P F

D

0

D

A3) =

1

C'ensemble 00 est = 00 = & PPP, PP, F, FFP, PFF FAP, FPF, FFP, FFFJ X = 80 & nomme de foce dotame-

X(PPF)=X(PFP)=X(FPP)=1 / X(PPP)=0 /X(PFF)=X(FFP)-X(FFF)-2 X(FFF)=3

d'ai = xca) = {0,1,2,3}

D = Na Par de probabilité de x ext:

K	0	1	2	3	2 P(x= k)
P(X=14)	1/8	3 8	3/8	1 8	1

da fonction de reportition de X ed:

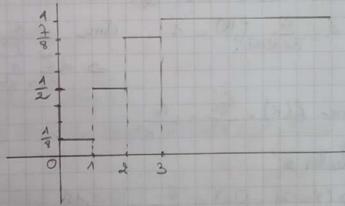
F(n)=P(A)=0 -Si 240

F(M) = P(X=0) = 1 · Sing 1

- 8i 2 < 2

8 71 43

F(n) = & P(n=A) = 1. Si 2123



The solution d:

on Soit que $\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(x=i) = 1$ Alors d(7-1) + d(7-2) + d(7-3) + d(7-4) + d(7-

Afors 200 = 1 Afors $0 = \frac{1}{20}$

D'ai f(i) = +=i , i= 1, .?

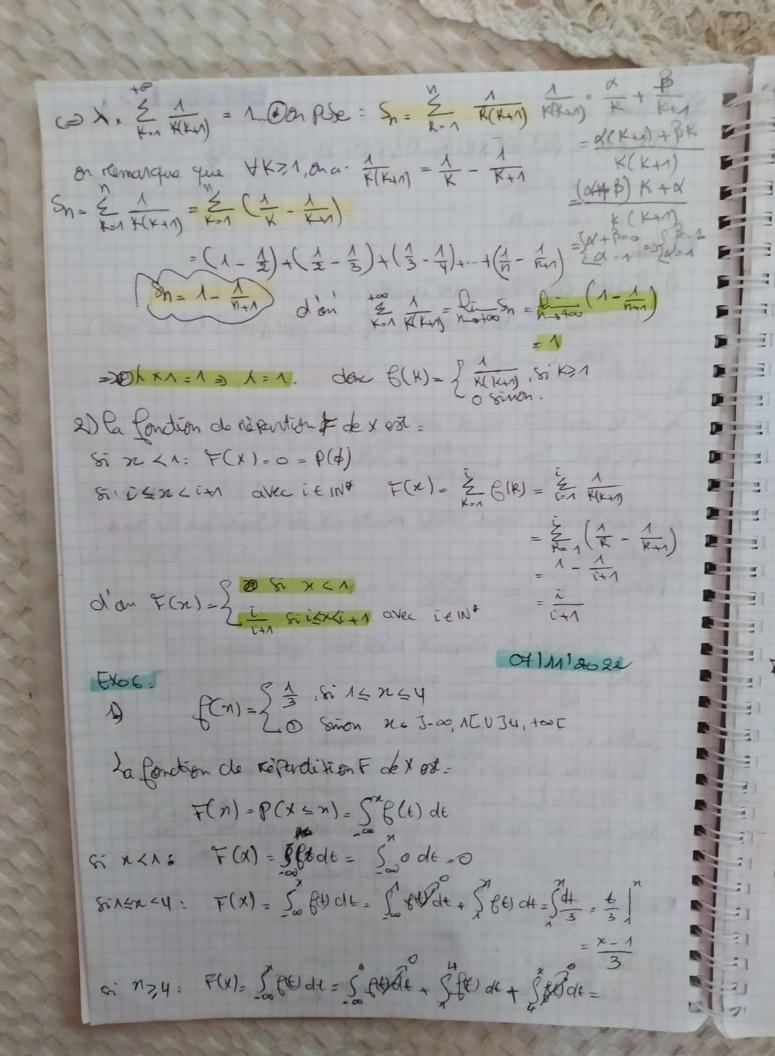
```
2) Calcula P(X2-5X+6=0)
   ona = X2-6x+6-(x-2)(x-3)
PCR-5x +6)=P(1-2)(x-3)=0)
         = P(X-2=0 on X-3=0)
         = P(x=2 on x=3)
         = P(x-2) + P(x=3) car (x=2) 1 (x=3) = 4
         = 1-2 + 1-3 = 20
B) Calcular P(x - (X+C>0)
      le signe de (x_2) (x-3)
le signe X2 (x +6 = (x-2)(x-3) est =
 con X = 5
 Exos: Défenirer d=
 done B(K) = = = 6

K2 = 112 K2
 Calculer &
 - P(x-2)= 6(2)= 6 = 0,15
  = P(X 53) = P(X=1) + P(X=2) + P(X=3) = G(1)+G(2) + B(3)
                        - 1 +0,15 + 114/3/2
                                           0,6+0,11+0,067
                       =0,817.
```

