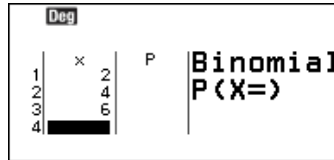
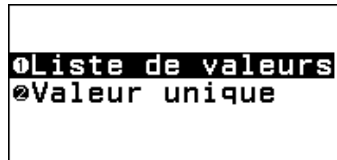
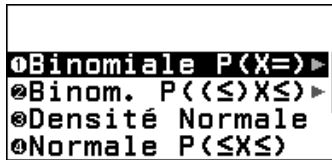




On considère une variable aléatoire X qui suit une loi binomiale de paramètre $n=9$ et $p=0.3$.
On se place dans le menu **Probabilités** de la calculatrice.

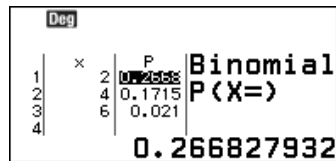
Calculer $P(X=2)$, $P(X=4)$ et $P(X=6)$:



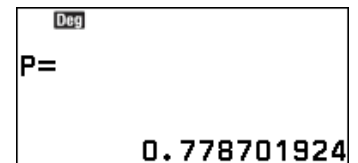
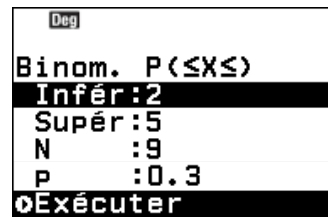
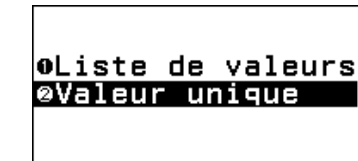
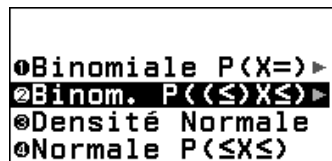
On saisit 2 ; 4 et 6.

Remarques :

- Pour voir plus de décimales il suffit de déplacer le curseur sur la probabilité en question.
- Si on a une seule probabilité à calculer on pourra choisir **Valeur unique** à la deuxième étape.

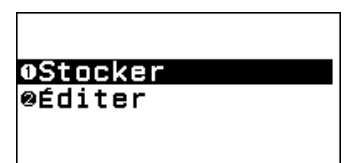
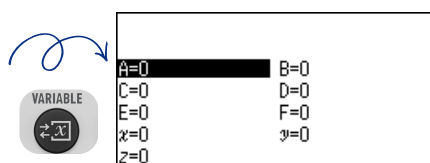
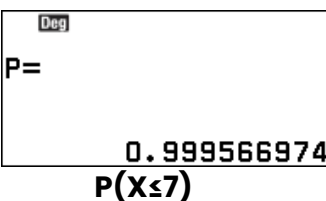
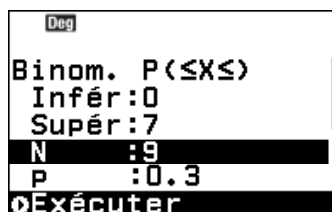


Calculer $P(2 \leq X \leq 5)$:



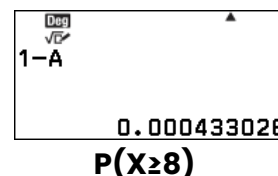
Calculer $P(X \leq 7)$ et $P(X \geq 8)$:

- Pour calculer $P(X \leq 7)$ il faut calculer $P(0 \leq X \leq 7)$.
- Pour calculer $P(X \geq 8)$ on peut calculer $1 - P(0 \leq X \leq 7)$ (ou $P(8 \leq X \leq 9)$).



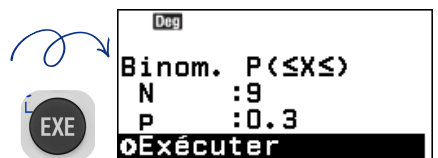
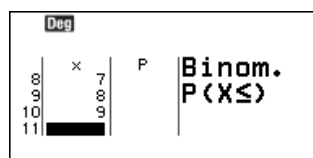
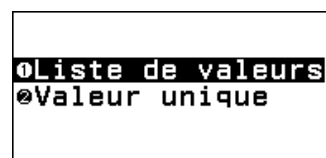
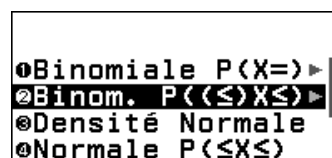
On stocke le résultat dans la variable **A**.

On rappelle **A** dans le menu **CALCUL** à l'aide des touches

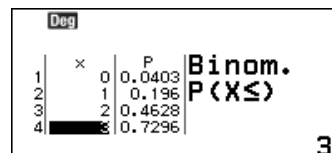


$P(X \geq 8)$

Déterminer le plus petit entier k tel que $P(X \leq k) \geq 0,5$:



Saisir 0 ; 1 ; 2 ; ... ; 9.



On observe que $P(X \leq 2) = 0,46$ et $P(X \leq 3) = 0,73$ (arrondis au centième) donc $k=3$.