

Задание 1.

Исходные данные:

Смоделируем стократное подбрасывание монетки. Рассмотрим случайную величину, равную числу выпадений орла.

Решение:

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> a = np.random.randint(0, 2, size=100).sum()
```

```
>>> print(a)
```

48

```
>>> b = np.random.binomial(n=100, p=0.5)
```

```
>>> print(b)
```

53

```
>>> c = np.random.binomial(n=100, p=0.5, size=50)
```

```
>>> print(c)
```

[58 48 54 56 56 60 40 48 47 43 45 45 56 47 51 37 46 45 54 47 57 51 47 43

56 53 46 52 49 54 46 50 34 52 53 57 46 52 55 57 58 59 49 54 48 54 58 49

53 49]

```
>>>
```

Задание 2.

Исходные данные:

усть XX — сумма значений двух подбрасываемых игральных кубиков. Вот её закон распределения:

Решение:

$$2 == 1/36$$

$$3 == 2/36$$

$$4 == 3/36$$

$$5 == 4/36$$

$$6 == 5/36$$

$$7 == 6/36$$

$$8 == 5/36$$

$$9 == 4/36$$

$$10 == 3/36$$

$$11 == 2/36$$

$$12 == 1/36$$

Задание 3.

Исходные данные:

В урне 8 шаров, из которых 5 белых, остальные — чёрные. Наудачу вынимают 3 шара. Найти закон распределения количества белых шаров в выборке.

Решение:

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> m = 8
```

```
>>> k = 3
```

```
>>> def combinations(m, k):  
  
...     try:  
  
...         m = int(input("Введите число: "))  
  
...         k = int(input("Введите число: "))  
  
...     except zerodivisionerror:  
  
...         return  
  
...     s = int(factorial(m) / (factorial(k) * factorial(m - k)))  
  
...     return s  
  
...
```

```
>>> print(combinations(m, k))
```

Введите число: 8

Введите число: 3

56

```
>>>
```

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> a = 0
```

```
>>> b = 3
```

```
>>> m = 8
```

```
>>> k = 0
```

```
>>> def combinations(m, k):
```

```

...     try:

...         m = int(input("Введите число: "))

...         k = int(input("Введите число: "))

...     except zerodivisionerror:

...         return

...     s = int(factorial(m) / (factorial(k) * factorial(m - k)))

...     return s

...

>>> print(combinations(m, k))

```

Введите число: 8

Введите число: 0

1

>>>

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> m = 5
```

```
>>> k = 1
```

```
>>> def combinations(m, k):
```

```
...     try:
```

```
...         m = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...         k = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
... except zerodivisionerror:

...     return

...     s = int(factorial(m) / (factorial(k) * factorial(m - k)))

...     return s

...
```

```
>>> print(combinations(m, k))
```

Введите число: 5

Введите число: 1

5

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> a = 3
```

```
>>> b = 2
```

```
>>> def combinations(a, b):
```

```
...     try:
```

```
...         a = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...         b = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...     except zerodivisionerror:
```

```
...         return
```

```
...     s = int(factorial(a) / (factorial(b) * factorial(a - b)))
```

```
...     return s

...
```

```
>>> print(combinations(a, b))
```

Введите число: 3

Введите число: 2

3

```
>>> c = 5 * 3
```

```
>>> print(c)
```

15

```
>>>
```

vik@vik-Z580:~\$ command python3

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> m = 5
```

```
>>> k = 2
```

```
>>> def combinations(m, k):
```

```
...     try:
```

```
...         m = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...         k = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...     except zerodivisionerror:
```

```
...         return
```

```
...     s = int(factorial(m) / (factorial(k) * factorial(m - k)))
```

```
...     return s
```

```
...
```

```
>>> print(combinations(m, k))
```

Введите число: 5

Введите число: 2

10

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> a = 3
```

```
>>> b = 1
```

```
>>> def combinations(a, b):
```

```
...     try:
```

```
...         a = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...         b = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...     except zerodivisionerror:
```

