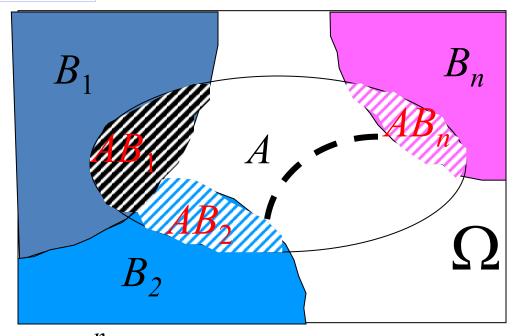
§ 1.4 全概率公式与Bayes 公式

全概率公式



$$\Omega = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} B_i$$

$$B_i B_j = \Phi$$

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} AB_{i} \qquad (AB_{i})(AB_{j}) = \Phi$$

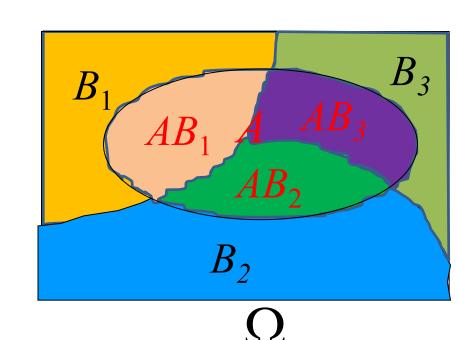
$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(AB_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(B_i) \cdot P(A \mid B_i)$$

例1 某厂用三台机床生产了同样规格的一批产品,各台机床的产量分别占60%,30%,10%,次品率依次为4%,3%,7%.现从这批产品中随机地取一件,试求取到次品的概率.

解: $\Diamond A =$ "取得次品", $B_i =$ "取到第i台机床生产的产品",i=1,2,3

$$P(B_2) = \frac{30}{100},$$

$$P(B_3) = \frac{10}{100}$$



$$\nabla : P(A \mid B_1) = \frac{4}{100}, P(A \mid B_2) = \frac{3}{100}, P(A \mid B_3) = \frac{7}{100}$$

由全概率公式
$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(B_i) P(A \mid B_i)$$

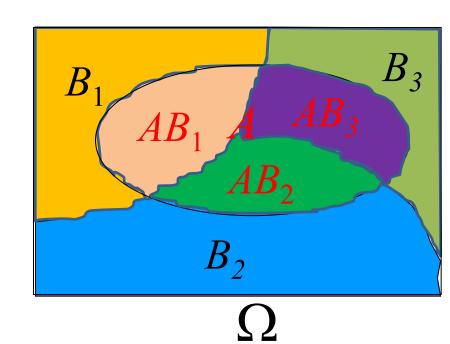
$$= \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{4}{100} + \frac{30}{100} \times \frac{3}{100} + \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{7}{100} = 0.04$$

$$= P(AB_1) + P(AB_2) + P(AB_3)$$

事实上,全概率公式即:

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(AB_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(B_i) P(A \mid B_i)$$



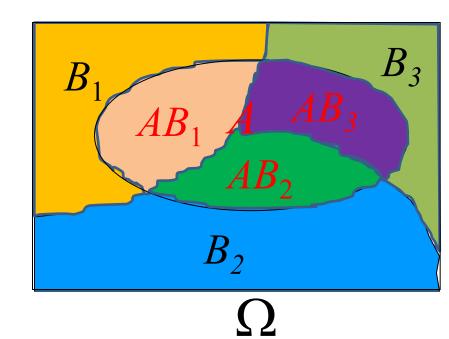
另外提出一个问题:

$$P(B_1 \mid A) = ?$$

$$P(B_1 \mid A) = \frac{P(AB_1)}{P(A)}$$

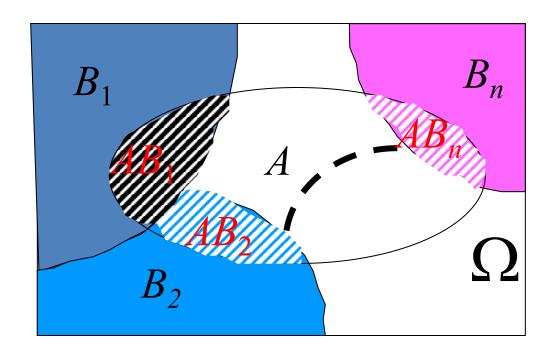
$$= \frac{P(B_1)P(A|B_1)}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} P(B_i)P(A|B_i)}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{60}{100} \times \frac{40}{100}}{0.04}$$



