华业:

$$= \frac{10}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{18}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$$
12 Property Proper

|2)
$$P(B_2|B_1) = \frac{P(B_1B_2)}{P(B_1)} = \frac{P(B_1B_2|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B_1B_2|A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B_1)}$$
 | $\frac{P(B_1B_2|B_2)}{P(B_1)} = \frac{\frac{10}{19} \cdot \frac{9}{12} + \frac{18}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{29} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{\frac{276}{1421}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{690}{1421}$ | $\frac{2^n + \frac{18}{1421} + \frac{18}{1421}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{690}{1421}$ | $\frac{2^n + \frac{18}{1421} + \frac{18}{1421}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{690}{1421}$ | $\frac{2^n + \frac{18}{1421} + \frac{18}{1421}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{190}{1421}$ | $\frac{2^n + \frac{18}{1421}}{\frac{1}{9}}$

4°不能将取两次条件 P(AIB)(C) 是错误写法.

28、沒Ai={抽到第1个地区了 i=1,2,3.

Bj={抽到的筝j伤为女主, j=1,2. **舒胜率**

サロマー 19:3 = 「キ:7 = 「年:5 (10) マ:7 (エ) ア:8、(エ) ア:20

11) P(BI)= P(BI 1A1)P(A1)+P(BI 1A2)P(A2)+P(BI 1A3)P(A3).

$$= \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{25} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{29}{90}$$

1°注意中勤:随机洗一个地区.

2°全械率公式其实就是一种分类讨论。

3°. Ai→Bi→Bz. 事情发现先后

 $|2\rangle P(B_1|B_2^c) = \frac{P(B_1B_2^c)}{P(B_2^c)}$

521. P(BE) = P(BE) P(B) UBF)

= P(B(B1)P(JAN+P(B(B))P(JAi)

= P(B2B1A1)+P(B2B1A2)+P(B2B1A3)+P(B2BFA1)+P(B2BFA2)+P(B2BFA3)

= P(B2|B1A1) P(B1|A1) P(A1) +P(B2|B1A2) P(B1|A2)P(A2)+ ...

$$=\frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{3}{10}\times\frac{7}{9}+\frac{7}{15}\times\frac{8}{14}+\frac{5}{25}\times\frac{20}{24}+\frac{7}{10}\times\frac{6}{9}+\frac{8}{15}\times\frac{7}{14}+\frac{20}{25}\times\frac{19}{14}\right]$$

$$=\frac{61}{90}$$

 $3\frac{7}{3}$ 2. $P(B\Sigma) = P(BF) = 1 - P(BI) = \frac{61}{90}$

先后抽出两份表的结果与顺序无关?

11)
$$P(A|BI) = \frac{P(ABI)}{P(BI)} = \frac{P(BI|A)P(A)}{P(BI|A)P(A)+P(BI|A^c)P(A^c)}$$

$$= \frac{P(B_1|A)P(B_2|A)P(A)}{+} = \frac{(0.95)^2 \cdot 0.1}{(0.95)^2 \cdot 0.1 + (0.01)^2 \cdot 0.9} = \frac{9025}{9034} \approx 0.999$$

五2.
$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$$

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

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

37. P(A)= P(A)E) P(E) + P(A|C) P(C) = 0.2.0.5 + 0.9.0.5 = 0.55 P(B)= P(BIE) P(E) + P(BIC) P(C) = 0.1. 0.5 + 0.9.0.5 = 0.5 PCAB)=PCABIE, PCE) + PCABIC, PCC)

1、A.B.不相飞帆豆

1°有同学写成P(AB)=P(AIG)PCBIC)PCC) 苏下3C

20.最后不要忘让写信论

38.11) 波殿没事件为A.

P(A) = 6.5(1-0.6)(1-0.8) + (1-0.5)0.6(1-0.8) + (4-0.5)(1-0.6)0.8= 0.26

(P) 沒勉沒等件为B.

客易写成 o.s. o.b.o.8

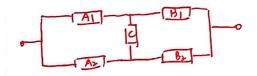
P(B) = 1- P(ラ次が計算中)=1-(1-0.6)(1-0.8) =0.96.

39. 11) P=PA·PB·Pc. 购物国时工作

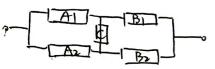
- P) 具需任一条粉通 ⇒不全切. P= 1-(1-PA)(1-PB)(1-Pc)
- 13) (1)(2)门括合 P=1-(トPa)(トPb)(1-Pc2)
- P=Pp[1-(1-PA)(1-PB)(1-PC)]Pp
- 15) 记该龄能I作为事件A. 记 C正常工作为 C. P(A)= P(AIC) P(C) + P(A(c)) P(c).

P(AIC)=(1-CI-PW)(I-CI-PB) AIA全方有一方能は中台AIA不全が BIBL····· 的BIBL和全场。

: P(A)= Pc(2PA-PA)2(2PB-PB) + (1-Pc)(2PAPB-PAPB) = 2PAPBPC-2PAPBPC-2PAPBPC-2PAPBPC+2PAPBPC+2PAPB



根据图可MA.B是对标的。 、结果中Pa.Pa.至竹也是对称的→可以提出检查作果 弦2.



波 A1. A2 都好为事件 A A1. A2 之一好为事件 B

A1、A2 都环为到中C.

表统正常工作为 X.

记的好为事件的

P(XIA)= 1- CI-PB)2. C怎样无所谓. BI. B. 不全场航始.

AI.Aza开环具有AI的Azt尔

(1, P(X) = (2PB-PB) PA+ 2(PB+PBPC(+PB))(1-C1-PA)2)

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$
. A.C.格记时. (由书P29. [定理小中. A.C.独立) A.C.独立) P(AB) = P(B|AC) P(C) + P(B|AC) P(C)

RMS = $\frac{P(ABC)}{P(AC)}$ P(C) + $\frac{P(ABC)}{P(AC)}$ P(C)

 $\frac{P(ABC)}{P(AC)}$ P(C) + $\frac{P(ABC)}{P(A)}$ P(C)

 $\frac{P(ABC)}{P(A)}$ P(C) + $\frac{P(ABC)}{P(A)}$ P(C)

 $\frac{P(ABC)}{P(A)}$ P(C) = $\frac{P(ABC)}{P(A)}$ = $\frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$ = LHS. #