



مدونة المناهج السعودية

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الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

$$P(B) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{- رقم فردي :}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{- رقم زوجي :}$$

$$P(D) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(D)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{- يقبل القسمة على 2 :}$$

$$P(C) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10} \quad \text{- يقبل القسمة على 3 :}$$

$$P(E) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{- يقبل القسمة على 5 :}$$

(2) 500 عملية، نجح منها 480، الفشل = 500 - 480 = 200 عملية فاشلة

$$P(B) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{20}{500} \quad \text{- احتمال الفشل :}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{480}{500} = 0.96 \quad \text{- احتمال النجاح :}$$

(3)

(4) طبيب

(5) مهندس

(6) امتحاري

(7) معالج

$$P(D) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{0}{15} = 0$$

$$P(C) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{15}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$P(A), P(B) = \frac{1}{6}, P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{4}, P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{9} \quad (8)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = P(A) + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} = P(A)$$

$$P(A) = \frac{25}{36}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 x-0 & \checkmark-\xi & x-\mu & \checkmark-\zeta & x-1 \quad (5) \\
 x-1 & \checkmark-9 & x-1 & x-\nu & \checkmark-7
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 x-0 & \checkmark-\xi & \checkmark-\mu & x-\zeta & x-1 \quad (6) \\
 \checkmark-11 & \checkmark-1 & x-9 & x-1 & x-\nu & \checkmark-7
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 x-7 & \checkmark-0 & x-\xi & \checkmark-\mu & x-\zeta & \checkmark-1 \quad (7) \\
 x-10 & x-11 & x-1 & x-9 & x-1 & x-\nu
 \end{array}$$

(8) - فضاء العينة - اوسفر - صفر

(9)

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{43}{100}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) = \frac{43}{100} + \frac{57}{100} = 1$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{50}{100} \cdot \frac{57}{100}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{50}{100} + \frac{57}{100} - \frac{27}{100} = 0.8$$

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{30}{50}$$

(10)

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{15}{100}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{85}{100} + \frac{60}{100} - \frac{50}{100} = 0.95$$

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{N} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{5}{15}$$

$$1) P(B) = \frac{P(A) - P(A \cup B)}{P(A) - 1} = \frac{0.8 - 0.9}{0.8 - 1} = \frac{-0.1}{-0.2} = 0.5 \quad (11)$$

$$2) P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = (0.8) \cdot (0.5) = 0.4$$

$$3) P(A/B) = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(B)} = P(A) = 0.8$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.5 = 0.1 \quad (15)$$

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.1}{0.4} = 0.25$$

$$P(B/A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.1}{0.2} = 0.5$$

$$P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$$

14
64

$$1) K = 1 - (0.1 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.20) = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$$

$$2) P(x_i \geq 10) = P(x=10) + P(x=15) + P(x=20) \\ = 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.20 = 0.5$$

$$3) E(x) = \sum x_i \cdot P x_i = 10$$

$$4) V(x) = \sum x_i^2 \cdot P x_i - [E x]^2 = 145 - [10]^2 = 145 - 100 = 45$$

$$5) E(3x+5) = 3(10) + 5 = 30 + 5 = 35$$

$$6) V(5x+2) = 5^2(45) = 25(45) = 1125$$

$$1) P(x_i \geq 1) = P(x=1) + P(x=2) = 0.53 + 0.13 = 0.66$$

$\frac{15}{65}$

$$2) E(x) = \sum x_i \cdot P_{x_i} = 0.79$$

$$3) V(x) = \sum x_i^2 \cdot P_{x_i} - [E(x)]^2 = 1.05 - [0.79]^2 = 1.05 - 0.6241 = 0.43$$

