4)
H-9	Who de form Replace 12 to me 2)
	Hence, the probability of Choosing 2 Cords that
	have the same values is = 13 x 402
	526
	$=13(\frac{4}{2})$ $=13\times0.00452$
	$\binom{52}{2}$
	2 0.05872.0=1=
51	And the second s



	theoretical exercises?	
0	prove: It ECIFI then FECTE	
1,51,	of area only contract to making produce the	
	let us consider XEFC then XEF	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T
don's	Since ECF then X & E.	
	As, x & E it implies that & E E	and the contract the second contract and the contract and
	therefore, Garage and	When the to see the second section of the second section of the second s
	sie Ferand xe EC	
	Hence,	
	F° (= (5) 79) 9 = (9) 9 - 02	
	(-519 + (33)9 - (3)9	
	If S' is the Sample Space for any event E',	we define
	a new event Est to consists of all elem	ents in
	's' that are not in Event 'E'.	
	S 3 S	
) GF ECF > // AG	
V.		
	S	
	1/1/24/60	ne consistencial de Constitución de Constituci
	Henu, FCE	makeli ng mangangan ang ang mangangan Tikit ang ang mangan kalang
		annak kanak kalain mata u kalan daka kanak k
		andra plant the surface of the surfa
		autokkan kanphilikin zahio hidikatan physiosan pieni, noo

prove that P(EFC) = P(E) - P(EF) From Axiom 3 of probability. for any sequence of mutually exclusive Events the probability of at least one of these events occurring is just sum of their respective probability hore E = EF UFEFCIAMI HI 3 DX As, E = E(FUFC) Sing, FUFC = 13.4. SO, P(E) = P(EFUEFE) P(E) = P(EF) + P(EFC) - Rearranging the terms was with mole Hanile P(EF) = P(E) - P(EF)



let us consider an example: $p_x(x_k) = \frac{1}{(1+k)^2}$ is always positive because both the Numerator (1) & the denomination (1+K) are positive. If we check its sum of poobabilities: $\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_{x}(x_{k})}{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (+k)^{2}} \text{ for all } k \neq k=1,2,-\infty.$ this is a Convergent Sovies which means that Sum is finite. Therfore, It is possible to have the probabilities without contradiction as long as they satisfy the axioms of probability sturing no 0. of the indules that ite itestal archalisty use