



班级: 计01

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科目: 概统

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11. 令 $\Omega = \{1, 2\}$, $P(1) = P(2) = \frac{1}{2}$, 记 $A = \{1\}$, $B = \{2\}$.则 $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(A \cup B) = 1$, 此时 $P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = 0 < P(A)P(B)$.12. $(A \cup B) - A = (A \cup B) \cap A^c = (A \cap A^c) \cup (B \cap A^c) = B \cap A^c = (B \cap A^c) \cup (B \cap B^c) = B \cap (A^c \cup B^c) = B \cap (A \cap B)^c = B - (A \cap B)$

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

13. $A \cap B = A + B - A \cup B = 123 + 78 - 184 = 17$ 14. $A \cup B \cup C = A + B + C - AB - BC - AC + ABC = 57 + 49 + 43 - 13 - 4 - 7 + 1 = 126$.22. 记 $A_m = \{\omega \mid m \mid \omega\}$ 则原问题等价于求 $P(A_3^c A_4^c A_6^c (A_2 \cup A_5))$, 注意到 $A_6^c \supset A_3^c$, 故原问题又等价于 $P(A_3^c A_4^c (A_2 \cup A_5))$

$$A_3^c A_4^c (A_2 \cup A_5) = A_3^c A_4^c A_2 \cup A_3^c A_4^c A_5$$

$$\text{由 } A_3^c A_4^c A_2 = (1 - A_3)(1 - A_4)A_2 = A_2 - A_2 A_3 - A_2 A_4 + A_2 A_3 A_4$$

$$\text{故 } P(A_3^c A_4^c A_2) = P(A_2) - P(A_2 A_3) - P(A_2 A_4) + P(A_2 A_3 A_4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{同理 } P(A_3^c A_4^c A_5) = P(A_5) - P(A_3 A_5) - P(A_4 A_5) + P(A_3 A_4 A_5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P(A_3^c A_4^c A_2 A_5) = P(A_2 A_5) - P(A_2 A_3 A_5) - P(A_2 A_4 A_5) + P(A_2 A_3 A_4 A_5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\text{因此, } P(A_3^c A_4^c (A_2 \cup A_5)) = P(A_3^c A_4^c A_2 \cup A_3^c A_4^c A_5)$$

$$= P(A_3^c A_4^c A_2) + P(A_3^c A_4^c A_5) - P(A_3^c A_4^c A_2 A_5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{7}{30}$$

25. 由 (A, B) 相互独立知 $P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$.此时, $P(AB^c) = P(A) - P(AB) = P(A) - P(A) \cdot P(B) = P(A)(1 - P(B)) = P(A) \cdot P(B^c)$, 故 (A, B^c) 相互独立. $P(A^c B) = P(B) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B) = P(B)(1 - P(A)) = P(B) \cdot P(A^c)$, 故 (A^c, B) 相互独立.

$$P(A^c B^c) = P(A^c) + P(B^c) - P(A^c \cup B^c)$$

$$= 1 - P(A) + 1 - P(B) - 1 + P(AB)$$

$$= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

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

$$= P(A^c)P(B^c), \text{ 故 } (A^c, B^c) \text{ 相互独立.}$$



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25. 推广到三元组, 若 (A, B, C) 相互独立, 则有 (续)

$$\begin{cases} P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C) \\ P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \\ P(BC) = P(B)P(C) \\ P(CA) = P(C)P(A) \end{cases}$$

I. 下证 (A^c, B^c, C^c) 相互独立.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对于 } P(A^c B^c) &= 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A)P(B) = (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B)) \\ &= P(A^c)P(B^c). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理可证 } P(A^c C^c) = P(A^c)P(C^c), \quad P(B^c C^c) = P(B^c)P(C^c).$$

$$\text{而 } P(A^c B^c C^c) = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C)$$

$$= 1 - P(A) - P(B) - P(C) + P(AB) + P(BC) + P(CA) - P(ABC)$$

$$= 1 - P(A) - P(B) - P(C) + P(A)P(B) + P(B)P(C) + P(C)P(A) - P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

$$= (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B))(1 - P(C))$$

$$= P(A^c)P(B^c)P(C^c)$$

故 (A^c, B^c, C^c) 相互独立.

