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$x, y$  表示两次掷出点数

$$1. (1). \Omega = \{(x, y) \mid x, y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$A = \{(x, y) \mid x > y \text{ 且 } x, y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$B = \{(x, y) \mid x = y \text{ 且 } x, y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$C = \{(x, y) \mid x + y = 10 \text{ 且 } x, y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

(2). 若出现正面记为 1, 反面记为 0,  $x, y, z$  分别为三次结果

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z = 0, 1\}$$

$$A = \{(x, y, z) \mid x = 0, y, z = 0, 1\}$$

$$B = \{(x, y, z) \mid x + y + z = 2, x, y, z = 0, 1\}$$

$$C = \{(x, y, z) \mid x = y = z, x, y, z = 0, 1\}$$

(3). 记那个点的坐标为  $(x, y)$

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} \quad (\text{或 } x^2 + y^2 < 1 \text{ 亦可})$$

$$A = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 < \frac{1}{4}\}$$

$$C = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{1}{9} < x^2 + y^2 < \frac{1}{4}\}$$

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三. 注意到  $B \supset A$

$$(1). A\bar{B} \subset A\bar{A} = \emptyset$$

$$(2). \bar{A} \cup B \supset \bar{B} \cup B = \Omega = [0, 2]$$

$$(3). \overline{AB} = \bar{A} = [0, \frac{1}{2}] \cup (1, 2]$$

$$(4). \overline{\bar{A}\bar{B}} = \overline{\bar{B}} = B = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}]$$

四. 反证: 若此为真 则由容斥原理.

$$1000 = 811 + 752 + 418 - 570 - 356 - 348 + 297$$

$$1000 = 1004 \text{ 矛盾. } \therefore \text{此消息为假}$$

五. 记事件: 订甲, 订乙 分别为  $A, B$ .

$$\text{则 } P(A) = 0.4 \quad P(B) = 0.25 \quad P(AB) = 0.15$$

$$(1) P(\text{只订甲}) = P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.25$$

$$(2) P(\text{只订一种}) = P(A\bar{B} \cup B\bar{A}) = P(A) + P(B) - 2P(AB) = 0.35$$

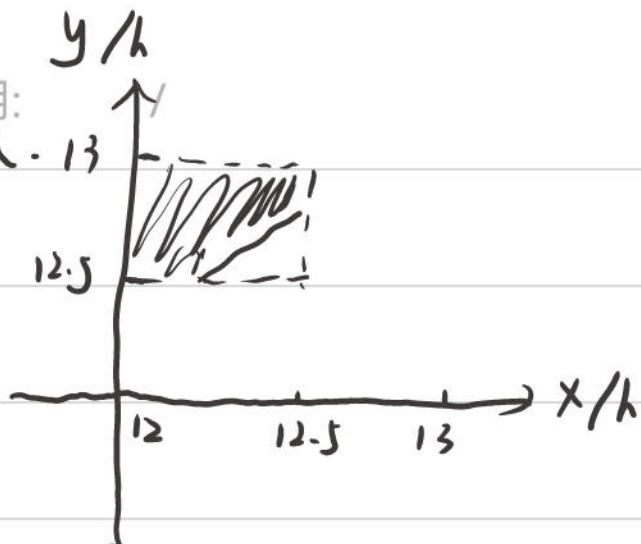
$$(3) P(\text{至少订一种}) = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.5$$

$$(4). P(\text{两种都不订}) = P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$$



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十八. 13



记  $x, y$  分别为乙, 甲到达时间

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid x \in (12, 12.5), y \in (12.5, 13)\}$$

记甲队到即能过河为  $A$

$$A = \{(x, y) \mid y - x \geq \frac{1}{4}, x \in (12, 12.5), y \in (12.5, 13)\}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{m(A)}{m(\Omega)} = \frac{0.5 \times 0.5 - 0.25^2}{0.5 \times 0.5} = \frac{7}{8}$$

十九. 4).  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k) = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} P(A_k) = 0$

$$P(B_m) = P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bigcup_{k=m}^{\infty} A_k) \leq \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} P(A_k) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$P(A_n \cdot i.o.) = P(\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n) = P(\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(B_m) = 0$$

(2). 要证  $P(A_n \cdot i.o.) = 1$  只需证其补集概率为 0

$$\text{即 } P((\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n)^c) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } P(\bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n^c) = 0$$

$$\bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n^c = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \bigcap_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n^c$$

独立性

$$\therefore P(\bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n^c) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcap_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n^c) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{n=m}^{\infty} P(A_n^c)$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{n=m}^{\infty} (1 - P(A_n)) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e^{\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \ln(1 - P(A_n))} \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} P(A_n)} = 0$$

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在两步分别用到  $\ln(1-x) \leq -x$  以及  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k) = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} P(A_k) = \infty$   $\square$