

P.14 예 1.15 #1.

Date. 25/2/25 Thur No. 1

$$\cdot P(W_i) = P(W_j) = 9/10, \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$\cdot P(R_4 | W_i) = 1/10 \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, 3)$$

$$\therefore P(R_4) = \sum_{i=0}^3 P(R_4 | W_i) \times P(W_i) \quad \text{할 때.}$$

X : P =  $\frac{1}{10}$  4개에 1개는 사건.

$$= \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{1}{10} \cdot P(W_i) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \quad \square$$

Y :  $Bin(3, p)$  이다.

P.23 예 1.27 #2.

<조합 사용 X>

$$\begin{pmatrix} BWW \\ WWW \\ WWB \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \times (5 \times 4 \times 10) \times 3.$$

<조합 사용 O> 사용 가능 이유

$$\frac{5C_2 \times 10C_1}{15C_3} \rightarrow \text{황공 두 개 순서无关} \Rightarrow [W_1, W_2]$$

$\frac{5P_2}{2!} \times \frac{10P_1}{3!} \rightarrow$  같은 공 1 개 뽑을 때  $\exists 1B$

$$\circ K_3 \times 15P_3$$

$$\circ 3! \quad 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 5P_2 \times 10P_1 \text{의 경우 } \{W_1, W_2\}$$

$W_1$  과  $W_2$  를 순서를

정해 배치하고 B를 어디에 넣을까.

고민하는 식이 된다. B의 자리가

각 경우별로 3개이므로 3을 곱해주면

$$P(B \text{를 정해 놓은 경우가 만들어짐}) = P(Y=3) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5P_2 \times 10P_1 \times 3}{15P_3}$$

$$\frac{2! \times 1! \times 3}{3!} \quad \rightarrow \text{상태.}$$

$$\frac{1}{3!} \quad \square$$

\* 순서정해 X 뽑는 경우 조합 사용 가능.

## • 주요 개념

$$n=2 : |A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

$$n=3 : |A \cup B \cup C| = (|A| + |B| + |C|) - (|A \cap B| + |B \cap C| + |C \cap A|) + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

$$\text{일반화: } |\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i| = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j| + \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k| - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_n|$$

• 가정:  $e \in S$ ,  $S = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i$  라하자.  $A_1, \dots, A_k$ 에  $e$ 가 속해있다 ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ )

$\Rightarrow A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_k$ 에는  $e$ 가 1개 들어있음 따라서  $|\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i| = 1$ 임을 증명하면

원소개수가  $e_1, e_2, \dots$  가된다고 해도 합집합에서는 정확히 한 번만 세어짐을 확인할 수 있어서 (중복으로 안 세어짐) 일반화-비전의 증명이 된다. 그리고 일반화-비전의 증명은 곧 문제 02의 증명으로 이어짐을 알수 있다. (발생학률 = 원소개수 / 전체 원소개수)

## • 풀이

Step 1. (일반화-비전 계산)

- 첫째항:  $\sum |A_i| = \binom{k}{1}$  Hint 1은  $k$ 개 중 1, ...,  $k$ 개만 뽑는 경우,

- 둘째항:  $\sum |A_i \cap A_j| = \binom{k}{2}$  여기는  $k$ 개 중 1, ...,  $k$ 개를 뽑는 경우 ( $k$ 개 중  $k$ )

⋮

-  $k$ 번째항:

-  $\underbrace{k+1 \sim n}_{m+1 \sim n}$  번째항:  $\binom{k}{m} = 0$

\*  $m > k$

Step 2.

$$1 = \binom{k}{1} - \binom{k}{2} + \cdots + \binom{k}{k}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 = -\binom{k}{1} + \binom{k}{2} - \cdots + \binom{k}{k}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \binom{k}{0} - 1 = \binom{k}{0} - \binom{k}{1} + \cdots + \binom{k}{k}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} \cdot (-1)^i$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} \cdot (-1)^i \cdot (1)^{k-i}$$

$$= (-1+1)^k = 0 \quad \square$$

Hint 2 (이항정리)

## &lt;포함-제외-부등식&gt;

$$(f1) P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i) * 1항까지 \Leftrightarrow \text{Boole의 부등식.}$$

$$(f2) " \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i) - \sum_{j < i} P(E_i E_j) * 2항까지.$$

$$(f3) " \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i) - \sum_{j < i} P(E_i E_j) + \sum_{k < j < i} P(E_i E_j E_k) * 3항까지.$$

## &lt;f1~f3 증명의 Key Idea&gt;

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) = \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_{j < i} P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j)$$

↓ 위의식 먼저 증명.

