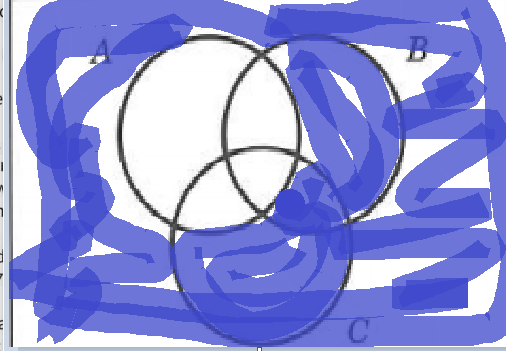
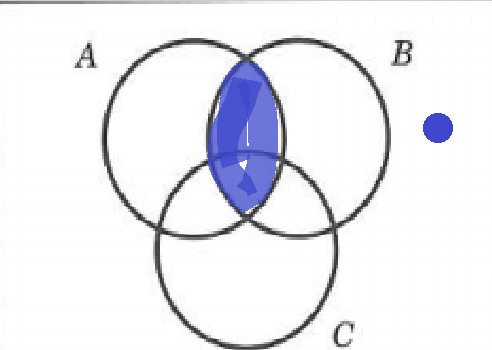
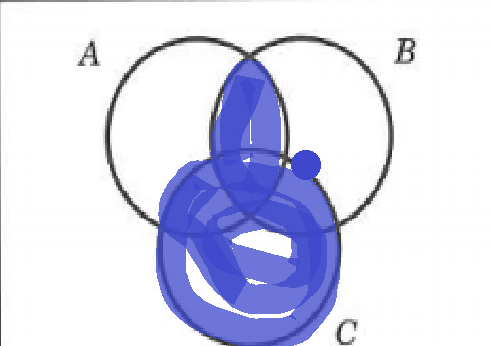
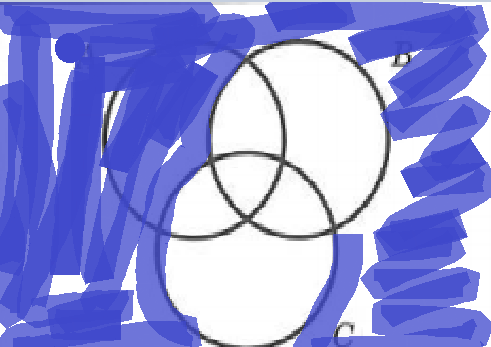
2.1.13

A’



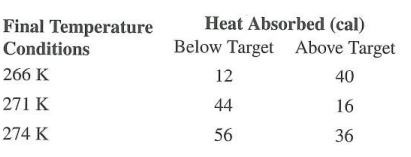








2.1.22





a) 12 + 44 = 56

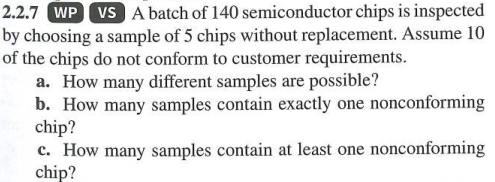
b) 56+36=92

c)

d)

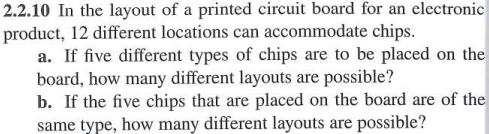
e)

2.2.7



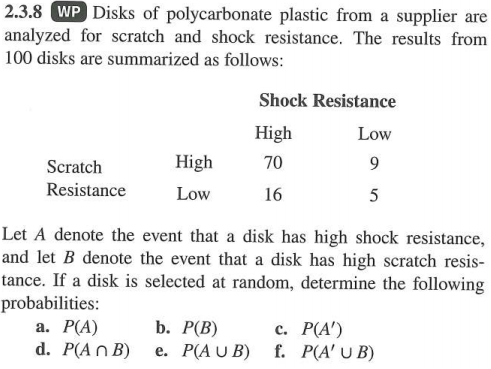
Ikke ordnet sekvens

1. Vi antager at den første vi vælger i samplen er i stykker. Der er ti forskellige som vi kan vælge som den ødelagte. Så finder vi de måder hvorpå vi kan samle 4 ud af de resterende 130



