



习题一.

2. (1). 若A发生, 则B, C一定同时发生.

(2). B或C发生时, 必有A发生.

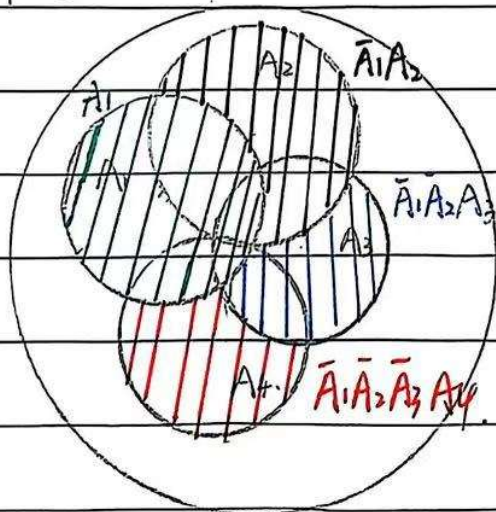
(3). A, B同时发生时, 必有C发生.

(4). A发生时, B, C至少有一个不发生. ✓

4. 证明: $n=2$ 时 $\bigcup_{i=1}^2 A_i = A_1 + A_2 = A_1 + \bar{A}_1 A_2 = A_1 \cup A_2 = A_1 + (\bar{A}_1 A_2) = A_1 + \bar{A}_1 A_2$ 假设 $n=k$ 时 $\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i = A_1 + \bar{A}_1 A_2 + \dots + \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \dots \bar{A}_{k-1} A_k$ 成立.

则 $n=k+1$ 时. $\bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i = (\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i) \cup A_{k+1} = \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i + \bar{\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i} A_{k+1} = \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i + \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \dots \bar{A}_k A_{k+1}$

$= A_1 + \bar{A}_1 A_2 + \dots + \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \dots \bar{A}_k A_{k+1}$ □. ✓

 $n=4$ 时.

b. (1). $A \cup B \cup C \cup D$. (2). $AB\bar{C}\bar{D}$ (3). $AB\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}BC\bar{D} + A\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D}$

(4). $\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}$ (5). $\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D}$. ✓



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$$9. 11) P(A_1) = \frac{\#(A_1)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{2 \cdot 4!}{5!} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$12) P(A_2) = \frac{\#(A_2)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3!}{5!} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$13) P(A_3) = \frac{\#(A_3)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4! - 2 \cdot 3!}{5!} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$14) P(A_4) = \frac{\#(A_4)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{C_3^1 A_3^2 A_2^2}{5!} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$15) P(A_5) = \frac{\#(A_5)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{4!}{5!} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \checkmark$$

$$15. \text{解: } P(A) = \frac{\#(A)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{A_m^n \cdot (m-1)!}{(m+n-1)!} = \frac{m!(m-1)!}{(m-n)!(m+n-1)!} \quad \checkmark$$

$$18. \text{解: } P(A) = \frac{\#(A)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{4 \times C_4^4 \times C_{48}^7}{C_{52}^{13}} = \frac{44}{4165}$$

$$19. \text{解: } 11) P(A_1) = \frac{\#(A_1)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{4}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{1}{649740}$$

$$12) P(A_2) = \frac{\#(A_2)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{4 \times 9}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{13}{216580}$$

$$13) P(A_3) = \frac{\#(A_3)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{13 \times C_4^4}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{1}{4165}$$

$$14) P(A_4) = \frac{\#(A_4)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{C_{13}^3 C_4^2 C_2^1 C_4^2}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{6}{4165}$$

$$15) P(A_5) = \frac{\#(A_5)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{4 \times C_{13}^6}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{33}{16660}$$

$$16) P(A_6) = \frac{\#(A_6)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{10 \times (4^5 - 4)}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{5}{1274}$$

$$17) P(A_7) = \frac{\#(A_7)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{C_{13}^1 C_4^3 C_2^2 C_4^1 C_4^1}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{88}{4165}$$

$$18) P(A_8) = \frac{\#(A_8)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{C_{13}^2 \times C_4^2 \times C_4^2 \times 11 \times 4}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{198}{4165}$$

$$19) P(A_9) = \frac{\#(A_9)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{C_{13}^3 \times C_4^2 \times C_{12}^2 \times C_4^1 \times C_4^1}{C_{52}^5} = \frac{352}{833}$$