Bayes公式

一般地,

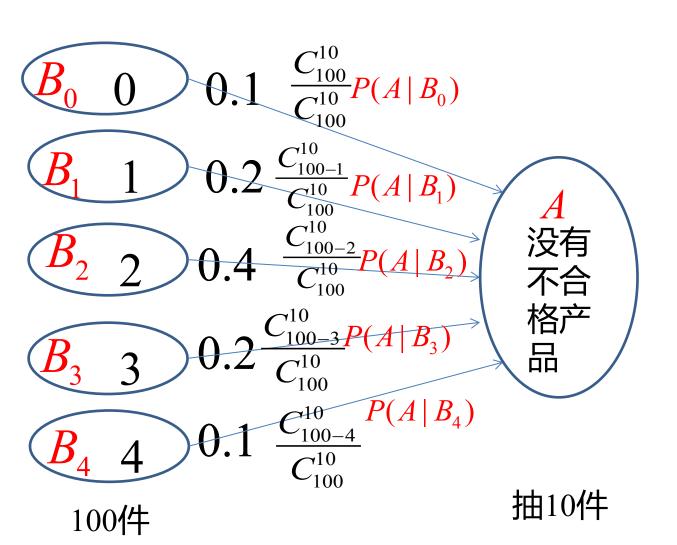


$$P(B_k \mid A) = \frac{P(AB_k)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_k)P(A \mid B_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(B_i)P(A \mid B_i)}$$

例2 每100件产品为一批,已知每批产品中的 次品数不超过4件,每批产品中有i件次品 的概率为 $i \mid 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4$ $P \mid 0.1 \quad 0.2 \quad 0.4 \quad 0.2 \quad 0.1$ $(B_0 \ 0) 0.1$ 从一批产品中不放回地取10件进 行检验,若发现有不合格产品, $(B_1 \quad 1) \quad 0.2$ 则认为这批产品不合格,否则就 认为这批产品合格。求: $(B_2 \ 2) 0.4$ (1)一批产品通过检验的概率 P(A)(2) 通过检验的产品中恰有 i 件 次品的概率 $P(B_i \mid A)$ 100件

- (1) 一批产品通过检验的概率 P(A)
- (2)通过检验的产品中恰有 i 件次品的概率

 $P(B_i \mid A)$



解 设一批产品中有 i 件次品为事件 B_i , i = 0,1,...,4 A 为一批产品通过检验

$$\begin{array}{c} B_0 & 0 & 0.1 & \frac{C_{100}^{10}}{C_{100}^{10}}P(A|B_0) \\ B_1 & 1 & 0.2 & \frac{C_{100-1}^{10}}{C_{100}^{10}}P(A|B_1) \\ B_2 & 2 & 0.4 & \frac{C_{100-2}^{10}}{C_{100}^{10}}P(A|B_2) \\ B_3 & 3 & 0.2 & \frac{C_{100-3}^{10}}{C_{100}^{10}}P(A|B_4) \\ B_4 & 4 & 0.1 & \frac{C_{100-4}^{10}}{C_{100}^{10}} & \frac{P(A|B_4)}{C_{100}^{10}} \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\$$

由全概率公式

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=0}^{4} P(B_i) P(A|B_i) = 0.814$$

由Bayes 公式

$$P(B_i | A) = \frac{P(B_i)P(A|B_i)}{P(A)}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

结果如下表所示

i	0	1	2	3	4
$P(B_i)$	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
$P(A B_i)$	1.0	0.9	0.809	0.727	0.652
P(A)	0.814				
$\overline{P(B_i A)}$	0.123	0.221	0.397	0.179	0.080