$$4) E(3x+2) = 3(0.79) + 2 = 2.37 + 2 = 4.37$$

$$5) V(5x+2) = 5^2(0.43) = 25(0.43) = 10.75$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X \leq 1) &= P(X=0) + P(X=1) \quad (\text{r}) \\
 &= \binom{15}{0} (0.2)^0 (1-0.2)^{15-0} + 0.12 \\
 &= (1)(1)(0.04) + 0.12 \\
 &= 0.16
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X) &= n \cdot p = 15 \times 0.2 = 3 \quad (\text{E}) \\
 V(X) &= n \cdot p \cdot (1-p) = 15 \times 0.2 \times 1-0.2 \\
 &= 2.4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X=1) &= \binom{15}{1} (0.2)^1 (1-0.2)^{15-1} \quad (1) \quad (16) \\
 &= 15(0.2)(0.04) \\
 &= 0.12
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X \geq 1) &= 1 - P(X=0) \quad (\mu) \\
 &= 1 - 0.04 \\
 &= 0.96
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X=0) &= \binom{3}{0} (0.15)^0 (1-0.15)^{3-0} \quad (\text{r}) \\
 &= (1)(1)(0.61) \\
 &= 0.61
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X=1) &= \binom{3}{1} (0.15)^1 (1-0.15)^{3-1} \quad (1) \\
 &= (3)(0.15)(0.7) \\
 &= 0.32
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X) &= n \cdot p = 3 \times 0.15 = 0.45 \quad (\text{E}) \\
 V(X) &= n \cdot p \cdot (1-p) = 0.45(1-0.15) \\
 &= 0.38
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X \geq 1) &= 1 - P(X=0) \quad (\mu) \\
 &= 1 - 0.61 \\
 &= 0.39
 \end{aligned}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{V(X)} = \sqrt{0.38} = 0.62$$

(20)

$$1) \lambda = n \cdot p = 0.005 \times 2000 = 10 \quad 2) P(x=x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^x}{x!} \quad (17)$$

$$2) P(x \geq 1) = 1 - P(x=0) \\ = 1 - \frac{e^{-10} \cdot 10^0}{0!} \\ = 0.99$$

$$1) P(x=1) = \frac{e^{-10} \cdot 10^1}{1!} = 0.00045$$

$$4) E(x) = V(x) = \lambda = 10$$

$$3) P(x \leq 1) = P(x=0) + P(x=1) \\ = 0.000045 + 0.00045 \\ = 0.0005$$

$$P(x=3) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^x}{x!} \quad (18)$$

$$1) \lambda = n \cdot p = 2000 \times 0.001 = 2$$

$$\therefore = \frac{e^{-2} \cdot 2^3}{3!} = 0.18$$

$$2) P(x \geq 1) = 1 - P(x=0) \\ = 1 - 0.99 = 0.01$$

$$1) P(x=0) = \frac{e^{-0.006} \cdot 0.006^0}{0!} \quad (19) \\ = 0.99$$

$$\lambda = n \cdot p = 3000 \times 0.001 \quad (21) \\ \lambda = 3$$

$$P(x \leq 1) = P(x=0) + P(x=1) \quad (5) \\ = 0.05 + \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^1}{1!} \\ = 0.05 + 0.15 = 0.2$$

$$P(x=0) = \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^0}{0!} \quad (1) \\ = 0.05$$

$$P(x \geq 1) = 1 - P(x=0) \quad (2) \\ = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$$

$$P(x=1) = \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^1}{1!} \quad (2) \\ = 0.15$$

$$V(x) = E(x) = \lambda = 3 \quad (6)$$

$$SD = \sqrt{V(x)} = \sqrt{3} = 1.7$$

$$22) X \sim N(2, 5)$$

$$1) P(0 \leq X \leq 10)$$

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$Z = \frac{0 - 2}{5} = -0.4 \rightarrow 0.3446$$

$$Z = \frac{10 - 2}{5} = 1.6 \rightarrow 0.9452$$

$$P = 0.9452 - 0.3446 = 0.6006$$

$$2) P(-8 \leq X \leq 1)$$

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$Z = \frac{-8 - 2}{5} = -2 \rightarrow 0.0228$$

