

概率论与数理统计*

作业 L^AT_EX

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概率论 1.20

1. 4. 9. 10. 11.

1. 解: 只有第一次命中: $A_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3$

(2) 目标被命中: $\overline{\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3} = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$

(3) 至多命中一次: $\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup A_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3$

(4) 至多命中两次: $\overline{A_1 A_2 A_3}$

(5) 至少命中两次: $A_1 A_2 A_3 \cup A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup A_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 A_3$

4. 解: 样本空间: $\Omega = \{(m, n) \mid \forall m, n, \in [1, 6] \wedge m, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

其中在圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 19$ 的样本点个数为 ~~20~~, Ω 大小为 36.

~~$(0, 0), (0, 1), \dots, (0, 4)$~~ 11

$(1, 1), (1, 2), \dots, (1, 4)$

$(2, 2), (2, 3)$

$(3, 3);$ └─┬─┘
交换 x, y 又可得一组

$$\therefore \underline{P(\text{落在圆内}) = \frac{20}{36} = \frac{5}{9}}$$

这里改成 $P(\text{落圆内}) = 11/36$, 抱歉之前算错了.

9. 解: $P(\bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C}) = P(\bar{C} \mid \bar{A} \bar{B}) P(\bar{A} \bar{B})$

$$\therefore P(AC) = P(BC) = \frac{1}{16}; P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) \cdot P(C) = P(AC); P(B) \cdot P(C) = P(BC)$$

$\therefore A, C$ 独立; B, C 独立

$\therefore \bar{A}, \bar{C}$ 独立; \bar{B}, \bar{C} 独立 (定理 1.3)

\forall 样本点 $\in \bar{A} \bar{B}$, 则其 $\in \bar{A}$ 或 $\bar{B} \Rightarrow \bar{A} \bar{B}$ 与 \bar{C} 独立

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{C} \mid \bar{A} \bar{B}) = P(\bar{C}) = 1 - P(C) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(\bar{A} \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B)) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C}) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

10解: 记第一天下雨为 A_1 , 第二天为 A_2

$$P(A_1) = 0.6 \quad P(A_2) = 0.3 \quad P(A_1 A_2) = 0.1$$

$$(1) P(\text{至少一天下雨}) = 1 - P(\text{无雨})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2)$$

$$= 1 - (1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2))$$

$$= P(A_1 \cup A_2)$$

$$= P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 A_2)$$

$$= 0.8$$

$$(2) P(\text{两天都不下雨})$$

$$= P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2)$$

$$= 1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2)$$

$$= 0.2$$

$$(3) P(\text{至少有一天不下雨})$$

$$= 1 - P(A_1 A_2)$$

$$= 0.9$$

$$(4) P(A_1 \bar{A}_2)$$

$$= P(A_1 - A_2)$$

$$= P(A_1) - P(A_1 A_2)$$

$$= 0.6 - 0.1$$

$$= 0.5$$

$$(5) P(\text{恰有一天下雨})$$

$$= P(A_1 \bar{A}_2 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2)$$

$$= 1 - P(A_1 A_2) - P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2)$$

$$= 1 - 0.1 - 0.2$$

$$= 0.7$$

11. 解: 记 A_1 : 能被6整除
 A_2 : 能被8整除

$$P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2)$$

$$= 1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2)$$

$$= 1 - (P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 A_2))$$

能被6整除的有 $\lfloor \frac{2000}{6} \rfloor = 333$ (个)

同理能被8整除的有 $\lfloor \frac{2000}{8} \rfloor = 250$ (个)

能同时被6和8整除的有 $\lfloor \frac{2000}{6 \times 8} \rfloor = 41$ (个)

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2)$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{333}{2000} + \frac{250}{2000} - \frac{41}{2000} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1279}{2000} = \frac{319}{500}$$

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