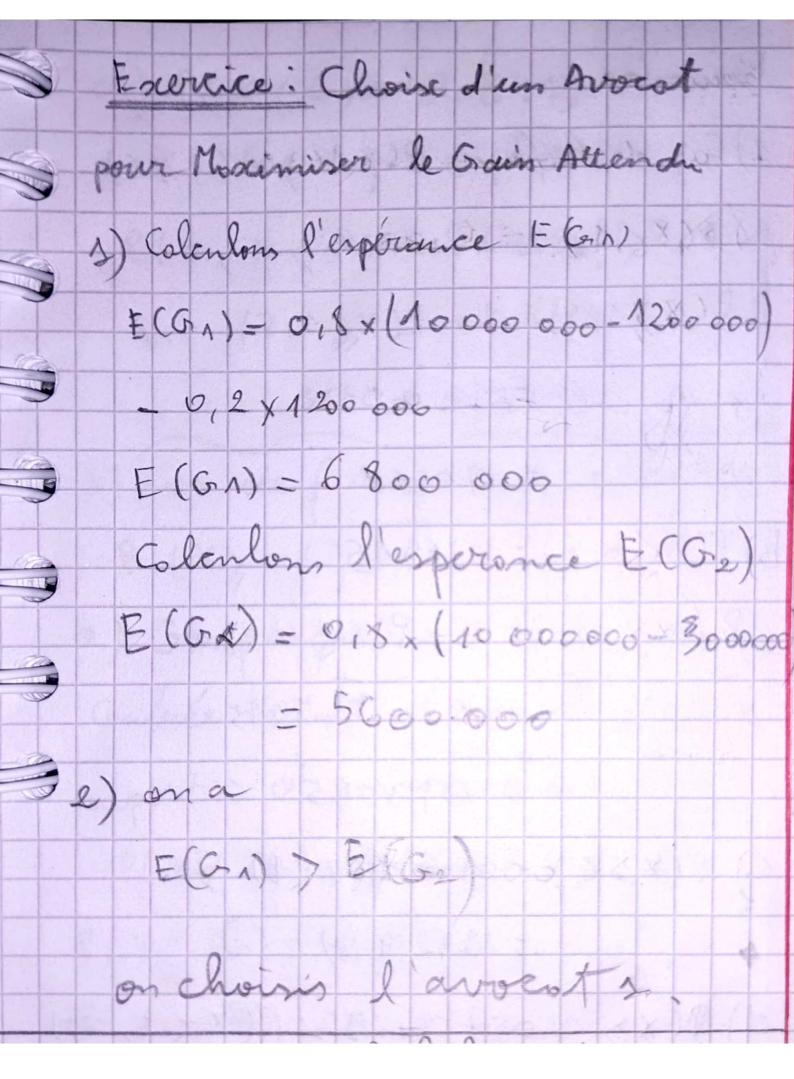
3 Exercice: Jen de Tinage de Boules	Exercice 02:
3 s) La Loi de Probabilité de X	12 - 2 FF, FG, GF, GG}
3 X: 1300 300 6	$P(A) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ $P(B) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
PX 24(K-7) (K-7)(K-1) 144 1) ((K-2) K(K-1) K(K-2)	$R(C) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
3 7/k N 6/K-1	$P(AAB) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A) \cdot P(B)$
3 N 8 K-7	P(AC) = 1 = P(A), P(C)
3 N 7/K-1	P(BNC) = 1 P(B) P(C)
3 K-7 BK-8	PIAMPAC) = 1 + P(A) P(B) P(C)
K 1	Exercice 03
Exercice OA	s) Montrons que:
s) Indépendance	P(AUBUC) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C)
D= {1,3,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12}	
$P(A) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{4}{2}$ $P(B) = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$	+P(ANDNC)
P(AUB) = 2 = 1	P(AUDUC)= P(AU(BUC))
$R(h).R(B) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} = P(A \cup B)$	
done A et B sont independant	= P(A) + P(BUC) - P(A)(BUC)
= 2) Unne de 23 boules.	= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(BAC) - P(A (BUC))
1 = {0,2.3,4,5,6,7,8,8,10, 11,4,1	= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(BAC)
P(h)=6	- P ((A A B) V (A AC))
$P(8) = \frac{M}{M}$	= P(A) + P(B) + P(c) - P(BAC)
$P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{13}$	-[P(AND)+P(ANC)-P(ANB)
$= \frac{P(A).P(B)}{3} = \frac{C}{33} \times \frac{C}{13} = \frac{24}{169}$	n Anc)]