$$Z = \frac{1 - 2}{5} = -0.2 \rightarrow 0.4207$$

$$P = 0.4207 - 0.0228 = 0.3979$$

23)

$$P(0 \leq Z \leq 1.77) = 0.9682 - 0.5000 = 0.4682$$

$$P(0 \leq Z \leq 1.5) = 0.9332 - 0.5000 = 0.4332$$

$$P(Z > 1.55) = 1 - 0.9394 = 0.0606$$

$$P(Z \leq 2.45) = 0.9929$$

$$P(-1.33 \leq Z \leq 0) = 0.5000 - 0.0918 = 0.4082$$

$$P(Z > -1.24) = 1 - 0.1075 = 0.8925$$

$$P(Z \leq -1.35) = 0.0885$$

$$P(-1.3 \leq Z \leq 2.11) = 0.9826 - 0.0968 = 0.8858$$

$$P(1.3 \leq Z \leq 2.5) = 0.9938 - 0.9032 = 0.0906$$

$$24) X \sim N(131.7, 6.5)$$

$$1) P(122.4 \leq X \leq 141)$$

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$Z = \frac{122.4 - 131.7}{6.5} = -1.43 \rightarrow 0.0764$$

$$Z = \frac{141 - 131.7}{6.5} = 1.43 \rightarrow 0.9236$$

$$P = 0.9236 - 0.0764 = 0.8472$$

$$2) P(128 \leq X \leq 139)$$

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$Z = \frac{128 - 131.7}{6.5} = -0.57 \rightarrow 0.2843$$

$$Z = \frac{139 - 131.7}{6.5} = 1.12 \rightarrow 0.8686$$

$$P = 0.8686 - 0.2843 = 0.5843$$

$$3) P(X \leq 126.8)$$

$$Z = \frac{126.8 - 131.7}{6.5} = -0.75 \rightarrow 0.2266$$

$$4) P(X > 140)$$

$$Z = \frac{140 - 131.7}{6.5} = 1.28 \rightarrow 0.8997$$

$$P = 1 - 0.8997 = 0.1003$$

$$25) X \sim N(20, 2)$$

$$1) P(X \leq 22)$$

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$Z = \frac{22 - 20}{2} = 1 \rightarrow .8413$$

$$2) P(18 \leq X \leq 25)$$

$$Z = \frac{25 - 20}{2} = 2.5 \rightarrow .9938$$

$$Z = \frac{18 - 20}{2} = -1 \rightarrow .1587$$

$$P = .9938 - .1587 = .8351$$

$$26) X \sim N(80, 20)$$

$$1) P(X \leq 105)$$

$$Z = \frac{105 - 80}{20} = 1.25 \rightarrow .8944$$

$$3) P(X > 93)$$

$$Z = \frac{93 - 80}{20} = 0.65 \rightarrow .7422$$

$$P = 1 - .7422 = .2578$$

$$2) P(X > 55)$$

$$Z = \frac{55 - 80}{20} = -1.25 \rightarrow .1056$$

$$P = 1 - .1056 = .8944$$

$$4) P(75 \leq X \leq 110)$$

$$Z = \frac{75 - 80}{20} = -0.25 \rightarrow .4013$$

$$Z = \frac{110 - 80}{20} = 1.5 \rightarrow .9332$$

$$P = .9332 - .4013 = .5319$$

$$27) X \sim N(3000, 600)$$

$$1) P(X > 3900)$$

$$Z = \frac{3900 - 3000}{600} = 1.5 \rightarrow .9332$$

$$P = 1 - .9332 = .0668$$

$$2) P(X \leq 2492)$$

$$Z = \frac{2492 - 3000}{600} = -0.85 \rightarrow .1977$$

$$30) N = 4 \{98, 96, 100, 102\} \quad n = 2$$

x	x ²
98	9604
96	9216
100	10000
102	10404
$\Sigma x = 396$	$\Sigma x^2 = 39224$

1) عدد العينات بدون إرجاع

$$C_n^k = C_4^2 = 6$$

عدد العينات مع الإرجاع

$$N^n = 4^2 = 16$$

2) الوسط والتباين للمجتمع

$$\mu_x = \frac{\Sigma x}{N} = \frac{396}{4} = 99$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \left[\Sigma x^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x)^2}{N} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[39224 - \frac{(396)^2}{4} \right] = 5$$

