

概率论与数理统计*

作业 L^AT_EX

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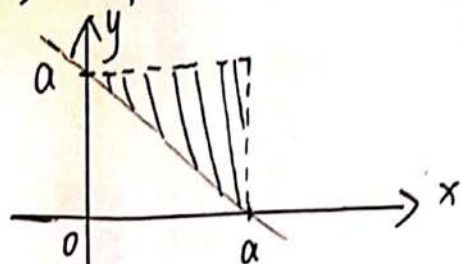
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13. 解: 不妨设 3 段长度为 $x, y, 2a-x-y$
构成三角形条件为:

$$\begin{cases} x+y > 2a-x-y \\ x+2a-x-y > y \\ y+2a-x-y > x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y > a \\ 0 < y < a \\ 0 < x < a \end{cases}$$

几何概率



总的域空间为

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ y > 0 \\ x+y < 2a \end{cases}$$

∴ 能构成三角形的概率为 $\frac{a \times a \div 2}{2a \times 2a \div 2} = \frac{1}{4}$

14. 解: $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B) - P(B-A)}{P(A \cup B) - P(B-A)} = \frac{\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4}{25}$

15. 解: $P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A) = \frac{1}{12}$

$$P(B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A|B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) &= P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)) \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

16. 解: A_1 : 至少有一正品; A_2 : 两件都是次品

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_2|A_1) &= \frac{P(A_1 A_2)}{P(A_1)} = \frac{P(A_2)}{P(A_1)} \\ &= \frac{C_4^2}{C_4^1 C_6^1 + C_4^2} = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 17. \text{解: } (1) P(A|B) &= \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1 - P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})}{P(B)} \\
 &= \frac{1 - (P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}))}{P(B)} \\
 &= \frac{1 - (1 - P(A) + 1 - P(B) - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}))}{P(B)} \\
 &= \frac{a + b - 1 + P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{b}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) \geq 0 \quad \therefore P(A|B) \geq \frac{a+b-1}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} + \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} &= 1 \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{P(AB)(1-P(B)) + P(B)\{1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)]\}}{P(B)(1-P(B))} &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{不妨令 } P(A) = a, P(B) = b, P(AB) = p$$

$$\text{上式} \Rightarrow p(1-b) + b(1-a-b+p) = b(1-b)$$

$$\Rightarrow p - bp + b - ab - b^2 + bp = b - b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow p = ab$$

$$\text{即 } P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \quad \text{得证}$$

18. 解: A_1, A_2, A_3 分别表示甲、乙、丙车间生产
 B 表示次品

$$(1) P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(B|A_i) P(A_i)$$

$$= 0.25 \times 0.05 + 0.35 \times 0.04 + 0.4 \times 0.02$$

$$= 0.0345$$

$$(2) P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(B|A_1) P(A_1)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(B|A_i) P(A_i)}$$

$$= 0.3623$$