

$$1. (a). \Omega = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6), \\ (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), \\ (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), \\ (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), \\ (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 5), (5, 6), \\ (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(b). A = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6), \\ (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), \\ (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), \\ (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), \\ (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 5), (5, 6), \\ (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2, 1), \\ (3, 1), (3, 2), \\ (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), \\ (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), \\ (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5) \end{array} \right\}.$$

$$C = \left\{ (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6) \right\}.$$

$$(c). A \cap C = \{ (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6) \}$$

(2)

$$B \cup C = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2, 1), \\ (3, 1), (3, 2), \\ (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), \\ (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), \\ (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (3, 2), \\ (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), \\ (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), \\ (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5) \end{array} \right\}$$

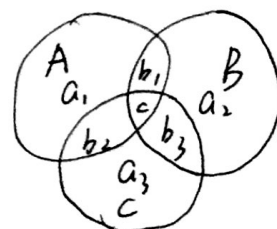
$$2. C = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cap B)^c$$

$$3. (a). \text{ 图,}$$

$$P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

$$= (a_1 + b_1 + b_2 + c) + (a_2 + b_1 + b_3 + c) + (a_3 + b_2 + b_3 + c) - (b_1 + c) - (b_2 + c) - (b_3 + c) + c$$

$$= a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + c = P(A \cup B \cup C).$$



$$\begin{aligned} (b). P(A \cup B) &= P((A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \cup (A \cap B)) \\ &= P(A \setminus B) + P(B \setminus A) + P(A \cap B) \\ &= [P(A \setminus B) + P(A \cap B)] + [P(B \setminus A) + P(A \cap B)] - P(A \cap B) \\ &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P[(A \cup B) \cup C] = P(A \cup B) + P(C) - P[(A \cup B) \cap C] \\ &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) + P(C) - P[(A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)] \\ &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - [P(A \cap C) + P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap B \cap C)] \\ &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C). \end{aligned}$$

$$4. A \subset B \Rightarrow B = A \cup (B \setminus A), \text{ 且 } A \cap (B \setminus A) = \emptyset \quad (3)$$

$$\text{则 } P(B) = P(A) + P(B \setminus A), \text{ 即 } P(B \setminus A) = P(B) - P(A).$$

$$5. \text{ 令 } B_1 = A_1, B_n = A_n \setminus \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i \right), n \geq 2,$$

$$\text{则 } \{B_n; n \geq 1\} \text{ 互斥, 且 } \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$$

$$\text{又 } P(A_n) = P\left(A_n \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i\right) + P\left[A_n \cap \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i\right)\right] \geq P\left(A_n \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i\right)$$

$$\text{则 } P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(B_n) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n).$$

$$\text{由于 } \forall n \geq 1, \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i, \text{ 同理可得, } P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^k A_n\right) \leq \sum_{n=1}^k P(A_n).$$

$$\text{取 } k=2, A_1=A, A_2=B, \text{ 得 } P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B).$$

$$6. (i). n=2 \text{ 时, } P(A_1 \cup A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2)$$

$$\text{设 } n=k \text{ 时, } P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j \leq k} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots + (-1)^{k-1} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=k+1 \text{ 时, } P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i\right) &= P\left(\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i\right) \cup A_{k+1}\right) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i\right) + P(A_{k+1}) - P\left(\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i\right) \cap A_{k+1}\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j \leq k} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots + (-1)^{k-1} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_k) - P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k (A_i \cap A_{k+1})\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j \leq k+1} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots + (-1)^k P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{k+1}). \end{aligned}$$

得证.

$$(ii). n=2, P(A_1 \cup A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=3, P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) &= P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_3) \\ &\quad - P(A_2 \cap A_3) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=4, P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^4 A_i\right) &= P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) + P(A_4) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_3) \\ &\quad - P(A_1 \cap A_4) - P(A_2 \cap A_3) - P(A_2 \cap A_4) - P(A_3 \cap A_4) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) \\ &\quad + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_4) + P(A_1 \cap A_3 \cap A_4) + P(A_2 \cap A_3 \cap A_4) - P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap A_4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=5, P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^5 A_i\right) &= \sum_{i=1}^5 P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j \leq 5} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k \leq 5} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) \\ &\quad - \sum_{i < j < k < l \leq 5} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k \cap A_l) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap A_4 \cap A_5) \end{aligned}$$

7. (i). 记 $A_0 = \Phi$, $B_n = A_n \setminus A_{n-1}$, $n \geq 1$, 则 $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$, $\{B_n, n \geq 1\}$ 不交 ④

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) &= P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n \setminus A_{n-1}) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [P(A_n) - P(A_{n-1})] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (P(A_n) - P(A_0)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) \end{aligned}$$

(ii). 记 $B_n = (A_1 \setminus A_n)$, $n \geq 1$, 则 $B_n \uparrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 (i) 得, } P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n) \Rightarrow P(A_1 \setminus \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) = P(A_1) - P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [P(A_1) - P(A_n)] \\ &= P(A_1) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right)$$