

全概率公式与贝叶斯公式、 事件的独立性与伯努利概型

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一、选择题

1.C

2.D

3.C

证明.

$$\begin{aligned}P(A|B) + P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) &= 1 \Rightarrow P(A|B) = \\1 - P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) &\Rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{P(A) - P(AB)}{1 - P(B)} \\&\Rightarrow P(A|B) - P(AB) = P(A) - P(AB) \Rightarrow P(A|B) = P(A).\end{aligned}$$

二、填空题

1. $[1 - (1 - p)^2]p^2$ 或 $p^3(2 - p)$.

2. 80%.

3. 49.

三、解答题

1. 记

$$A = \{\text{乘火车}\}, B = \{\text{轮船}\}, C = \{\text{乘汽车}\}, D = \{\text{飞机}\}, E = \{\text{迟到}\}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}P(E) &= P(A)P(E|A) + P(B)P(E|B) + P(C)P(E|C) + P(D)P(E|D) \\&= 0.3 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0.2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0.1 \times \frac{1}{12} + 0.4 \times 0 = 15\%\end{aligned}$$

2. 分别计算三个条件概率

$$\begin{aligned}P(A|E) &= \frac{P(A)P(E|A)}{P(E)} = 50\% \\P(B|E) &= \frac{P(B)P(E|B)}{P(E)} \approx 44.44\% \\P(C|E) &= \frac{P(C)P(E|C)}{P(E)} \approx 5.56\%\end{aligned}$$

比较可知, 最有可能是坐火车.

2. 问题是实际患有关节炎而检验结果为未患有的概率. 设

$$A = \{\text{实际患有关节炎}\}, B = \{\text{检验结果为患有关节炎}\}$$

由题意有

$$P(A) = 10\%, \quad P(B|A) = 85\%, \quad P(B|\bar{A}) = 4\%$$

于是

$$P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(A)P(\bar{B}|A)}{P(A)P(\bar{B}|A) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})} \approx 1.71\%.$$

3.(1)

$A_k = \{\text{甲中取出 } k \text{ 件次品}\}, B = \{\text{乙中取出次品}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= \sum_{k=0}^2 P(A_k)P(B|A_k) \\ &= \frac{C_{10}^2}{C_{15}^2} \frac{C_3^1}{C_{17}^1} + \frac{C_{10}^1 C_5^1}{C_{15}^2} \frac{C_4^1}{C_{17}^1} + \frac{C_5^2}{C_{15}^2} \frac{C_5^1}{C_{17}^1} \approx 21.57\% \end{aligned}$$

(2) 记 F_1 表示选中甲, F_2 表示选中乙. 且 $P(F_1) = P(F_2) = 50\%$. 记 $T = \{\text{有一件正品和一件次品}\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} P(T) &= P(F_1)P(T|F_1) + P(F_2)P(T|F_2) \\ &= 50\% \times \frac{C_{10}^1 C_5^1}{A_{15}^2} A_2^2 + 50\% \times \frac{C_{12}^1 C_3^1}{A_{15}^2} A_2^2 \approx 40.95\%. \end{aligned}$$

首先要考虑选中的箱子是甲或乙, 因此要讨论两种情况, 用全概率公式. 记

$C_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 次抽取的是正品}\}$, 于是

标准解法:

$$\begin{aligned} P(C_1|\bar{C}_2) &= \frac{P(C_1\bar{C}_2)}{P(\bar{C}_2)} = \frac{P(F_1)P(C_1\bar{C}_2|F_1) + P(F_2)P(C_1\bar{C}_2|F_2)}{\sum_i P(F_i)P(\bar{C}_2|F_i)} \\ &= \frac{P(F_1)P(C_1|F_1)P(\bar{C}_2|C_1F_1) + P(F_2)P(C_1|F_2)P(\bar{C}_2|C_1F_2)}{\sum_i P(F_i)P(\bar{C}_2|F_i)} \\ &= \frac{50\% \cdot \frac{C_{10}^1}{C_{15}^1} \cdot \frac{C_5^1}{C_{14}^1} + 50\% \cdot \frac{C_{12}^1}{C_{15}^1} \frac{C_3^1}{C_{14}^1}}{50\% \cdot \frac{C_5^1 C_{14}^1}{A_{15}^2} + 50\% \cdot \frac{C_3^1 C_{14}^1}{A_{15}^2}} \approx 76.79\%. \end{aligned}$$

考研解法:

$$\begin{aligned} P(C_1|\bar{C}_2) &= P(F_1)P(C_1|\bar{C}_2F_1) + P(F_2)P(C_1|\bar{C}_2F_2) \\ &= P(F_1)P_{F_1}(C_1|\bar{C}_2) + P(F_2)P_{F_2}(C_1|\bar{C}_2) \\ &= 50\% \times \frac{\frac{C_{10}^1}{C_{15}^1} \frac{C_5^1}{C_{14}^1}}{\frac{C_{10}^1}{C_{15}^1} \frac{C_5^1}{C_{14}^1} + \frac{C_{10}^1}{C_{15}^1} \frac{C_5^1}{C_{14}^1}} + 50\% \times \frac{\frac{C_{12}^1}{C_{15}^1} \frac{C_3^1}{C_{14}^1}}{\frac{C_{12}^1}{C_{15}^1} \frac{C_3^1}{C_{14}^1} + \frac{C_{12}^1}{C_{15}^1} \frac{C_3^1}{C_{14}^1}} \end{aligned}$$

其中 P_{F_i} 表示在 F_i 的情况下的条件概率.

$$P(C_1|\bar{C}_2) \approx 78.57\%.$$

4. 由题意知车来加汽油的概率为 80%, 加柴油的概率为 20%. 问题是独立重复试验, 得

$$P(k = 3) = C_5^3 (80\%)^3 (20\%)^2 = 20.48\%$$

$$P(k \geq 1) = 1 - P(k = 0) = 1 - (20\%)^5 \approx 99.97\%$$