3 donc A , & ne ront par independent	= P(A) + P(D) + P(C) - P(BAC)
	- P(AAB) - P(AAC) + P(AARAC

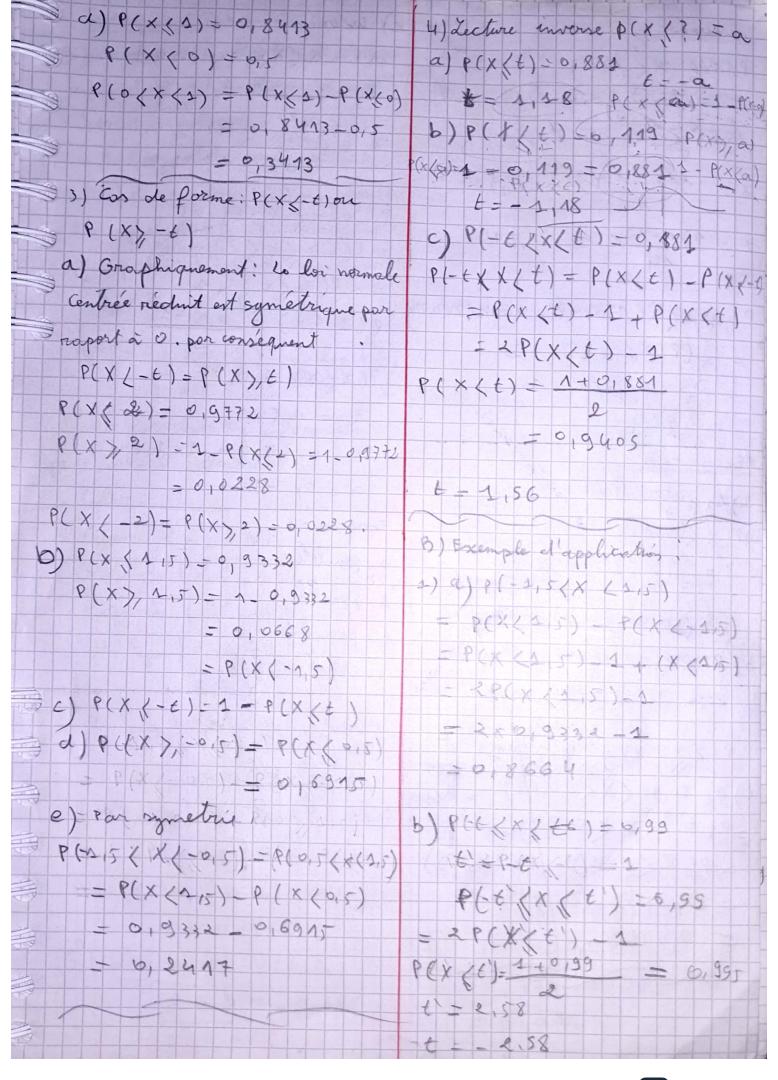
2) s) à les composents en verie	P(01A) = 0,03
P(=, nc, nc3) = P2P2 P3	P(D)B) = 0,04
e) si les composants en parablele	2) (P(AD) = P(A) P(D(A)
P (C, UC, UC,) = P2 + P2 + P3 - P1 P2	$=\frac{2}{3} \times 0,03$
-P_P3 - P1P3 + P1P2P3	= 1
	95 4 4 4 4 4
3) Len serie avec (2 C3 en	3) $P(A D) = \frac{P(A \land O)}{P(D)}$
parollèle	
P(C2) (C2 V C3)) = P2 · (P2+P-P3)	P(D) = P(A)P(D(A) + P(B)P(D)D)
Exercice os:	P(D) = 3 x 0,03 + 3 x0,04
3, 0	-1
3/	30
1/2 N 1/5	P(A10) = P(An0) = 1150
13/13/13	P(0) 1/30
N N	_ 3
18 38	5
N N	Exercice 03:
3,408	A: poite est abimbe
) N) B	D: lé défectueuse
PIBBNI = 4 3 3	1) P(A) = 0.05
P(BBN) = 4 x 3 x 3 x 3	
	P(A)=1_0,05:0,95
<u>- 6</u> 35	P(A)=1_0,05:0,95 P(DIA)=0,6
= 6 35 Exercice 62:	P(A) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95 P(D A) = 0.6 P(D A) = 1 - P(D A)
= 5 35 Exercice 62: A: Prêce de l'atelier 1	$P(A) = 1_{-0.05} = 0.95$ P(D A) = 0.6 $P(D A) = 1_{-0.05}$ $= 1_{-0.05}$
= 5 35 Exercice 02: A: Prêce de l'ateliers B: Prêce de l'ateliers	P(A) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95 P(D A) = 0.6 P(D A) = 1 - P(D A) = 1 - 0.38 = 0.02
= 5 35 Exercice 62: A: Prêce de l'atelier 1	P(A) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95 P(D A) = 0.6 P(D A) = 1 - P(D A) = 1 - 0.38 = 0.02 P(D A) = 1 - P(D A) = 0.4
= 5 35 Exercice 02: A: Prêce de l'ateliers B: Prêce de l'ateliers	P(A) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95 P(D A) = 0.6 P(D A) = 1 - P(D A) = 1 - 0.38 = 0.02
