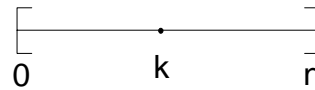


Binomialverteilung und Intervalle

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



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



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



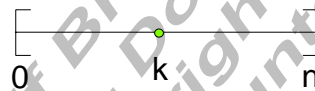
$$P(X \geq a) = \sum_{k=a}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}$$



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



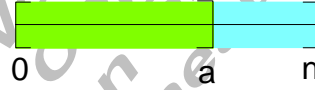
$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}$$



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



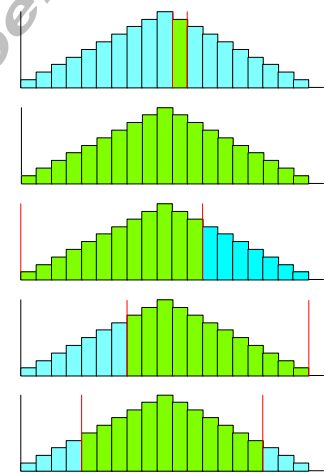
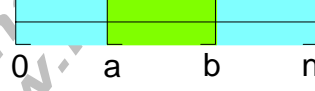
$$P(X \leq a) = \sum_{k=0}^a \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k}$$



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



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



$\mu =$

$\sigma =$

Original Work Copyright-Vermerk
ohne diesen Copyright-Vermerk
<http://www.brinkmann-du.de>