

P24/1.

- 解: (1) $A_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3$ \Rightarrow (2) $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$
 (3) $\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup A_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3$
 (4) $A_1 A_2 A_3$
 (5) $A_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup A_1 A_2 A_3$

P24/2.

解: 设“2人专业相同”为事件A, 则

$$P(A) = \frac{C_{12}^2 + C_6^2 + C_8^2 + C_6^2}{C_{36}^2} = \frac{77}{315}$$

∴ 2人专业相同的概率为 $\frac{77}{315}$

P24/3

解: 设“顾客随机得到订货”为事件A, 则

$$P(A) = \frac{C_6^4 C_4^3 C_3^2}{C_7^9} = \frac{252}{2431}$$

∴ 顾客随机得到订货的概率为 $\frac{252}{2431}$

P24/4.

解: 设“ $A(m,n)$ 落入圆 $x^2+y^2=19$ 内”为事件A, 则

$$P(A) = \frac{11}{6 \times 6} = \frac{11}{36}$$

∴ 点 $A(m,n)$ 落入圆 $x^2+y^2=19$ 内的概率为 $\frac{11}{36}$

P24/5

解: 设“某指医盒子中有m个球”为事件A,

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{C_n^n (N-1)^{n-m}}{N^n}$$

P24/6

解: 设“从50个铆钉中随机取用, 恰有1个部件强度不合格”为事件A

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{C_5^1 C_3^3 C_4^3 \cdots C_{45}^3}{C_{50}^3 C_4^3 C_4^3 \cdots C_3^3} = \frac{1}{1960}$$

P24/7

解: 设“取出的n个数的乘积能被10整除”为事件A, “取出的n个数中没有2”为事件B;

$$\therefore P(A) = 1 - P(B_2 B_4 B_6 B_8) \cup B_5 = 1 - P(B_2) - P(B_5) + P(B_2 B_4 B_6 B_8 B_5) = 1 - (\frac{5}{9})^n - (\frac{8}{9})^n + (\frac{4}{9})^n$$



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P24/8.

解：设“三枚之和被3整除”为事件A

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{C_3^0 C_{10}^1 C_{10}^1 + 3 C_3^3}{C_{30}^3} = \frac{68}{203}$$

P24/9.

$$\text{解：} P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \cup \bar{C})$$

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

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

$$= 1 - (\frac{3}{7} - \frac{1}{8} - P(AB) + P(ABC))$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} + P(AB) - P(ABC)$$

$$\text{又 } P(A-B) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A) - P(A-B) = \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$\therefore AB = \emptyset$$

$$\therefore P(ABC) = 0$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = \frac{3}{8}$$

P24/10

解：设“第一天下雨”为事件A，“第二天下雨”为事件B，则

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{5}, P(B) = \frac{3}{10}, P(AB) = \frac{1}{10}$$

(1) 设“至少有1天下雨”为事件C.

$$\therefore P(C) = 1 - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - 1 + P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{4}{5}$$

(2) 设“两天都不下雨”为事件D

$$\therefore P(D) = 1 - P(C) = \frac{1}{5}$$

(3) 设“至少有1天不下雨”为事件E

$$\therefore P(E) = 1 - P(AB) = \frac{9}{10}$$

(4) 设“第一天下雨且第二天不下雨”为事件F

$$\therefore P(F) = P(A\bar{B}) = P(A-AB) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(5) 设“恰有1天下雨”为事件G

$$\therefore P(G) = P(F) + P(\bar{A}B) = \frac{1}{2} + P(B) - P(BA) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$



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P24/11.

解：设“从1~2000中取一整数可被6整除”为事件A，

“从1~2000中取一整数可被8整除”为事件B

“从1~2000中取一整数不被6也不被8整除”为事件C

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{333}{2000}, P(B) = \frac{250}{2000}, P(AB) = \frac{83}{2000}$$

$$\therefore P(C) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)) = \frac{3}{4}$$

P24/12

解： $\because \Delta = p^2 - 4q$

∴ 对 $p^2 - 4q > 0$, 方程 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 有实根

∴ 设“方程 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 有实根”为事件A

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} p dp + 2}{2 \times 2} = \frac{13}{24}$$

P24/13

解：设三折形成的三段直尺版次长为 $x, y, 2a - x - y$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x+y > 2a-x-y \\ 2a-x > x \\ 2a-y > y \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x+y > a \\ x < a \\ y < a \end{cases}$$

设三折线构成三角形为事件A

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}a^2}{2a \cdot 2a} = \frac{1}{8}$$

P24/14.

