

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

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

$$\square P(R_4) = \sum_{i=0}^3 P(R_4 | W_i) \times P(W_i)$$

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

Y: Bn(3, p) 이다.

P.23 예 1.27 #2.  $Y=0$

< 조합 사용 x >

$$\begin{pmatrix} BWW \\ WBW \\ WWB \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{1}{14} \times \frac{1}{13} \times (5 \times 4 \times 10) \times 3.$$

< 조합 사용 0, 사용 가능 이유 >

$${}^5C_2 \times {}^{10}C_1$$

$\xrightarrow{{}^{15}C_3}$  흰공 두개 순서있게 뽑음  $\Rightarrow \{W_1, W_2\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5P_2 \\ 2! \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 10P_1 \\ 1! \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{검은공 1개 뽑음}} \{B\}$$

$$= \frac{{}^{15}P_3}{3!}$$

예컨대 3! 3번째까지 4번째

$\Rightarrow {}^5P_2 \times {}^{10}P_1$  의 경우  $\{W_1, W_2\}$  순.

$W_1$ 과  $W_2$ 를 순서로  $\{W_2, W_1\}$

정해 배치하고 B를 어디에 넣을까.

고민하는 식이 된다. B의 자리가

각 경우별로 3개이므로 3을 곱해주면

모든 경우가 만들어짐  $= P(Y=3) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{{}^5P_2 \times {}^{10}P_1 \times 3}{2! \times 1! \times 3}$$

$$\frac{{}^{15}P_3}{3!}$$

$$3!$$

$$\square$$

\* 순서 정해 x 뽑는 경우 조합 사용 가능.



## 주요개념

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

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

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

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

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

원소개수가  $e_1, e_2 \dots$  가 된다고 해도 합집합에서는 정확히 한 번만 세어장을

할 수 있어서 (중복으로 안 세어짐) 일반화-비전의 증명이 된다. 그리고 일반화-비전의

증명은 곧 문제 02의 증명으로 이어짐을 알 수 있다. (바탕항목 = 원소개수 / 전체 원소개수)

## 풀이

Step 1. (일반화-비전 계산)

Hint 1은  $n$ 개 중  $1, \dots, n$ 개만 뽑는 경우,

- 첫째항:  $\sum |A_i| = \binom{k}{1}$

여기는  $k$ 개 중  $1, \dots, k$ 개만 뽑는 경우 ( $n$ 개 중  $k$ )

- 둘째항:  $\sum |A_i \cap A_j| = \binom{k}{2}$

:

-  $k$ 번째항: "

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

Step 2.

$$1 = \binom{k}{1} - \binom{k}{2} + \dots \pm \binom{k}{k}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow 0 &= \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} \cdot (-1)^i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} \cdot (-1)^i \cdot (+1)^{k-i} \\ &= (-1+1)^k = 0 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Hint 2 (이항정리)

<포함-제외-부등식>

- (f1)  $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i)$  \* 1항까지  $\Leftrightarrow$  Boole의 부등식.  
 (f2) "  $\geq \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i) - \sum_{j < i} P(E_i E_j)$  \* 2항까지.  
 (f3) "  $\leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i) - \sum_{j < i} P(E_i E_j) + \sum_{k < j < i} P(E_i E_j E_k)$  \* 3항까지.  
 :

<f1~f3 증명의 key Idea>

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

↓ 위의 식 먼저 증명.

Proof) ①.  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i = E_1 \cup E_1^c E_2 \cup E_1^c E_2^c E_3 \cup \dots \cup E_1^c \dots E_{n-1}^c E_n$  #1참2.  
 $\Rightarrow P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) = P(E_1) + P(E_1^c E_2) + P(E_1^c E_2^c E_3) + \dots + P(E_1^c \dots E_{n-1}^c E_n)$   
 $= P(E_1) + \sum_{i=2}^n P(E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c E_i)$

②.  $B_i = E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c = (\bigcup_{j < i} E_j)^c$  이라 하자.

$P(E_i) = P(B_i E_i) + P(B_i^c E_i)$  이나,  $B_i$ 에 위의 식을 대입하면

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(\{E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c\} E_i) + P(\{E_1 \cup \dots \cup E_{i-1}\} E_i) \\ &= P(\{E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c\} E_i) + P(\{\bigcup_{j < i} E_j\} \cap E_i) \quad \#2참2 \\ &= P(\{E_1^c \dots E_{i-1}^c\} E_i) + P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_j E_i) \end{aligned}$$

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

③. ①번 마지막 식에 ②번 마지막 식 대입하면. 증명 완료됨 □

f1-proof)

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) = \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_i \underbrace{P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j)}_{\leq 0} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i) \quad \square$$

f2-proof)

f1의  $E_i$ 에  $E_i E_j$  대입  $\Rightarrow P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \leq \sum_{j < i} P(E_i E_j)$   
 $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) = \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_i P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \geq \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_i P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \quad \square$

f3-proof)

f2의  $E_i$ 에  $E_i E_j E_k$  대입  $\Rightarrow P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \geq \sum_{j < i} P(E_i E_j) - \sum_{k < j < i} P(E_i E_j E_k)$   
 $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i) = \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_i P(\bigcup_{j < i} E_i E_j) \leq \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_{j < i} P(E_i E_j) + \sum_{k < j < i} P(E_i E_j E_k) \quad \square$

\*  $n \rightarrow \infty$  인대 생각하기

\* 지시변수  $\mathbb{I}$  사용해서 풀이하기.



