

第一章

28. (1) 记抽中的地区为 一, 二, 三地区分别为事件 B_1, B_2, B_3

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A|B_i) P(B_i) \quad \text{设 } A = \{\text{最先一份为女生报名表}\}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{15} + \frac{1}{5}\right) \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{29}{90}$$

$$P(A|B_1) = \frac{3}{10} \quad P(A|B_2) = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$P(A|B_3) = \frac{1}{5}$$

(2) 记{后抽到一份为男生} = D

$$P(A|D) = \frac{P(AD)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(AD)}{P(AD) + P(A^c D)}$$

$$P(AD) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(AD|B_i) P(B_i) = \left(\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{9} + \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{8}{14} + \frac{5}{25} \times \frac{20}{24}\right) \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(A^c D) = \left(\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} + \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{7}{14} + \frac{20}{25} \times \frac{19}{24}\right) \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{41}{90}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A|D) = \frac{20}{61}$$

31. (1) 设 $B_i = \{\text{从第 } i \text{ 个笔筒中取出笔}\}$

$$P(B_i) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{红}) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(\text{红}|B_i) P(B_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2}{2+4} + \frac{4}{2+4} + \frac{3}{3+3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) P(B_i|\text{红}) = \frac{P(\text{红}, B_i)}{P(\text{红})} = \frac{P(\text{红}|B_i) P(B_i)}{P(\text{红})}$$

$$P(\text{红}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P(B_i) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\text{红}|B_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & i=1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & i=2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & i=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(B_i|\text{红}) \text{ 的大小只与 } P(\text{红}|B_i) \text{ 有关}$$

故 $i=2$ 即 2 号笔筒概率最大

33. (1) 记 A 为所求事件

$B_1 = \{ \text{从甲中取出 - 黑 - 白} \}$ $B_2 = \{ \text{甲中 2 黑} \}$

$B_3 = \{ \text{甲中 2 白} \}$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A|B_i) P(B_i) = \frac{5}{11} \times \frac{C_5^1 C_2^1}{C_7^2} + \frac{4}{11} \times \frac{1}{C_7^2} + \frac{6}{11} \times \frac{C_5^2}{C_7^2}$$

$$= \frac{38}{77}$$

$$(2) P(B_2|A) = P(AB_2)/P(A) = \frac{P(A|B_2) P(B_2)}{P(A)} = \frac{77}{38} \times \frac{4}{11} \times \frac{1}{C_7^2} = \frac{2}{57}$$

$$P(B_2^c|A) = \frac{55}{57}$$

$$37. P(A) = P(AC) + P(A\bar{C}) = P(A|C)P(C) + P(A|\bar{C})P(\bar{C})$$

$$= 0.9 \times 0.5 + 0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.55$$

$$\text{同理: } P(B) = 0.5 (= P(BC) + P(B\bar{C}))$$

$$P(AB) = P(ABC) + P(AB\bar{C}) = 0.45$$

$$P(A) \cdot P(B) = 0.275 \neq 0.415 \quad (\text{一个反例, 可以记一下, 判断是题别错了})$$

$$38. (1) \text{ 设 } A_i = \{ \text{第 } i \text{ 次射中} \} \quad P(A_1) = 0.5 \quad P(A_2) = 0.6 \quad P(A_3) = 0.8$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{至少一次射中}) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} P(A_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(\bar{A}_3) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2)P(\bar{A}_3) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(A_3)$$

$$\approx 0.26$$

$$(2) P(\text{至少一次}) = 1 - P(\text{一次都没中})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(\bar{A}_3) = 1 - (1-0.5) \times (1-0.6) \times (1-0.8)$$

$$= 0.96$$

第二章

3. 解: 由题意可知 X 的可能取值为 $100, 80, 50, -60$. X 的分布律为

X	-60	50	80	100
P	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6

6. 解: X 可能的取值为 $1, 2, 3$. 故 X 的分布律为

X	1	2	3
P	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{16}{90}$	$\frac{2}{90}$

由 X 的分布律及分布函数的定义 $P(X \leq x) = F(x)$, 可知 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{88}{90} = \frac{44}{45} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

9. 记 4 次独立试验中 A 出现的次数为 X . 已知每次试验中 A 出现的概率均为 0.3 .

$$P(X=0) = 0.7^4; \quad P(X=1) = C_4^1 0.3^1 0.7^3 = 4 \times 0.3 \times 0.7^3.$$

$$P(X=2) = C_4^2 0.3^2 0.7^2 = 0.2646. \quad P(X=3) = 4 \times 0.3^3 \times 0.7 = 0.0756.$$

$$P(X=4) = 0.3^4 = 0.0081$$

(1) 则事件 B 出现的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(B|X=0)P_0 + P(B|X=1)P_1 + P(B|X=2)P_2 + P(B|X=3)P_3 + P(B|X=4)P_4 \\ &= 0.59526 \end{aligned}$$

(2). 在 B 出现的情况下, A 出现 1 次的概率

$$P(X=1|B) = \frac{P(X=1, B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|X=1) \cdot P(X=1)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.6 \times 0.4116}{0.59526} = 0.41488.$$

10. 解: $P_4 = 0.6^4 = 0.1296$ $P_5 = P(\text{第 5 局甲赢, 前 4 局平局 3 次}) = 0.6 \times C_4^3 0.6^3 \cdot 0.4 = 0.6^4 \times 1.6 = 0.20736$

$$P_6 = 0.6 \cdot C_5^3 0.6^3 \cdot 0.4^2 = 0.6^4 \times 1.6 = 0.20736. \quad P_7 = 0.6 \times C_6^3 0.6^3 \cdot 0.4^3 = 0.6^4 \times 1.28 = 0.165888$$

(1) 若规定连胜 4 局为冠军, 则

$$P(\text{乙为冠军}) = 1 - P(\text{甲为冠军}) = 1 - P_4 - P_5 - P_6 - P_7 = 0.289792$$

(2) 若三局两胜.

$$P(\text{乙为冠军}) = 0.4^2 + 0.4^2 \times 0.6 \times C_2^1 = 0.352$$

因此“三局两胜”对乙更有利

11. 首先, X 可能取值有 $-1, 1, 2, 3$

$$P(X=-1) = P(\text{3个均未押中的数字}) = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{125}{216}$$

$$P(X=1) = P(\text{正好一个}) = C_3^1 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{75}{216} = \frac{25}{72}$$

$$P(X=2) = P(\text{正好2个}) = C_3^2 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{15}{216} = \frac{5}{72}$$

$$P(X=3) = P(\text{3个均押中}) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{216}$$

分布律 $X \sim$
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{125}{216} & \frac{75}{216} & \frac{15}{216} & \frac{1}{216} \end{pmatrix}$$

(实际上易见这是 $\left(\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right)^3$ 的多项式展开)