```
...         return
```

```
...     s = int(factorial(a) / (factorial(b) * factorial(a - b)))
```

```
...     return s
```

```
...
```

```
>>> print(combinations(a, b))
```

Введите число: 3

Введите число: 1

3

```
>>> f = 10 * 3
```

```
>>> print(f)
```

30

```
>>>
```

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> m = 5
```

```
>>> k = 3
```

```
>>> def combinations(m, k):
```

```
...     try:
```

```
...         m = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...         k = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...     except zerodivisionerror:
```

```
...         return
```

```
...     s = int(factorial(m) / (factorial(k) * factorial(m - k)))
```

```
...     return s
```

```
...
```

```
>>> print(combinations(m, k))
```

Введите число: 5

Введите число: 3

10

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> a = 3
```

```
>>> b = 0
```

```
>>> def combinations(a, b):
```

```
...     try:
```



```
...     a = int(input("Введите число: "))

...     b = int(input("Введите число: "))

...     except zerodivisionerror:

...     return

...     s = int(factorial(a) / (factorial(b) * factorial(a - b)))

...     return s
```

```
...
```

```
>>> print(combinations(a, b))
```

Введите число: 3

Введите число: 0

1

```
>>>
```

```
>>> f = 10 * 1
```

```
>>> print(f)
```

10

```
>>>
```

Задание 4.

Исходные данные:

В задании 2 мы записали закон распределения суммы значений при броске двух игральных кубиков. Сделаем то же самое с использованием свойства суммы случайных величин.

Распределение значений при броске одного кубика имеет т.н. *равномерное распределение*: каждое из значений от \$1\$ до \$6\$ имеет одинаковую вероятность $P(X = k) = 1 / 6$.

Решение:

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import itertools
```

```
>>> from itertools import product
```

```
>>> pairs = list(product(range(1, 7), repeat=2))
```

```
>>> pairs
```

```
[(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 5), (5, 6), (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)]
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> probabilities = np.ones(len(pairs)) / 36
```

```
>>> probabilities
```

```
array([0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778,
       0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778,
       0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778,
       0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778,
       0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778,
       0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778,
       0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778, 0.02777778,
       0.02777778])
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> values = list(map(sum, pairs))
```

```
>>> values
```

```
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

```
>>> z = pd.DataFrame({'value': values, 'probability': probabilities})
```

```
>>> z
```

	value	probability
0	2	0.027778
1	3	0.027778
2	4	0.027778
3	5	0.027778
4	6	0.027778
5	7	0.027778
6	3	0.027778
7	4	0.027778
8	5	0.027778
9	6	0.027778
10	7	0.027778
11	8	0.027778
12	4	0.027778
13	5	0.027778
14	6	0.027778
15	7	0.027778
16	8	0.027778
17	9	0.027778
18	5	0.027778
19	6	0.027778
20	7	0.027778
21	8	0.027778

```
22  9  0.027778
23 10  0.027778
24  6  0.027778
25  7  0.027778
26  8  0.027778
27  9  0.027778
28 10  0.027778
29 11  0.027778
30  7  0.027778
31  8  0.027778
32  9  0.027778
33 10  0.027778
34 11  0.027778
35 12  0.027778
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> z_probabilities = z.groupby('value')['probability'].sum()
```

```
>>> z_probabilities
```

```
value
```

```
2  0.027778
3  0.055556
4  0.083333
5  0.111111
6  0.138889
7  0.166667
8  0.138889
```

```
9  0.111111
10 0.083333
11 0.055556
12 0.027778
```

Name: probability, dtype: float64

```
>>>
```

Задание 5.

Исходные данные:

Посчитаем математическое ожидание случайной величины из примера 2.

Решение:

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> x_values = np.arange(2, 13)
```

```
>>> print(x_values)
```

```
[ 2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12]
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> x_probabilities = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]) / 36
```

```
>>> print(x_probabilities)
```

```
[0.02777778 0.05555556 0.08333333 0.11111111 0.13888889 0.16666667
```

```
0.13888889 0.11111111 0.08333333 0.05555556 0.02777778]
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> m = (x_values * x_probabilities).sum()
```

```
>>> print(m)
```

```
6.999999999999998
```

```
>>>
```

Задание 6.

