

# 概统 第二次作业

## 习题 1.4

2. 设  $A =$  “任取一件是一等品”,  $B =$  “任取一件是二等品”,  $C =$  “任取一件是三等品”  
在  $\bar{C}$  发生条件下求  $A$  发生的概率, 即求

$$P(A|\bar{C}) = \frac{P(A\bar{C})}{P(\bar{C})} = \frac{P(A)}{P(\bar{C})} = \frac{P(A)}{1-P(C)} = \frac{60\%}{1-5\%} = \frac{12}{19}$$

9. 由容斥原理  $P(A \cup \bar{B}) = P(A) + P(\bar{B}) - P(A\bar{B})$   
 $= 1 - P(\bar{A}) + 1 - P(B) - P(A\bar{B}) = 1 - 0.3 + 1 - 0.4 - 0.5 = 0.8$

$$P(B \cap (A \cup \bar{B})) = P(A \cap B \cup B \cap \bar{B}) = P(AB) = P(A) - P(A\bar{B})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A}) - P(A\bar{B}) = 1 - 0.3 - 0.5 = 0.2$$

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

15. 设钥匙掉在宿舍、教室、路上的事件分别为  $B_1, B_2, B_3$   
设找到钥匙的事件为  $A$

$$P(B_1) + P(B_2) + P(B_3) = 1 \quad \text{且} \quad B_i B_j = \emptyset \quad (i \neq j),$$

$$\text{则 } \bigcup_{i=1}^3 B_i = \Omega, \quad B_i \text{ 构成分割}$$

$$\text{根据全概率公式 } P(A) = P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + P(A|B_3)P(B_3)$$

$$= 50\% \times 0.8 + 30\% \times 0.3 + 20\% \times 0.1$$

$$= 0.51$$

18. 设  $A =$  “答对题”,  $B_1 =$  “知道正确答案”,  $B_2 =$  “胡乱猜测”  
显然有  $P(A|B_1) = 1, P(A|B_2) = \frac{1}{4}$

(1) 已知  $P(B_1) = P(B_2) = 0.5$  则

$$P(B_1|A) = \frac{P(A|B_1)P(B_1)}{P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2)} = \frac{1 \times 0.5}{1 \times 0.5 + \frac{1}{4} \times 0.5} = 0.8$$

(2) 已知  $P(B_1) = 0.2, P(B_2) = 0.8$  则

$$P(B_2|A) = \frac{P(A|B_1)P(B_1)}{P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2)} = \frac{1 \times 0.2}{1 \times 0.2 + \frac{1}{4} \times 0.8} = 0.5$$

19. 设  $A =$  “任选一人是色盲”,  $B_1 =$  “任选一人是男人”,  $B_2 =$  “任选一人是女人”

$$\text{则 } P(B_1) = \frac{22}{43}, P(B_2) = \frac{21}{43}$$

$$\text{已知: } P(A|B_1) = \frac{1}{20}, P(A|B_2) = \frac{1}{400}$$

$$\text{则 } P(B_1|A) = \frac{P(A|B_1)P(B_1)}{P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{20} \times \frac{22}{43}}{\frac{1}{20} \times \frac{22}{43} + \frac{1}{400} \times \frac{21}{43}}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 22}{20 \times 22 + 21} = \frac{440}{461}$$

22.

设  $A_i$  为“第  $i$  次传球时由甲传出”

显然  $A_i$  与  $\bar{A}_i$  是对  $\Omega$  的分割

$$P(A_{i+1}) = P(A_{i+1}|A_i)P(A_i) + P(A_{i+1}|\bar{A}_i)P(\bar{A}_i) \quad \forall i \geq 1$$

$$\text{而 } P(A_{i+1}|A_i) = 0, P(A_{i+1}|\bar{A}_i) = \frac{1}{m-1}$$

$$\text{故 } P(A_{i+1}) = \frac{1}{m-1} P(\bar{A}_i) = \frac{1}{m-1} (1 - P(A_i))$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A_{i+1}) - \frac{1}{m} = -\frac{1}{m-1} (P(A_i) - \frac{1}{m})$$

考虑到  $P(A_1) = 1$  故

$$P(A_n) - \frac{1}{m} = \left(-\frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-1} \left(P(A_1) - \frac{1}{m}\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{n-1} \frac{m-1}{m} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(m-1)^{n-2} m} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A_n) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{m(m-1)^{n-2}} + \frac{1}{m} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\text{综上: } P(A_n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=1 \\ (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{m(m-1)^{n-2}} + \frac{1}{m}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

26. 用数学归纳法证明, 设  $A_{n,b,r}$  表示初始盒子有  $b$  个黑,  $r$  个红, 第  $n$  次摸球摸出黑球

对  $n$  归纳

$$n=1 \quad A_{1,b,r} = \frac{b}{b+r} \quad \forall b, r \text{ 成立}$$

假设  $n \leq k$  时均有  $A_{n,b,r} = \frac{b}{b+r} \quad \forall b, r$  成立

则  $n=k+1$  时

设  $B$  为第一次摸球摸出黑球,  $B$  与  $\bar{B}$  构成  $\Omega$  分割

$$P(A_{k+1,b,r}) = P(A_{k,b,r}|B)P(B) + P(A_{k,b,r}|\bar{B})P(\bar{B})$$

$$= P(A_{k,b+c,r}) \times \frac{b}{b+r} + P(A_{k,b,r+c}) \times \frac{r}{b+r}$$

$$\text{根据归纳假设 } P(A_{k,b+c,r}) = \frac{b+c}{b+c+r}, P(A_{k,b,r+c}) = \frac{b}{b+c+r}$$

$$\text{则 } P(A_{k+1,b,r}) = \frac{b+c}{b+c+r} \frac{b}{b+r} + \frac{b}{b+c+r} \frac{r}{b+r}$$

$$= \frac{b(b+c+r)}{(b+r)(b+c+r)} = \frac{b}{b+r}$$

即  $n=k+1$  也成立

综上: 第  $k$  次取到黑球的概率是  $\frac{b}{b+r}$

27. 设  $A_{a,b,n}$  为罐中  $a$  个白,  $b$  个黑,  $n$  个红时取球, 白球比黑球出现得早

$B_1, B_2, B_3$  为第一次取取出白, 黑, 红

$$\text{则 } P(A_{a,b,n}) = P(A_{a,b,n}|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A_{a,b,n}|B_2)P(B_2) + P(A_{a,b,n}|B_3)P(B_3)$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{a}{a+b+n} + 0 \times \frac{b}{a+b+n} + P(A_{a,b,n-1}) \times \frac{n}{a+b+n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a+b+n} (a + n P(A_{a,b,n-1}))$$

$$\text{而 } P(A_{a,b,0}) = \frac{a}{a+b}, \text{ 假设 } \forall k \leq n-1 \text{ 有 } P(A_{a,b,k}) = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$\text{则 } k=n \text{ 时 } P(A_{a,b,n}) = \frac{1}{a+b+n} (a + n P(A_{a,b,n-1})) = \frac{1}{a+b+n} (a + \frac{an}{a+b}) = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

即  $\forall n \geq 0 \quad P(A_{a,b,n}) = \frac{a}{a+b}$ , 所以白球比黑球出现得早的概率为  $\frac{a}{a+b}$ , 与  $n$  无关