3) تكوين توزيع المعاينة \bar{x}

العينات الممكنة	\bar{x}
(98, 96)	$\frac{98+96}{2} = 97$
(98, 100)	$\frac{98+100}{2} = 99$
(98, 102)	$\frac{98+102}{2} = 100$
(96, 100)	$\frac{96+100}{2} = 98$
(96, 102)	$\frac{96+102}{2} = 99$
(100, 102)	$\frac{100+102}{2} = 101$
	$\Sigma \bar{x} = 594$

4) حساب الوسط \bar{x} ومقارنته بوسط المجتمع

$$\mu_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\Sigma \bar{x}}{C_n^k} = \frac{594}{6} = 99$$

$$\mu_x = \mu_{\bar{x}}$$

5) حساب التباين والخطأ لـ \bar{x}

$$1) \frac{n}{N} = 0.5 > 0.05$$

$$2) \sigma_{\bar{x}}^2 = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{n} \left[\frac{N-n}{N-1} \right] = \frac{5}{2} \left[\frac{4-2}{4-1} \right] = 1.67$$

$$3) \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\sigma_{\bar{x}}^2} = \sqrt{1.67} = 1.29$$

$$28) \mu = 80 \quad \sigma = 18 \quad n = 36$$

1) توزيع متوسط العينة

$$X \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \quad X \sim N\left(80, \frac{18}{\sqrt{36}}\right) \quad X \sim N(80, 3)$$

$$2) P(\bar{x} \leq 77)$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{77 - 80}{3} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1 \rightarrow 0.1587$$

$$3) P(\bar{x} > 86)$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{86 - 80}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \rightarrow 0.9772$$

$$1 - 0.9772 = 0.0228$$

$$31) n = 2000 \quad x = 1600 \quad \hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{1600}{2000} = 0.8$$

$$\hat{p} = \hat{p} = 0.8$$

$$2) P = \hat{p} \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p \cdot (1-p)}{n}}$$

$$= 0.8 \pm 2.58 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.8(1-0.8)}{2000}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0.8 + 2.58 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.8(1-0.8)}{2000}} = 0.82 & \text{حد أعلى} \\ 0.8 - 2.58 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.8(1-0.8)}{2000}} = 0.78 & \text{حد أدنى} \end{cases}$$

$P\{0.78 \leq p \leq 0.82\}$ نحن على درجة ثقة 99% ان نسبة الذين يفضلون هذا الموقع لا تتعدى 82% ولا تقل عن 78%

$$32) \varepsilon = 2 \quad z = 1.96 \quad \sigma^2 = 16$$

$$n = \frac{z^2 \cdot \sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 (16)}{(2)^2} = 15.4 = 16$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.02 \quad z = 1.96 \quad \hat{p} = 0.7$$

$$33) n = \frac{z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 (0.7)(1-0.7)}{(0.02)^2} = 2016.84 = 2017$$

Q:34 P:67

34) $Z = 2.58$

جامعة الامام	جامعة الملاديسود	
64	100	n
85	80	\bar{x}
$5^2 = 25$	$12^2 = 144$	s^2

$$\mu_{x_1} - \mu_{x_2} = \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

$$\text{حد اعلى} = 85 - 80 + 2.58 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{25}{64} + \frac{144}{100}} = 8.49$$

$$\text{حد ادنى} = 85 - 80 - 2.58 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{25}{64} + \frac{144}{100}} = 1.51$$

$$P \{ 1.51 \leq \mu_{x_1} - \mu_{x_2} \leq 8.49 \}$$

نحن نعلم درجة ثقته 99% ان الفرق بين متوسطي الجامعاتين لا يزيد عن 8.49 ولا يقل عن 1.51

