

### Задача 1

Так как  $p = 0,8$  и  $n = 100$  решаем по формуле Бернулли  $P_n(X=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$  |  $q = 1-p = 0,2$

$$P_{100}(85) = C_{100}^{85} \cdot 0,8^{85} \cdot 0,2^{15} = 0,0481$$

### Задача 2

Так как  $p = 0,0004$  и  $n = 5000$  решаем по формуле Пуассона:  $P_m = \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} \cdot e^{-\lambda}$  |  $\lambda = n \cdot p = 5000 \cdot 0,0004 = 2$

$$a) P_0 = \frac{2^0}{0!} \cdot e^{-2} = 0,1353 \quad b) P_2 = \frac{2^2}{2!} \cdot e^{-2} = 0,2707$$

### Задача 3

Решаем формулой Бернулли:  $P_n(X=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$

$$P_{144}(70) = C_{144}^{70} \cdot 0,5^{70} \cdot 0,5^{144-70} = 0,0628 \quad | \quad q = 1-p = 0,5$$

### Задача 4

$$a) \frac{C_7^2}{C_{10}^2} \cdot \frac{C_9^2}{C_{11}^2} = \frac{\frac{7!}{2!(7-2)!}}{\frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!}} \times \frac{\frac{9!}{2!(9-2)!}}{\frac{11!}{2!(11-2)!}} = 0,3054$$

$$b) P(A) = \frac{C_7^2}{C_{10}^2} \cdot \frac{C_2^2}{C_{11}^2} + \frac{C_3^2}{C_{10}^2} \cdot \frac{C_9^2}{C_{11}^2} + \frac{C_7^1 \cdot C_3^1}{C_{10}^2} \cdot \frac{C_9^1 \cdot C_2^1}{C_{11}^2} = \left( \frac{\frac{7!}{2!(7-2)!}}{\frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!}} \times \frac{\frac{2!}{2!(2-2)!}}{\frac{11!}{2!(11-2)!}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{3!}{2!(3-2)!}}{\frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!}} \times \frac{\frac{9!}{2!(9-2)!}}{\frac{11!}{2!(11-2)!}} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{7!}{1!(7-1)!} \times \frac{3!}{1!(3-1)!}}{\frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!}} \times \frac{\frac{9!}{1!(9-1)!} \times \frac{2!}{1!(2-1)!}}{\frac{11!}{2!(11-2)!}} \right) = 0,2048$$

$$b) P(A) = 1 - \frac{C_3^2}{C_{10}^2} \times \frac{C_2^2}{C_{11}^2} = 1 - \frac{\frac{3!}{2!(3-2)!}}{\frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!}} \times \frac{\frac{2!}{2!(2-2)!}}{\frac{11!}{2!(11-2)!}} = 0,9988$$