Исходные данные:

Посчитаем дисперсию случайной величины из примера 2. Её математическое ожидание мы уже считали.

Решение:

```
vik@vik-Z580:~$ command python3
```

```
Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)
```

```
[GCC 9.3.0] on linux
```

```
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> x_values = np.arange(2, 13)
```

```
>>> print(x_values)
```

```
[ 2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12]
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> m = 7
```

```
>>> m
```

```
7
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> y_values = x_values - m
```

```
>>> print(y_values)

[-5 -4 -3 -2 -1  0  1  2  3  4  5]

>>>

>>> z_values = y_values **2

>>> print(z_values)

[25 16  9  4  1  0  1  4  9 16 25]

>>>

>>> x_probabilities = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]) / 36

>>> print(x_probabilities)

[0.02777778 0.05555556 0.08333333 0.11111111 0.13888889 0.16666667
 0.13888889 0.11111111 0.08333333 0.05555556 0.02777778]

>>>

>>> d = (z_values * x_probabilities).sum()

>>> print(d)

5.833333333333334

>>>
```

Задание 7.

Исходные данные:

при трёхкратном подбрасывании монеты. Возможные значения такой случайной величины: $x_1 = 0\$$, $x_2 = 1\$$, $x_3 = 2\$$, $x_4 = 3\$$.

Решение:

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> x0 = 0
```

```
>>> a = 3 ** 0 / 0.5 ** 0 / 0.5 ** 3
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> 3 ** 0
```

```
1
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> 0.5 ** 0
```

```
1.0
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> 0.5 ** 3
```

```
0.125
```

```
>>> x0 = 0.125
```

```
>>>
```

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> x1 = 1
```

```
>>> a = 3 ** 1 / 0.5 ** 1 / 0.5 ** 2
```

```
>>> 3 ** 1
```

```
3
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> 0.5 ** 1
```

```
0.5
```

```
>>>
```



```
>>> 0.5 ** 2
```

```
0.25
```

```
>>> x1 = 0.375
```

```
>>>
```

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> x2 = 2
```

```
>>> a = 3 ** 2 / 0.5 ** 2 / 0.5 ** 1
```

```
>>> 3 ** 2
```

```
9
```

```
>>> 0.5 ** 2
```

```
0.25
```

```
>>> 0.5 ** 1
```

```
0.5
```

```
>>> x2 = 0.375
```

```
>>>
```

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> x3 = 3
```

```
>>> a = 3 ** 3 / 0.5 ** 3 / 0.5 ** 0
```

```
>>> 3 ** 3
```

27

```
>>> 0.5 ** 3
```

0.125

```
>>>
```

```
>>> 0.5 ** 0
```

1.0

```
>>> x3 = 0.125
```

```
>>>
```

Задание 8.

Исходные данные:

Посчитаем математическое ожидание распределения из предыдущего примера.

Решение:

$$m = 3 * 0.5$$
$$m = 0.5$$
$$d = 3 * 0.5 * (1 - 0.5)$$
$$d = 3 * 0.5 * 0.5$$
$$d = 0.75$$

Задание 9.

Исходные данные:

среднем за час мимо автобусной остановки проезжают 30 автобусов. Какова вероятность, что за час мимо остановки проедут: а) 30 автобусов? б) не более 15 автобусов? в) более 50 автобусов?

Решение:

а) 30 автобусов?