5

2 3

1 31



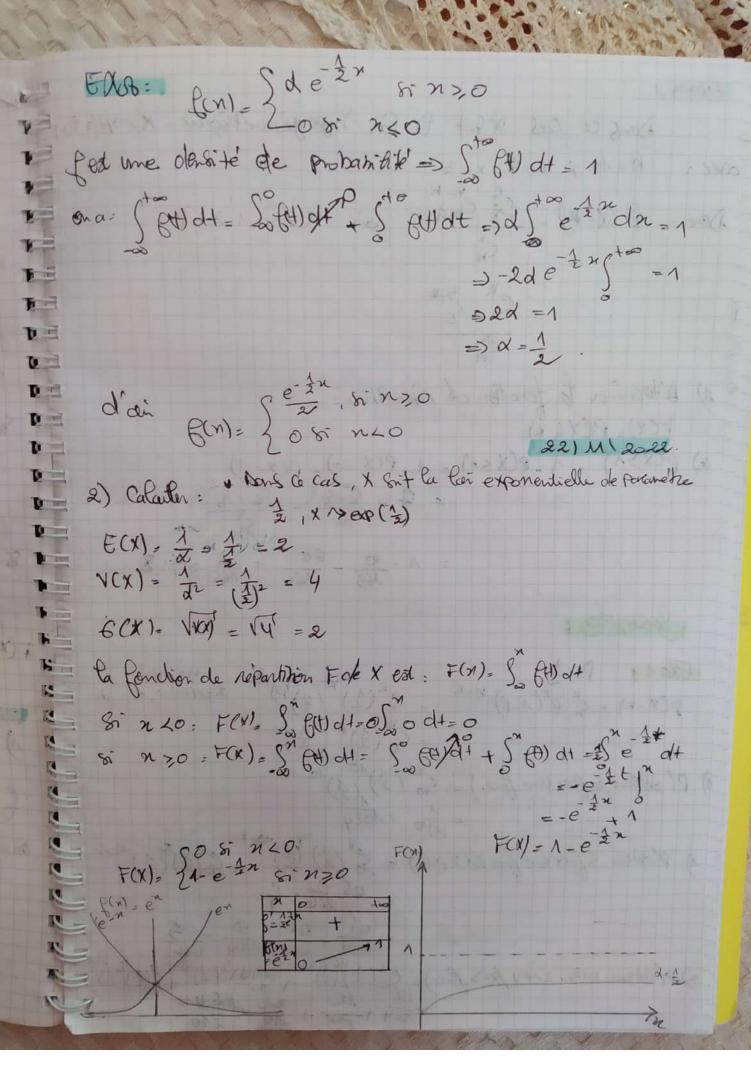
$$\frac{1}{2}\int_{1}^{4} = 1$$

of the une densité de probabilité pour a = 5. Si X od Continue P(a=x=b) = Sf(n) dn 53 P(YEa) - Seconda P(X >a) = 1-P(X&a) -1- Sa ferian * Calcule P(X>2) P(x = 2) = 1-P(x = 2) $= \Lambda - S f(y) dy$ - 1 - Shyrdx + Sfendan + Stenida $= 1 - 8(5n - \frac{3}{2}) dn$ $= 1 - \frac{5n^2 - 3n}{2}$ P(432) = 0 * (alarle P(X 2 2) = == ana: P(x < 76) = 1 =) Soof(n) dn+ & f(n) dn = 1 => (5x-3)dn=1 $=3\frac{5n^2-3n}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ => 576-376 =1 => (1/2-37/6-1=0 => (8-194-)(1/6+922)=0 +4 (5,13 WRANKE Evalour 76= 0, by

2)

6

8



Exog. Don's ce cas X'sit to lai hypergeométrique = X >>H(n, h,r) h=11; h=6, r=3 Don: P(X-R) = eg en- on Kero, 1,2,33 = Ck . 3-4 1) Diterminer la fonction che répentition: : ECX) FCX) = PCX = R) 2) P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X = 1) - P(X = 1)= $4 - \frac{e^2 + e^3}{5h} - \frac{e^6 \cdot e^3}{5h}$ EK3: Par 2 1) 3 $A - \frac{10}{165} - \frac{60}{165} = \frac{95}{165} \approx 0,5$ Seine Nº 3: AX=3 p(x=x) = ch pr(1-p) n-r = ch (1) x (1) n-10 $= \mathcal{G}_{0}^{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10-k}$ 1) Ploblin rofor une face) = 90 (2) (1) 10-10-2) Platein 8 foix me face est 2 pile) = $G_0^{3}(\frac{1}{2})^{3}(\frac{1}{2})^{10.7} + G_0^{3}(\frac{1}{2})^{10.2}$ EX0 4: = 41 + 41 = 9 - 45 3) Platem enhe rety for sac) = 82 (1/2) (1/2) + 40 = 345/2) (1/2) + 512 = 104 + 100 + 20 = 345/20

