

# 事件与概率

## 随机试验与随机事件

$E$  — 试验, 若

- ①相同条件下可重复
  - ②结果多样且试验前所有可能的结果皆确定
  - ③试验前不确定具体结果
- 称 $E$ 为随机试验

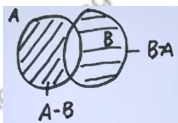
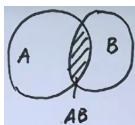
$E$  — 试验,  $E$ 的一切可能的基本结果而成的集合称为样本空间, 记 $\Omega$

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$
$$A = \{2, 4, 6\}$$

$\Omega$ 为 $E$ 的样本空间,  $\Omega$ 的子集称为随机事件  
 $\emptyset \subset \Omega, \emptyset$  — 不可能事件;  $\Omega \subset \Omega, \Omega$  — 必然事件  
如:  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$   
 $A = \{1, 2, 3\} = \{\text{朝上的数不超过3}\}$

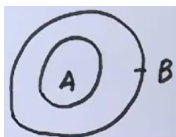
## 事件的运算与关系

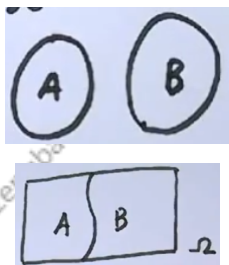
### 运算



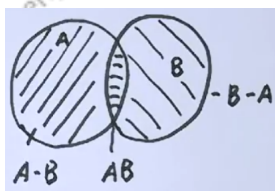
- 1.和 —  $A + B$ :  $A$ 或者 $B$ 发生的事件
- 2.积 —  $AB$ :  $A, B$ 同时发生的事件
- 3.差 —  $A - B$ :  $A$ 发生且 $B$ 不发生的事件
- 4.补 —  $\bar{A}$ :  $A$ 不发生的事件

### 关系





1. 包含 — 若  $A$  发生则  $B$  一定发生, 称  $A \subset B$
2. 互斥 (不相容) —  $A, B$  不能同时发生, 称  $A, B$  互斥  
 $A, B$  互斥  $\Leftrightarrow AB = \emptyset$
3. 对立 —  $A, B$  不能同时发生且至少一个发生, 称  $A, B$  对立  
 $A, B$  对立  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} AB = \emptyset \\ A + B = \Omega \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow B = \bar{A}$



Notes: ①  $A = (A - B) + AB$  且  $(A - B)$  与  $AB$  互斥;  
 ②  $A + B = (A - B) + AB + (B - A)$  且  
 $A - B, AB, B - A$  互斥

## 概率的公理化定义及基本性质

$\Omega$  为  $E$  的样本空间, 在  $\Omega$  上定义一个函数, 若:

- ①  $\forall A \subset \Omega$ , 有  $P(A) \geq 0$ ; (非负性)
- ②  $P(\Omega) = 1$ ; (归一性)
- ③ 设  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, \dots$  两两互斥, 有  
 $P(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n + \dots) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n) + \dots$  (可列可加性)  
 称  $P(A)$  为  $A$  的概率

## 概率的基本性质

1.  $P(\emptyset) = 0$

证: 令  $A_1 = A_2 = \dots = A_n = \dots = \emptyset$

$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, \dots$  两两互斥, 有

$$P(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n + \dots) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n) + \dots$$

$$\text{即 } P(\emptyset) = P(\emptyset) + \dots + P(\emptyset) + \dots$$

$$\because P(\emptyset) \geq 0, \therefore P(\emptyset) = 0$$

2. 设  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  两两互斥, 则

$$P(A_1 + \dots + A_n) = P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n)$$

证: 取  $A_{n+1} = \dots = \emptyset$

$\because A_1, \dots, A_n, \dots$  两两互斥

$$\therefore P(A_1 + \dots + A_n + \dots) = P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n) + \dots$$

$$\text{即 } P(A_1 + \dots + A_n) = P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n)$$

3.  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$

$$\text{证 } \because A, \bar{A} \text{ 互斥}, \therefore P(A + \bar{A}) = P(A) + P(\bar{A})$$

$$\text{又 } \because A + \bar{A} = \Omega, \therefore P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