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> np.exp([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30])
```

```
array([2.71828183e+00, 7.38905610e+00, 2.00855369e+01, 5.45981500e+01,
       1.48413159e+02, 4.03428793e+02, 1.09663316e+03, 2.98095799e+03,
       8.10308393e+03, 2.20264658e+04, 5.98741417e+04, 1.62754791e+05,
       4.42413392e+05, 1.20260428e+06, 3.26901737e+06, 8.88611052e+06,
       2.41549528e+07, 6.56599691e+07, 1.78482301e+08, 4.85165195e+08,
       1.31881573e+09, 3.58491285e+09, 9.74480345e+09, 2.64891221e+10,
       7.20048993e+10, 1.95729609e+11, 5.32048241e+11, 1.44625706e+12,
       3.93133430e+12, 1.06864746e+13])
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> k = 30
```

```
>>> lambda_ = 30
```

```
>>> lambda_ = lambda_
```

```
>>> def poisson_proba(k, lambda_):
```

```
...     try:
```

```
...         k = int(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...         lambda_ = float(input("Введите число: "))
```

```
...     except zerodivisionerror:
```

```
...         return
```

```
... s = (lambda_ ** k) * (np.exp(-lambda_)) / np.math.factorial(k)
```

```
... return s
```

```
...
```

```
>>> print(poisson_proba(k, lambda_))
```

Введите число: 30

Введите число: 30

0.07263452647159149

```
>>>
```

б) не более 15 автобусов?

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> k = 15
```

```
>>> lambda_ = 15
```

```
>>> lambda_ = lambda_
```

```
>>> np.exp([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15])
```

```
array([2.71828183e+00, 7.38905610e+00, 2.00855369e+01, 5.45981500e+01,
```

```
1.48413159e+02, 4.03428793e+02, 1.09663316e+03, 2.98095799e+03,
```

```
8.10308393e+03, 2.20264658e+04, 5.98741417e+04, 1.62754791e+05,
```

```
4.42413392e+05, 1.20260428e+06, 3.26901737e+06])
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>> def poisson_proba(k, lambda_):
...     try:
...         k = int(input("Введите число: "))
...         lambda_ = float(input("Введите число: "))
...     except zerodivisionerror:
...         return
...     s = (lambda_ ** k) * (np.exp(-lambda_)) / np.math.factorial(k)
...     return s
...
```

```
>>> print(poisson_proba(k, lambda_))
```

Введите число: 15

Введите число: 15

0.10243586666453419

```
>>>
```

в) более 50 автобусов?

Python 3.8.5 (default, May 27 2021, 13:30:53)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
```

```
>>> k = 51
```

```
>>> lambda_ = 51
```

```
>>> lambda_ = lambda_
```

```

>>> np.exp([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51])

array([2.71828183e+00, 7.38905610e+00, 2.00855369e+01, 5.45981500e+01,
      1.48413159e+02, 4.03428793e+02, 1.09663316e+03, 2.98095799e+03,
      8.10308393e+03, 2.20264658e+04, 5.98741417e+04, 1.62754791e+05,
      4.42413392e+05, 1.20260428e+06, 3.26901737e+06, 8.88611052e+06,
      2.41549528e+07, 6.56599691e+07, 1.78482301e+08, 4.85165195e+08,
      1.31881573e+09, 3.58491285e+09, 9.74480345e+09, 2.64891221e+10,
      7.20048993e+10, 1.95729609e+11, 5.32048241e+11, 1.44625706e+12,
      3.93133430e+12, 1.06864746e+13, 2.90488497e+13, 7.89629602e+13,
      2.14643580e+14, 5.83461743e+14, 1.58601345e+15, 4.31123155e+15,
      1.17191424e+16, 3.18559318e+16, 8.65934004e+16, 2.35385267e+17,
      6.39843494e+17, 1.73927494e+18, 4.72783947e+18, 1.28516001e+19,
      3.49342711e+19, 9.49611942e+19, 2.58131289e+20, 7.01673591e+20,
      1.90734657e+21, 5.18470553e+21, 1.40934908e+22])

>>> def poisson_proba(k, lambda_):

...     try:

...         k = int(input("Введите число: "))

...         lambda_ = float(input("Введите число: "))

...     except zerodivisionerror:

...         return

...     s = (lambda_ ** k) * (np.exp(-lambda_)) / np.math.factorial(k)

...     return s

...

>>> print(poisson_proba(k, lambda_))

```

Введите число: 51

Введите число: 51

0.055771889130539744

>>>