

1.4

2. 设 $A = \text{"不是三等品"}$, $B = \text{"是一等品"}$

$$\text{则 } P(A) = 0.95, \quad P(B) = 0.6, \quad P(AB) = P(B) = 0.6$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.6}{0.95} = \frac{12}{19}$$

$$9. \quad P(B|A \cup \bar{B}) = \frac{P(B \cdot (A \cup \bar{B}))}{P(A \cup \bar{B})} = \frac{P(AB \cup B\bar{B})}{P(A \cup \bar{B})} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A \cup \bar{B})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } P(A \cup \bar{B}) &= P(A) + P(\bar{B}) - P(A\bar{B}) \\ &= (1 - P(\bar{A})) + (1 - P(B)) - P(A\bar{B}) \\ &= 0.7 + 0.6 - 0.5 = 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(AB) + P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) = 0.7 \Rightarrow P(AB) = 0.7 - 0.5 = 0.2$$

$$\therefore P(B|A \cup \bar{B}) = \frac{0.2}{0.8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

15. 记 $A_1 = \text{"掉在宿舍"}$, $A_2 = \text{"掉在教室"}$, $A_3 = \text{"掉在路上"}$, $B = \text{"找到钥匙"}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P(B) &= P(A_1B) + P(A_2B) + P(A_3B) \\ &= P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2) + P(A_3)P(B|A_3) \\ &= 0.5 \times 0.8 + 0.3 \times 0.3 + 0.2 \times 0.1 \\ &= 0.4 + 0.09 + 0.01 = 0.51 \end{aligned}$$

18. 设 $A = \text{"确实知道答案"}$, $B = \text{"答案答对"}$

$$\text{则 } P(B|A) = 1, \quad P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad P(A) &= P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{则 } P(A|B) &= \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5}{8}} = \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad P(A) &= 0.2, \quad P(\bar{A}) = 0.8 \\ \text{则 } P(A|B) &= \frac{1 \cdot 0.2}{0.2 \cdot 1 + 0.8 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{0.2}{0.2 + 0.2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

19. 设 $A = \text{"此人为男"}$, $B = \text{"此人为色盲"}$

$$P(A) = \frac{22}{43}, \quad P(B|A) = 5\%, \quad P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.25\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(A|B) &= \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})} \\ &= \frac{5 \times \frac{22}{43}}{\frac{22}{43} \times 5 + \frac{21}{43} \times 0.25} = 0.9544 \end{aligned}$$

22. 设 $A_n =$ "第 n 次传球仍由甲传出"

$$\text{则 } P(A_{n+1} | A_n) = 0, \quad P(A_{n+1} | \bar{A}_n) = \frac{1}{m-1}$$

$$\therefore P(A_n) = P(A_n | A_{n-1}) P(A_{n-1}) + P(A_n | \bar{A}_{n-1}) P(\bar{A}_{n-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{m-1} P(\bar{A}_{n-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{m-1} (1 - P(A_{n-1})), \text{ 且 } P(A_1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A_n) = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{m-1} \right)^{n-2} \right], n \geq 2$$

26. 对 i 进行归纳. 设 $P_i(r, b)$ 为初始有 r 个红球, b 个黑球时, 第 i 次取到黑球的概率

(base) 当 $i=1$ 时, 对 $\forall r, b$, $P_1(r, b) = \frac{b}{b+r}$, 成立

(induction) 当 $i \geq 2$ 时, 考虑第 1 次情况

若第 1 次摸到黑球, 则此后为开局有 $b+c$ 个黑球, r 个红球的情况;

若第 1 次摸到红球, 则此后为开局有 b 个黑球, $r+c$ 个红球的情况;

设 $A_i(r, b) =$ "开局有 r 个红球, b 个黑球, 且第 i 次取到黑球"

$$\text{则 } P_i(r, b) = P(A_i(r, b)) = P(A_i(r, b) | A_1(r, b)) P(A_1(r, b)) + P(A_i(r, b) | \bar{A}_1(r, b)) P(\bar{A}_1(r, b))$$

$$= \frac{b}{r+b} A_{i-1}(r, b+c) + \frac{r}{r+b} A_{i-1}(r+c, b)$$

$$= \frac{b}{r+b} \cdot \frac{b+c}{r+b+c} + \frac{r}{r+b} \cdot \frac{b}{r+b+c} \quad // \text{ 由归纳假设.}$$

$$= \frac{b^2 + bc + rb}{(r+b)(r+b+c)} = \frac{b(r+b+c)}{(r+b)(r+b+c)} = \frac{b}{r+b}$$

\therefore 成立.

27. 设 $A_n =$ "初始有 n 个红球时, 白球比黑球出现早"

且 $P_n = P(A_n)$, 对 n 归纳

设 $W =$ "第一次抽出白球", $B =$ "第一次抽出黑球", $R =$ "第一次抽出红球",

(base) 若 $n=0$, 首次抽取便可确定白球是否出现得比黑球早.

$$\therefore P_n = P(A_n) = P(\text{"第一次抽到白球"}) = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

(induction) 若对 $0, 1, \dots, n-1$ 个红球的情况均成立, 考虑有 n 个红球时:

$$P_n = P(A_n) = P(R) P(A_n | R) + P(B) P(A_n | B) + P(W) P(A_n | W)$$

$$= \frac{n}{a+b+n} P(A_n | R) + \frac{a}{a+b+n} P(A_n | W)$$

又 $\because P(A_n | R)$ 即为初始有 a 个白球, b 个黑球, $n-1$ 个红球时, 第一个抽到白球的概率, 由归纳假设

$$\text{知 } P(A_n | R) = P(A_{n-1}) = P_{n-1} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

而 $P(A_n | W) = 1$

$$\therefore P_n = \frac{n}{a+b+n} \cdot \frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{a}{a+b+n} = \frac{an + a^2 + ab}{(a+b+n)(a+b)} = \frac{a(a+b+n)}{(a+b)(a+b+n)} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$