# 概率的四大基本公式

1. 减法 :

$$\because A = (A - B) + AB \text{ 且 } A - B, AB \text{ 互斥}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = P(A - B) + P(AB) \Rightarrow P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

$$\because A = A\Omega = A(B + \bar{B}) = AB + A\bar{B}$$

$$\text{又 } \because AB \subset B, A\bar{B} \subset \bar{B} \text{ 且 } B \text{ 与 } \bar{B} \text{ 互斥}$$

$$\therefore AB, A\bar{B} \text{ 互斥}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = P(AB) + P(A\bar{B}) \Rightarrow P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

$$P(A - B) = P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

2. 加法 :

$$A + B = (A - B) + AB + (B - A) \text{ 且 } A - B, AB, B - A \text{ 互斥}$$

$$\therefore P(A + B) = P(A - B) + P(AB) + P(B - A)$$

$$\because P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB), P(B - A) = P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} P(A + B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(A + B + C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$$

3. 条件概率公式 :  $A, B$  - 事件, 且  $P(A) > 0$

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

4. 乘法公式 :

$$\textcircled{1} P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A)$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_n) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1)P(A_3|A_1 A_2) \cdots P(A_n|A_1 \cdots A_{n-1})$$

## 事件的独立性

$$\text{设 } P(A) > 0, P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$$

$$\text{若 } P(B|A) = P(B), \text{ 则 } \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = P(B) \Leftrightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

1. 若  $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$ , 称  $A, B$  独立

2.  $A, B, C$  - 三个事件 :

$$\text{若 } \begin{cases} P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \\ P(AC) = P(A)P(C) \\ P(BC) = P(B)P(C) \\ P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C) \end{cases}, \text{ 称 } A, B, C \text{ 独立}$$

## 独立的性质

Th1.  $A, B, \overline{A}, \overline{B}$  一对独立其余独立

证：设  $A, B$  独立, 即  $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$

$$P(A\overline{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = P(A)[1 - P(B)] = P(A)P(\overline{B}), \text{ 即 } A, \overline{B} \text{ 独立}$$

同理  $\overline{A}, B$  独立

$$\begin{aligned} P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) &= P(\overline{A+B}) = 1 - P(A+B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A)P(B) \\ &= [1 - P(A)] \cdot [1 - P(B)] = P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B}), \text{ 即 } \overline{A}, \overline{B} \text{ 独立} \end{aligned}$$

Th2. 若  $P(A) = 0$  或  $P(A) = 1$ , 则  $A, B$  独立

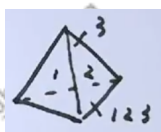
证：设  $P(A) = 0$

$$\because AB \subset A, \therefore P(AB) \leq P(A) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \because P(AB) \geq 0, \therefore P(AB) = 0$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A)P(B), \therefore A, B \text{ 独立}$$

$$\text{设 } P(A) = 1 \Rightarrow P(\overline{A}) = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{A}, B \text{ 独立} \Rightarrow A, B \text{ 独立}$$



Notes:

①  $A, B, C$  两两独立  $\nRightarrow A, B, C$  独立

$$A = \{\text{朝下为1}\}, B = \{\text{朝下为2}\}, C = \{\text{朝下为3}\}$$

$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{2}, P(AB) = P(AC) = P(BC) = \frac{1}{4}, P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(ABC) \neq P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

② 设  $P(A) > 0, P(B) > 0$

若  $A, B$  独立  $\Rightarrow A, B$  不互斥

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B) > 0 \Rightarrow AB \neq \emptyset$$

若  $A, B$  互斥  $\Rightarrow A, B$  不独立

$$A, B \text{ 互斥} \Rightarrow AB = \emptyset \Rightarrow P(AB) = 0 \neq P(A)P(B) \Rightarrow A, B \text{ 不独立}$$