$$\text{Proof) } \text{I. } \bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i = E_1 \cup E_1^c E_2 \cup E_1^c E_2^c E_3 \cup \dots \cup E_1^c \dots E_{n-1}^c E_n \# 1\text{항}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) = P(E_1) + P(E_1^c E_2) + P(E_1^c E_2^c E_3) + \dots + P(E_1^c \dots E_{n-1}^c E_n)$$

$$= P(E_1) + \sum_{i=2}^n P(E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c E_i)$$

$$\text{II. } B_i = E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c = (\bigcup_{j < i} E_j)^c \text{ 이라 하자.}$$

$$P(E_i) = P(B_i E_i) + P(B_i^c E_i) \text{ 이니, } B_i \text{에 위의식을 대입하면}$$

$$= P(\{E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c\} E_i) + P(\{E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c\} E_i)$$

$$= P(\{E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c\} E_i) + P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_j \cap E_i) \# 2\text{항}$$

$$= P(\{E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c\} E_i) + P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_j E_i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(\{E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c\} E_i) = P(E_i) - P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_j E_i)$$

III. III 번 마지막식에 IV 번 마지막식 대입하면 증명이 완료됨 □

f1-proof)

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) = \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_i P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i) \square$$

f2-proof)

$$f1 \text{의 } E_i \text{에 } E_i E_j \text{ 대입 } \Rightarrow P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \leq P(E_i E_j) -$$

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) = \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_i P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \geq \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_i P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \square$$

f3-proof)

$$f2 \text{의 } E_i \text{에 } E_i E_j E_k \text{ 대입 } \Rightarrow P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \geq \sum_{j < i} P(E_i E_j) - \sum_{k < j < i} P(E_i E_j E_k)$$

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) = \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_i P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \geq \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_i P(E_i E_j) + \sum_{k < j < i} P(E_i E_j E_k) \square$$

\*  $n \rightarrow \infty$  일때 생각하기

\* 지시변수  $\square$  사용해서 풀이보기.

## #1. 설명.

$$2\text{항까지 전개} : E_1 \cup (E_1^c \cap E_2) = (E_1 \cup E_1^c) \cap (E_1 \cap E_2) = E_1 \cup E_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\text{항까지 전개} &: (E_1 \cup E_2) \cup E_1^c E_2^c E_3 \\ &= (E_1 \cup E_2) \cup ((E_1^c \cap E_2^c) \cap E_3) \\ &= (E_1 \cup E_2) \cup ((E_1 \cup E_2)^c \cap E_3) \\ &= A \cup (A^c \cap E_3) \\ &= A \cup E_3 = E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3. \end{aligned}$$

## #2. 설명.

$$\text{EX}) (E_1 \cup E_2) \cap E_3$$

$$= (E_1 \cap E_3) \cup (E_2 \cap E_3)$$

$$= (E_1 E_3) \cup (E_2 E_3)$$

&lt;일반화-비전 풀이&gt;

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i\right) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i) \Leftrightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i^c\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i^c) \\ &\hookrightarrow \text{Bool 의 부등식} \quad \Leftrightarrow -P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i^c\right) \geq -\sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i^c) \\ \times \prod_{i=1}^k A_i &= \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i^c\right)^c \quad \Leftrightarrow 1 - P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i^c\right) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i^c) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1 - P\left(\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i\right)^c\right) \geq " \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1 - \left(1 - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i\right)\right) \geq " \\ &\Leftrightarrow P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i\right) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i^c) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

&lt;2항까지 풀이&gt;

$$P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B) \Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) \geq 1 - \{P(A^c) + P(B^c)\} \text{ 증명}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c) \Rightarrow P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B^c) \\ &\Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B^c) \\ &\Downarrow * A \cap B^c \subseteq B^c \Rightarrow P(A \cap B^c) \leq P(B^c) \\ &\quad P(A) - P(A \cap B^c) \geq P(A) - P(B^c) \\ &\Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) \geq P(A) - P(B^c) \\ &\Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) \geq 1 - P(A^c) - P(B^c) \\ &\Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) \geq 1 - \{P(A^c) + P(B^c)\} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

(05번)

(1)  $\begin{cases} T & \text{○○○} \\ \text{경우} & \begin{cases} \text{○○} \\ T \end{cases} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{16} \times 4 = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$

(06번)

(1)  $P(W_1) = P(W_1B_2) + P(W_1W_2)$   
 $= \frac{\binom{3}{1}\binom{2}{1}}{\binom{5}{2}} + \frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{5}{2}}$

T

(2)  $1 - P(1111) = \boxed{\frac{15}{16}}$

(3) 경우  $(3H+1T \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4})$   
 $4H \Rightarrow \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{\frac{5}{16}}$

(4) \* 문제오류.

°  $2H+2T \Rightarrow HHHT, TTTH$  $HTHT, THTH$  $HTTH, THHT$ 

6
16

° 출제자 의도.

