```
Stock 2. 53
1 Depoisonto moro, zuo cupenok nonggin & monte, bo cupemb ogun
pas, hobbes 0,8. Curpenor Bucurpenur 100 pas. tuangum Repassinterente moro, imo
 embenok housgin b gener pobro 85 pez.
  p=0,8 - Bobastutionine agricio cosoriums
 k = 85 - mans veribo Europoupustrteux ques tros gerembres
 u=100- obujer mour vour de gericuliur
 n = 100 7 galem n'encompoperno poentieres
 P_{100}(x=k)=C_{10}^{k}\cdot p_{10}^{k}\cdot q_{10}^{k}, where q=1-p=7

q
 Ou bay: P= 0. Ouli
@ Behowsurweum mow, who insumous neperopum & mereture nophow ghis
 Alkenayomogan, poblic 0,0004. B mucan bounder nous pen office &
ogust gette bustoieur 5000 hober usunder
1) usuaba bapasutacum, ruo tu ogus y tur to u peropulu à u plant gette?
 P = 0,0004
 u = 5000
 n > 100 ) pernhabenatur interropris
 Pu * 2" .e-2, uge 2=4.p =>
\lambda = Soco \cdot 0.000u = \lambda
P_0 \approx \frac{2^0}{0!} \cdot e^{-2} \approx \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{211828^2} \approx \frac{1}{7.3890461584} \approx 0.1354
Omber: Po 20, 1354
5) tes note de poisintecente, une interopismo po buo gli?
 N=2

P2 ≈ 21 · e - 2 ≈ 2 · 1/2,718282 ≈ 2 · 7,3890461584 ≈ 0,2707
Ombou! P2 20, 2707
Determiny negopocume fun pezes hisnobes behasin hocung, zuro open
 Burluggens poblic 20 pag?
 u=144
  k = 70
 P = 1/2
 b>0,5 Johnmano mono poentegenoturos
9 = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}
P_{144}(70) = \frac{144!}{70! \cdot 74!} \cdot 0.5^{20} \cdot 0.5^{24} = 0.0628
Quibou: P=0,0628
```

10 p mp focus regula paxagumes 10 mones, is nouse poux 7 - Denve to buroper vsujule - 11 morei, ly remober 9 senix is usurgoro ischenz postrone contras terres oppostan no sportinos 11 augus 7 Senow + 3 to Senow 2 Senox + 2 to Senow 10 4 2 wins 2 terorus P(A) = $\frac{C_1^2}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{C_{11}^2}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{\frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!}}{\frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!}} = \frac{\frac{10!}{3!}}{\frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!}} = \frac{\frac{10!}{3!}}{\frac{10!}{3!}} = \frac{10!}{3!} = \frac{\frac{10!}{3!}}{\frac{10!}{3!}} = \frac{\frac{10!}{3!}}{\frac{10!}{3!}}$ 4 missos Omber : P(A) 20,3084 5) honolos bepashipoento moco, una pobra gos miens denve? P(b) - gocumento 2 denor y I vinguino o O Denor y II vinguino P(b) - gocumento P denor y I enguino o 1 denor y II vinguino P(b) - gocumento O Denor y I vinguino o 2 denor y II vinguino P(A) = P(B) + P(B2) + P(B3) => $P(A) = \frac{C^{2}z}{C^{2}} \cdot \frac{C^{2}z}{C^{2}} + \frac{C^{1}z \cdot C^{1}z}{C^{2}z} \cdot \frac{C^{1}z \cdot C^{1}z}{C^{2}z} + \frac{C^{1}z \cdot C^{1}z}{C^{2}z} \cdot \frac{C^{1}z \cdot C^{1}z}{C^{2}z} \cdot \frac{C^{2}z}{C^{2}z} \cdot \frac{C$ Ourbell! P(A) = 0, 248 ¿ handes bepoissestacines moro, zuro xolius Bo ogut una Tempi? Permoen on otposition P(A) - goangues nous our l'Eccure unon P(-A) - to gottustus his aghicio semoio minis => P(A) 21-P(-A):

 $P(A) = 1 - \frac{C_3^2}{C_{40}^2} \cdot \frac{C_2^2}{C_4^2} = 1 - \frac{3!}{\frac{2!4!}{2!\cdot 8!}} \cdot \frac{2!}{\frac{2!0!}{2!\cdot 9!}} = 1 - \frac{3}{(9\cdot 10)/2} \cdot \frac{1}{(10\cdot 11)/2} = 1 - \frac{3}{(10\cdot 11)/2} = 1 - \frac$

= 1- \frac{3}{us} \cdot \frac{1}{2s} = 1-\frac{3}{2uns} = 1-0,0012 = 0,9988

Qualew: P(A) = 0,9988