II. 下证 (A^c, B, C) 相互独立: (同理可证 $(A, B^c, C), (A, B, C^c)$).

$$\text{由二元组情况, } (A^c, B), (A^c, C), (B, C) \text{ 相互独立. 即 } \begin{cases} P(A^c B) = P(A^c)P(B) \\ P(A^c C) = P(A^c)P(C) \\ P(BC) = P(B)P(C) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对于 } P(A^c BC) = P(BC) - P(ABC) = P(B)P(C) - P(A)P(B)P(C) = P(A^c)P(B)P(C), \text{ 故 } (A^c, B, C) \text{ 相互独立.}$$

III. 最后证 (A^c, B^c, C) 相互独立: (同理可证 $(A^c, B, C^c), (A, B^c, C^c)$ 相互独立.)

由二元组的情况知 $(A^c, B^c), (A^c, C), (B^c, C)$ 相互独立.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对于 } P(A^c B^c C) &= 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C^c) \\ &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) - P(C^c) + P(AB) + P(BC^c) + P(C^c A) - P(ABC^c) \end{aligned}$$

注意到 II 中给出 (A, B, C) 相互独立, 结合 $(A, B), (A, C), (B, C)$ 相互独立 (二元组情况), 有:

$$P(A^c B^c C) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) - P(C^c) + P(A)P(B) + P(B)P(C^c) + P(C^c)P(A) - P(A)P(B)P(C^c)$$

$$= (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B))(1 - P(C^c))$$

$$= P(A^c)P(B^c)P(C), \text{ 即 } (A^c, B^c, C) \text{ 也相互独立.}$$

28. 不妨设 P_i 为第 i 个硬币抛出正面的概率, $q_i = 1 - P_i$ 为其抛出反面的概率, 那么, 掷出 HHTHT 的概率为 $P_1 P_2 q_3 P_4 q_5$, 恰有三个为正面的概率为 $\sum_{i=1}^{10} P_{K_{i1}} P_{K_{i2}} P_{K_{i3}} q_{K_{i4}} q_{K_{i5}}$.

其中 K_{ij} 如表所示:

$j \setminus i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	4
3	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5
4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	3	2



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2. (a) $3^2 = 9$ (b) $\binom{2+3-1}{2} = \binom{4}{2} = 6$ (相当于 $\sqrt{11}$)

3. (a) 三件不同的衣服分给两个人 (b) 三件相同的衣服分给两个人

5. $27 \times 26 \times 26 = 18252$

至少需要 $\sqrt[3]{10^6} = 100$ 个字母

8. $4! = 24$

$2! \cdot 4! \cdot 4! = 1152$

12. $\frac{\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{6}{2}} = \frac{\frac{5 \times 4}{2}}{\frac{6 \times 5}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$

若锁无顺序, 则概率为 $\frac{\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{6}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\binom{5}{2}} = \frac{\frac{5 \times 4}{2}}{\frac{6 \times 5}{2}} \times \frac{1}{\frac{5 \times 4}{2}} = \frac{1}{15}$

若锁有顺序, 则概率为 $\frac{2! \binom{5}{2}}{2! \binom{6}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2! \binom{5}{2}} = \frac{5 \times 4}{6 \times 5} \times \frac{1}{5 \times 4} = \frac{1}{30}$

14 (a) 若可辨, 则无论如何, 第二次与第一次的情况完全一样的方案只有一种, 故概率为 $\frac{1}{6^3} = \frac{1}{216}$

(b) 不可辨时, 概率为 $\frac{6 \times 1 \times 1}{6^3} \times \frac{1}{6^3} + \frac{6 \times 5 \times \binom{3}{1}}{6^3} \times \frac{\binom{3}{1}}{6^3} + \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{6^3} \times \frac{3!}{6^3} = \frac{996}{6^6} = \frac{83}{3888}$

16. $1 - \frac{\binom{5}{4} \cdot 2^4}{\binom{10}{4}} = \frac{13}{21}$