

probability ✓

全概率公式

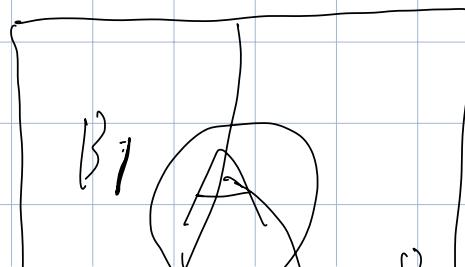
1. 完备事件组

$$1. B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset \quad (i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad \text{互斥}$$

$$2. \sum_{i=1}^n B_i = \Omega \quad P(B_1) + P(B_2) + \dots + P(B_n) = 1$$

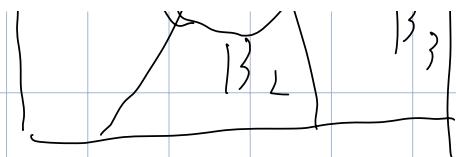
2. deducing:

$$P(A) = P(A \cap \Omega)$$



$$= P(A \cap (B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3))$$

$$= P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) + P(A \cap B_3)$$



$$= P(A|B_1)P(B_1) + P(A|B_2)P(B_2) + P(A|B_3)P(B_3)$$

$$= P(B_1)P(A|B_1) +$$
$$P(B_2)P(A|B_2) +$$
$$P(B_3)P(A|B_3)$$

贝叶斯公式 (Bayes' rule)

乘法公式

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(B_i A)}{P(A)} \Rightarrow P(B_i) P(A|B_i)$$

$= \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i) P(B_i)$

全概率定理

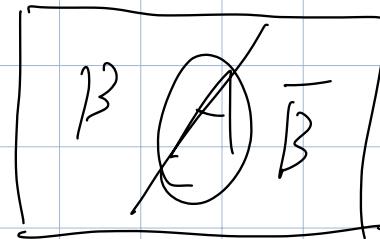
50个球，20个黄，30个白

两人依次随机取一球不放回

则第二人取黄球概率为

设 B 为第一人取黄球

A 为第二人取黄球



$$P(A) = P(AB) + P(A\bar{B})$$

$$= P(B) P(A|B) + P(\bar{B}) P(A|\bar{B})$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{19}{49} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{20}{49}$$

) 1 1 5 49

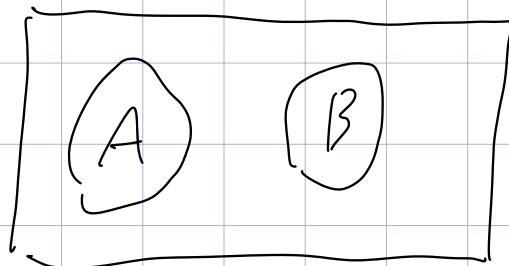
$$= \frac{38}{245} + \frac{12}{49}$$

$$\approx \frac{2}{5}$$

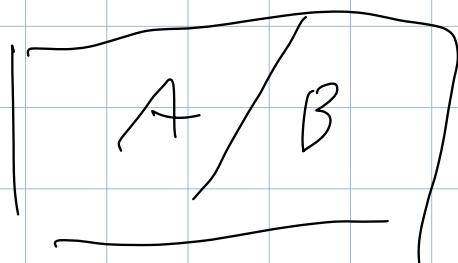
1. $A \subset B$ A发生, B发生

2. $A = B$ A和B同时发生/不发生

3. $A \cap B = \emptyset$ 互斥(互不相容)



4. $A \cap B = \emptyset \text{ 且 } A \cup B = \Omega$ 对立



越交越小，越并越大

$$A \cdot A\beta = A\beta$$

$$A + A\beta = A$$

加法公式

$$P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

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

+ - +

直到事件ABC
都出现

减法公式

$$P(A-B) = P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

被减数 - 减数 = 被减数减两者的位置

条件概率公式

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$$

分子条件
分母

乘法公式

$$P(AB) = P(B) P(A|B)$$

B发生, B发生的条件下A发生

强化112 设 A, B 为两个随机事件, 且 $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A|B) = \frac{1}{3}, P(B|A) = \frac{1}{6}$, 则 $P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) = (\quad)$.

