

e_1 : 射击中

e_2 : 射击未中

$$S = \{e_1, e_1 e_1, e_1 e_1 e_1, e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1, e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1, e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1, e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1, e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1 e_1\}$$

(3) e_i : 射击 i 次

$$S = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots\}$$

(5) $S = \{d | d > 0\}$

4. (1) \overline{ABC}

(2) $\overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} = (10 \times 9 - 10 \times 9 + 10 \times 9) = (10 \times 9) \times 3$

(3) $\overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} = (10 \times 9 - 10 \times 9) = (10 \times 9) \times 3$

(4) $A + B + C$

(5) $\overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC}$

(6) $\overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC}$

(7) $\overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C}$

(8) ABC

(9) $AB \overline{A+B+C}$

6. (1) $(A+B)(A+\overline{B})$

$$= AA + A\overline{B} + AB + B\overline{B}$$

$$= A(A+B) + (A+B)\overline{B}$$

$$= AA + A(B+B) + B\overline{B}$$

$$= A + A + \emptyset$$

$$= A$$

习题 12

2. $P = \frac{A_1}{A_0} = \frac{9!}{10!} = \frac{1}{10}$

答: 概率为 $\frac{1}{10}$

4. 证明:

设甲、乙、丙抽到难整的概率分别为 A_1, A_2, A_3

$$P(A_1) = \frac{C_4^1}{C_{10}^1} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(A_2) = \frac{C_4^1 C_3^1 + C_4^1 C_3^1}{C_{10}^1 C_9^1} = \frac{4 \times 3 + 3 \times 4}{10 \times 9} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(A_3) = \frac{C_4^1 C_3^1 C_2^1 + C_4^1 C_3^1 C_2^1}{C_{10}^1 C_9^1 C_8^1}$$

$$P(A_3) = \frac{A_1^2 C_4^1 + A_2^2 C_4^1 C_3^1 + A_3^2 C_4^1}{10 \times 9 \times 8} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

故概率相同

6. $\frac{A_{365}^r}{365^r} = \frac{365!}{(365-r)! 365^r}$

故概率为 $\frac{365!}{(365-r)! 365^r}$

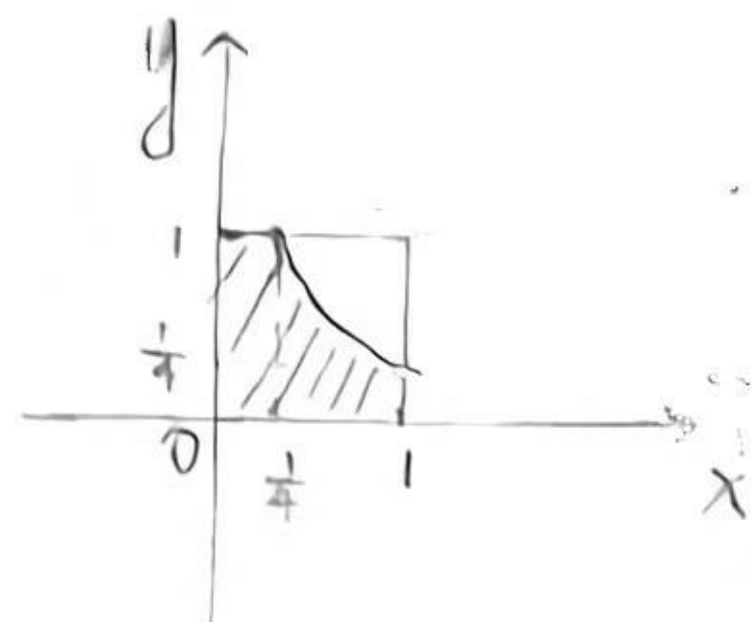
8. (1) $\frac{A_n^2 A_n^2 C_n^1}{A_n^n} = \frac{2 \cdot (n-1)!}{n!} = \frac{2n-2}{n!}$

故概率为 $\frac{2n-2}{n!}$

(2) $\frac{A_n^2 C_n^1}{A_n^n} = \frac{2 \cdot n}{n!} = \frac{2}{(n-1)!}$

故概率为 $\frac{2}{(n-1)!}$

10. 如图



$$\int_{1/4}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\ln x \right]_{1/4}^1 = \ln 1 - \ln \frac{1}{4} = 0 - (-\ln 4) = \ln 4$$

$$\frac{\ln 4}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\ln 4 + 1}{4}$$

∴ 概率为 $\frac{1 + \ln 4}{4}$

(2) $\frac{A_5^{12}}{12^5} = \frac{12!}{12^5 \times 7! \times 5!}$
 概率为 $\frac{A_5^{12}}{12^5}$

1.4.

3.1: $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{3}$

∴ $P(AB) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{18}$

∴ $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{2}$

∴ $P(B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A|B)} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = \frac{1}{6}$

∴ $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{18} = \frac{1}{3}$

$P(A \cap B) = P(A) - P(A \setminus B) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{18} = \frac{1}{9}$

∴ $P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$

$P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{3}$

$P(AB) = \frac{1}{6}$

1.3

3.1) $\frac{C_{10}^{10} C_{40}^{10}}{C_{50}^{20}}$

概率为 $\frac{C_{10}^{10} C_{40}^{10}}{C_{50}^{20}}$

∴ 概率为 $(1 - \frac{C_{40}^{20} C_{10}^{10}}{C_{50}^{20}})$

4. $P(A) = \frac{C_3^1 C_6^1 + C_5^1 C_5^1 + C_4^1 C_4^1 + C_3^1 C_3^1}{C_6^1 C_6^1}$
 $= \frac{18 + 5 + 4 + 3}{36}$
 $= \frac{30}{36}$
 $= \frac{5}{6}$

$P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(AB) = \frac{C_1^1 C_1^1 + C_2^1 C_2^1 + C_3^1 C_3^1 + C_4^1 C_4^1 + C_5^1 C_5^1}{C_6^1 C_6^1}$
 $= \frac{1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5}{36}$
 $= \frac{15}{36}$

$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{15}{36} \times \frac{6}{5} = \frac{13}{30}$

$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{15}{36} \times 2 = \frac{13}{18}$

4. (1) 对一位同学:

生日不在元旦的概率为

$\frac{C_{364}^1}{C_{365}^1} = \frac{364}{365}$

则全年级同学生日

均不在元旦的概率

为 $(\frac{364}{365})^{1000}$

故至少一人元旦

生日的概率为

$1 - (\frac{364}{365})^{1000}$

1.5.

