

P₂₇, 1:

(1): $\{(HHH), (HHT), (HTH), (HTT), (THH), (THT), (TTH), (TTT)\}$

(2): $\{(i, j, k) \mid i, j, k = 1, \dots, 6\}$

(3): $\{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

(4): $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

P₂₇, 2:

(1) $\bar{A}BC \cup A\bar{B}C \cup AB\bar{C} \cup ABC$

$$= (\bar{A}BC \cup ABC) \cup (A\bar{B}C \cup ABC) \cup (AB\bar{C} \cup ABC)$$

$$= (\bar{A} \cup A)BC \cup (\bar{B} \cup B)AC \cup (\bar{C} \cup C)AB$$

$$= BC \cup AC \cup AB$$

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

(3) $AB\bar{C} \cup A\bar{B}C \cup \bar{A}BC$

(4) 是(1)的对立事件: $\overline{BC \cup AC \cup AB} = \bar{B}\bar{C} \bar{A}\bar{C} \bar{A}\bar{B}$

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

$$= \bar{B}\bar{A} \cup \bar{C}\bar{A} \cup \bar{C}\bar{B} \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$= \bar{A}\bar{B} \cup \bar{A}\bar{C} \cup \bar{B}\bar{C} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \because \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} \subset \bar{C}\bar{B} \\ \bar{C}\bar{B} \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} = \bar{C}\bar{B} \end{array} \right)$$

也等价于至少2个不发生: 根据(1)得: $\bar{A}\bar{B} \cup \bar{A}\bar{C} \cup \bar{B}\bar{C}$

(5) 是3个都发生的对立事件: $\overline{ABC} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \cup \bar{C}$

P₂₇, 3:

$$(3) P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A}\bar{B})$$

$$\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} = \overline{AB} \quad = P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - (P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{B}A))$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = P(\overline{AB}) \quad = P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - (P(\bar{B}) - (P(A) - P(AB)))$$

$$= 1 - P(AB) \quad = P(\bar{A}) + P(A) - P(AB)$$

$$= 1 - P(AB) = \frac{4}{5}$$



P₂₈, 4:

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

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

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) + P(C) - P(AC \cup BC)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) + P(C) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$$

$$\because ABC \subset AB \Rightarrow 0 \leq P(ABC) \leq P(AB) = 0 \Rightarrow P(ABC) = 0$$

$$\therefore P(A \cup B \cup C) = \frac{1}{4} \times 3 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = 1 - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

P₂₈, 9: (可区分小球放入盒子问题)

(1) # Ω 表示样本空间中基本事件个数, #A 表示事件 A 包含的基本事件数.

$$\#\Omega = 10^6, \quad \#A = C_6^2 \times 9^4, \quad \text{选两名在某一层下, 剩下乘客在 9 层中随机下.}$$

$$P = \frac{\#A}{\#\Omega} = \frac{C_6^2 \times 9^4}{10^6}$$

$$(2) \#\Omega = 10^6, \quad \#A = A_{10}^6, \quad \text{每个乘客选不同的楼层下, 10 层中选 6 层后再排列.}$$

$$P = \frac{A_{10}^6}{10^6}$$

(4) 是 (2) 的对立事件

$$P = 1 - \frac{A_{10}^6}{10^6}$$

$$(3) \#\Omega = 10^6, \quad \#A = C_{10}^1 C_6^2 (A_9^4 + C_9^1 + C_9^3 C_9^1 C_8^1)$$

\downarrow
 10 层中选一层
 6 个中选两人下电梯
 2
 \downarrow
 4 人不同楼层
 1 1 1 1
 \downarrow
 4 人在同一楼层下
 4
 \downarrow
 4 人选中 3 人在某层下
 3 1 1
 剩下 1 人在另某层下.

$$P = \frac{\#A}{\#\Omega}$$



扫描全能王 创建

P₂₈, 10:

→ n个人全排列

n个人站一圈共有 $\frac{n!}{n}$ 种可能, 因圆圈上有轮换对称性

→ 每个人顺时针移 1, 2, ..., n 个单位
圆圈保持不变

将甲, 乙两人看成一个整体 (乙放在甲左边), 插到 n-2 个人的圈子中去, 其共有 $(n-2) \frac{(n-2)!}{n-2}$ 种可能.

↓ 插队方式数.

$$\therefore p = (n-2) \frac{(n-2)!/(n-2)}{n!/n} = \frac{1}{n-1}$$

P₂₉, 13.

至少有 2 只配对的对立事件为全部不配对,

$$p(\text{全部不配对}) = \frac{C_6^4 \cdot 2^4}{C_{6 \times 2}^4}$$

$\Omega = C_{6 \times 2}^4$, 12 只中取 4 只, #A = $C_6^4 \cdot 2^4$, 6 双中取 4 双再在 4 双中各取一只

$$p(\text{至少 2 只配对}) = 1 - \frac{C_6^4 \cdot 2^4}{C_{12}^4} = \frac{17}{33}$$

