



1. (3). $\Omega = \{0, 1, 2\}$

(5) $\Omega = \{10, 11, 12, \dots\}$

十表示正品, (6). $\Omega = \{(-, -), (+, -, -), (+, +, +, +), (+, +, +, -), (+, +, -, +), (+, -, +, +), (-, +, +, +)$
一表示次品

$(+, +, -, -), (+, -, +, -), (-, +, +, -), (-, +, -, +), (-, +, -, -)$

2. (1). ~~\overline{ABC}~~ $A \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}$

(2) $(A \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B \cap \bar{C}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap C)$

(3) ~~$\overline{A \cap B \cap C}$~~ $A \cup B \cup C$

(4). $(A \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B \cap \bar{C}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap C) \cup (\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C})$

(5). $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}$

(6). $\bar{A} \cap (B \cup C)$

3. (1). ~~男~~ 既是男生又是数学爱好者又是班干部

(2) ~~女~~ 女生, ~~男~~ 数学爱好者, 不是班干部

(3). ~~不是男生~~ 是女生且不是班干部

(4). 不是数学爱好者不是班干部的男生

4. (1) $\{x | 1 \leq x \leq 4\}$

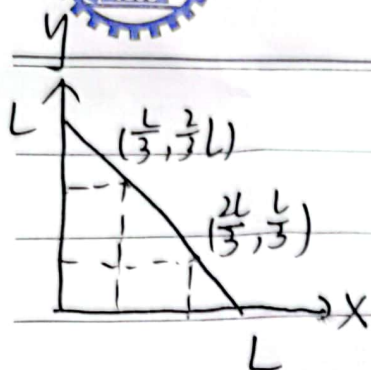
(2). $\{x | 2 < x \leq 3\}$

(3) $\{x | 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ 或 } 3 < x \leq 5\}$

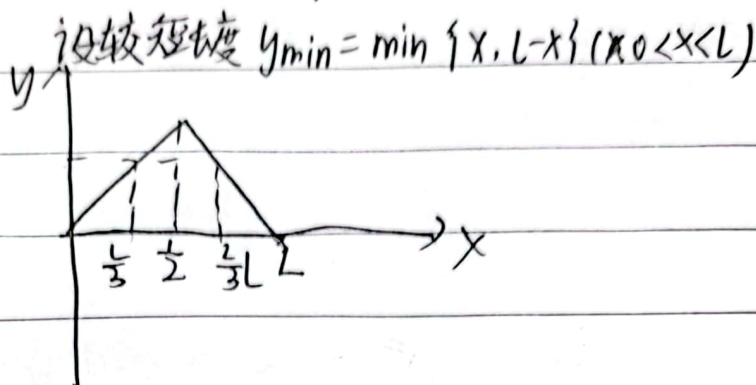
(4). $\{x | \text{或 } 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$

8. 设一段长度为 y , 另一段为 x , 则 $x + y = L$, $y = L - x$





设较短边为 x 为事件 X



由于在 AB 上随机取点, 每点被取到概率相同

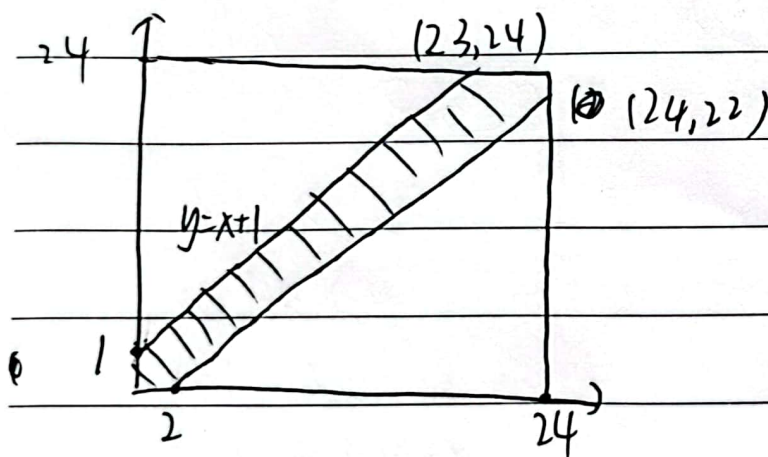
$$P(X) = \frac{\frac{2}{3}L - \frac{1}{3}L}{L} = \frac{1}{3}$$

停 1h

9. 由于两艘船 设甲到港时间为 x , 乙到港时间为 y 停 2h

则 $0 \leq x \leq 24$, $0 \leq y \leq 24$ 为样本空间

要等待符 $x < y < x+1$ 或 $y < x < y+2$



$$p = 1 - \frac{22 \times 22 \times \frac{1}{2} + 23 \times 23 \times \frac{1}{2}}{24 \times 24} = \frac{139}{1152}$$





10. 11. $P(\bar{A}) = 0.8$ $A \subseteq B, A \cup B = B, A \cap B = A$

12. $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$
 $= P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \quad (A \subseteq B)$
 $= P(B)$

13. $P(AB) = P(A \cap B) = P(A) = 0.2$

14. $P(B) = P(B \cap A) + P(B \cap \bar{A})$

15. $P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(B) - P(B \cap A) = P(B) - P(A) = 0.1$

