

P₁₆ 1-1.3 由题可知, 样本空间 $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$,
 则 $A = \{2, 4, 6\}$, $B = \{1, 3, 5\}$, $C = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$,
 $D = \{2, 4\}$, 可以得到以下关系: $D \subset A$, $D \subset C$
 $\bar{A} = B$, $B \cap D = \emptyset$

P₁₇ 1-1.9 (1) $(A \cup B)(A \cup \bar{B})(\bar{A} \cup B)(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) =$
 $(A \cup A(\bar{B} \cup B))(\bar{A} \cup \bar{A}(B \cup \bar{B})) = A\bar{A} = \emptyset$

(2) $AB \cup \bar{A}\bar{B} \cup A\bar{B} \cup \bar{A}B - \bar{A}\bar{B} = B(A \cup \bar{A}) \cup \bar{B}(A \cup \bar{A})$
 $- \bar{A}\bar{B} = B \cup \bar{B} - \bar{A}\bar{B} = S - \bar{A}\bar{B} = AB$

P₁₁ 1-2.4 $P(A, B, C \text{ 全不发生}) = \cancel{1 - P(A+B+C)} = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C)$
 $1 - P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC)$
 $+ P(ABC) = \frac{5}{8}$

P₁₈ 4-3.18 四个人分西52张扑克牌共 $C_{52}^{13}C_{39}^{13}C_{26}^{13}$ 种
 情况, 假定指定某人拥有黑桃A和黑桃K共
 $C_{50}^{13}C_{39}^{13}C_{26}^{13}$ 种情况, 则指定某人没有黑桃A或黑桃
 K 概率为 $1 - \frac{C_{50}^{13}C_{39}^{13}C_{26}^{13}}{C_{52}^{13}C_{39}^{13}C_{26}^{13}} = \frac{16}{17}$

Prs 1-3.15 甲乙乘车方案共 $4^2 = 16$ 种, 甲乙同一时间乘车共 4 种, 甲乙时间仅差 15 分钟共 $C_3^1 A_2^2 = 6$ 种
 则他们共同上车概率为 $\frac{5}{16}$

Prs 1-4.4 ~~$P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0.35$, $P(B-A) =$~~

~~$P(B) - P(AB)$~~ $P(A-B) = P(A) - P(AB)$, $P(AB) = 0.4$

$P(B-A) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0.1$, $P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{A})} =$

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

Prs 1-4.11 ~~甲乙搭档~~, 记 W 为完成任务, A_1 为甲找到目标,

A_2 为乙找到目标, B_1 为丙投中, B_2 为丁投中, 当甲 ~~丙~~ ~~乙~~ ~~丁~~

搭档时, $P(W) = P(A_1)P(B_1|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B_2|A_2) -$

$P(A_1)P(B_1|A_1)P(A_2)P(B_2|A_2) = 0.8076$, 当甲丁, 乙丙搭档时

时, $P(W) = 0.7976$, 则甲丙, 乙丁搭档已更优.

Prs 1.5.11 $P((A \cup B)C) = P(AC \cup BC) = P(AC) + P(BC) - P(ABC)$

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

$= P(A \cup B)P(C)$, 故 $A \cup B$ 与 C 相互独立, $P((AB)C) = P(ABC)$

$= P(A)P(B)P(C) = P(AB)P(C)$, 故 AB 与 C 相互独立.



B₁ 1.5.15 (1) 设 X 为第一次检验中的次品数, $X \in [0, 10]$, Y 表示第二次检验的次品数, $Y \in [0, 5]$, 由题, (1) $P(X=0) = 0.9^{10} \approx 0.349$ (2) $P(X \in [1, 2]) = C_0^1 \times 0.1 \times 0.9^9 + C_0^2 \times 0.1^2 \times 0.9^8 \approx 0.581$ (3) $P(Y=0) = 0.9^5 \approx 0.590$ (4) $P(X \in [1, 2], Y=0) = P(X \in [1, 2]) \cdot P(Y=0) \approx 0.343$ (5) $P(X=0) + P(X \in [1, 2], Y=0) \approx 0.692$