2. 记取第一、二、三个球分别为
为 A_1, A_2, A_3
取次黑球, 白球分别为
 B_1, B_2

$$P(B_2) = P(A_1 B_2) + P(A_2 B_2) + P(A_3 B_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{53}{120}$$

$$P(A_2 | B_2) = \frac{P(A_2 B_2)}{P(B_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{53}{120}} = \frac{20}{53}$$

∴ 概率均为 $\frac{1}{n}$

$$5. \text{证: } \frac{A_{n-1} G'}{A_n^2} = \frac{(n-1)}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{证: } \frac{A_{n-1}^{m-1} G'}{A_n^m} = \frac{\frac{(n-1)!}{(n-m)!}}{\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

∴ 概率均为 $\frac{1}{n}$

1.6.

$$1. P(\overline{A \cap B}) = \frac{AB}{1 - AB} = 1 -$$

$$1 - P(AB) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(\overline{A+B}) = P(\overline{A \cap B}) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3. (1) 1 - 0.6 \times 0.8 \times 0.9 \times 0.95 = 0.3458 = 0.6542$$

∴ 淘汰率为 0.6542

(2) 记 A 为通过三项考核

$$P(A) = 0.6 \times 0.9 \times (1 - 0.8 \times 0.95) = 0.41496$$

∴ 概率为 0.41496

$$5. (1) 0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.85 = 0.612$$

$$(2) 1 - 0.1 \times$$

$$(1) 0.1 \times 0.2 \times 0.15 = 0.003$$

$$(2) 1 - 0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.85 = 0.388$$

$$(3) 0.003 + 0.9 \times 0.2 \times 0.15 + 0.1 \times 0.8 \times 0.15$$

$$+ 0.1 \times 0.2 \times 0.85$$

$$= 0.059$$

PPT 习题:

$$93/2: \because P(A|C) = 0.95$$

$$\therefore \frac{P(AC)}{P(C)} = 0.95$$

$$\therefore P(C) = 0.005$$

$$\therefore P(AC) = 0.00475$$

$$\therefore P(C|A) = \frac{P(AC)}{P(A)}$$

$$\therefore P(A|C) = 0.95$$

$$\therefore \frac{P(AC)}{P(C)} = 0.95$$

$$\therefore P(A \cap C) = 0.9 \times 0.005$$

$$P(C|A) = \frac{P(AC)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(C) P(A|C)}{P(C) P(A|C) + P(C) P(A|\bar{C})}$$

$$= 0.987$$

例 28. 记 A_i 为第 i 次炮弹击中敌机.
记 B 为敌机被击毁

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2) \\ &\quad + P(A_3)P(B|A_3) \\ &= 0.3 \times 0.2 + 0.5 \times 0.6 + 0.1 \times 1 \\ &= 0.41 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_1) &= 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 + 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 + 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 \\ &= 0.41 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B_2) = 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 = 0.14$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= \sum_{i=1}^3 P(B_i)P(C|B_i) \\ &= 0.36 \times 0.2 + 0.41 \times 0.6 + 0.14 \\ &= 0.438 \end{aligned}$$

例 30. 记 A_i : 100 只集成电路中有 i 个不合格品

B : 取出 4 只均为合格品

$$P(B|A_i) = \frac{C_{100-i}^4}{C_{100}^4}$$

$$P(A_i) = \frac{C_{100-i}^4}{C_{100}^4}$$

$$P(B|A_i) = \frac{P(A_i)P(B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A_i) = \frac{P(A_i)P(B|A_i)}{\sum_{j=0}^4 P(B_j)P(A_j)}$$

$$P(A_0|B) = \frac{P(A_0)P(B|A_0)}{\sum_{j=0}^4 P(B_j)P(A_j)}$$

例 36.

$$\begin{aligned} P(A-B) &= P(A)P(\bar{B}) = 0.3 \times 0.6 = 0.18 \\ P(C-(A-B)) &= P(C)P(A-B) = 0.8 \times 0.18 = 0.144 \end{aligned}$$

例 40. 记 A : 飞机被击

记 B_1, B_2, B_3

记 C : 飞机被击毁

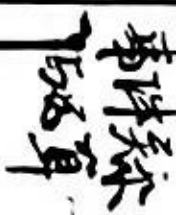
A, B : 飞机被击毁

$$P(B_1) = 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 = 0.06$$

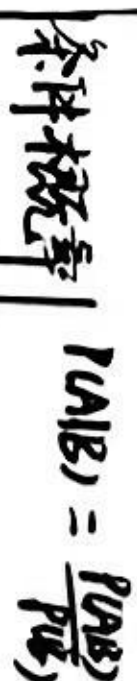
$$P(B_2) = 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 = 0.14$$

$$P(B_3) = 0.4 \times 0.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_1) &= 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 \\ &\quad + 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 = 0.36 \end{aligned}$$



概平公理不足



$$\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i = S_K$$