EX1: D'Calculons la Protrabilité L'avoir Plus L'Une evreur (la Binomiale): X~>B (100;0,01): = 1) [P(X=k) = Ch Pk(1-P)n-k Alow: P(X=k) = Cho (0,01) h (0,99) 100-k Donc: P(X>1) = 1-P(X<1)=1-[P(X=0)+P(X=1)] $P(X > 1) = 1 - (C_{000}^{0}(0,01)^{\circ}(0,99)^{000}) - (C_{000}^{100}(0,01)^{1}(0,99)^{99})$ P(X>1) = 1- (07357) = [0,2642](*) La Co - 100! - 1 / Co - 100! - 100. Répletons le colcule parécé Lant ouvec une opproximation en utiliset la loi Le phoisson: $\lambda = n \cdot P = (100)(0,01) = [1]$ $P(x=k) = \frac{e^{\lambda} x^{h}}{h!} P(x>1) = 1 - P(x \le 1) = 1 - P(x = 1)$ $P(X>1) = 1 - (\frac{e^{2}1^{0}}{0!}) - (\frac{e^{2}1^{0}}{1!}) = 1 - e^{2} - e^{2} = 1 - 2e^{2}$ P(X>1) = 1-0,7357 = [0,2642] (**) La la Maleur Obtenue en (4) et (x 4).

Exo2:
$$X \sim P(2) = P(X = k) = \frac{e^{\lambda}}{k!}$$

① Colculous & Poblabilité que l'his Le Trois oppols arrivent au tobleau electromique durant sominates:

P(X>3) = Λ - P(X<3) = Λ - [P(X=0)+P(X=1)+P(X=2)+P(X=3)]

P(X>3) = Λ - $\frac{2}{k!} = \frac{2}{k!} = 1 - \frac{e^{2}}{(0! + \frac{2}{4!} + \frac{2}{9!} + \frac{2^{3}}{2!})}$

= Λ - $\frac{e^{2}}{(1 + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{8}{6})} = \Lambda$ - 0,357 = [0,143]

② Colculous & Poblabilité qui aucun oppol vi arrive dans sominates:

P(X=0) = $\frac{e^{2}}{(0! + \frac{2}{4!} + \frac{2}{9!} + \frac{2}{9!})}$

Exo3: $X \sim S(\frac{1}{6}) \Rightarrow P(X=k) = \frac{1}{6}(\frac{1}{6})$

O Colculous & Poblabilité de Succis aprico provins de 6 Tentitives:

P(X<6) = P(X\5) = $\frac{1}{k!} = \frac{1}{k!} = \frac{1}{k!}$

P(X 7 b): Probant'ovinte Euccès oprrès plus de le transhives. Di: K=90 P(X>90)=1-P(X(90) P(X(90) = \frac{90}{k=1} (\frac{1}{6}) (\frac{5}{6}) (\fra 5 = 2 ari-1 rx (3= a+ar+ar+ ar3+... Sv = ax+axx+axx+... - +ax+2+axn-2+arn 3.5r = 0.-ar'' 3(1-r)=a(1-r'')=0 3(1-r'')=a(1-r'')S= 1/6 (1-(5/6)") - 1/6 (1-(5/6)") - [1-(5/6)")
1-5/6 P(X>90)=1-P(XX90)=1-[1-(5)90)=(5)90)=(5)90 dolexo3: P(X(6) \(\frac{1}{6} \) \(\frac{1}{6} · (2) P(X>6) = 1-P(X<6) = 1-\frac{6}{5}(\frac{5}{6})(\frac{5}{6})^{\frac{1}{6}} $= 1 - (1 - (\frac{5}{6})^6) = (\frac{5}{6})^6 = [0.335]$

1 dh2:
(2) P(X>6) = li = 27 (6) (5) k-1 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & (1 - (5)^{k}) \\ 1 & (1 - (5)^{k}) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 - (5)^{k} \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & (5)^{k} \\ 1 & (5)^{k} \end{bmatrix}$

= (5) 2 (0,335)