= 5 35 Exercice 62: A: Prêce de l'atelier 3 B: Prêce de l'atelier 3 C: Prêce deflectueuse	$P(A) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$ $P(D A) = 0.6$ $P(D A) = 1 - P(D A)$ $= 1 - 0.08$ $= 0.08$ $P(D A) = 1 - P(D A) = 0.4$ $P(D) = P(A) P(D A) + P(A) P(D A)$ $= 0.05 \times 0.64 0.95 \times 0.02$
= 5 35 Exercice 02: A: Prèce de l'atelier 3 B: Prèce de l'atelier 3 C: Prèce de fectueuse A)P(A) = & 3	P(A) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95 P(D A) = 0.6 P(D A) = 1 - P(D A) = 1 - 0.38 = 0.02 P(D A) = 1 - P(D A) = 0.4

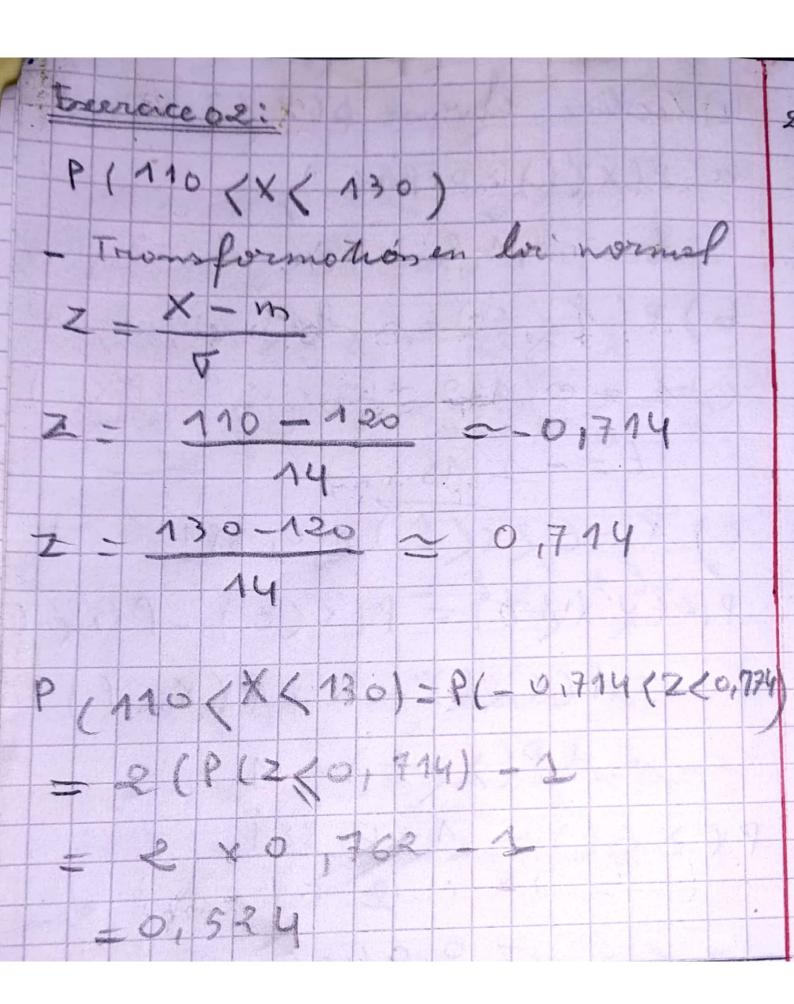
	Exercise on: 1: être porteur de la nologie T: avoir un test positive s) P(T) = P(M)P(T/M) + P(M)P(T/M) = 0,02x2,451+0,98 - x (1-0,95)
Exercice 04: A: Etudiont connoit la reponse B: Etudiont choisit la reponse	$= 33 - 0,066$ $= 9(M1T) - P(MNT)$ $= P(M)P(T M)$ $= P(T)$ $= 0.02 \times 0.85$
$P(A) = P \cdot P(B A) = \frac{1}{m}$ $P(B) = P(A)P(B A) + P(A)P(B A)$ $= P + \frac{1-P}{m}$ $= mP + 1 - P$	Exercice 02: Romme Jemme Total
$= \frac{1}{100} = 1000000000000000000000000000000000000$	boot smortphone 7 34 42 n'ord par west 18 37 55 Tatal 15 71 06 probabilité d'une personne et une femme rechart qu'il a un smortphone P = temme ortote smortphone personne ont smortphone 142

Exercice 03:	Exercice Jen de loncer de Prêce
Cz: Unite du chier Cz	Ja Las issus passible
C2: unité de client C2	EPPP, PPF, PFF, FFF, FFF, FFF
C3. Unité de client C3	FPP?
