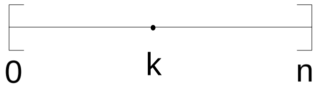
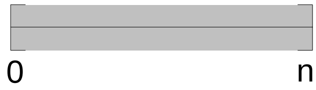
Binomialverteilung und Intervalle

$$P(X=k)=\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$

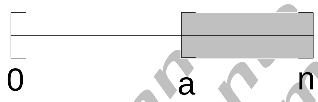


$$P(X\le n)=\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$

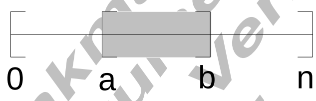


$$P(X\le a)=\sum_{k=0}^{a}\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$

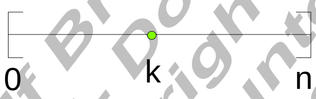
$$P(X\ge a)=\sum_{k=a}^{n}\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$

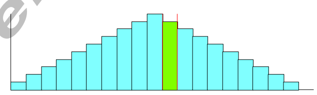


$$P(a\le X\le b)=\sum_{k=a}^{b}\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$

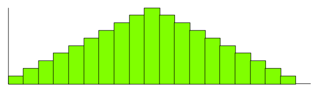


$$P(X=k)=\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$

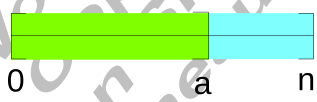


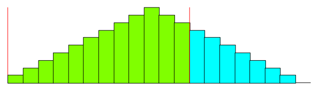


$$P(X\le n)=\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$

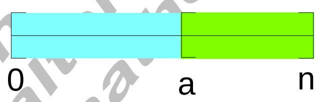


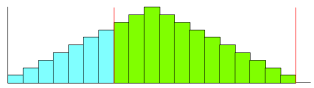
$$P(X\le a)=\sum_{k=0}^{a}\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$



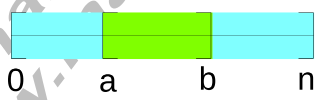


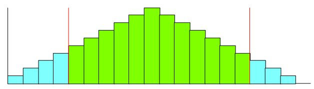
$$P(X\ge a)=\sum_{k=a}^{n}\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$





$$P(a\le X\le b)=\sum_{k=a}^{b}\binom{n}{k}\cdot p^k\cdot(1-p)^{n-k}$$





$\mu =$

$\sigma =$