

概率统计第三次作业

201300035 方盛俊

2.1

若事件 A, B 满足 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$, 则我们称 A 与 B 相互独立, 这说明独立性与概率相关, 反映的是事件的概率属性; 而当 $AB = \emptyset$ 时, 我们称 A 与 B 互不相容, 这说明互斥性与事件运算关系相关, 与事件的概率无关. 所以说独立和互斥反映的是事件的不同性质, 没有必然联系.

而独立和互斥之间有一条定律, 已知 $P(A)P(B) > 0$, 则有: 若 A, B 互斥, 则 A, B 不独立; 若 A, B 独立, 则 A, B 不互斥.

2.2

$\because A, B, C$ 独立

$$\therefore P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C), P(AB) = P(A)P(B), P(AC) = P(A)P(C), P(BC) = P(B)P(C)$$

$$\therefore P(B \cup C) = P(B) + P(C) - P(BC) = P(B) + P(C) - P(B)P(C)$$

$$\therefore P(A \cap (B \cup C)) = P(AB \cup AC) = P(AB) + P(AC) - P(ABC) = P(A)P(B) + P(A)P(C) - P(A)P(B)P(C) = P(A)[P(B) + P(C) - P(B)P(C)] = P(A)P(B \cup C)$$

$\therefore A$ 与 $B \cup C$ 独立

22.

记他第一次及格的事件为 A , 第二次及格的事件为 B , 获取资格的事件为 C

(1)

$$P(C) = P(A) + P(\bar{A}B) = p + (1 - p) \cdot \frac{p}{2} = \frac{p(3 - p)}{2}$$

(2)

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})} =$$
$$\frac{p \cdot p}{p \cdot p + (1-p) \cdot \frac{p}{2}} = \frac{2p}{p+1}$$

27.

(1)

$$P(AB|A) = \frac{P(AB)P(A|AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$$

$$P(AB|A \cup B) = \frac{P(AB)P(A \cup B|AB)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A \cup B)} =$$
$$\frac{P(AB)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)}$$

$$\therefore P(B) \geq P(AB)$$

$$\therefore P(A) \leq P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$\therefore \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \geq \frac{P(AB)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)}$$

$$\therefore P(AB|A) \geq P(AB|A \cup B)$$

(2)

$$\therefore P(A|B) = 1$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}|B) = 1 - P(A|B) = 0$$

$$\therefore P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(B)P(\bar{A}|B)}{P(\bar{A})} = 0$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = 1 - P(B|\bar{A}) = 1$$

(3)

$$P(A) = P(AC) + P(A\bar{C}) = P(C)P(A|C) + P(\bar{C})P(A|\bar{C})$$

$$P(B) = P(BC) + P(B\bar{C}) = P(C)P(B|C) + P(\bar{C})P(B|\bar{C})$$

$$\therefore P(A|C) \geq P(B|C), P(A|\overline{C}) \geq P(B|\overline{C})$$

$$\therefore P(C)P(A|C) \geq P(C)P(B|C), P(\overline{C})P(A|\overline{C}) \geq P(\overline{C})P(B|\overline{C})$$

$$\therefore P(C)P(A|C) + P(\overline{C})P(A|\overline{C}) \geq P(C)P(B|C) + P(\overline{C})P(B|\overline{C})$$

$$\therefore P(A) \geq P(B)$$

28.

分别记两种花籽发芽的事件为 A, B .

(1)

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0.8 \times 0.9 = 0.72$$

(2)

$$P(\overline{A} \overline{B}) = 1 - P(A \overline{B}) = 1 - P(A)P(\overline{B}) = 1 - (1 - 0.8)(1 - 0.9) = 0.98$$

(3)

$$P(A\overline{B} \cup \overline{A}B) = P(A\overline{B}) + P(\overline{A}B) = P(A)P(\overline{B}) + P(\overline{A})P(B) = 0.8 \times (1 - 0.9) + 0.9 \times (1 - 0.8) = 0.26$$

30.

(1)

(i) A 为抛骰子抛出 6; B 为抛骰子抛出奇数.

(ii) A 为抛骰子抛出 6; B 为抛骰子抛出 1 到 6 的任何一个数.

(iii) A 为抛骰子抛出 6; B 为抛骰子抛出偶数.

(2)

(i)

$$\therefore P(C \cap AB) = P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C) \text{ 且 } P(C)P(AB) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

$$\therefore P(C \cap AB) = P(C)P(AB)$$

即 C 与 AB 相互独立.