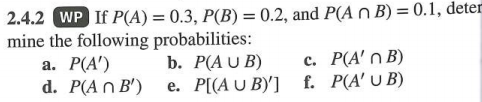
a)

b)



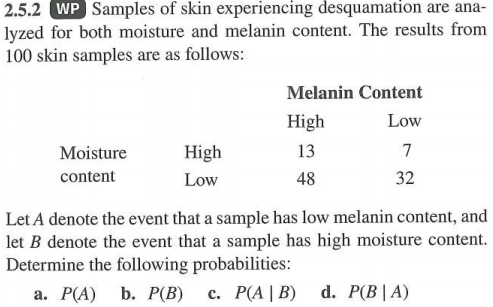
a) b) c)

d) e) f)



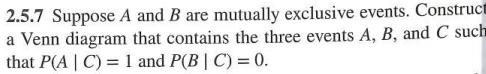
betyder at de er afhængige da det ellers ville være ganget sammen

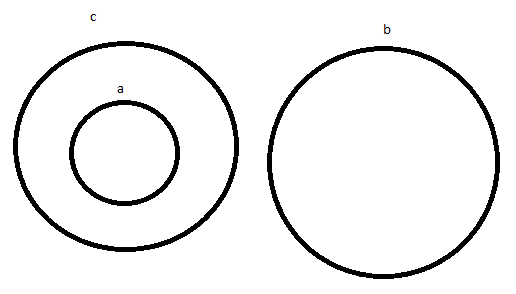
1. 0.7 b) c)
2. e) 0.6 f)

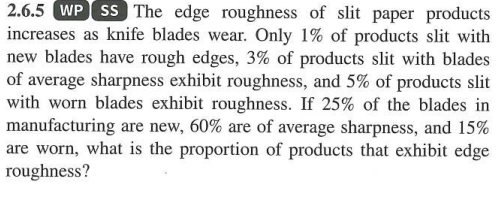


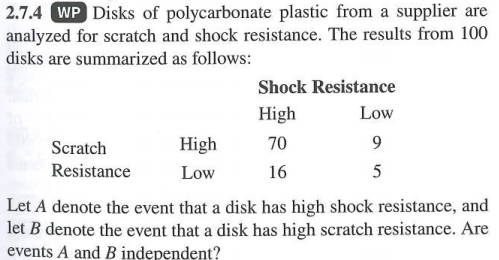
1. b) c) d)

Vi bruger

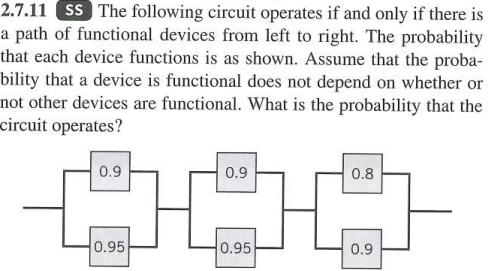


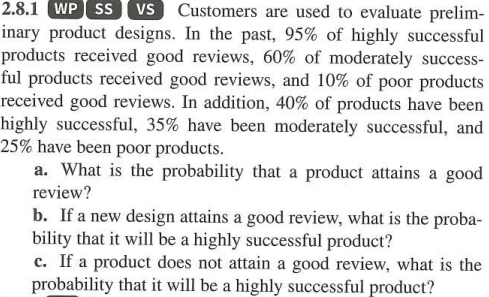






Dermed er de ikke uafhængige.





1. B er at produktet er succesfuldt. A er få god anmeldelse. Bayers regel