

$$\frac{2}{15} \quad \frac{12}{90} \quad \frac{4}{30} \quad \frac{41}{21} \quad \frac{101}{8!} \quad \frac{6 \times 4}{90} \quad \frac{24}{90} \quad \frac{8}{20} \quad \frac{4}{15}$$

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

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

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

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

7. (1) 令 A 为甲选择, Z 判断为 B

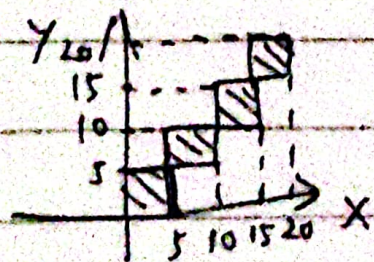
$$P(AB) = \frac{A_6^1 \cdot A_4^1}{A_{10}^2} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$(2) 1 - \frac{A_4^2}{A_{10}^2} = \frac{13}{15}$$

$$8. \text{没有一张: } \frac{C_{n-m}^k}{C_n^k} \quad \text{多于两张: } 1 - \left(\frac{C_{n-m}^k}{C_n^k} + \frac{C_m^1 C_{n-m}^{k-1}}{C_n^k} + \frac{C_m^2 C_{n-m}^{k-2}}{C_n^k} \right)$$

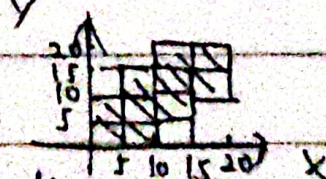
11. 到达时间 $\{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 20, 0 \leq y \leq 20\}$, 设 x, y 分别为甲乙到的分钟

$$(1) \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x, y \leq 5 \text{ 或 } 5 < x, y \leq 10 \text{ 或 } 10 < x, y \leq 15 \text{ 或 } 15 < x, y \leq 20\}$$



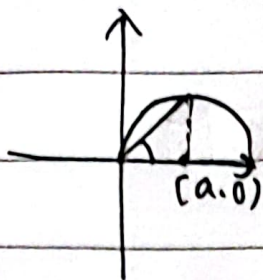
$$p = \frac{25 \times 5}{400} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{25}{40} \quad \frac{5}{8}$$



$$(2) \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 5, 0 \leq y \leq 10 \text{ 或 } 0 \leq y \leq 5, 0 \leq x \leq 10 \text{ 或 } 5 < x \leq 10, 5 < y \leq 15 \text{ 或 } 5 < y \leq 10, 5 < x \leq 15 \text{ 或 } 10 < x \leq 15, 10 < y \leq 20 \text{ 或 } 10 < y \leq 15, 10 < x \leq 20 \text{ 或 } 15 < x \leq 20, 15 < y \leq 20\} \quad p = \frac{10 \times 25}{400} = \frac{5}{8}$$

12.



$$p = \frac{\frac{1}{4}\pi a^2 + \frac{1}{2}a^2}{\frac{1}{2}\pi a^2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi}$$

15. 令A为有2. B为不一样 $\frac{C_4^1 A_5^3}{6^4}$

$$\text{则 } P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{C_4^1 A_5^3}{6^4}}{\frac{A_6^4}{6^4}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

证明:

$$(1) \text{非负性: } P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$$

由 $P(AB) \geq 0, P(A) > 0$ 可得 $P(B|A) \geq 0$

$$(2) \text{规范性: } P(\Omega|A) = \frac{P(\Omega \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A)} = 1$$

$$(3) \text{可列可加性: } P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} B_i | A\right) = \frac{P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{+\infty} B_i \cap A\right)}{P(A)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} P(B_i \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} P(B_i | A)$$