

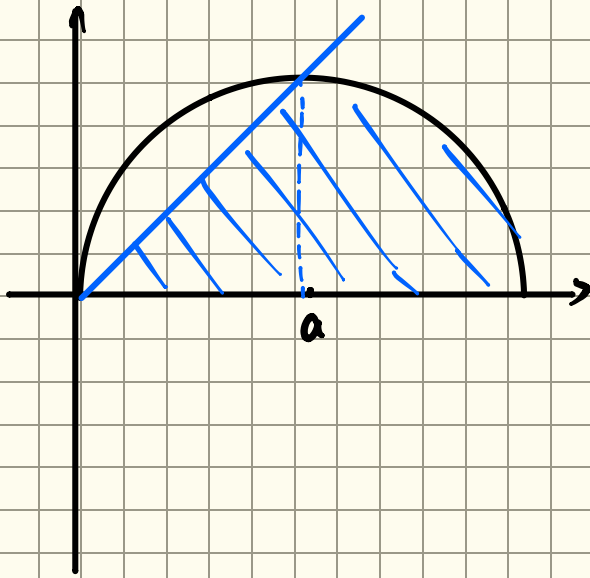
$$6. P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.625$$

$$P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0.375$$

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(AB) = 0.875$$

$$P[(A \cup B)(\bar{A}\bar{B})] = P(A \cup B) - P(AB) = 0.5$$

12. 设原点与该点的连线与x轴的夹角小于 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 为事件 A.



$$P(A) = \frac{\frac{\pi a^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2}a^2}{\frac{\pi a^2}{2}} = \frac{2 + \pi}{2\pi}$$

14. 由题得 $P(AB) = 5\%$ $P(A\bar{B}) = 15\%$

$$P(\bar{A}B) = 10\% \quad P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 70\%$$

$$(1) P(A) = P(AB) + P(A\bar{B}) = 0.2 \quad P(B) = P(AB) + P(\bar{A}B) = 0.15$$

$$(2) P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (3) P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(4) P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{3}{17} \quad (4) P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

22. 设先摸出的一张卡片上的数字为 i 为事件 A_i ($i=0,1,2,3,4,5$)

两张卡片上的数字之和大于 6 为事件 B .

$$\Omega = \{(0,1), (0,2), \dots, (0,5), (1,0), (1,2), \dots, (1,5), \dots, (5,4)\}$$

$$B = \{(2,5), (3,4), (3,5), (4,3), \dots, (4,5), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4)\}$$

$$P(A_0|B) = 0 \quad P(A_1|B) = 0 \quad P(A_2|B) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(A_3|B) = \frac{1}{4} \quad P(A_4|B) = \frac{1}{4} \quad P(A_5|B) = \frac{3}{8}$$

\therefore 先摸出的一张卡片上最有可能是数字 5.

补充 1. $\therefore P(AB) = 0 \quad \therefore A$ 和 B 不能同时发生.

$$\therefore AB = \emptyset. \quad \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} = \bar{A}\bar{B} \cap \bar{A}\bar{C} = (\Omega - AB) \cap \bar{A}\bar{C} = \Omega \cap \bar{A}\bar{C} = \bar{A}\bar{C} \subset A$$

$$\text{同理. } \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} = \bar{B}\bar{C} \subset B$$

$$\bar{A}\bar{B}C = C - AC - BC + ABC = C - AC - BC. \text{ 且 } AC \subset C, BC \subset C$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = P(\bar{A}\bar{C}) = P(A) - P(AC) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = P(\bar{B}\bar{C}) = P(B) - P(BC) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}C) = P(C - AC - BC) = P(C) - P(AC) - P(BC) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\therefore A, B, C \text{ 中恰有一个发生的概率为 } \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$(2) \therefore A, B \text{ 不能同时发生. } P(AC) = P(BC) = \frac{1}{12}.$$

∴ AB, C 中恰有两个发生的概率为 $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$2. (i) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$\text{欲证 } P(A)P(B) \geq P(A \cup B)P(AB)$$

$$\text{即证 } P(A)P(B) \geq [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)]P(AB)$$

$$\text{即证 } P(A)P(B) - P(A)P(AB) - P(B)P(AB) + P(AB)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{即证 } (P(A) - P(AB))(P(B) - P(AB)) \geq 0$$

$$\because AB \subset A, AB \subset B \quad \therefore P(A) \geq P(AB) \quad P(B) \geq P(AB)$$

$$(P(A) - P(AB))(P(B) - P(AB)) \geq 0 \text{ 得证.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \underline{P(A)P(B)P(C)} \geq \underline{P(A \cup B)P(AB)} \underline{P(C)} \geq \underline{P(A \cup B \cup C)} \underline{P((A \cup B)C)} \underline{P(AB)} \\ & \geq P(A \cup B \cup C) P(AB \cup AC \cup BC) P((A \cup B)ABC) \\ & = P(A \cup B \cup C) P(AB \cup AC \cup BC) P(ABC) \end{aligned}$$