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EHTIMOLNING GEOMETRIK TA'RIFI.

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada asosan Ehtimolning geometrik ta'rifi haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.chizmalar orqali ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ehtimollik, geometrik ta'rif, matematika, manbalar, algebra, ehtimolliktushinchasi, matematik amallar va matematik qonunlar, chizma.

Biror G soha berilgan bo'lib, bu soha g sohani o'z ichiga olsin. G sohaga tashlangan nuqtaning g sohaga ham tushish ehtimolini topish talab qilinadi. Tashlangan nuqta G sohaga albatta tushsin va uning biror g qismiga tushish ehtimoli shu qismning o'lchoviga (uzunliga, yuziga, hajmiga) proporsional bo'lib, g ning formasiga va g ni G ning qaeriga joylashganligiga bog'liq bo'lmasin. Bu shartlarda nuqtaning g sohaga tushish ehtimoli

$$P = \frac{l \text{ ning uzunligi}}{L \text{ ning uzunligi}}, \quad (1)$$

$$P = \frac{g \text{ ning yuzi}}{G \text{ ning yuzi}} \quad (2)$$

formulalar yordamida aniqlanadi.

1-misol. Uzunligi 30 sm bo'lgan L kesmaga uzunligi 20 sm l kesma joylashtirilgan. Katta kesmaga tavakkaliga tashlangan nuqtaning kichik kesmaga tushish ehtimolini toping.

Yechilishi. L kesmaning uzunligi 30 sm . l kesmaning uzunligi 20 sm. (2.1) formulaga ko'ra izlanayotgan ehtimol quyidagicha topiladi:



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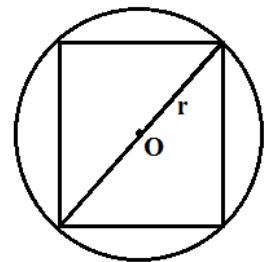
2nd February, 2025

$$P = \frac{l \text{ ning } uzunligi}{L \text{ ning } uzunligi} = \frac{20}{30} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

2-misol. Radiusi r ga teng doiraga kvadrat ichki chizilgan. Doiraga tavakkaliga tashlangan nuqtani kvadratga tushish ehtimolini toping.

Yechilishi. Doiraning yuzi $S_{doira} = \pi r^2$, kvadratning yuzi $S_{kv} = 2r^2$ (2.1-chizma). (2) formulaga asosan doiraga tavakkaliga tashlangan nuqtaning kvadrat ichiga tushish ehtimoli

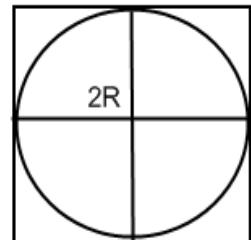
$$P = \frac{S_{doira}}{S_{kv}} = \frac{2r^2}{\pi r^2} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$



1-chizma.

3-misol. Tomoni $2R$ ga teng kvadratga doira ichki chizilgan. Kvadratga tavakkaliga tashlangan nuqtani doiraga tushish ehtimolini toping.

Yechilishi. Doiraning yuzi $S_{doira} = \pi R^2$, kvadratning yuzi $S_{kv} = 4R^2$ (2-chizma). (2) formulaga asosan doiraga tavakkaliga tashlangan nuqtaning kvadrat ichiga tushish ehtimoli



$$P = \frac{S_{doira}}{S_{kv}} = \frac{\pi R^2}{4R^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

2-chizma.

4-misol. $[0; 2]$ kesmadan tavakkaliga ikkita x va y sonlari tanlangan. Bu sonlar $y \leq x$ va $y \geq \frac{1}{4}x^2$ tengsizliklarni qanoatlantirish ehtimolini toping.

Yechilishi. Masalaning shartidan (x, y) nuqtaning kordinatalari

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

tengsizliklar sistemasini qanoatlantiradi. Bizni qiziqtirayotgan A hodisa tanlanadigan (x, y) nuqta shtrixlangan figuraga tegishli bo'lgan holda va faqat shu holda ro'y beradi. Bu figura kordinatalari $x^2 \leq 4y \leq 4x$ tengsizlikni



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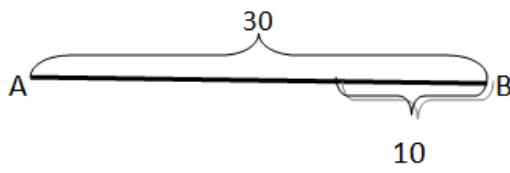
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2nd February, 2025

qanoatlantiradigan nuqtalarning to‘plami sifatida hosil qilingan. Demak, izlanayotgan ehtimol shtrixlangan figura yuzining kvadrat yuziga nisbatiga teng, ya’ni

$$P(A) = \frac{\int_0^2 \left(x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) dx}{4} = \frac{1}{3}.$$



5-misol. Telefon soat 11 dan 11.30 gacha qilinishi ma’lum. Agar telefon qilish momenti tasodifiy bo‘lsa, ko‘rsatilgan oraliqning so‘nggi 10 minutida telefon qilish ehtimoli qancha?

3-chizma.

Yechilishi. Geometrik sxemadan foydalanamiz. Buning uchun soat 11 dan 11.30 gacha bo‘lgan vaqt oralig‘ini uzunligi 30 birlik bo‘lgan AB kesma, soat 11.20 dan 11.30 ga bo‘lgan vaqt oralig‘ining uzunligi 10 birlik bo‘lgan CB kesma ko‘rinishida tasvirlaymiz (3-chizma). Qaralayotgan yarim soatning biror momentida tasodifiy telefon qilinishi AB kesmadan tavakkaliga olingan nuqta bilan tasvirlanadi. U holda soat 11.20 dan 11.30 gacha intervalda telefon qilish ehtimoli hosil qilingan sxemada AB kesmadan tavakkaliga olingan nuqta CB kesmaga tegishli bo‘lib qolish ehtimolini bildiradi. Bu ehtimol, ravshanki quyidagiga ga teng:

$$P = \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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