A. $\frac{1}{6}$

B. $\frac{5}{12}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{7}{12}$

112.

$$P(\bar{A} \bar{B}) = P(\widetilde{A+B}) = 1 - P(A+B)$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(B) = 3 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12}$$

$$= \frac{8}{12}$$

$$1 - \frac{8}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

强化113 设 A, B, C 是随机事件, A 与 C 互不相容, $P(AB) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $P(AB|\bar{C}) = (\quad)$.

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{3}{4}$

113.

$$A \cap C = \emptyset$$

$$P(AB|\bar{C}) = \frac{P(AB\bar{C})}{P(\bar{C})} = \frac{P(AB\bar{C})}{1 - P(C)} = \frac{P(AB-C)}{1 - P(C)}$$

$$= \frac{P(AB) - P(ABC)}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$1 - P(C) = \overline{1 - P(C)} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

强化114 设 A, B 为两个随机事件, 且 $P(\bar{A})=0.2$, $P(B)=0.6$, $P(A\bar{B})=0.4$, 则 $P(B|(A \cup \bar{B}))=(\quad)$.

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{2}{3}$

114.

$$P(B|(A \cup \bar{B}))$$

$$P(A|B) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

$$= \frac{P(A \cup \bar{B})}{P(A \cup \bar{B})}$$

$$0.4 = 1 - 0.2 - P(AB)$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = 0.4$$

$$= \frac{P(AB)}{P(A) + P(\bar{B}) - P(A\bar{B})}$$

$$= \frac{0.4}{1 - 0.2 + 1 - 0.6 - 0.4}$$

$$= \frac{0.4}{0.2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

115.

强化115 设 A, B 为随机事件, 若 $0 < P(A) < 1$, $0 < P(B) < 1$, 则 $P(A|B) > P(A|\bar{B})$ 的充分必要条件是
()。

- A. $P(B|A) > P(B|\bar{A})$.
- B. $P(B|A) < P(B|\bar{A})$.
- C. $P(\bar{B}|A) > P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})$.
- D. $P(\bar{B}|A) < P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})$.

$$\overline{B} \cap A = B$$

$$P(A|B) = 1$$

$$P(A|\bar{B}) = P(A|\bar{A}) = 0$$

- A. $1 > 0$ B. $1 < 0$ \times C. $0 > 0$ \times D. $0 < 0$ \times

强化116 设 A, B, C 为三个随机事件, 且 $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(AB) = 0$, $P(AC) = P(BC) = \frac{1}{12}$, 则
 A, B, C 中恰有一个事件发生的概率为()

- A. $\frac{3}{4}$. B. $\frac{2}{3}$. C. $\frac{1}{2}$. D. $\frac{5}{12}$.

116.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= P(A \cap B \cap C) - P(A \cap B \cap C^c) \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{12} + 0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \bar{B} \bar{C}) = P(B) - P(AB) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\approx \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{12} + 0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \\
 P(\bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C}) &= P(\bar{A} C - B) = P(\bar{A} C) - P(\bar{A} BC) \\
 &= P(C) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} + 0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

D

强化117 假设一批产品中一、二、三等品各占60%、30%、10%，从中随意取出一件，结果不是三等品，则取到的是一等品的概率为()。

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

117.

一等品 $A_1 = 0.6$

二等品 $A_2 = 0.3$

三等品 $A_3 = 0.1$

$$P(A_1 | \bar{A}_3) = \frac{P(A_1, \bar{A}_3)}{P(\bar{A}_3)} = \frac{P(A_1) - P(A_1, A_3)}{1 - P(A_3)} = \frac{0.6}{1 - 0.1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

独立性： $P(A \beta) = P(A)P(\beta) \Leftrightarrow \frac{P(A\beta)}{P(\beta)} = P(A)$
A与B发生无关

互斥 \Leftrightarrow 独立

当 $P(A)=0$ 或 $P(B)=0$ 时

互斥 \Rightarrow 独立

强化118 已知事件A,B相互独立,且 $P(\bar{B})=\frac{1}{3}$, $P(\bar{A})>0$,则 $P(A \cup B | \bar{A})=(\quad)$.