X : 앞면 나온 개수  $\Rightarrow X \sim Bin(4, \frac{1}{2})$ 

$P(X=2|X \geq 1) = \frac{P(X=2)}{P(X \geq 1)}$

$= \frac{P(X=2)}{1-P(X=0)}$

$= \frac{6/16}{15/16} = \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}$

(06번)

(1)  $P(W_1) = P(W_1B_2) + P(W_1W_2)$   
 $= \frac{\binom{3}{1}\binom{2}{1}}{\binom{5}{2}} + \frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{5}{2}}$

(2)  $P(W_2|W_1) = \frac{P(W_1W_2)}{P(W_1)}$

(3)  $P(B_1) = P(B_1B_2) + P(B_1W_2)$   
 $= \frac{\binom{2}{1}}{\binom{5}{2}} + \frac{\binom{2}{1}\binom{3}{1}}{\binom{5}{2}}$

(4)  $P(B_2|B_1) = \frac{P(B_1B_2)}{P(B_1)}$

(07번)

° 4번째 공 검은색 고정. 3번째 까지의

공은 7W+2B 중 3개 뽑아서 배열.

① 4번째 검은공 뽑을 확률 =  $\frac{3}{10}$

② 3번째 까지 경우의 수.

$\{ WWW \times 1\text{ }H \Rightarrow \binom{3}{3}/\binom{9}{3}$

$\{ WBW \times 3\text{ }H \Rightarrow 3 \cdot \binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{2}{1}/\binom{9}{3}$

$\{ WBB \times 3\text{ }H \Rightarrow 3 \cdot \binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{2}{1}/\binom{9}{3}$

$\frac{3}{10} \times \left\{ \frac{1}{\binom{9}{3}} + 3 \cdot \frac{\binom{2}{1}\binom{2}{1}}{\binom{9}{3}} + 3 \cdot \frac{\binom{2}{1}\binom{2}{1}}{\binom{9}{3}} \right\}$

(09번)

(1)  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$

$= [1 - P(A^c)] \times P(B)$

$= P(B) - P(B) \cdot P(A^c)$

$\Leftrightarrow P(B) - P(A \cap B) = P(B) \cdot P(A^c)$

$\Leftrightarrow [P(B) + P(A) - P(A \cap B)] - P(A) = "$

$\Leftrightarrow P(A \cup B) - P(A) = P(B) \cdot P(A^c)$

$\Leftrightarrow P(B-A) = "$

$\Leftrightarrow P(A^c \cap B) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B) \quad \square$

$$\text{"(2) } P(B^c \cap A) = P(B^c) \cdot P(A) \text{ 도 (1) 과 } \dots P(D_1=4 \cap A) = 1/36. \\ \text{같이 증명 가능.} \quad \therefore P(D_1=4 \cap A) = P(D_1=4) \cdot P(A) \square.$$

$$\text{"(3) } P(A^c \cap B) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B) \\ = P(A^c) \cdot \{1 - P(B^c)\} \\ = P(A^c) - P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) \text{ 12번) }$$

" "(2) (1) 과 동일.

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A^c) - P(A^c \cap B) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) \quad A, B, C \text{ 가 모두 독립임}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A^c) - P(A^c \cap B) + P(B) - P(B) = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \quad (\circ)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A^c \cup B) - P(B) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) \quad \begin{cases} P(AC) = P(A) \cdot P(C) \\ P(BC) = P(B) \cdot P(C) \end{cases} \quad (\circ)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A^c \cap B) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) \quad \begin{cases} P(BC) = P(B) \cdot P(C) \\ P(ABC) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C) \end{cases} \quad (\circ)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A^c \cap B^c) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) \quad \begin{cases} P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{2} \\ P(AB) = 1/4, P(AC) = 1/4, \end{cases} \quad \square$$

10번)

$$(1) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.7 \quad P(BC) = 1/4 \\ = 0.5 + P(B) + 0 = 0.7 \quad P(ABC) = 1/4$$

$$\boxed{P(B) = 0.2}$$

독립X

$$(2) \cdot P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B) \\ = 0.5 \times P(B)$$

$$\cdot P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) \\ = 0.5 + P(B) - 0.7 \\ = P(B) - 0.2$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) - 0.2 = 0.5 \times P(B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0.5P(B) = 0.2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{P(B) = 0.4}$$

11번)

$D_2$ : 2번째 주사위 눈의 수.

$$(1) A = \{(6,1), (1,6), (2,5), (5,2), (3,4), (4,3)\} \Rightarrow P(A) = 1/6.$$

$$(D_1=4) = \{(4,1), \dots, (4,6)\}.$$

$$P(D_1=4) = 1/6.$$

$$D_1=4 \cap A = \{(4,3)\}$$