文本

描述已自动生成

2.

文本, 信件

描述已自动生成

3.文本

描述已自动生成

4.

(1-3)

图形用户界面, 文本, 应用程序

描述已自动生成

(4-7)

图形用户界面, 文本, 应用程序

描述已自动生成

(8-10)

文本

中度可信度描述已自动生成

5.

图形用户界面, 应用程序, Word

中度可信度描述已自动生成

6.

图片包含 图表

描述已自动生成

7.

文本

中度可信度描述已自动生成

8.

a) To find the probability of rolling the first 6 on the fifth roll, we need to have 4 non-6 rolls followed by a 6 on the fifth roll. By multiplication rule,

P(X = 1) = (5/6)^4 \* 1/6 = 0.0804

b) To find the probability of exactly three 6s, we need to have three 6s and two non-6 rolls in any order. There are C(5, 3) = 10 ways to choose the positions for the three 6s, and each of these arrangements has probability (1/6)^3 \* (5/6)^2. So, the probability of exactly three 6s is:

P(X = 3) = 10 \* (1/6)^3 \* (5/6)^2 = 0.0315

c) In this case, we want to roll the third 6 on the fifth roll, which means we need to roll exactly two 6s in the first four rolls and a 6 on the fifth roll.

P(third 6 on the fifth roll) = P(two 6 in roll 1st to 4th) \* P(6 on the fifth roll)

= P(two 6 in roll 1st to 4th) \* 1/6

P(two 6 in roll 1st to 4th)= C(4, 2) \* (1/6)^2 \* (5/6)^2 = 6 \*(1/6)^2 \* (5/6)^2

So P(third 6 on the fifth roll)= 6 \*(1/6)^2 \* (5/6)^2 \* 1/6 = 0.0193