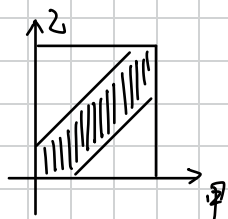


第二周第一次作业:

P19-20 3.



$$P = \frac{24^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 21^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 20^2}{24^2} = \frac{311}{1152}$$

5. 都是实数 $\Leftrightarrow z - 4\eta \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta \leq \frac{z}{4}$

又 $z, \eta \in (-1, 1)$. 故 $P_1 = \frac{A}{4}$. 其中 $A = \int_{-1}^1 (\frac{x^2}{4} + 1) dx = \frac{13}{6}$ $P_1 = \frac{13}{24}$

在此基础上都是正数 $\Leftrightarrow \eta > 0$ 且 $z < 0$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^2}{4} dx = \frac{1}{48}$$

6. (1) 设前两段长度为 l_1, l_2 , s.t. $0 < l_1, l_2 < l_1 + l_2 < l$

可构成三角形 $\Leftrightarrow l_1 < \frac{l}{2}, l_2 < \frac{l}{2}, l_1 + l_2 > \frac{l}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2) 最长不超过 $\frac{2}{3}l \Leftrightarrow l_1 < \frac{2}{3}l, l_2 < \frac{2}{3}l, l_1 + l_2 > \frac{l}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{2}{3}$$

7. 设第一弦一端点位于 $(1, 0)$. 另一端点在 x 轴上方. 位于 $e^{i\theta_1}$

第二弦两端点位于 $e^{i\theta_2}, e^{i\theta_3}$

相交 $\Leftrightarrow \min\{\theta_2, \theta_3\} \in (0, \theta_1), \max\{\theta_2, \theta_3\} \in (\theta_1, 2\pi)$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{3}$$

P31-32 2. 若前 $(k-1)$ 次取出过黑球. $P_1 = 1$

$$\text{否则 } P_2 = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$P(\text{前 } (k-1) \text{ 次取出过黑球}) = 1 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{k-1}$$

$$\text{故 } P = 1 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{k-1} + \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{k-1} = 1 - \frac{(n-1)^{k-1}}{n^k}$$

3. 圆排列共 $\frac{(2n)!}{2n} = (2n-1)!$

$$\text{令相邻有 } \frac{n!}{n} \times 2^n = 2^n \cdot (n-1)!$$

$$P(\text{有夫妇不相邻}) = 1 - \frac{2^n \cdot (n-1)!}{(2n-1)!} = 1 - \frac{2}{(2n-1)!!}$$

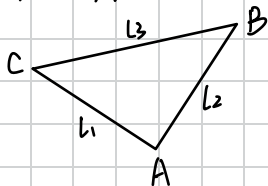
$$5. P(\text{前 } k \text{ 次仅一色}) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{3^{k-1}}$$

$$P(\text{前 } k \text{ 次仅二色或两色}) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k \cdot 3 = \frac{2^k}{3^{k-1}}$$

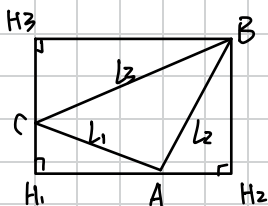
$$\text{故 } P(\text{取球 } k \text{ 次取 } k \text{ 色}) = P(\text{前 } k \text{ 次均多两色}) = \frac{2^k}{3^{k-1}}$$

$$P(\text{恰取 } k \text{ 次}) = P(\text{前 } k \text{ 次恰两色}) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2^{k-1}}{3^{k-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2^{k-1}}{3^k}$$

7. 设三角形为:



将其放在水平矩形内:



$$\text{其可自由移动面积 } S_1 = (A - \bar{AH}_1 - \bar{AH}_2) (A - \bar{BH}_2)$$

$$= (A - \bar{H}_1\bar{H}_2) (A - \bar{B}\bar{H}_2)$$

对所有摆角积分:
$$P = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\xi} \cdot [a - \bar{H}_1 H_2(\theta)] [b - \bar{H}_1 H_2(\theta)] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{L_1 + L_2 + L_3}{\pi L_0}$$

8. 即数组 (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) 中 $a_k \neq k$ 的种数. $a_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 两两不同.

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

9. $P(A) \vee P(B) \leq P(A), A \subseteq A \cup B \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(A \cup B).$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) \vee P(B) \leq P(A \cup B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B) \leq 2 [P(A) \wedge P(B)]$$

11. 右端 = $P(A_1) - [1 - P(A_2)] - [1 - P(A_3)] - \dots - [1 - P(A_n)]$

$$= P(A_1) - P(A_2^c) - P(A_3^c) - \dots - P(A_n^c)$$

$$\leq P(A_1 - A_2^c - A_3^c - \dots - A_n^c)$$

$$\leq P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n A_k\right) = \text{左端}$$

13. 设 \mathcal{G} 为 \mathbb{R} 上开集全体. \mathcal{F} 为 \mathbb{R} 上有理开区间全体. 求证 \mathbb{R} 中 Borel 集类

$$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{G})$$

证. $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{G})$ 可由实数在 \mathbb{Q} 上的完备性得到.

因 $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$. 且 \mathcal{B} 为 \mathcal{G} -代数 故 $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{G}) \subseteq \mathcal{B}$

因 $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{F})$. $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{G})$

故 $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{G}) = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{F})$