



北京大学

习题1:

1. 例1.2 $P(A) = (\frac{1}{2}) \times (\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$. $P(B) = (\frac{1}{2}) \times (\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$.

例1.3 $P(A) = \frac{C_8^3 C_2^0}{C_{10}^3}$ (超几何分布) $= \frac{7}{15}$

$P(B) = \frac{C_8^2 C_2^1 + C_2^2 C_8^1}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{8}{15}$.

2. $P(A) = \frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{27}$ $P(B) = \frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{27}$ $P(C) = \frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{27}$.

$P(D) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) = \frac{3}{27} = \frac{1}{9}$

$P(E) = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 1}{27} = \frac{2}{9}$ $P(F) = 1 - P(D) = \frac{24}{27} = \frac{8}{9}$.

$P(G) = P(H) = P(I) = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2}{27} = \frac{8}{27}$ $P(J) = P(C) = \frac{1}{27}$.

$P(K) = P(A) + P(B) = \frac{2}{27}$

3. $P\{\text{都是黑桃}\} = \frac{C_{13}^2 C_{39}^0}{C_{52}^2} = \frac{1}{17}$.

4. $P\{\text{至少有两件次品}\} = 1 - P\{0\text{件次品}\} - P\{1\text{件次品}\}$
 $= 1 - \frac{C_5^0 C_{95}^{50}}{C_{100}^{50}} - \frac{C_5^1 C_{95}^{49}}{C_{100}^{50}} \approx 0.82$.

5. 五张牌编号如下:

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

(2). $P\{\text{前三人之一抓到有物之牌}\}$

$= \frac{1}{5} \times 3 = \frac{3}{5}$.

(1) 注意 顺序不影响概率

(3) 需求前三人抓到有物之牌概率

故 $P\{\text{第三人抓到有物}\} = \frac{1}{5}$

设为 $P(A)$

(3) 解释: 样本空间一共有 $5!$ 个事件 $P(A) = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 3!}{5!} = \frac{3}{10}$.

④ ⑤ 为有物 则出现在前3个人, 可以排列所以

用到 $3!$ 可以交换顺序 故乘 $2, 3$ 个人故总体再乘 3 .