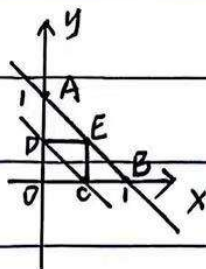
$$110) P(A_{10}) = \frac{\#(A_{10})}{\#(\Omega)} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^9 P(A_i) = \frac{1277}{2548}$$



22. 解: $P(A) = \frac{\#(A)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{C_{M-1}^{m-1} \cdot C_{N-M}^{n-m}}{C_N^n}$ ✓

29. 解: 设三段长度分别为 $x, y, 1-x-y$.

$$\begin{cases} x+y > 1-x-y \\ x+1-x-y > y \\ y+1-x-y > x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y > \frac{1}{2} \\ x < \frac{1}{2} \\ y < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$



$$P(A) = \frac{\#(A)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{S_{\triangle CDE}}{S_{\triangle OAB}} = \frac{1}{4}.$$
 ✓

31. 解: 最大似然估计法:

$$P_n = \frac{C_{100-n}^3 C_n^2}{C_{100}^5} \quad \frac{P_n}{P_{n-1}} = \frac{n(98-n)}{(101-n)(n-2)}$$

$n < \frac{202}{5}$ 时 $P_n > P_{n-1}$. $n > \frac{202}{5}$ 时 $P_n < P_{n-1}$. 故 $n=40$ 时 P_n 最大
频率估计概率法

$$n = 100 \times \frac{2}{5} = 40.$$

故估计次品数 40. 两种方法一致. ✓

35. 解: 首先计算 34 题. 设 A_i 为事件“第 i 士兵拿到自己的枪”

$$P(A_i) = \frac{\#(A_i)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{(N-1)!}{N!} = \frac{1}{N}.$$

$$P(A_i A_j) = \frac{\#(A_i A_j)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{(N-2)!}{N!} = \frac{1}{N(N-1)}.$$

$$P(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_N) = \frac{\#(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_N)}{\#(\Omega)} = \frac{1}{N!}.$$

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_N) = \sum_{i=1}^N P(A_i) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} P(A_i A_j) + \cdots + (-1)^{N-1} P(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_N).$$

$$= C_N^1 \cdot \frac{1}{N} - C_N^2 \cdot \frac{1}{N(N-1)} + \cdots + (-1)^{N-1} \cdot \frac{1}{N!}.$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k!}$$



k 个士兵都拿到自己枪的概率为 $\frac{(N-k)!}{N!}$

$N-k$ 个士兵都没拿到自己枪的概率为 $\sum_{i=0}^{N-k} \frac{(N-k-i)!}{(N-k)!} = \frac{(N-k)!}{(N-k)!} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-k} \frac{(N-k-i)!}{(N-k)!} = \sum_{i=0}^{N-k} \frac{(N-k-i)!}{(N-k)!}$

$$P = C_N^k \cdot \frac{(N-k)!}{N!} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N-k} \frac{(N-k-i)!}{(N-k)!} = \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N-k} \frac{(N-k-i)!}{(N-k)!}$$

45. 证明: $P(A)P(B) - P(AB)$

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

$$= P(A)P(\bar{A}B) - P(AB)[1 - P(A)] \leq P(A)P(\bar{A}B) \leq P(A)[1 - P(A)] \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

若 $P(A) \geq P(B)$ $P(AB) - P(A)P(B)$

$$\leq P(B) - P(B)P(B) = P(B)[1 - P(B)] \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

故 $|P(AB) - P(A)P(B)| \leq \frac{1}{4}$. 由上述讨论, 等号成立条件为 $P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$ 且 $P(AB) = 0$ 或 $\frac{1}{2}$.

48. 证明: 设一维 Borel 域 ~~\mathcal{B}~~ $\mathcal{B} = \{[a, b)\}$.

设 $\tilde{\mathcal{B}} = \{(-\infty, x)\}$ 是开域 $(-\infty, x)$ 区间产生的 σ 域.

$[a, b) = (-\infty, b) - (-\infty, a)$, 由 $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$ 为 σ 域, $[a, b) \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}$,

从而 $\mathcal{B} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{B}}$

又 $(-\infty, x) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} [x-n, x-n+1)$, \mathcal{B} 为 σ 域, 所以 $(-\infty, x) \in \mathcal{B}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{B}} \subset \mathcal{B}$.

于是 $\mathcal{B} = \tilde{\mathcal{B}}$.