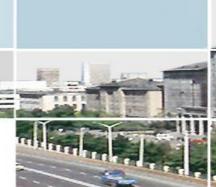


哈爾濱工業大學

第2章 条件概率与独立性

第8讲 全概率公式

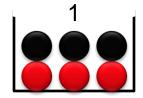


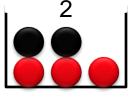


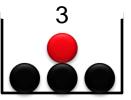




例1







从三箱中任取一箱,从中任意摸出一球, 求取得红球的概率.

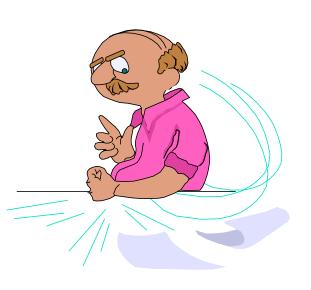
解 设 A_i = "球取自i号箱",i = 1,2,3;

B = "取得红球",则所求概率为P(B)

$$B = A_1B + A_2B + A_3B.$$

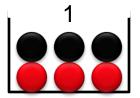
$$P(B) = P(A_1B) + P(A_2B) + P(A_3B)$$
.

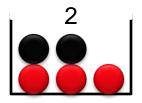


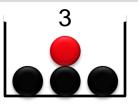












从三箱中任取一箱,从中任意摸出一球

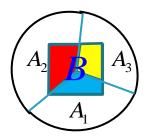
求取得红球的概率.

$$= P(A_1)P(B \mid A_1) + P(A_2)P(B \mid A_2) + P(A_3)P(B \mid A_3)$$

$$P(A_i) = 1/3$$
, $P(B | A_1) = 1/2$, $P(B | A_2) = 3/5$,

$$P(B|A_3) = 1/4$$
.

故
$$P(B) = 1/3 \cdot (1/2 + 3/5 + 1/4) = 9/20$$
.



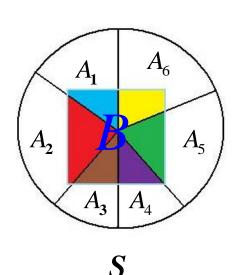
运用乘法



定理 设 $A_1,A_2,...,A_n$ 是两两互斥的事件,且 $P(A_i)>0$,(i=1,2,...,n),若对任一事件B,有 $(A_1+A_2+...+A_n)\supset B$,则

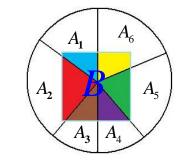
$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i)P(B \mid A_i)$$

由原因推结果





定理 设 $A_1,A_2,...,A_n$ 是两两互斥的事件,且 $P(A_i)>0$,(i=1,2,...,n),若对任一事件B,有 $(A_1+A_2+...+A_n)\supset B$,则



$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) P(B|A_i)$$

证明 由
$$(A_1+A_2+\ldots+A_n)\supset B$$
,

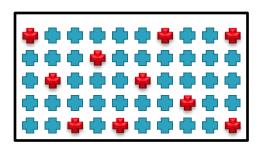
$$B=B(A_1+A_2+...+A_n)=BA_1+...+BA_n$$

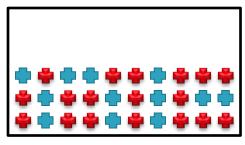
$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) P(B|A_i).$$



例2 有2箱同种零件,分别装有50件和30件,且一等品分别有10件和18件,现任取一箱,从中不放回地先后取出两个零件,求:

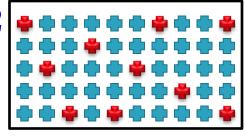
- (1) 先取出的零件是一等品的概率;
- (2) 两次取出的零件均为一等品的概率.

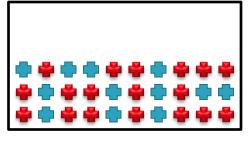






例2





(1) 求先取出的零件是一等品的概率;

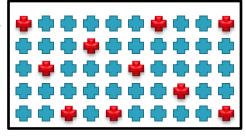
 $\mathbf{A}_{i} = \mathbf{Y}_{i} \mathbf{A}_{i} = \mathbf{Y}_{i} \mathbf{A}_{i} \mathbf{A}_{i} = \mathbf{Y}_{i} \mathbf{A}_{i} \mathbf{$

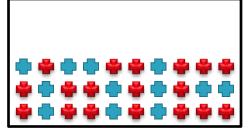
$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $P(B_1 | A_1) = 10/50 = 0.2$, $P(B_1 | A_2) = 18/30 = 0.6$,



例2





(1) 求先取出的零件是一等品的概率;

解 设 A_i = "取到第i箱", i = 1,2,

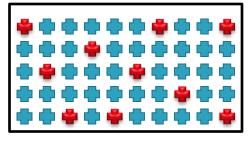
 B_j = "第j次取到一等品",j = 1,2. 则

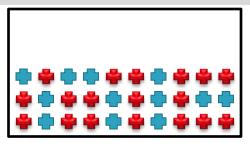
由全概率公式

$$P(B_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} P(A_i) P(B_1 | A_i) = \frac{1}{2} (0.2 + 0.6) = 0.4.$$



例2





(2) 求两次取出的零件均为一等品的概率.

解

$$P(B_1B_2 \mid A_1) = C_{10}^2 / C_{50}^2 = 0.03673,$$
 $P(B_1B_2 \mid A_2) = C_{18}^2 / C_{30}^2 = 0.3517,$
 $P(B_1B_2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 P(A_i)P(B_1B_2 \mid A_i)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(0.03673 + 0.3517) = 0.1942.$



练习: 市场上有甲、乙、丙三家工厂生产的同一品牌产品,已知 三家工厂的市场占有率分别为1/4、1/4、1/2,且三家工厂的次品 率分别为 2%、1%、3%, 试求市场上该品牌产品的次品率. 解 设B=买到一件次品, A_1,A_2,A_3 分别表示买到的产品是甲,乙, 丙工厂生产的. $P(A_1) = 1/4$, $P(A_2) = 1/4$, $P(A_3) = 1/2$. $P(B \mid A_1) = 0.02, \ P(B \mid A_2) = 0.01, \ P(B \mid A_3) = 0.03$ $B = BA_1 \cup BA_2 \cup BA_3$ 且 BA_1, BA_2, BA_3 两两互不相容 $P(B) = P(BA_1) + P(BA_2) + P(BA_3) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i)P(B \mid A_i)$ $= 0.02 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0.01 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0.03 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.0225$