解： $\because P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$

$$\text{又 } P(AB) = P(B) - P(B-A) = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$P(A) = P(A \cup B) - P(B) + P(AB)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{15}$$

$$= \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\therefore P(B|A) = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \frac{12}{5} = \frac{4}{25}$$



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P25/15.

$$\text{解: } \because P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = \frac{1}{12}, \quad P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

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

P25/16

解: 设“两个都是次品”为事件A.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(A) &= \frac{\binom{C_4^2}{C_6^2}}{C_6^2} \\ &= \frac{12}{60} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{25/17.11}. \text{ 证明: } \because P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)}{P(B)}$$

$$\text{且 } A \cup B \subset \Omega$$

$$\therefore P(A \cup B) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore P(A|B) \geq \frac{a+b-1}{b}$$

(2) 证明:

$$\therefore P(A|B) + P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} + \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(\bar{B}-\bar{B}A)}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})}$$

$$\therefore P(AB)P(\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B})P(B)$$

$$\text{即 } P(AB) - P(AB)P(B) = P(A)P(B) - P(\bar{A}\bar{B})P(B)$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

$\therefore A, B$ 相互独立

P25/20. (1) 设“任取一个元件可出厂”为事件A, 由全概率公式:

$$P(A) = 0.8 \cdot \frac{\binom{C_4^4}{C_{20}^4}}{C_{20}^4} + 0.1 \times \frac{\binom{C_9^4}{C_{20}^4}}{C_{20}^4} + 0.1 \times \frac{\binom{C_8^4}{C_{20}^4}}{C_{20}^4} = \frac{448}{475}$$

(2) 设“该元件有*i*个次品”为事件B_i (*i*=0, 1, 2), 则“不出厂”为事件C, 由贝叶斯公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(B_0|C) &= \frac{P(B_0)P(C|B_0)}{\sum_{i=0}^2 P(B_i)P(C|B_i)} \\ &= \frac{0.8 \cdot \frac{C_{20}^4}{C_{20}^4}}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{95}{112} \end{aligned}$$



扫描全能王 创建

P25/21. 解：设裁判取卡片显示时为红色，另一面为黄色”为事件A.

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

P25/23. 解：设认为“取出生白球”为事件A

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= \frac{C_4^2}{C_{10}^2} \cdot \frac{C_5^1}{C_5^1} + \frac{C_4^1}{C_{10}^2} \cdot \frac{C_5^1}{C_5^1} \cdot \frac{C_2^1}{C_3^1} + \frac{C_4^1 C_6^1 C_5^1 C_2^1}{C_{10}^2 C_{10}^1 C_3^1} + \frac{C_4^1 C_6^1 C_5^1 C_1^1}{C_{10}^2 C_6^1 C_3^1} + \frac{C_6^2 C_5^1 C_1^1}{C_{10}^2 C_6^1 C_3^1} \\ &= \frac{90 + 60 + 240 + 120 + 75}{C_5^2 C_6^1 C_3^1} \\ &= \frac{585}{1350} = \frac{13}{30} \end{aligned}$$

P25/25 解： $\because A, B$ 独立

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$\text{又 } P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = \frac{1}{9}, \quad P(A\bar{B}) = P(B\bar{A})$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) = \frac{1}{9}, \quad P(A)P(\bar{B}) = P(B)P(\bar{A})$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1-P(A))(1-P(B)) = \frac{1}{9} \\ P(A)(1-P(B)) = P(B)(1-P(A)) \end{array} \right.$$

解得： $P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$ 或 $P(A) = \frac{4}{3} > 1$ (舍去)

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$$

P25/26 解：(1) 设“三门炮各射一弹，目标被命中”为事件A

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}) = (1-0.6)^3 = \frac{8}{125}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = \frac{117}{125}$$

(2) 设应配n门炮，“每炮各射一弹，目标被命中”的事件B， $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$

$$\therefore P(B) = 1 - ((1-0.6)^n) = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$$

$$\text{令 } P(B) \geq 0.99, \text{ 即 } \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n \leq 0.01$$

$$\therefore n \geq \frac{\log 0.01}{\log \frac{2}{5}} \approx 5.03$$

∴ 取 $n=6$, 即至少应配6门炮, 才能以99%概率命中目标



扫描全能王 创建

P25/27 解：设该单位至少有n个人，“单位中至少有一人生日在一月”为事件A

$$\therefore P(A) = 1 - \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^n \geq 0.96$$

$$\text{即 } n \geq \frac{\log(0.04)}{\log\left(\frac{11}{12}\right)} \approx 36.99 \text{ 人}$$