= 1 Calarler P(X > +) = P(X=R) = en p*(1-A) over P=3, n=8 P(xx 7) = P(xx 7) + P(x=8) = (=) (1-=)+5(2) (1-=) =8(=)+-1 = M(5) =0,36 e) Caluler E(x) et V(x): V(X)=h.p(1-P)=8-3(1-3)=3 ECX)= n.P=8.3 = 6 Por de Poisson: $P(X=K)=e^{-1}\frac{K}{K!}$ K=0,321) 300 appels - Go min 19Pels -> Itmin $\Lambda = \frac{300000}{60} = 10 \text{ appels}$. donc $P(X=R) = e^{-10} \frac{10K^{-1}}{K!}$ $P(X=3) = e^{-10}\frac{10^3}{3!} = 7.56$ h = au mains un appel: P(X>1) = 1 - P(X<1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 = 10/0° = 1-e-10 =0,99 = _ au mains deix appel = p(x > 2) = 1 - p(x < 2) =1-TP(x=0)+P(x=1)] =1-e-10e 20,99. Hom - 240 fautes 1- 240 =0,6 400 donc la lei de Poisson est: PCX. K) = = 016 (0,6) K K-0,1

P(X-0) = e 0,6 = 0,14 -Calcular $P(X \le 2) = P(X \le 2) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2)$ = $e^{0.6} + e^{0.6}(0.6) + e^{0.6} = \frac{(0.6)^{12}}{4!}$ - Calcular P(X >, 1): P(X >, 1) = 1- P(X < 1) = 1- e (6,6) = 0,46 PCA) = V(m, 62) arec m = L et 8= 101 5) on feut defloximentier la foi de Reisson. X vo PCAN Par la loi de Naviale xNN() avec m=1 et 8-12-1 Exos: lai uniforme: g(n) $\frac{1}{6-1}$ 5i $x \in [1.6]$ 0 5i $n \notin [1.6]$ B(n) = St & x & E167 P(X=4)=1-P(X<4)=1-5=6(m) dn=1-3=8. = 3