Unité fabrique dont	10) Les gain possible
Uz: Unité faltrique dans le	
o Colculous P(Ve19)	
	PFP 400 200
$P(U_2 C_3) = \frac{V(U_2 L_3)}{P(C_3)}$	PFF _100, -300
DA PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	FPP 400 200
C,+C2+C3=240	FPF -100 -300
	FFP _ 100 _ 300
U ₂ = 940 = 10 = 230	FFF -600 -800
P(Ne) = 27	2) Lo toi de probabilite
1 29	The second second
1 P(C31U2) =0,5	6 8(8.)
) 'P(C3) = P(U1) P(C,TU1)	700 1/8
P(U ₂) P(C ₃)(₂)	200 3/8
	318
- 1 x 0, 5 + 23 x 0, 5	-800 118 6
P(C3) - 1 - 0,5	E(G) = 1 x 700 + 3 x 200
	3 1 - 3 - 3 - 1 / 8 - 1
P(U2 (G) = P(U2) P(C, 1U2)	-50 + 18 (-800)
P(C3)	
= 2> x 0/5	Mon, le sen n'est pas
= + 1	4 attack
23	
= 24	

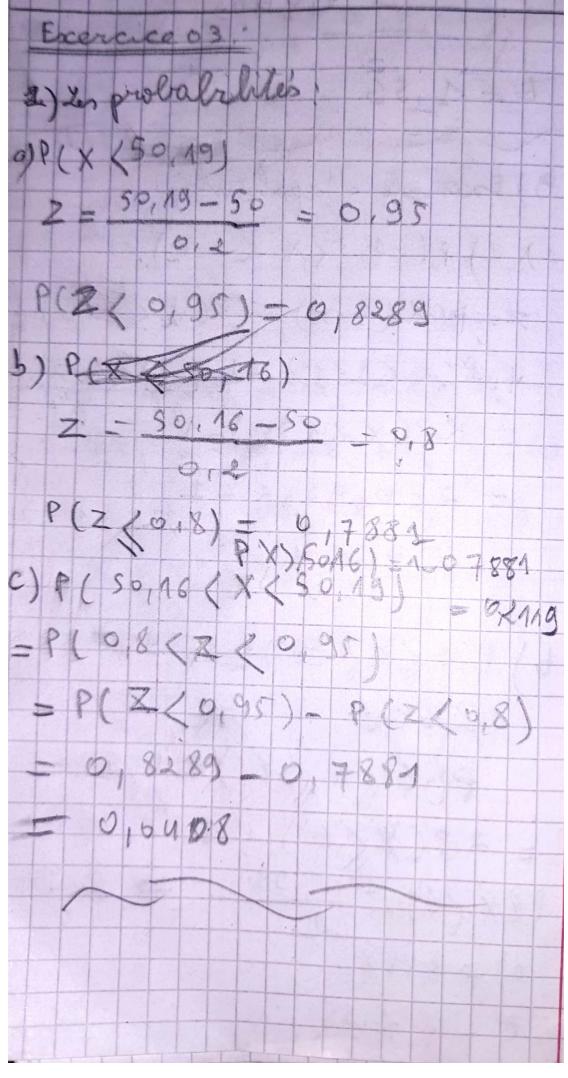


Exercice os:
1) Cas de la forme P(XXt) on (X), t)
a) p(x(1,5) = 0,9332
P(x > 1, 3) = 1 - P(x < 1, 5)
= 1 0,9332
= 0,0668
b) P(X(0,5)-0,6915
P(x>0,5)=2-P(x <0,5)
= 1 0,6913
3 = 0,3085
(C) P(X > C) = M P(X(t))
, 1 (c)
