

1. 记“ x 为奇数”为事件 A . 其中“第一次为偶数第二次为奇数”为 A_1 . “第一次奇数第二次偶数”为 A_2 .

$$\text{则 } P(A) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) = \frac{3 \times 3}{6^2} + \frac{3 \times 3}{6^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

记“ $x < 8$ ”为事件 B

$$\text{则 } P(AB) = \frac{12}{6^2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad (1,2) (1,4) (1,6) (2,1) (2,3) (2,5) (3,2) (3,4) (4,1) (4,3) \\ (5,2) (6,1))$$

$$\text{所求概率 } P(B|A) = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2. \text{ 由 } P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \text{ 得 } P(AB) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{由 } P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} \text{ 得 } P(B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A|B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{则 } P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3. P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \quad P(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{由 } P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) \text{ 可得 } P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\text{则 } P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{7}{12}$$

4. 记第一只为红球为事件 A . 第二只为白球为事件 B .

$$\text{则 } P(A) = \frac{r}{r+w} \quad P(B|A) = \frac{w}{r+w-1}$$

$$\text{则 } P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A) = \frac{r}{r+w} \cdot \frac{w}{r+w-1} = \frac{rw}{(r+w)(r+w-1)}$$

所求概率

$$6. \text{ 记事件 } B_i \text{ 为前两次共取出 } i \text{ 个新球 } (3 \leq i \leq 6) \quad P(B_i) = \frac{C_3^{i-3} C_3^{6-i}}{C_{12}^3}$$

记事件 A 为第三次取出 3 个新球.

$$P(A) = P(B_3)P(A|B_3) + P(B_4)P(A|B_4) + P(B_5)P(A|B_5) + P(B_6)P(A|B_6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{C_{12}^3} \frac{C_9^3}{C_{12}^3} + \frac{C_3^2 C_9^1}{C_{12}^3} \frac{C_8^3}{C_{12}^3} + \frac{C_3^1 C_9^2 C_7^1}{C_{12}^3} \frac{C_7^3}{C_{12}^3} + \frac{C_3^0 C_9^3}{C_{12}^3} \frac{C_6^3}{C_{12}^3}$$

$$= \frac{7056}{220^3} = \frac{441}{3025}$$

8. 设从 \$n\$ 只球中取球为事件 \$B_1\$, 从不同的 \$n-1\$ 个球中取球为事件 \$B_2\$.
取出两个黑球为 \$A\$.

则 $P(B_1) = \frac{n}{n+1}$ $P(B_2) = \frac{1}{n+1}$
 由 $P(B_1|A) = \frac{P(B_1)P(A|B_1)}{P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{n+1} \frac{C_2^n}{C_2^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{n+1} \frac{C_2^n}{C_2^{n+1}} + \frac{n}{n+1} \frac{C_2^{n-1}}{C_2^n}} = \frac{1}{7}$
 解得 $n=4$

1.5

2. ① 当 $P(A)=0$ 时, 对任意事件 \$B\$, $P(AB) \leq P(A)=0$. 又由概率非负性 $P(AB)=0$
 而 $P(A) \cdot P(B) = 0 \cdot P(B) = 0$
 $\therefore P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$ 即 \$A\$ 与 \$B\$ 独立
 ② 当 $P(A)=1$ 时, 对任意事件 \$B\$, $P(A) \cdot P(B) = P(B)$ 则 $P(AB) \leq P(B) = P(A)P(B)$
 而 $P(AB) = 1 - P(\bar{A}B) = 1 - P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) - P(\bar{B}) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) \geq 1 - P(\bar{B}) = P(B)$
 $= P(A)P(B)$
 $\therefore P(AB) \leq P(A)P(B)$ 且 $P(AB) \geq P(A)P(B)$
 $\therefore P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$ 即 \$A\$ 与 \$B\$ 独立.

4. (1). $P(A_1) = \frac{3}{10}$ $P(A_2) = \frac{3}{10}$ $P(A_1A_2) = \frac{3 \times 3}{10^2} = \frac{9}{100}$
 此时 $P(A_1)P(A_2) = P(A_1A_2)$ 即 \$A_1\$ 与 \$A_2\$ 独立
 (2). $P(A_1) = \frac{3}{10}$ $P(A_2) = \frac{3}{10}$ $P(A_1A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2|\bar{A}_1) = \frac{26}{90}$
 $P(A_1A_2) = \frac{3 \times 2}{10 \times 9} = \frac{6}{90}$ $P(A_1A_2) \neq P(A_1)P(A_2)$
 $\therefore A_1$ 与 \$A_2\$ 不独立.

7. (1). 设甲, 乙, 丙不及格分别为 \$A_1, A_2, A_3\$. $P(A_1)=0.2$ $P(A_2)=0.3$ $P(A_3)=0.4$
 所求概率 $P(C) = P(\bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2\bar{A}_3) = P(\bar{A}_1)\bar{A}_2\bar{A}_3) + P(\bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2A_3) + P(\bar{A}_1A_2\bar{A}_3) + P(\bar{A}_1A_2A_3) + P(A_1\bar{A}_2\bar{A}_3) + P(A_1\bar{A}_2A_3) + P(A_1A_2\bar{A}_3) + P(A_1A_2A_3)$
 $= P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(\bar{A}_3) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(A_3) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2)P(\bar{A}_3) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2)P(A_3) + P(A_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(\bar{A}_3) + P(A_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(A_3) + P(A_1)P(A_2)P(\bar{A}_3) + P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)$
 $= 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 + 0.2 \times 0.7 \times 0.4 + 0.8 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 + 0.8 \times 0.3 \times 0.4 + 0.2 \times 0.7 \times 0.6 + 0.2 \times 0.7 \times 0.4 + 0.8 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 + 0.8 \times 0.3 \times 0.4$
 $= 0.188$

(2). 设两位同学不及格, 有 1 名为 2 为事件 \$A\$. 则 $A = A_1A_2\bar{A}_3 + \bar{A}_1A_2A_3$
 所求概率 $P(A|C) = \frac{P(A_1A_2\bar{A}_3) + P(\bar{A}_1A_2A_3)}{P(C)} = \frac{0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 + 0.2 \times 0.7 \times 0.4}{0.188} = \frac{33}{47} \approx 0.70$

8.

8. 每一次实验只有2个结果, 且相互独立, 则试验为贝努里试验.

记X为摸到黑球次数

$$P(X=0) = C_n^0 \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^0 = \frac{3^0}{10^0}$$

则10次能取到黑球概率 $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = \frac{9999940951}{10000000000}$

恰有3次取到黑球概率 $P(X=3) = C_{10}^3 \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^3 \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^7 = \frac{66706983}{250000000}$