

$$P(x=k) = \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot q^{n-k}$$

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 Kombination Treffer Niete

$$P(x > k) = 1 - P(x \leq k)$$

1) $p = 0,05$; $q = 0,95$; $n = 10$; $k = 0$

$$\binom{10}{0} \cdot 0,05^0 \cdot 0,95^{10}$$

$p = 0,95$; $q = 0,05$; $n = 10$; $k = 10$

$$\binom{10}{10} \cdot 0,95^{10} \cdot 0,05^0$$

0,5987

$$5) \quad p = 0,05 \quad ; \quad q = 0,95 \quad ; \quad n = 20 \quad P(X \leq 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq 1) &= P(X=0) + P(X=1) \\ &= 0,7358 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad a) \quad p = 0,12 \quad ; \quad q = 0,88 \quad ; \quad n = 10 \quad ; \quad P(X \geq 1)$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 0) = 1 - P(X=0)$$

$$P(X=0) = \binom{10}{0} \cdot 0,12^0 \cdot 0,88^{10} \quad \curvearrowright$$

$$5) \quad n = 10 \quad ; \quad p = 0,1 \quad \quad P(X \leq k) > 0,5$$