d) P(x > 1,05) = 1 - P(X (1,05)
=1 0,8531
= 0,1469
20,1403
2) Con de la poins à (to (x < C)
a) P(x(2)=0,9773
P(X(1)=0,8413
P(2(x/2)=P(x/2)-P(x/4)
-0,9772-0,8413
-0,1359
b) P(x<1,5) = 0,9332
P(X(0,5)=0,6915
P(0,5(x(0,5)=0,9332-0,691)
-0,8417
C) P(t2 (x (t2) = T(t2) - T(t2)
= P(X(\$)-P(X(\$)

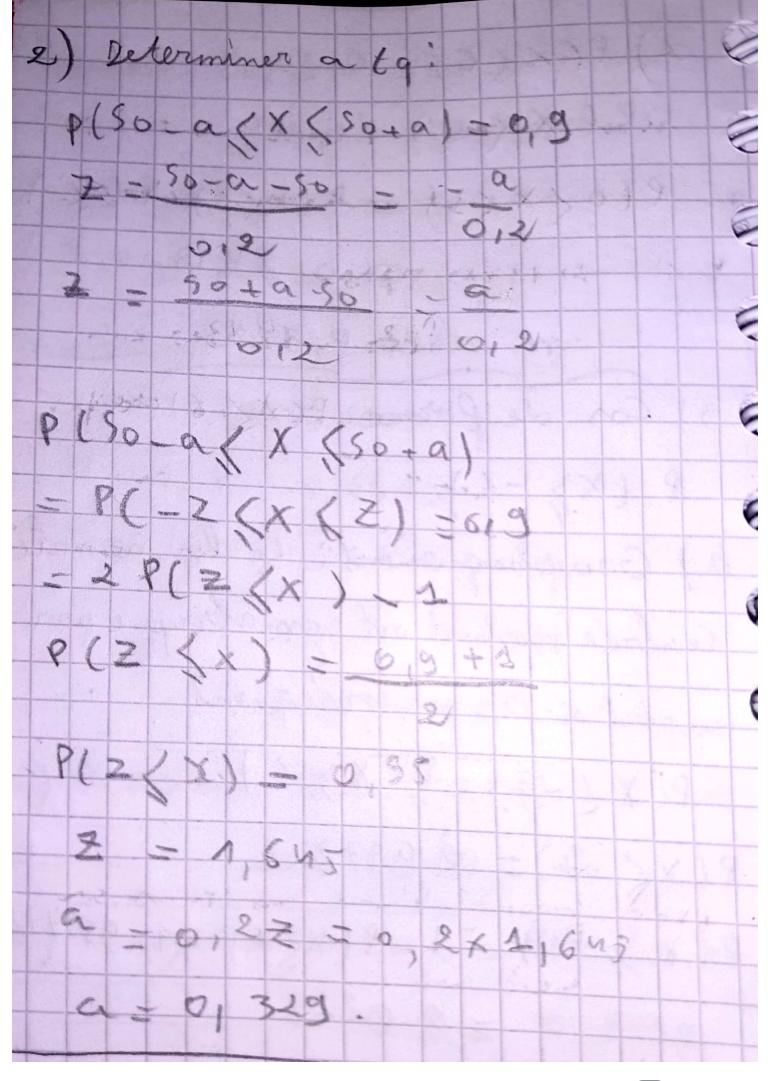














	Taille Comertible Mon comertible Petit 2/5 1/3 giognatesque 2/5 1/3 grand 1/5 1/3 motif comertible Non comertible rayé 3/5 3/3 uniform 2/5 0/3 e id = 2: P(comertible) = P(C) . P(magerlo/c) P(actocyonol/c) . P(petit/c) . P(rayé/c)
Exercise 01: P(Non comertible) = 3 P(Non comertible) = 3 Consteur Cornestible Mon Comertible Gyan 2/5 0/3 Orange 2/5 1/3 Progento 2/5 2/3 Forme Comertible Mon conertible Octogonal 2/5 2/3 Pentagonal 3/5 0/3 Pentagonal 3/5 1/3	= 5, 1, 2 3, 3 V(c) = 3 = 0,012 V(N) = P(N), P(mogento/N) P(coctogonol/N), P(peth/N) P(noye/N) = 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,