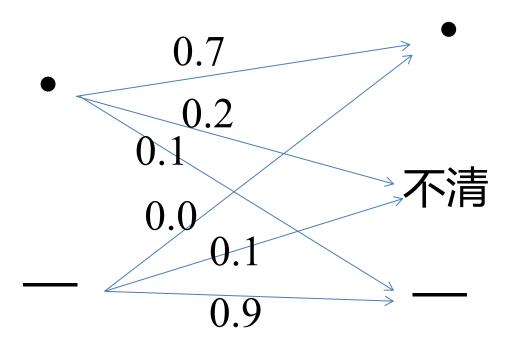
$$P(B_i)$$
 为先验概率

$$P(B_i|A)$$
 为后验概率

$$P(B_i) > P(B_i | A)$$

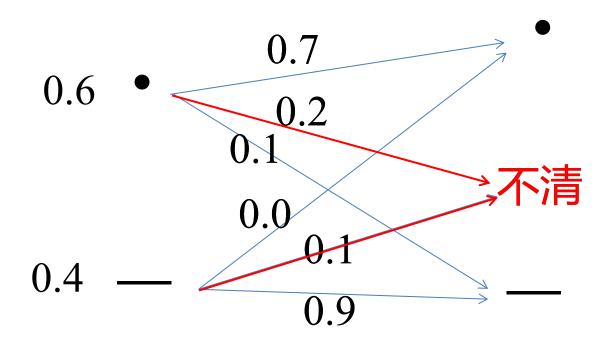
例3 已知由于随机干扰,在无线电通讯中, 发出信号"•"时,收到信号"•","不清" "—"的概率分别为0.7, 0.2, 0.1;

发出信号 "—" 时,收到信号 "•", "不清", "—"的概率分别为0.0, 0.1, 0.9.

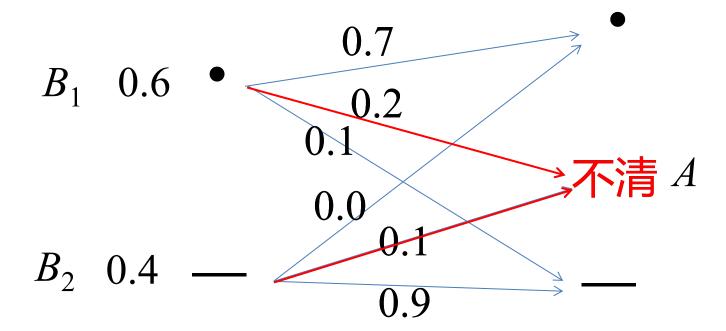


已知在发出的信号中 , "•"和"—"出现的概率分别为0.6和 0.4 ,

试分析,当收到信号"不清"时,原发信号为"•"和"—"的概率分别是多大?



解 设原发信号为 "•"为事件 B_1 原发信号为 "—"为事件 B_2 收到信号 "不清"为事件 A

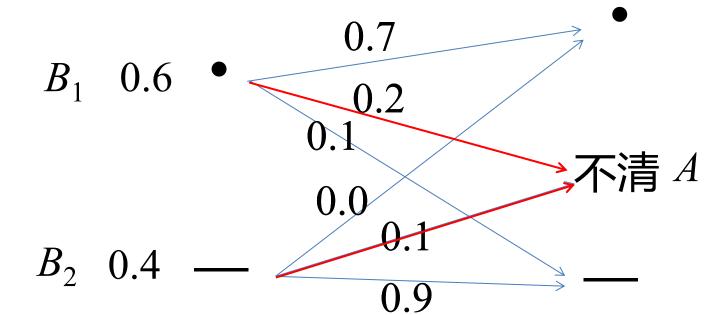


则已知:
$$A \subset B_1 + B_2$$
, $B_1B_2 = \emptyset$ $P(B_1) = 0.6$, $P(B_2) = 0.4$ $P(A|B_1) = 0.2$, $P(A|B_2) = 0.1$ $P(A) = P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) = 0.6 \cdot 0.2 + 0.4 \cdot 0.1 = 0.16$ 0.7 B_1 0.6 0.7

$$B_2 \quad 0.4 \quad --- \quad 0.0 \quad 0.1 \quad --- \quad 0.9 \quad --- \quad ---$$

