第一章 概率论基础

1. (1)
$$\Omega = \{(i,j) : i,j = 1,\dots,6\},\$$

$$A = \{(i,j) : i > j, i = 2,\dots,6, j = 1,\dots,5\},\$$

$$B = \{(i,i) : i = 1,\dots,6\},\$$

$$C = \{(i,j) : i+j = 10, i,j = 1,\dots,6\} = \{(4,6),(5,5),(6,4)\}.\$$
(2) $\Omega = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, THH, TTH, THT, HTT, TTT\},\$

$$A = \{THH, THT, TTH, TTT\},\$$

$$B = \{HHT, HTH, THH\},\$$

$$C = \{TTT, HHH\}.\$$
(3) $\Omega = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$

$$A = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 < 1/4\}.\$$

- 2. 略
- 3. (1) $A_1\bar{A}_2\bar{A}_3 + \bar{A}_1A_2\bar{A}_3 + \bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2A_3$
 - (2) $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$,
 - $(3) A_1 \cap (A_2 \cup A_3),$
 - (4) $A_1\bar{A}_2\bar{A}_3 + \bar{A}_1A_2\bar{A}_3 + \bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2A_3 + \bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2\bar{A}_3$.
- **4**. (1) \emptyset , (2) $\Omega = [0, 2]$, (3) $\bar{A} = \{0 \le x \le 1/2\} \cup \{1 < x \le 2\}$, (4) $B = \{1/4 < x \le 3/2\}$
- 5. (1) $A \subset B$, 0.7 (2) $A \cup B = \Omega$, 0.5
- **6.** 3/4
- 7. 4/11!, $4/A_{11}^{7}$
- 8. 略(加法定理)

11.考虑a + b个不同的球排成一列,第k个球恰好为白球的概 率。a + b个球不同排列方式数 $|\Omega|$ = (a + b)! , 第k个球为白 球的排列方式个数|A| = a * (a + b - 1)! 则P(A) = $|A|/|\Omega|$ =a / (a+b) (组合方法亦可)

10.
$$1 - \frac{\binom{365}{50}50!}{365^{50}}$$

11. $\frac{a}{a+b}$

12.
$$\frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{100}{2}} = 1/1650, \frac{\binom{97}{2}}{\binom{100}{2}} = 776$$

13.
$$\frac{\binom{4}{m}3^{4-m}}{4^4}$$
, $m = 0, \dots, 4$.

14. 3.1554

[图片]

$$16. \ 1/8$$

18.
$$\frac{12!}{6^{12}2^6}$$

23. 五局三胜更好

24. (1) $N \ge 2n-1$, $\frac{\binom{N-n+1}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}}$ (2) $N \ge 3n/2-1$, $n \mod 2 = 0$, $\frac{\binom{N-n+1}{n/2}}{\binom{N}{n}}$; $n \mod 2 = 1, 0$.

(3)
$$N \mod 2 = 0, \frac{\binom{N/2}{n}2^n}{\binom{N}{n}}; N \mod 2 = 1, \frac{\binom{(N-1)/2}{n-1}2^{n-1}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

25. 19/36, 1/18

29.
$$\frac{\binom{19}{8}11!}{19^8}$$

31. 投两枚骰子共36种情况,投掷一次,和为7或11的情况有8种,概率
$$\frac{2}{9}$$
;和为2,3,或12的情况4种,概率 $\frac{1}{9}$;其他24种,概率 $\frac{2}{3}$ 。玩家赢的概率 $P(A) = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{3} * \frac{2}{9} + (\frac{2}{3})^2 * \frac{2}{9} + \dots = \frac{2}{9} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{2}{3})^k = \frac{2}{9} * \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3}$

30. (1)
$$\binom{11}{8} 8!/11^8$$
 (2) $1/11^7$ (3) $\binom{8}{3} \binom{10}{5} 5!/11^8$

$$|A| = C_3$$
 $C_4^2 C_4^4$ · $C_2^1 C_6^5$ · $C_1^1 C_5^5$ (从3个组中选出1个组 来接收三轴的 $P(A) = \frac{|A|}{|A|} = \frac{9}{17}$

按照上述思路,可列萃出样本空间以及事件的样本点,从而强证上述()该不该来。

29、三局两胜、 P胜概 Pi= Ci(p)*(1-p) + Cip3=3p*(1-p)+p*+p*-p*-2p*

五局三性、 甲性概率 p2 Cs p3 (+p)+ Cf p(+p) + Cf p5 = 10 p3 (1-2p1p3)+ 5(p3-p5)+p5

$$= (0p^{3} - 2p^{4} + (0p^{5} + 4p^{4} - 5p^{4} + p^{4})$$

$$= (0p^{3} - 15p^{4} + 6p^{5})$$

$$p_1 - p_2 = 3p^2 - 2p^3 - 10p^3 + 15p^4 - 6p^2$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} = 2p^3 - 5p^2 + 4p - 1$

$$= -3p^{2}(2p^{3}-5p^{2}+4p-1) < 0. \Rightarrow y>0 (p-1) + p = 1$$