(ii)

$\therefore A, B, C$ 独立

$$\therefore P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C), P(AB) = P(A)P(B), P(AC) = P(A)P(C), P(BC) = P(B)P(C)$$

$$\therefore P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$$

$$\therefore P(C \cap (A \cup B)) = P(CA \cup CB) = P(CA) + P(CB) - P(CAB) = P(C)P(A) + P(C)P(B) - P(C)P(A)P(B) = P(C)[P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)] = P(C)P(A \cup B)$$

$\therefore C$ 与 $A \cup B$ 独立

(3)

$$\therefore 0 \leq P(AB) \leq P(A) = 0$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = 0$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0$$

即 A 与 B 相互独立

(4)

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \Rightarrow P(A|B) = P(A|\overline{B}):$$

当 $P(\overline{B}) \neq 0$ 且 $P(B) \neq 0$ 时,

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A)P(B), P(AB) = P(A|B)P(B)$$

$$\therefore P(A) = P(A|B)$$

$$\therefore P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\overline{B})P(A|\overline{B}), [P(B) + P(\overline{B})]P(A|B) = P(A|B)$$

$$\therefore P(B)P(A|B) + P(\overline{B})P(A|\overline{B}) = [P(B) + P(\overline{B})]P(A|B)$$

$$\therefore P(\overline{B})P(A|\overline{B}) = P(\overline{B})P(A|B)$$

$$\therefore P(A|\overline{B}) = P(A|B)$$

当 $P(\overline{B}) = 0$ 即 $P(B) = 1$ 时, $P(A|\overline{B})$ 没有意义.

当 $P(\overline{B}) = 1$ 即 $P(B) = 0$ 时, $P(A|B)$ 没有意义.

$P(A|B) = P(A|\overline{B}) \Rightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$:

$\therefore P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\overline{B})P(A|\overline{B}) = [P(B) + P(\overline{B})]P(A|B) = P(A|B)$

$\therefore P(A)P(B) = P(A|B)P(B) = P(AB)$

31.

(1)

可能对.

当 $A = \emptyset$ 或 $B = \emptyset$ 时, $AB = \emptyset$ 且 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0$, 此时原命题正确.

当 $P(A)P(B) > 0$ 时, 若 A 与 B 互不相容, 则它们不相互独立, 此时原命题错误.

(2)

可能对.

当 $A = \emptyset$ 或 $B = \emptyset$ 时, $AB = \emptyset$ 且 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0$, 此时原命题正确.

当 $P(A)P(B) > 0$ 时, 若 A 与 B 互相独立, 则它们不互不相容, 此时原命题错误.

(3)

必然错.

假设该命题是对的. 则有 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) = 1.2 > 1$ 产生矛盾.

因此必然错.

(4)

可能对.

我们构造事件 A, B 使得 $P(AB) = 0.36$, 例如两次有放回地, 从一个装有十个球, 其中六个球是红球的盒子中, 抽出红球的事件, 即有 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$, 此时原命题正确.

我们令事件 A 完全等同于事件 B , 则满足了 $P(A) = P(B) = 0.6$, 但 $P(AB) = 0.6 \neq P(A)P(B) = 0.36$, 此时原命题错误.

32.

$$P(A) = 1 - (1 - 0.005)^{140} = 50.4\%$$

概率为 50.4%.

33.

事件 AB : 取得的是 1 号或 2 号球, 且取得的是 1 号或 3 号球, 即取得的是 1 号球.

事件 AC : 取得的是 1 号或 2 号球, 且取得的是 1 号或 4 号球, 即取得的是 1 号球.

事件 BC : 取得的是 1 号或 3 号球, 且取得的是 1 号或 4 号球, 即取得的是 1 号球.

事件 ABC : 取得的是 1 号或 2 号球, 且取得的是 1 号或 3 号球, 且取得的是 1 号或 4 号球, 即取得的是 1 号球.

$$\therefore P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4}, P(AB) = P(AC) = P(BC) = \frac{1}{4}, P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(B) = \frac{1}{2}, P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = \frac{1}{4}, P(AC) = P(A)P(C) = \frac{1}{4}, P(BC) = P(B)P(C) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{但是 } P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4} \neq P(A)P(B)P(C) = \frac{1}{8}$$

即事件 A, B, C 两两独立, 但 A, B, C 不是互相独立的.

37.

(1)

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{7} + (1 - \frac{3}{7}) \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

(2)

$$P(B) = \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{16}{63}$$

(3)

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{16}{63} \times 1}{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{16}{35}$$

39.

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2) + P(A_3)P(B|A_3) = 0.8 \times (1 - 0.02)^3 + 0.15 \times (1 - 0.1)^3 + 0.05 \times (1 - 0.9)^3 = 0.7529536 + 0.10935 + 0.00005 = 0.8623536$$

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.7529536}{0.8623536} = 0.87313788682508$$

$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.10935}{0.8623536} = 0.126804132318807$$

$$P(A_3|B) = \frac{P(A_3)P(B|A_3)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.00005}{0.8623536} = 0.0000579808561128521$$