

1-1 设A, B, C是任意三个随机事件, 下面正确的是()

- A) $(A \cup B) - B = A - B$ B) $(A - B) \cup B = A$
C) $(A \cup B) - C = A \cup (B - C)$ D) $A \cup B = \overline{AB} \cup \overline{BA}$

1-2 A, B是随机事件, $P(AB)=0$, 下面正确的是()

- A) A和B互斥 B) AB是不可能事件
C) AB不一定是不可能事件 D) $P(A)$ 或 $P(B)$ 为零

1-3 A, B为随机事件, 则 $P(A-B)=(\quad)$

- A) $P(A) - P(B)$ B) $P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)$
C) $P(A) - P(AB)$ D) $P(A) + P(B) + P(AB)$

1-4 设当事件A, B同时发生时, C必发生, 下面正确的是()

- A) $P(C) \leq P(A) + P(B) - 1$ B) $P(C) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1$
C) $P(C) = P(AB)$ D) $P(C) = P(A \cup B)$

1-5 $0 < P(A), P(B) < 1$, 且 $P(A|B) + P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = 1$, 下面正确的是()

- A) A, B互不相容 B) A, B相互独立
C) A, B不相互独立 D) A, B相互对立

1-6 将C, C, E, E, I, N, S等7个字母随机地排成一行, 那么恰好排成SCIENCE的概率是多少?

1-7 设 $P(A)=0.4$, $P(B)=0.3$, $P(A \cup B)=0.6$, 求 $P(A\bar{B})$.

1-8 已知 $P(A)=P(B)=P(C)=0.25$,
 $P(AB)=P(AC)=P(BC)=0.125$, $P(ABC)=1/16$, 求A, B, C至少有一个发生的概率.

1-9 甲乙两人独立地对一目标射击一次, 其命中率为0.6和0.5, 现已知目标被命中, 则是甲射中的概率为多少?

1-10 设有来自三个地区的考生报名表分别是10, 15和25份, 其中女生分别是3, 7和5份, 随机地从三个地区抽取, 从中先后抽取2份, 求下面事件的概率:

(1) 先抽到的一份是女生;

(2) 已知后抽到的一份是男生, 求先抽到一份是女生的概率;

(3) 已知先抽到的一份是女生, 后抽到的一份是男生的条件下, 他们来自第二个地区的概率.

1-11 某种高射炮发一发炮弹击中飞机的概率为0.6. 问需至少配几门炮, 使同时发射一发炮弹后击中飞机的概率为99%.

解答

1-1:A. 因为 $(A \cup B) - B = (A \cup B)\bar{B} = A\bar{B} \cup B\bar{B} = A\bar{B} = A - B$

1-2:C. 考虑几何概型情况

1-3:C. $\because A - B = A - AB, AB \subset A, \therefore P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB)$

1-4:B. $\because AB \subset C \therefore P(C) \geq P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1$

1-5:B. $\because P(A | B) + P(\bar{A} | \bar{B}) = 1, \text{又} P(A | \bar{B}) + P(\bar{A} | \bar{B}) = 1$

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

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

$$\therefore P(AB)[1 - P(B)] = [P(A) - P(AB)]P(B)$$

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

1-6: 设 $A = \{\text{恰好排成英文单词 SCIENCE}\}$. 这是一个古典概型问题. 随机试验是将7个字母随机排成一行, 样本空间基本事件总数是 $7!$. A 包含的基本事件数为 $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 4$, 因此

$$P(A) = 4/7! = 1/1260$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1-7: P(AB) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.6 \\ &= 0.1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.4 - 0.1 = 0.3$$

$$\text{或者 } P(A \cup B) = P((A\bar{B}) \cup B) = P(B) + P(A\bar{B})$$

$$P(A\bar{B}) = P(A \cup B) - P(B) = 0.6 - 0.3 = 0.3$$

1-8: $P\{A, B, C \text{ 至少有一个发生的概率}\}$

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

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

$$= 3 \times \frac{1}{4} - 3 \times \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{7}{16}$$

