

13: "设某人带菌为事件A. 检测呈阳性为事件B.

该人独立检测3次有2次为阳性. 为事件C

$$P(A)=0.1 \quad P(B|A)=0.95 \quad P(\bar{B}|A)=0.05 \quad P(B|\bar{A})=0.01 \quad P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})=0.99$$

$$P(C) = C_3^2 P(A) \cdot P(B|A)^2 \cdot P(\bar{B}|A) + C_3^2 P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(B|\bar{A})^2 \cdot P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})$$

$$\approx 0.0138$$

$$(2) P(A|C) = \frac{P(A)P(C|A)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A) \cdot [C_3^2 P(B|A)^2 P(\bar{B}|A)]}{P(C)} \approx 0.981$$

$$14. \begin{cases} P(X=k) \geq P(X=k+1) \\ P(X=k) \geq P(X=k-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{20}^k (0.3)^k (0.7)^{20-k} \geq C_{20}^{k+1} (0.3)^{k+1} (0.7)^{19-k} \\ C_{20}^k (0.3)^k (0.7)^{20-k} \geq C_{20}^{k-1} (0.3)^{k-1} (0.7)^{21-k} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } 5.3 \leq k \leq 6.3 \quad \because k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \therefore k=6$$

$$P(X=6) = C_{20}^6 (0.3)^6 (0.7)^{14} \approx 0.192$$

$$18. P(X > 15) = \sum_{k=16}^{+\infty} \frac{10^k}{k!} e^{-10} \approx 0.049$$

$$(2) \because P(X > 0) = 0.5 \quad \therefore \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = 0.5 \quad \text{解得 } \lambda = 0.7$$

$$P(X \geq 2) = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(0.7)^k}{k!} e^{-0.7} \approx 0.1558$$

$$19. \begin{cases} P(X=k) \geq P(X=k-1) \\ P(X=k) \geq P(X=k+1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \geq \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \geq \frac{\lambda^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} e^{-\lambda} \end{cases}$$

解得  $\lambda - 1 \leq k \leq \lambda$ .

① 当  $k$  为整数时.  $k = \lambda - 1$  或  $k = \lambda$  时  $P(X=k)$  最大.

② 当  $k$  不为整数时.  $k = \lfloor \lambda \rfloor$  ( $\lambda$  的向下取整) 时  $P(X=k)$  最大.

补充1. 设抽到4的次数为  $X$  次. 中间数等于4为事件  $A$ .

$$P(A|X=0) = 0 \quad P(A|X=1) = C_5^1 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \cdot C_4^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 \cdot C_2^2 \cdot \left(\frac{6}{10}\right)^2 = 0.0972$$

$$P(A|X=2) = C_5^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \cdot \left[ C_3^1 \cdot \frac{3}{10} \cdot C_2^2 \cdot \left(\frac{6}{10}\right)^2 + C_3^1 \cdot \frac{6}{10} + C_2^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 \right] = 0.0486$$

$$P(A|X=3) = C_5^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 \cdot \left[ C_2^1 \cdot \frac{3}{10} \cdot C_1^1 \cdot \frac{6}{10} + C_2^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 + C_2^2 \cdot \left(\frac{6}{10}\right)^2 \right] = 0.0081$$

$$P(A|X=4) = C_5^4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{6}{10} + \frac{3}{10} \right] = 0.00045$$

$$P(A|X=5) = C_5^5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^5 = 0.00001$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=0}^5 P(A|X=i) = 0.15436$$

补充2: (1) 设每件商品能出厂为事件  $A$ . 全部能出厂为事件  $B$ .

$$P(A) = 0.7 + 0.3 \times 0.8 = 0.94 \quad P(B) = (0.94)^n$$

(2) 设恰好两台不能出厂为事件  $C$ .

$$P(C) = C_n^2 (1-0.94)^2 (0.94)^{n-2} = C_n^2 (0.06)^2 (0.94)^{n-2}$$

(3) 设恰好一台不能出厂为事件  $D$ . 至少两台不能出厂为事件  $E$ .

$$P(D) = C_n^1 (1-0.94) (0.94)^{n-1} = n(0.06) (0.94)^{n-1}$$

$$P(E) = 1 - P(B) - P(D) = 1 - (0.94)^n - n \cdot (0.06) (0.94)^{n-1}$$