

$$A_1 = B_1, A_2 = B_2 - B_1, A_3 = B_3 - B_2, \dots$$

$$UB_n = \sum_{k=1}^n A_k$$

$$P(U_n B_n) = P(\sum_{k=1}^n A_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n P(A_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n)$$

三. (10分) 设 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 是一概率空间, 证明概率 P 的连续性; i.e., 若 $B_n \in \mathcal{F}$ 且 $B_n \subseteq B_{n+1}, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 则 $P(\bigcup_n B_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n)$.

证明: 由题设 $B_1 \subseteq B_2 \subseteq B_3 \dots \subseteq B_n \subseteq \dots$

1° $n=2$ 时

$$P(U_2 B_2) = P(B_1 \cup B_2) = P(B_1) + P(B_2) - P(B_1 \cap B_2) = P(B_1) + P(B_2) - P(B_1) = P(B_2)$$

2° 设 $n=k$ 时成立

$$P(U_k B_k) = P(B_k)$$

$$P(U_{k+1} B_{k+1}) = P(U_k B_k \cup B_{k+1}) = P(U_k B_k) + P(B_{k+1}) - P((U_k B_k) \cap B_{k+1})$$

$$B_1 \subseteq B_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq B_k \subseteq B_{k+1}$$

$$U_k B_k \subseteq B_{k+1}$$

$$P((U_k B_k) \cap B_{k+1}) = P(U_k B_k)$$

$$P(U_{k+1} B_{k+1}) = P(B_{k+1})$$

综上所述 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时 $P(U_n B_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n)$ 也成立.

四. (10分) 设罐中有 3 只红球, 4 只白球和 5 只黑球. 现随机地从罐中 (不放回) 摸出 3 只球, 其中恰有红球 R 只和白球 W 只. 求 (R, W) 的联合分布和 R 的边缘分布.

解: $(R, W) \sim F(3, 9)$

$R \setminus W$	0	1	2	3	$P(W_i)$
0	$\frac{\binom{3}{0}\binom{4}{0}\binom{5}{3}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{1}{55}$	$\frac{\binom{3}{1}\binom{4}{0}\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{14}{55}$	$\frac{\binom{3}{2}\binom{4}{0}\binom{5}{1}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{12}{55}$	$\frac{\binom{3}{3}\binom{4}{0}\binom{5}{0}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{1}{55}$	$\frac{14}{55}$
1	$\frac{\binom{3}{0}\binom{4}{1}\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{28}{55}$	$\frac{\binom{3}{1}\binom{4}{1}\binom{5}{1}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{28}{55}$	$\frac{\binom{3}{2}\binom{4}{1}\binom{5}{0}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{12}{55}$	0	$\frac{28}{55}$
2	$\frac{\binom{3}{0}\binom{4}{2}\binom{5}{1}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{12}{55}$	$\frac{\binom{3}{1}\binom{4}{2}\binom{5}{0}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{12}{55}$	0	0	$\frac{12}{55}$
3	$\frac{\binom{3}{0}\binom{4}{3}\binom{5}{0}}{\binom{12}{3}} = \frac{1}{55}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{55}$
$P(R_i)$	$\frac{21}{55}$	$\frac{27}{55}$	$\frac{27}{220}$	$\frac{1}{220}$	

$$P_1(0) = \frac{21}{55}$$

$$P_1(1) = \frac{27}{55}$$

$$P_1(2) = \frac{27}{220}$$

$$P_1(3) = \frac{1}{220}$$