

### 》 哈爾濱工業大學

## 第8讲 全概率公式



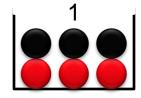


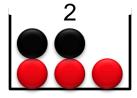


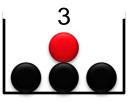




#### 例1







从三箱中任取一箱,从中任意摸出一球 求取得红球的概率.

解 设 $A_i$  = "球取自i号箱",i = 1, 2, 3;

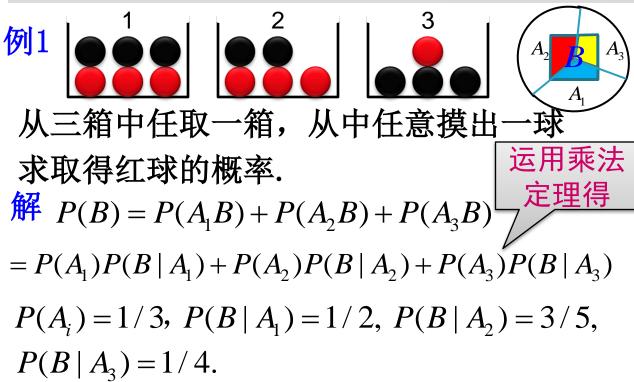
B = "取得红球", 则所求概率为P(B)

$$B = A_1 B + A_2 B + A_3 B.$$

$$P(B) = P(A_1B) + P(A_2B) + P(A_3B).$$

运用加法 公式得





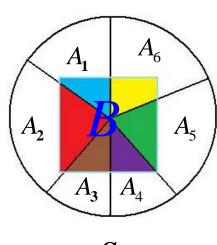
故  $P(B) = 1/3 \cdot (1/2 + 3/5 + 1/4) = 9/20$ .



定理 设 $A_1,A_2,...,A_n$ 是两两互斥的事件,且  $P(A_i)>0$ ,(i=1,2,...,n),若对任一事件B,有

$$(A_1 + A_2 + ... + A_n) \supset B$$
,则

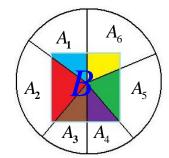
$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) P(B \mid A_i)$$





定理 设 $A_1,A_2,...,A_n$ 是两两互斥的事件,且  $P(A_i)>0$ ,(i=1,2,...,n),若对任一事件B,有

$$(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n) \supset B$$
,  $\emptyset$   
 $P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) P(B|A_i)$ 



证明 由 $(A_1+A_2+\ldots+A_n)\supset B$ ,

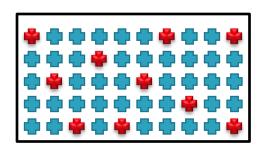
$$B=B(A_1+A_2+...+A_n)=BA_1+...+BA_n$$

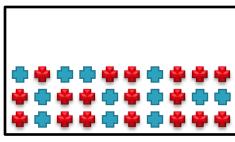
$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) P(B|A_i).$$



例2 有2箱同种零件,分别装有50件和30件, 且一等品分别有10件和18件,现任取一箱, 从中不放回地先后取出两个零件,求:

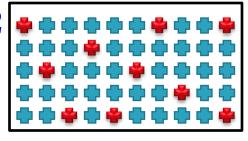
- (1) 先取出的零件是一等品的概率;
- (2) 两次取出的零件均为一等品的概率.

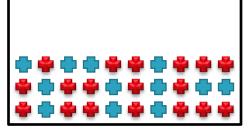






例2





(1) 求先取出的零件是一等品的概率;

解 设 $A_i$  = "取到第i箱", i = 1,2,

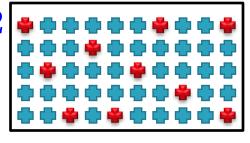
 $B_j$  = "第j次取到一等品",j = 1,2. 则

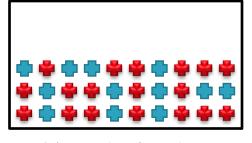
$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $P(B_1 \mid A_1) = 10/50 = 0.2$ ,  $P(B_1 \mid A_2) = 18/30 = 0.6$ ,



例2





(1) 求先取出的零件是一等品的概率;

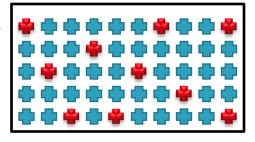
解 设 $A_i$  = "取到第i箱", i = 1,2,

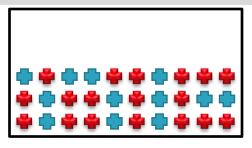
 $B_j =$  "第j次取到一等品",j = 1,2. 则

由全概率公式

$$P(B_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} P(A_i) P(B_1 | A_i) = \frac{1}{2} (0.2 + 0.6) = 0.4.$$







(2) 求两次取出的零件均为一等品的概率.

解  $P(B_1B_2 \mid A_1) = C_{10}^2 / C_{50}^2 = 0.03673,$  $P(B_1B_2 \mid A_2) = C_{18}^2 / C_{30}^2 = 0.3517,$  $P(B_1B_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} P(A_i)P(B_1B_2 | A_i)$ 

全概率 公式  $=\frac{1}{2}(0.03673+0.3517)=0.1942.$ 



# 谢 谢!