درجات الطالبين

تصديق (35)

المعطيات 1)

$$\mu = 200$$

$$\sigma = 16$$

$$n = 50$$

$$\bar{x} = 204$$

$$\alpha = 1\%$$

$$Z = 2.58$$

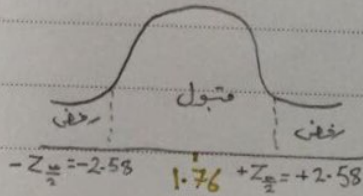
$$2) H_0: \mu = 200$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 200$$

3) المحسوبة Z

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{204 - 200}{\frac{16}{\sqrt{50}}} = 1.76$$

4) اختبار الفرضي

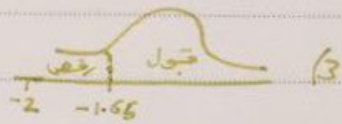


5) القرار

قبول H_0 ورفض H_1

لأن Z المحسوبة تقع في منطقة القبول

4) نرفض H_0 ونقبل H_1
فإن المحور تقوئي منطقة الرفض



$$Z = \frac{\hat{P} - P}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}} = \frac{0.84 - 0.9}{\sqrt{\frac{0.9(1-0.9)}{100}}} = -2$$

2) $H_0: P \geq 0.9$

$H_1: P < 0.9$

اختبار طرف واحد لليمار

$\therefore Z_{\alpha} = -1.65$

1) المعطيات

$P = 0.9$

$n = 100$

$X = 84$

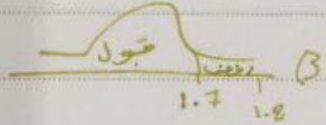
$\hat{P} = \frac{X}{n} = \frac{84}{100} = 0.84$

مثال خارجي: مصنع ينتج نوع من قطع الصيار متوسط وزن القطعة 70 جرام عند إجراء المعاينة تم سحب

عينة من 16 قطعة وجد أن متوسط الوزن 75 والغراف 11

هل بيانات العينة تؤيد الادعاء بأن متوسط وزن القطعة زاد عن 70 جرام؟ مع العلم بأن $\alpha = 5\%$

4) نرفض H_0 ونقبل H_1



$T_{(15, 0.05)} = 1.7$ $T_{(16-1, 0.05)} = 1.8$

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - A}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{75 - 70}{\frac{11}{\sqrt{16}}} = 1.8$$

2) $H_0: A \leq 70$

$H_1: A > 70$

اختبار اتجاه واحد لليمار

1) المعطيات

$A = 70$

$n = 16$

$\bar{x} = 75$

$S = 11$

$Z = 1.65$

37)

1) عينة 2 عينة 1

$$n_2 = 3000$$

$$x_2 = 1650$$

$$\hat{p}_2 = \frac{1650}{3000} = 0.55$$

$$n_1 = 3000$$

$$x_1 = 1350$$

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{1350}{3000} = 0.45$$

$$2) H_0: P_1 - P_2 \leq 0$$

$$H_1: P_1 - P_2 > 0$$

اتجاه واحد أيمن

$$Z_{\alpha} = 2.33 \text{ اذا}$$

نسبة P

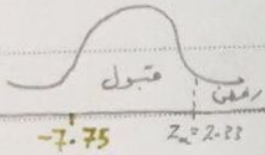
$$P = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{1350 + 1650}{3000 + 3000} = 0.5$$

3) اختبار الفرضي

4) القرار

تقبل H_0 ونرفض H_1

لأن Z المحسوبة تقع في منطقة القبول



$$Z = \frac{\hat{P}_1 - \hat{P}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n_1} + \frac{P(1-P)}{n_2}}} = \frac{0.45 - 0.55}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.5)(1-0.5)}{3000} + \frac{(0.5)(1-0.5)}{3000}}} = -7.75$$