

第2讲 事件的相互关系及运算



例1: 甲、乙两人进行投骰子比赛, 得点数大者为胜, 若甲先投得了5点, 分析乙胜负情况。

解: 乙投一骰子所有可能结果构成样本空间:

$$S=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

"乙赢" =
$$\{6\}$$
 = A

"乙输" =
$$\{1, 2, 3, 4\} = C$$

"乙不输"由A与B的合并组成 $\{5, 6\}$.



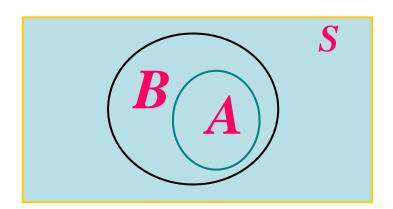




*事件的关系(包含、相等)

 $1^{\circ}A \subset B$: 事件A发生一定导致B发生.

$$2^{\circ} A = B \iff \begin{cases} A \subset B \\ B \subset A \end{cases}$$



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 $\Rightarrow A \subset B$

例2:

$$A = \{$$
明天天晴 $\}$ $B = \{$ 明天无雨 $\}$

$$A = \{ 有多于4人候车 \}$$

 $B = \{ 至少有5人候车 \}$

一枚硬币抛两次, $A = \{ 第一次是正面 \}$, $B = \{ 至少有一次正面 \}$





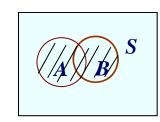


$$\Rightarrow B \supset A$$



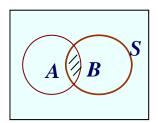
事件的运算及关系

✓ $A \hookrightarrow B$ 的和事件, 记为 $A \cup B$ $A \cup B = \{ x | x \in A \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \}$:



A与B至少有一发生.

✓ A与B的积事件, 记为 $A \cap B$, $A \cdot B$, AB $A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in B \}$: A与B同时发生.



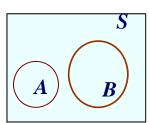
$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} \rightarrow \overline{\lambda}_{i}, A_{2}, \cdots A_{n} \underline{A}_{i} \underline{A}_{i} \underline{A}_{i}$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} \rightarrow \overline{\lambda}_{i}, A_{2}, \cdots A_{n} \underline{A}_{i} \underline{B}_{i} \underline{B}_{i} \underline{B}_{i}$$

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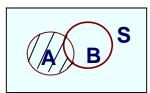


✓ 当 $AB = \emptyset$ 时,称事件A与B不相容或互斥.



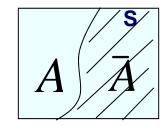
✓ A与B的差事件

$$A - B = \{ x \mid x \in A \perp \mathbb{L} x \notin B \}$$



✓ A的逆事件, 记为 \overline{A} , 也称A的互逆、对立事件.

$$A \cup \overline{A} = S$$
, $A \overline{A} = \emptyset$, $\overline{\overline{A}} = A$



→A与B的差事件可以表示为:

$$A - B = AB = A \cup B - B = A - AB$$



中 事件的运算定律

交換律: $A \cup B = B \cup A$, $A \cap B = B \cap A$;

结合律: $A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$, $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$;

分配律: $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$, $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$;

对偶律: $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$, $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$; (德·摩根定律)

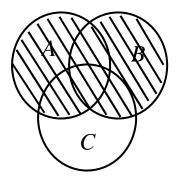
对偶律推广: $\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \overline{A_{i}} = \overline{A_{1}} \cup \overline{A_{2}} \cup \cdots \cup \overline{A_{n}};$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \overline{A_{i}} = \overline{A_{1}} \overline{A_{2}} \cdots \overline{A_{n}}.$$

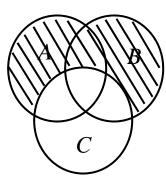




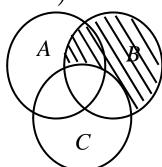
用维恩图验证事件等式" $(A \cup B) - C = A \cup (B - C)$ "是否成立?



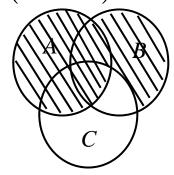




 $(A \cup B) \qquad (A \cup B) - C$



$$(B-C)$$



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

所以
$$(A \cup B) - C \neq A \cup (B - C)$$

$$((A \cup B) - C) \cup AC = A \cup (B - C)$$

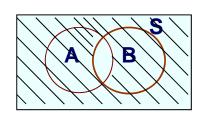


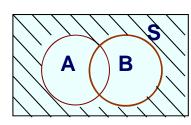


注意 \overline{AB} 与 \overline{AB} 的区别:

AB是表示 A、B不同时发生

 \overline{AB} 是表示 A B都不发生





实际上两者有关系:

 $\overline{AB} = \overline{A}\overline{B} \cup A\overline{B} \cup \overline{A}B$





例3: 设 $A=\{\text{甲来听课}\}, B=\{\text{乙来听课}\}, \text{则:}$

 $A \cup B = \{ \Psi, C \underline{Y} \underline{A} - A \underline{A} \}$

 $A \cap B = \{ \Psi, C 都 \mathcal{A} \}$

 $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{AB} = \{ \Psi, C都不来 \}$

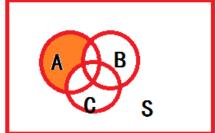
 $\overline{A} \cup \overline{B} = \overline{AB} = \{ \Psi, C \underline{A} \underline{A} \underline{B} - A \underline{A} \underline{A} \}$

= {甲、乙中最多有一人来}

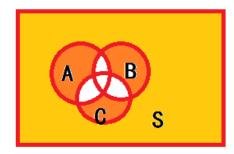


例4: 用A、B、C三个事件关系及运算表示下列各事件

 $\bullet A$ 发生,B、C都不发生: $A \overline{B} \overline{C} = A - B - C$



●恰有一个发生: $A\overline{BC} \cup \overline{ABC} \cup \overline{ABC}$



•至少有一个发生: $A \cup B \cup C = \overline{ABC}$

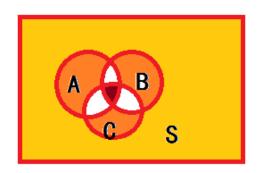
 $= (A\overline{B}\overline{C} \cup \overline{A}B\overline{C} \cup \overline{A}\overline{B}C) \cup (\overline{A}BC \cup A\overline{B}C \cup AB\overline{C}) \cup ABC$



例4: 用A、B、C三个事件关系及运算表示下列各事件

●至少有两个发生: $AB \cup AC \cup BC$

 $=\overline{ABC} \cup A\overline{BC} \cup AB\overline{C} \cup ABC$



•至少有一个不发生: $\overline{A} \cup \overline{B} \cup \overline{C} = \overline{ABC}$

 $= \overline{ABC} \cup A\overline{BC} \cup AB\overline{C} \cup A\overline{BC} \cup \overline{ABC} \cup$