16. $P(A - B) = P(0) = 0$

18. 11. $p = \frac{C_2^2 + C_5^2}{C_{13}^2} = \frac{19}{39}$

12. $p = 1 - \frac{C_5^2}{C_{13}^2} = \frac{34}{39}$

13. $p = \frac{C_8^1 C_5^1 + C_8^2}{C_{13}^2} = \frac{14}{39}$

19. 11. $p_1 = \frac{C_4^1 \cdot C_{13}^4}{C_{52}^4} = \frac{44}{4165}$

12. $p_2 = \frac{C_{13}^1 \cdot C_{13}^1 \cdot C_{13}^1 \cdot C_{13}^1}{C_{52}^4} = \frac{2197}{20825}$

13. $p_3 = 1 - p_2 = \frac{18628}{20825}$

14. $p_4 = 1 - \frac{C_{49}^4}{C_{52}^4} = 0.71$





$$21. P(\max=1) = \frac{A_4^3}{4^3} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(\max=2) = \frac{C_3^2 A_4^3 \cdot C_4^1 \cdot C_3^1}{4^3} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$P(\max=3) = \frac{C_4^1}{4^3} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$23. (1). P_2 = \frac{C_{15}^2 \cdot C_{13}^6 \cdot 2^6}{C_{30}^{10}} = \frac{4}{661}$$

$$(2). \text{无配对 } P_0 = \frac{C_{15}^{10} \cdot 2^{10}}{C_{30}^{10}}$$

$$\text{一双配对: } P_1 = \frac{C_{15}^1 \cdot C_{14}^8 \cdot 2^8}{C_{30}^{10}}$$

$$P = 1 - P_0 - P_1 = \frac{9994}{10005}$$

$$24. P(\bar{B} | A \cup B)$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{5}{9}$$





27. 设抽到合格品为A

$$\text{则 } P(\bar{A}AA) = P(AAA|\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{A})$$

$$= P(A\bar{A}AA|\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{A}|\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{A})$$

$$= \frac{93}{98} \cdot \frac{6}{99} \cdot \frac{7}{100}$$

32. 设发生故障为事件X, 0, 1, 2, 3个元件发生故障分别为 A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3

$$(1). P(X) = P(X|A_0) \cdot P(A_0) + P(X|A_1) \cdot P(A_1) + P(X|A_2) \cdot P(A_2) + P(X|A_3) \cdot P(A_3)$$

$$= \cancel{0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.8} + 0.25 \times 3 \times 0.8^2 \cdot 0.2 + 0.6 \times 0.8 \times 0.2^2 \times 3 + 0.95 \times 0.2^3$$

$$= 0.1612$$

$$(2). P(A_2|X) = \frac{P(A_2X)}{P(X)} = \frac{3 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.8}{0.1612} = \frac{240}{403}$$

33. ~~$P(A \cup B|C)$~~

$$P((A \cup B)C)$$

$$= P((A \cup B) \cap C)$$

$$= P((A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))$$

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

$$= P(AC) + P(BC) - P(ABC)$$

$$= \cancel{P(A)} P(C) (P(A) + P(B) - P(AB))$$

$$= P(A \cup B) \cdot P(C)$$

$\therefore A \cup B$ 与 C 相互独立

$$P(ABC) = \cancel{P(AB)} P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P_C$$

$$= P(AB) \cdot P(C) \therefore AB \text{ 与 } C \text{ 相互独立}$$





$$P(A-B)C)$$

$$= P(A \bar{B} C)$$

$$= P(A)P(\bar{B})P(C)$$

$$= P(A\bar{B})P(C)$$

$$= P(A-B)P(C)$$

$\therefore A-B$ 与 C 相互独立

36.

$$(1) P(\bar{A}BC)$$

$$= P(BC) - P(ABC)$$

$$= P(B)P(C) - P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

$$= P(\bar{A})P(B)P(C)$$

(2) 由(1)已知

\bar{A} 与 B, C 相互独立

\bar{B} 与 A, C 相互独立

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}C)$$

$$= P(C) - P(ABC) - P(\bar{A}BC) - P(A\bar{B}C)$$

由(1)已知, $\bar{A}BC$ 相互独立, $A\bar{B}C$ 相互独立 $P(\bar{B})$

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

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

$$= P(C) \cdot P(A)P(B) \therefore \text{相互独立}$$



由(1)已知

A, \bar{B}, C 相互独立

$$\begin{aligned} P(\overline{ABC}) &= P(\overline{AB}) - P(\overline{ABC}) \\ &= P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(C) \\ &= 0 \quad (1 - P(C))P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) \\ &= P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(C) \quad i=1,2 \end{aligned}$$

38. 设第一个故障中, i 线路有元件故障为事件 A_i , 故障为 X_i ,

$$P(A_i) = 1 - p^n$$

两条线路相互独立.

$$P(X_1) = P(A_1 A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2) = (1 - p^n)^2 = 1 - 2p^n + p^{2n}$$

设第二个线路中, 有两个并联电路中, 都断开为事件 B_i , 故障为 X_i

$$P(B_i) = (1 - p)^2, \quad P(\bar{B}_i) = 1 - (1 - p)^2 = 2p - p^2$$

$$P(X_2) = 1 - P(\bar{X}_2)$$

$$= 1 - P(B_1 B_2 \dots B_n)$$

$$P(\bar{X}_2) = 2p^n - p^{2n}$$

$$= 1 - (2p - p^2)^n = 1 - p^n (2 - p)^n \quad P(\bar{X}_2) = p^n (2 - p)^n$$

按归纳法可得: 系统 II 比系统 I 可靠

39. 由定理得: A, B 相互独立时, A, B, \bar{A}, \bar{B} 相互独立

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \begin{cases} P(AB) = P(A)(1 - P(B)) \neq \frac{1}{4} \\ P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