1-8': $P\{A, B, C \text{ 恰有一个发生的概率}\}$

$$= P(A\bar{B}\bar{C} \cup \bar{A}B\bar{C} \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}C) = P(A\bar{B}\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A}B\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B}C)$$

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

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

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

$$- P(AB) - P(BC) + P(ABC) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - 2P(AB) - 2P(BC) - 2P(AC) + 3P(ABC)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - 2 \times \frac{3}{8} + 3 \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{16}$$

1-9: 设 $A = \{\text{甲射击一次命中目标}\}$,

$B = \{\text{乙射击一次命中目标}\}$.

则由题目知, $P(A) = 0.6, P(B) = 0.5$, 且

“目标被命中”这个事件表示甲或乙至少有一人命中目标, 即事件“目标被命中” $= A \cup B$, 所求概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P(A | A \cup B) &= \frac{P(A \cap (A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)} \\ &= \frac{P(A)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)} \\ &= \frac{0.6}{0.6 + 0.5 - 0.6 \times 0.5} = 0.75 \end{aligned}$$

1-10: 设 $A_i = \{\text{报名表是第} i \text{个考区的}\} (i=1, 2, 3)$ $B_j = \{\text{第} j \text{次抽到的报名表是男生}\} (j=1, 2)$, 则

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = 1/3, P(B_1 | A_1) = 7/10$$

$$P(B_1 | A_2) = 8/15, P(B_1 | A_3) = 20/25$$

(1) 求概率 $P(\bar{B}_1)$, 由全概率公式得

$$P(\bar{B}_1) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i) P(\bar{B}_1 | A_i) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{15} + \frac{5}{25} \right) = \frac{29}{90}$$

(2) 求概率 $P(\bar{B}_1 | B_2)$, 由条件概率公式得

$$P(\bar{B}_1 | B_2) = \frac{P(\bar{B}_1 B_2)}{P(B_2)}$$

因为抽签与顺序无关, 所以

$$P(B_2 | A_1) = 7/10, P(B_2 | A_2) = 8/15, P(B_2 | A_3) = 20/25$$

所以, 由全概率公式得

$$P(B_2) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i) P(B_2 | A_i) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{7}{10} + \frac{8}{15} + \frac{20}{25} \right) = \frac{61}{90}$$

$$P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 | A_1) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{9} = \frac{7}{30}, P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 | A_2) = \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{8}{14} = \frac{8}{30},$$

$$P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 | A_3) = \frac{5}{25} \times \frac{20}{24} = \frac{5}{30} \quad \text{所以,由全概率公式可得}$$

$$P(\bar{B}_1 B_2) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i) P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 | A_i) = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{7}{30} + \frac{8}{30} + \frac{5}{30} \right) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad P(\bar{B}_1 | B_2) = \frac{P(\bar{B}_1 B_2)}{P(B_2)} = \frac{2/9}{61/90} = \frac{20}{61}$$

(3) 所求概率为 $P(A_2 | \bar{B}_1 B_2)$,由贝叶斯公式得

$$P(A_2 | \bar{B}_1 B_2) = \frac{P(A_2) P(\bar{B}_1 B_2 | A_2)}{P(\bar{B}_1 B_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{8}{30}}{\frac{2}{9}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

1-11:设需配置n门炮, $A_i=\{\text{第}i\text{门炮击敌机}\}(i=1,2,\dots,n)$,则 $P(A_i)=0.6$, A_i 相互独立,那么击中一架飞机的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) &= 1 - P(\overline{A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n}) \\ &= 1 - P(\overline{A_1} \cdot \overline{A_2} \dots \overline{A_n}) = 1 - P(\overline{A_1}) \cdot P(\overline{A_2}) \dots P(\overline{A_n}) \\ &= 1 - (0.4)^n \geq 0.99 \end{aligned}$$

$$(0.4)^n \leq 0.01, n \geq \frac{\lg 0.01}{\lg 0.4} = 5.026$$

因此,取 $n=6$