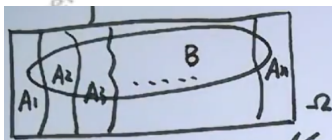
④ 独立的等价结论：

$$1. \text{ 若 } P(A) > 0, \text{ 则 } A, B \text{ 独立} \Leftrightarrow P(B|A) = P(B)$$

$$2. \text{ 若 } 0 < P(A) < 1, \text{ 则 } A, B \text{ 独立} \Leftrightarrow P(B|A) = P(B|\overline{A})$$

$$P(B|A) = P(B|\overline{A}) \Leftrightarrow \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B\overline{A})}{P(\overline{A})} = \frac{P(B) - P(AB)}{1 - P(A)}$$

## 全概率公式与贝叶斯公式



若① $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 两两互斥; ② $A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n = \Omega$   
称 $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 为完备事件但 $(P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n) = 1)$

$\forall B$

$$B = \Omega B = (A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n)B = A_1B + A_2B + \dots + A_nB$$

$$\because A_1B \subset A, A_2B \subset A_2, \dots, A_nB \subset A_n$$

且 $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ 两两互斥

$\therefore A_1B, A_2B, \dots, A_nB$ 两两互斥

$$P(B) = P(A_1B) + P(A_2B) + \dots + P(A_nB)$$

$$= P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2) + \dots + P(A_n)P(B|A_n) \quad \text{— 全概率公式}$$

口袋中有10个球, 其中6个白球, 4个黑球, 先后不放回的取2个球.

(1)求第二次取黑球的概率; (2)已知第二次取黑球, 求第一次也取黑球的概率.

① $A_1 = \{\text{第一次取白}\}, A_2 = \{\text{第一次取黑}\}$

$$P(A_1) = \frac{3}{5}, P(A_2) = \frac{2}{5}$$

② $B = \{\text{第二次取黑球}\}$

$$P(B|A_1) = \frac{4}{9}, P(B|A_2) = \frac{3}{9}$$

$$3. P(B) = P(\Omega B) = P(A_1B + A_2B) = P(A_1B) + P(A_2B)$$

$$= P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2) = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{9} = \frac{18}{5 \times 9} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

## 型一

设两两相互独立的事件 $A, B, C$ 满足:  $ABC = \emptyset, P(A) = P(B) = P(C) < \frac{1}{2}$ , 且

$$P(A + B + C) = \frac{9}{16}, \text{则} P(A) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{解: 设} P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = p < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\because P(ABC) = 0, P(AB) = P(AC) = P(BC) = p^2$$

$$\therefore 3p - 3p^2 = \frac{9}{16} \Rightarrow p^2 - p + \frac{3}{16} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (p - \frac{1}{4})(p - \frac{3}{4}) = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{4}$$

设 $A, B$ 为两个相互独立的随机事件, 且 $A, B$ 都不发生的概率为 $\frac{1}{9}$ ,  $A$ 发生 $B$ 不

发生的概率与 $A$ 不发生 $B$ 发生的概率相等, 则 $P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$ .

$$\text{解: 设} P(\overline{AB}) = \frac{1}{9}, P(A\overline{B}) = P(\overline{A}B) \Rightarrow P(A) = P(B) = p$$

$$P(A + B) = \frac{8}{9} \Rightarrow 2p - p^2 = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 - 2p + \frac{8}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow (p - \frac{2}{3})(p - \frac{4}{3}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{2}{3}$$

设  $X, Y$  为随机变量, 且  $P\{X \geq 0\} = \frac{1}{2}, P(Y \geq 0) = \frac{3}{5}, P\{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} = \frac{1}{4}$ , 则

$$(1) P\{\min\{X, Y\} < 0\} = \frac{3}{4};$$

$$(2) P\{\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0\} = \frac{17}{20}.$$

解: 令  $\{X \geq 0\} = A, \{Y \geq 0\} = B$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(B) = \frac{3}{5}, P(AB) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{1} P\{\min(X, Y) < 0\} = 1 - P\{\min(X, Y) \geq 0\}$$

$$1 - P\{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} = 1 - P(AB) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} P\{\max(X, Y) \geq 0\} = 1 - P\{\max(X, Y) < 0\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{X < 0, Y < 0\} = 1 - P(\overline{AB}) = P(A + B)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{17}{20}$$

Notes:

①  $\max$ :  $\leq$  或  $<$

$$\text{如: } \max(a, b) \leq c \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a \leq c \\ b \leq c \end{cases}$$

②  $\min$ :  $>$  或  $\geq$

$$\text{如: } \min(a, b) > c \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a > c \\ b > c \end{cases}$$

## 型四

设口袋中有  $a$  个白球,  $b$  个黑球.