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{9}$

D. $\frac{2}{9}$

118.

$$P(A \cup B | \bar{A}) = \frac{P(A \cup B) \bar{A}}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(\bar{A} B)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(B) - P(AB)}{1 - P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{P(B) - P(A)P(B)}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{P(B)(1 - P(A))}{1 - P(A)} = P(B) = \frac{2}{3}$$

强化119 设随机事件 A 与 B 相互独立, A 与 C 相互独立, $BC = \emptyset$, 若 $P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(AC | AB \cup C) = \frac{1}{4}$, 则 $P(C) = (\quad)$

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{3}{4}$

$$119. P(AC | AB \cup C) = \frac{P(AC | AB \cup C)}{P(AB \cup C)} = \frac{P(ABC + AC)}{P(AB + C)} .$$

$$= 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

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

$$= P(A)P(B)$$

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

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

?

强化120 设两个相互独立的事件A和B都不发生的概率为 $\frac{1}{9}$, A发生B不发生的概率与B发生A不发生的概率相等, 则 $P(A)=$ ().

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

$$120. \quad P(\bar{A} \bar{B}) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(A\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}B)$$

$$P(A) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$P(A) = P(B)$$

$$P(\bar{A} \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{B}) = (1 - P(A)) (1 - P(B))$$

$$(1 - P(A))^2 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(A) = P(B) = \frac{2}{3}$$

强化122 甲、乙两人独立地对同一目标射击一次，其命中率分别为0.6和0.5.现已知目标被命中，则它是甲射中的概率为()

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{3}{4}$

122.

$$P(A|A \cup B) = \frac{P(A \cup AB)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(A) + P(AB) - P(AB)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)}$$

$$= \frac{P(A)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)} = \frac{0.6}{0.6 + 0.5 - 0.3} = \frac{0.6}{0.8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

强化123 设 A, B, C 为随机事件，且 A 与 B 互不相容， A 与 C 互不相容， B 与 C 相互独立，

$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{3} \text{, 则 } P(B \cup C | A \cup B \cup C) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

123.

10-1

$$\begin{aligned} A \cap B &= \emptyset \\ A \cap C &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B \text{ and } C | A \text{ and } B \text{ and } C) = \frac{P((B \text{ and } C) | A \text{ and } B \text{ and } C)}{P(A \text{ and } B \text{ and } C)} = \frac{P(B \text{ and } C)}{3P(A) - P(BC) + P(A \cap BC)}$$

$$= \frac{P(B) + P(C) - P(B)P(C)}{3P(A) - P(B)P(C)} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9}}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\text{如果 } A_n^m = \frac{n!}{(n-m)!} = C_n^m m!$$

124.

0 1 2 3
—

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\text{没取到白球})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{C_7^3}{C_{10}^3}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5}{3 \times 2} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8}{3 \times 2}$$

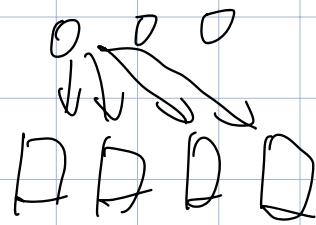
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{17}{24}$$

125.

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= 1 - P(\text{全红}) - P(\text{全白}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{2^5}{4^5} - \frac{2^5}{4^5} \\ &= \frac{15}{16} \end{aligned}$$

126

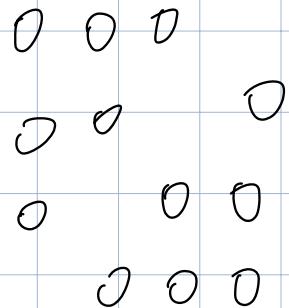
140.



$$N_S = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$$

$$N_A = C_4^3 3! = 24$$

没说相同球里认不同



$$P(A) = \frac{24}{64} = \frac{3}{8}$$

127.

11 22 33 44 55

$$N_{\bar{A}} = C_5^1 C_2^1 C_4^3 C_2^1$$

$$N_{\alpha} = C_{10}^4$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = \frac{10 \times 4 \times 2}{\frac{(10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7)}{4 \times 3 \times 2}} = 1 - \frac{8}{21} = \frac{13}{21}$$