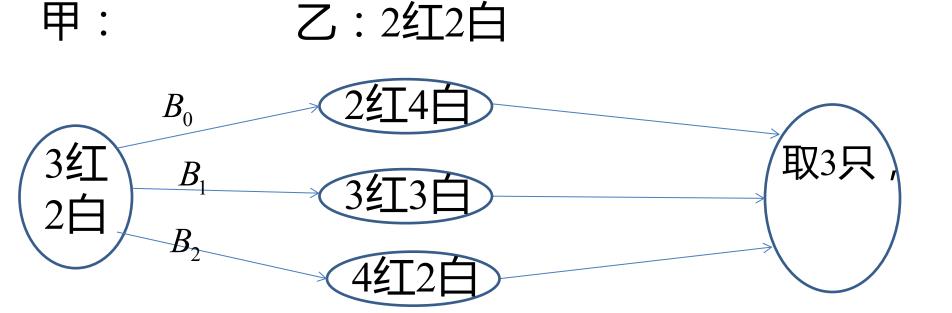
$$P(B_1|A) = \frac{P(B_1)P(A|B_1)}{P(A)} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$P(B_2|A) = \frac{P(B_2)P(A|B_2)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{4}$$



例4 甲袋中装有3只红球、2只白球,乙袋中装有红、白球各2只.从甲袋中任取2只球放入乙袋,然后再从乙袋中任意取出3只球.

设B_i= "从甲袋中恰好取出i只红球(2-i只白球), i=0,1,2



(1)求从乙袋中至多取出1只红球的概率; P(A)

(2) 若从乙袋中取出的红球不多于1只,求从甲袋中取出的2只全是白球的概率. $P(B_0)$

解设A="从乙袋中至多取出1只红球",

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=0}^{2} P(B_i)(A \mid B_i) \qquad P(B_0 \mid A) = \frac{P(B_0)P(A \mid B_0)}{P(A)}$$

甲: 乙:2红2白

$$P(B_0) = \frac{C_3^0 C_2^{2-0}}{C_5^2}$$

$$P(A \mid B_0) = \frac{C_2^0 C_4^3 + C_2^1 C_4^2}{C_6^3}$$

$$P(B_1) = \frac{C_3^1 C_2^{2-1}}{C_5^2}$$

$$P(A \mid B_1) = \frac{C_3^0 C_3^3 + C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_6^3}$$

$$P(A \mid B_1) = \frac{C_3^0 C_3^3 + C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_6^3}$$

$$P(A \mid B_1) = \frac{C_3^0 C_3^3 + C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_6^3}$$

$$P(A \mid B_2) = \frac{C_3^0 C_3^2 + C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_6^3}$$

$$P(A \mid B_2) = \frac{C_3^0 C_3^3 + C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_6^3}$$

$$P(A \mid B_2) = \frac{C_3^0 C_3^3 + C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_6^3}$$

故由全概率公式得

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=0}^{2} P(B_i)(A \mid B_i) = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{25}$$

由贝叶斯公式得

$$P(B_0 \mid A) = \frac{P(B_0)P(A \mid B_0)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{11}{25}} = \frac{2}{11}$$

甲:

$$P(B_0) = \frac{C_3^0 C_2^{2-0}}{C_5^2} 2 \cancel{2} \cancel{1} 4 \cancel{\Box} \qquad P(A \mid B_0) = \frac{C_2^0 C_4^3 + C_2^1 C_4^2}{C_6^3} A$$

$$\cancel{2} \cancel{\Box} \qquad P(B_1) = \frac{C_3^1 C_2^{2-1}}{C_5^2} \cancel{3} \cancel{2} \cancel{\Box} \cancel{\Box} \qquad P(A \mid B_1) = \frac{C_3^0 C_3^3 + C_3^1 C_2^2}{C_6^3} \cancel{2} \cancel{\Box} \cancel{\Box} \cancel{\Box}$$

$$\cancel{P}(B_2) = \frac{C_3^2 C_2^{2-2}}{C_5^2} \cancel{4} \cancel{2} \cancel{\Box} \qquad P(A \mid B_2) = \frac{C_4^1 C_2^2}{C_6^3} \cancel{2} \cancel{\Box} \cancel{\Box}$$