

概统 第三周作业

2. 设 A, B 分别为甲、乙种子发芽, 且 A, B 独立

$$(1) P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0.8 \times 0.9 = 0.72$$

$$(2) P(A \cup B) = 1 - (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B)) = 1 - 0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.98$$

$$(3) P(A\bar{B}) + P(\bar{A}B) = P(A)P(\bar{B}) + P(\bar{A})P(B) \\ = P(A)(1 - P(B)) + (1 - P(A))P(B) = 0.8 \times 0.1 + 0.2 \times 0.9 = 0.26$$

$$4. (1) P_1 = P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B))(1 - P(C)) = 1 - 0.7 \times 0.8 \times 0.8 = 0.552$$

$$(2) P_2 = P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C) = 0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.012$$

$$(3) P_3 = P(A) + P(\bar{A})P(BC) = 0.3 + 0.7 \times (0.2 \times 0.2) = 0.328$$

$$8. (1) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = P(A \cup B) - P(A) + P(AB) = 0.9 - 0.4 + 0 = 0.5$$

$$(2) P(A \cup B) = 1 - (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B))$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.9 = 1 - 0.6(1 - P(B))$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{5}{6} \approx 0.833$$

$$(3) A \subset B \Rightarrow A \cup B = B$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = P(A \cup B) = 0.9$$

19. (1) 设前两局甲均胜为 A, 前两局甲乙各胜一局且第三局甲胜为 B, P_1 为三局两胜甲的胜率

$$P_1 = P(A) + P(B) = 0.6^2 + 2 \times 0.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.6 = 0.36 + 0.288 = 0.648$$

(2) 设前三局甲均胜为 A', 前三局甲胜=乙胜=且第四局甲胜为 B', 前四局甲胜=乙胜=且有一局甲胜为 C', P_2 为五局三胜甲的胜率

$$P_2 = P(A') + P(B') + P(C') = 0.6^3 + 3 \times 0.6^2 \times 0.4 \times 0.6 + 6 \times 0.6^2 \times 0.4^2 \times 0.6$$

$$= 0.216 + 1.2 \times 0.216 + 0.96 \times 0.216$$

$$= 3.16 \times 0.216 = 0.68256$$

$$P_1 < P_2$$

故选五局三胜对甲更有利

21. 我们不妨从一般情况出发, 先研究第(3)问甲胜的概率

甲胜有 m 种情况, A_i 表示在乙胜 i 局情况下甲最终获胜, 则 i 范围为 $0 \leq i \leq m-1$

A_i 发生时, 最后一局甲必胜 前 $(n+i-1)$ 局甲乙获胜分布是一种排列.

一共有 $\binom{n+i-1}{i}$ 种排列可能. 故

$$P(A_i) = \binom{n+i-1}{i} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+i-1} \times \frac{1}{2} = \binom{n+i-1}{i} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+i}$$

$$\text{故 } P(\text{甲胜}) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} P(A_i) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \binom{n+i-1}{i} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+i}$$

另一种做法是考察前 $(n+m-1)$ 局, 即使已胜也可继续, 则共有 $\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \binom{n+m-1}{i}$ 个甲胜的可能结果, 且概率均为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+m-1}$, 因此 $P(\text{甲胜}) = \frac{1}{2^{n+m-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \binom{n+m-1}{i}$

考虑到 $2^{n+m-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n+m-1} \binom{n+m-1}{i}$, 故 $P(\text{乙胜}) = \frac{1}{2^{n+m-1}} \sum_{i=m}^{n+m-1} \binom{n+m-1}{i}$

(1) 甲、乙可互换, 两个人等效, 则 $P(\text{甲胜}) = P(\text{乙胜}) = \frac{1}{2}$, 赌本平分

$$(2) P(\text{甲胜}) = \frac{1}{2^9} \left(\binom{4}{0} + \binom{4}{1} + \binom{4}{2} \right) = \frac{11}{16}, \quad P(\text{乙胜}) = \frac{5}{16}$$

故甲拿 $\frac{11}{16}$, 乙拿 $\frac{5}{16}$

$$(3) \text{甲拿 } \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \binom{n+m-1}{i}}{\sum_{i=0}^{n+m-1} \binom{n+m-1}{i}} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \binom{n+m-1}{i}}{2^{n+m-1}}, \quad \text{乙拿 } \frac{\sum_{i=m}^{n+m-1} \binom{n+m-1}{i}}{2^{n+m-1}}$$

$$24. \quad 1 - P(B) = P(\bar{B}) = P(A\bar{B}) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = (P(A) - P(AB)) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B})$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{而 } P(A|B) + P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} + \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})}$$

$$= \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} + \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)}{1 - P(B)} = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow P(AB) - P(B)P(AB) + P(B) - P(A)P(B) - P(B)^2 + P(B)P(AB) = P(B) - P(B)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow A, B \text{ 独立}$$

25. 反证法, 假设 A, B 不相容, 即 AB 互斥, 则 $P(AB) = 0$.

又因为 A, B 独立, 故 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0$.

即 $P(A) = 0$ 或 $P(B) = 0$.

而 $P(A) \neq 0$ 且 $P(B) \neq 0$ 是已知条件, 推出生矛盾.

故假设不成立, AB 相容