∴ 取n=37即该单位至少有37人

P25/28 解：设“该人过关成功”为事件A，“过第k关”为事件B_k

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(A) &= P(B_1 B_2) + P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 B_3) + P(\bar{B}_2 B_3 B_4) + P(\bar{B}_1 \bar{B}_3 B_4 B_5) + P(B_1 \bar{B}_2 \bar{B}_3 B_4 B_5) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \\ &= \frac{19}{32} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 该人过关成功的概率率为 $\frac{19}{32}$

P25/29 证明：∵ $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(C) = \frac{18}{36} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore P(AB) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

$$P(AC) = P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) \cdot P(\bar{B}) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A) \cdot P(C)$$

$$\text{同理 } P(BC) = P(B) \cdot P(C)$$

∴ A, B, C 两两独立

P26/35 解：设“该车间不能正常工作”为事件A

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(\bar{A}) &= C_{10}^0 0.2^0 0.8^{10} + C_{10}^1 0.2^1 0.8^9 + C_{10}^2 0.2^2 0.8^8 + C_{10}^3 0.2^3 0.8^7 \\ &\approx 0.879 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 0.121$$

P26/36 解：设该单位需设立n条外线，“各分机使用外线不被占线”为事件A

$$P(A) = C_{100}^0 \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^0 \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{100} + C_{100}^1 \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^1 \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{99} + \dots + C_{100}^n \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^n \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{100-n} \geq 0.9$$

经过穷举，n=7时， $P(A) \approx 0.872 < 0.9$ ；

n=8时， $P(A) \approx 0.937 > 0.9$

且 $C_{100}^k \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^k \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{100-k} > 0$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}_f$)，即 $P(A)$ 将随n的增长而大于0.937

∴ 应设立8条外线，才能以90%以上概率保证各分机使用外线不被占线

P26/37 解：设“至少出现2次6点”为事件A

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{1 - C_0^0 (\frac{1}{6})^0 (\frac{5}{6})^{10} - C_1^1 (\frac{1}{6})^1 (\frac{5}{6})^9}{1 - C_0^0 (\frac{1}{6})^0 (\frac{5}{6})^{10}} \approx 0.6148$$

∴ 至少出现2次6点的概率为0.6148

P48/1. 解：依题， $X=1, 2, 3$ ，则

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_4^3 A_3^3}{4^3} = \frac{24}{64} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{C_3^2 A_3^3}{4^3} = \frac{36}{64} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{C_3^1 A_3^3}{4^3} = \frac{4}{64} = \frac{1}{16}$$

	X	1	2	3
P	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	

P48/2. 解：依题， $T=3, 4, 5, 6, 7$

$$P(T=3) = \frac{A_3^3 \cdot 3^3 \cdot A_6^6}{A_9^9} = \frac{9}{28}$$

$$P(T=4) = \frac{A_3^3 \cdot 3^3 \cdot (4 \cdot A_5^5 + 2 \cdot A_5^5)}{A_9^9} = \frac{9}{28}$$

$$P(T=5) = 1 - P(T=3) - P(T=4) - P(T=6) - P(T=7) = \frac{6}{28} = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$P(T=6) = \frac{3 \cdot A_3^3 \cdot C_2^2 \cdot A_6^6}{A_9^9} = \frac{3}{28}$$

$$P(T=7) = \frac{3 \cdot A_3^3 \cdot A_6^6}{A_9^9} = \frac{1}{28}$$

	T	3	4	5	6	7
P	$\frac{9}{28}$	$\frac{9}{28}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{1}{28}$	

P48/3. 解：(1) ∵ $\sum_k p_k = 1$

$$\therefore \text{令 } C \left[\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \right] = 1$$

$$\text{解得 } C = \frac{27}{38}$$

(2). ∵ $\sum_k p_k = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{令 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} &= C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \\ &= C \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} - \frac{\lambda^0}{0!} \right) \\ &= C(e^\lambda - 1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{解得 } C = \frac{1}{e^\lambda - 1}$$