#1. 증명.

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

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

:

#2. 증명.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EX) } & (E_1 \cup E_2) \cap E_3 \\ &= (E_1 \cap E_3) \cup (E_2 \cap E_3) \\ &= (E_1 E_3) \cup (E_2 E_3). \end{aligned}$$

&lt;일반화-버전 풀이&gt;

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i) \Leftrightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i^c\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i^c)$$

↳ Bool의 보충사

$$\Leftrightarrow -P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i^c\right) \geq -\sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i^c)$$

$$* \bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i = \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i^c\right)^c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i^c\right) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i^c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - P\left(\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i\right)^c\right) \geq "$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - [1 - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i\right)] \geq "$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_i\right) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k P(A_i^c) \quad \square$$

&lt;2항까지 풀이&gt;

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

$$A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c) \Rightarrow P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B^c)$$

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

$$\Downarrow * A \cap B^c \subseteq B^c \Rightarrow P(A \cap B^c) \leq P(B^c)$$

$$P(A) - P(A \cap B^c) \geq P(A) - P(B^c)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) \geq 1 - P(A^c) - P(B^c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) \geq 1 - \{P(A^c) + P(B^c)\} \quad \square$$

05번)

(1)  $\begin{matrix} \text{T} & \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{O} \\ \text{경우} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{O} & \text{T} \\ \text{T} \\ \text{T} \end{matrix} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{1}{16} \times 4 = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}} \end{matrix}$

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

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

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

(4) \* 문제 오류

°  $2H+2T \Rightarrow \text{HHTT}, \text{TTHH}$   
 $\text{HTHT}, \text{THHT}$   
 $\text{HTTH}, \text{THHT}$

$\boxed{\frac{6}{16}}$

° 형제자 의도.

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

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

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

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

06번)

(1)  $P(W_1) = P(W_1 B_2) + P(W_1 W_2)$   

$$= \frac{\binom{3}{1} \binom{2}{1}}{\binom{5}{2}} + \frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{5}{2}}$$

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

(3)  $P(B_1) = P(B_1 B_2) + P(B_1 W_2)$   

$$= \frac{\binom{2}{2}}{\binom{5}{2}} + \frac{\binom{2}{1} \binom{3}{1}}{\binom{5}{2}}$$

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

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.

$\begin{cases} WWW \times 1 \text{개} \Rightarrow \binom{7}{3} / \binom{9}{3} \\ WBW \times 3 \text{개} \Rightarrow 3 \cdot \frac{\binom{7}{2} \cdot \binom{2}{1}}{\binom{9}{3}} \\ WBB \times 3 \text{개} \Rightarrow 3 \cdot \frac{\binom{7}{1} \cdot \binom{2}{2}}{\binom{9}{3}} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{3}{10} \times \left\{ \frac{\binom{7}{3}}{\binom{9}{3}} + 3 \times \frac{\binom{7}{2} \binom{2}{1}}{\binom{9}{3}} + 3 \times \frac{\binom{7}{1} \binom{2}{2}}{\binom{9}{3}} \right\}$$

09번)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



$$''(2) P(B^c \cap A) = P(B^c) \cdot P(A) \text{ 도 (1) 과 } \dots P(D_1=4 \cap A) = 1/36.$$

같이 증명 가능.

$$\therefore P(D_1=4 \cap A) = P(D_1=4) \cdot P(A) \square.$$

$$'''(3) P(A^c \cap B) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B)$$

'''(2) (1) 과 동일.

$$= P(A^c) \cdot \{1 - P(B^c)\}$$

$$= P(A^c) - P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) \text{ (2번)}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A^c) - P(A^c \cap B) + P(B) - P(B) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \quad (0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A^c \cup B) - P(B) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(AC) = P(A) \cdot P(C) \quad (0) \\ P(BC) = P(B) \cdot P(C) \quad (0) \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A^c \cap B^c) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) \square. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(ABC) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C) \quad (x) \\ P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$$

10번)

$$(1) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.7$$

$$P(AB) = 1/4, P(AC) = 1/4,$$

$$= 0.5 + P(B) + 0 = 0.7$$

$$P(ABC) = 1/4$$

$$P(B) = 0.2$$

동일 x

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

$$= 0.5 \times P(B)$$

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

$$= 0.5 + P(B) - 0.7$$

$$= P(B) - 0.2$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow P(B) = 0.4$$

11번)

$D_i$ :  $i$ 번째 주사위 눈의 수.

$$(1) A = \{(6, 1), (1, 6), (2, 5), (5, 2), (3, 4),$$

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

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

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

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