(1) 从口袋中取一个球, 球取到黑球的概率.

(2) 从口袋中先取一个球(不知道结果且不放回), 求第二次取到黑球的概率;

(3) 从口袋中先后取两次球, 每次取一个不放回, 已知第二个球为黑球, 求第一个球为黑球的概率.

① 第一次取黑球概率为  $\frac{b}{a+b}$ ;

②  $1. A_1 = \{\text{第一次取白}\}, A_2 = \{\text{第一次取黑}\}$

$$P(A_1) = \frac{a}{a+b}, P(A_2) = \frac{b}{a+b}$$

2.  $B = \{\text{第二次取黑}\}$

$$P(B|A_1) = \frac{b}{a+b-1}, P(B|A_2) = \frac{b-1}{a+b-1}$$

$$3. P(B) = P(\Omega B) = P(A_1 B + A_2 B) = P(A_1 B) + P(A_2 B)$$

$$= P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2) = \frac{a}{a+b} \times \frac{b}{a+b-1} + \frac{b}{a+b} \cdot \frac{b-1}{a+b-1} = \frac{b}{a+b}$$

$$\textcircled{3} P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2 B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{b}{a+b} \times \frac{b-1}{a+b-1} / \frac{b}{a+b} = \frac{b-1}{a+b-1}$$

甲, 乙两人向同一目标射击, 命中率分别为 0.5 和 0.6.

(1) 甲, 乙两人同时向目标射击, 求命中的概率;

(2) 甲, 乙两人同时向目标射击, 已知目标命中, 求是甲击中的概率;

(3) 甲, 乙两人先选一人, 由此人射击, 求目标被命中的概率;

(4) (3) 中已知目标被击中, 求是甲击中的概率.

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 令 } A = \{\text{甲中}\}, B = \{\text{乙中}\}, C = \{\text{中}\}, C = A + B$$

$$P(A) = 0.5, P(B) = 0.6$$

$$P(C) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B) = 0.5 + 0.6 - 0.3 = 0.8$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(A|C) = \frac{P(AC)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(C)} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{3} 1. A_1 = \{\text{选甲}\}, A_2 = \{\text{选乙}\}$$

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

$$2. B = \{\text{击中}\},$$

$$P(B|A_1) = 0.5, P(B|A_2) = 0.6$$

$$3. P(B) = P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.6 = 0.55$$

$$\textcircled{4} P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 0.5}{0.55} = \frac{5}{11}$$

已知甲口袋有2个白球4个黑球, 乙口袋有3个白球3个黑球, 从甲口袋中取2个球放入乙口袋, 再从乙口袋中任取1个球.

(1) 求取出的球为黑球的概率;

(2) 已知乙口袋取出的球为黑球, 求甲口袋取出的2个球是白球的概率.

$$\textcircled{1} 1. A_1 = \{\text{取2个白}\}, A_2 = \{\text{取一白一黑}\}, A_3 = \{\text{取2个黑}\}$$

$$P(A_1) = \frac{C_2^2 C_4^0}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{15}, P(A_2) = \frac{C_2^1 C_4^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{8}{15}, P(A_3) = \frac{C_2^0 C_4^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{6}{15}$$

$$2. B = \{\text{第二次取黑球}\}$$

$$P(B|A_1) = \frac{3}{8}, P(B|A_2) = \frac{4}{8}, P(B|A_3) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$3. P(B) = \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{3}{8} + \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{15} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{65}{15 \times 8} = \frac{13}{24}$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{3}{8} / \frac{13}{24} = \frac{3}{65}$$