

# 概统第一次作业

1.1.1 (1)  $\Omega = \{(\text{正}, \text{正}, \text{正}), (\text{正}, \text{正}, \text{反}), (\text{正}, \text{反}, \text{正}), (\text{正}, \text{反}, \text{反}), (\text{反}, \text{正}, \text{正}), (\text{反}, \text{正}, \text{反}), (\text{反}, \text{反}, \text{正}), (\text{反}, \text{反}, \text{反})\}$ , 其中“正”指抛出正面, “反”指抛出反面

1.1.3 (1)  $\omega = ABC \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}$   
(4)  $\omega = ABC \cup \bar{A}BC \cup A\bar{B}C \cup AB\bar{C}$

1.1.6  $A = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$   
 $B = \{(1, 1, 1)\}$   
 $C = \{(0, 0, 0)\}$   
 $D = \emptyset$

1.2.1 (2) 
$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n-1}{r-1} + \binom{n-1}{r} &= \frac{(n-1) \cdots (n-r+1)}{(r-1)!} + \frac{(n-1) \cdots (n-r)}{r!} \\ &= \frac{(n-1) \cdots (n-r+1)}{r!} r + \frac{(n-1) \cdots (n-r+1)}{r!} (n-r) \\ &= \frac{(n-1) \cdots (n-r+1)}{r!} (n-r+r) \\ &= \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-r+1)}{r!} = \binom{n}{r} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

(5) 不妨设  $a \leq b$ , 则只需证  
$$\binom{a}{0}\binom{b}{a} + \binom{a}{1}\binom{b}{a-1} + \cdots + \binom{a}{a}\binom{b}{0} = \binom{a+b}{a}$$

首先有  $(1+x)^{a+b} = (1+x)^a (1+x)^b$   
$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{a+b} \binom{a+b}{k} x^k = \left( \sum_{i=0}^a \binom{a}{i} x^i \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^b \binom{b}{j} x^j \right)$$

考虑  $x^a$  项的系数, 则有

$$\binom{a+b}{a} = \binom{a}{a}\binom{b}{0} + \binom{a}{a-1}\binom{b}{1} + \cdots + \binom{a}{0}\binom{b}{a} \quad \square$$

1.2.11 (1) 设  $A = \text{“最小号码为5”}$ ,  $B = \text{“最大号码为5”}$

$$|\Omega| = \binom{10}{4}$$

对于  $A$ , 满足  $A$  发生的条件是取出一个 5, 同时剩下的球在  $\{6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$  中

故  $|A| = \binom{5}{3}$

故  $P(A) = \frac{\binom{5}{3}}{\binom{10}{4}} = \frac{\frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{3 \times 2 \times 1}}{\frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}} = \frac{1}{21}$

(2) 对于  $B$ , 满足  $B$  发生的条件是取出一个 5, 同时剩下的球在  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  中

故  $|B| = \binom{4}{3}$

故  $P(B) = \frac{\binom{4}{3}}{\binom{10}{4}} = \frac{\frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{3 \times 2 \times 1}}{\frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}} = \frac{2}{105}$

1.3.10  $A \cup B \supseteq A \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) \geq P(A) = 1$  而  $P(A \cup B) \leq 1$  故  $P(A \cup B) = 1$

由容斥原理  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 1 + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(AB) = P(B) \quad \square$$

1.3.16

$$P(\overline{A \cap B}) = 1 - P(A \cap B) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \Rightarrow P(\overline{A \cap B}) = P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

由容斥原理  $P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) \quad \textcircled{3}$

由①②得  $P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cap B)$

代入③  $P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cap B)$

而  $P(A \cap B) = P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$

则  $P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) = 1$

由  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$ ,  $P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B)$

得  $1 - P(A) + 1 - P(B) = 1$

故  $P(B) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - p$