

第一章 概率论的基本概念

2、解：(1) “A 发生，B 与 C 不发生” = $A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}$

(2) “A 与 B 都发生，而 C 不发生” = $A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}$

(3) “A, B, C 中至少有一个发生” = $A+B+C$

(4) “A, B, C 都发生” = $A \cdot B \cdot C$

(5) “A, B, C 都不发生” = $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}$

(6) “A, B, C 中不多于一个发生” = $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C$

(7) “A, B, C 中不多于两个发生”

$$= \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C + \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C$$

(8) “A, B, C 中至少有两个发生”

$$= A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C + \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot C$$

3、解：∵ $P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A+B) = 0.6 + 0.7 - P(A+B) = 1.3 - P(A+B)$$

$$\because A \subset A+B \subset S \Leftrightarrow P(A) \leq P(A+B) \leq P(S) \Leftrightarrow 0.6 \leq P(A+B) \leq 1$$

$$B \subset A+B \subset S \Leftrightarrow P(B) \leq P(A+B) \leq P(S) \Leftrightarrow 0.7 \leq P(A+B) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore 0.7 \leq P(A+B) \leq 1$$

当 $P(A+B) = 0.7$ 时， $P(AB)$ 取得最大值为 $1.3 - 0.7 = 0.6$ 。

当 $P(A+B) = 1$ 时， $P(AB)$ 取得最小值为 $1.3 - 1 = 0.3$ 。

4、解 已知 $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{4}$ ， $P(AB) = 0$ ， $P(AC) = \frac{1}{8}$

则 A、B、C 至少有一个发生的概率为

$$P(A+B+C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{8} - 0 + P(ABC) = \frac{5}{8} + P(ABC)$$

$$\because ABC \subset AB \quad \therefore 0 \leq P(ABC) \leq P(AB) = 0 \quad P(ABC) = 0$$

$$\text{故 } P(ABC) = \frac{5}{8} \quad (\text{答})$$

6、解：设 A = “最小号码为 5”；B = “最大号码为 5”。

$$n = C_{10}^3 = 120；\quad K(A) = C_1^1 \cdot C_5^2 = 10；\quad K(B) = C_1^1 C_4^2 = 6$$

$$P(A) = \frac{10}{120} = \frac{1}{12} = 0.0833 \quad ; \quad P(B) = \frac{6}{120} = \frac{1}{20} = 0.05 \quad .$$

7、解：设 A = “顾客能按订单如数得到 4 桶白漆、3 桶黑漆、2 桶红漆”

$$n = C_{17}^9 \quad ; \quad K = C_{10}^4 C_4^3 C_3^2 \quad ; \quad P(A) = \frac{C_{10}^4 C_4^3 C_3^2}{C_{17}^9} = \frac{252}{2431} = 0.1037 \quad (\text{答})$$

8、解：设 A = “恰有 90 个次品” ; B = “至少有 2 个次品” .

$$n = C_{1500}^{200} \quad ; \quad K(A) = C_{400}^{90} \cdot C_{1100}^{110} \quad ; \quad K(B) = C_{1500}^{200} - [C_{400}^0 \cdot C_{1100}^{200} + C_{400}^1 \cdot C_{1100}^{199}]$$

$$P(A) = \frac{K(A)}{n} = \frac{C_{400}^{90} C_{1100}^{110}}{C_{1500}^{200}} \quad ; \quad P(B) = \frac{K(B)}{n} = \frac{C_{1500}^{200} - C_{1100}^{200} - C_{400}^1 \cdot C_{1100}^{199}}{C_{1500}^{200}}$$

9、解：设 A = “从 5 双鞋子中任取 4 只，至少有 2 只鞋子成双”

\bar{A} = “从 5 双鞋子中任取 4 只，4 只鞋子都不成双”

$$n = C_{10}^4 = 210 \quad ; \quad K(\bar{A}) = C_5^4 \cdot C_2^1 C_2^1 C_2^1 C_2^1 = 80 \quad .$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = \frac{80}{210} = \frac{8}{21} \quad ; \quad P(A) = 1 - \frac{8}{21} = \frac{13}{21} \quad (\text{答}) .$$

11、解： $n = 4^3 = 64$ 设 $A_i =$ “杯子中球的最大个数为 i ” $i=1, 2, 3$.

$$K(A_1) = 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24 \quad \therefore P(A_1) = \frac{24}{64} = \frac{3}{8}$$

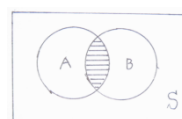
$$K(A_3) = 4 \quad \therefore P(A_3) = \frac{4}{64} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$\therefore A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = S$, 且 A_1, A_2, A_3 两两互不相容, 有 $P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) = 1$

$$\therefore P(A_2) = 1 - P(A_1) - P(A_3) = 1 - \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$13、解：P(B | A + \bar{B}) = \frac{P[B(A + \bar{B})]}{P(A + \bar{B})} = \frac{P(BA + B\bar{B})}{P(A + \bar{B})} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)}$$

$\therefore P(\bar{A}) = 0.3 \Rightarrow P(A) = 0.7 \quad ; \quad P(B) = 0.4 \Rightarrow P(\bar{B}) = 0.6$, 又知 $P(A\bar{B}) = 0.5$,



$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A - A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(A\bar{B}) = 0.7 - 0.5 = 0.2$$

$$\therefore P(B | A + \bar{B}) = \frac{0.2}{0.7 + 0.6 - 0.5} = \frac{0.2}{0.8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

14、解： $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$; $P(B | A) = \frac{1}{3}$; $P(A | B) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B | A) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12} ;$$

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

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

15、解 I : 设 $A =$ “两骰子点数之和为 7” ; $B =$ “有一个骰子出现 1 点”

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

设 $C_i D_j =$ “第 1 个骰子出现 i 点, 第 2 个骰子出现 j 点” $i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$.

则 $A = C_1 D_6 + C_2 D_5 + C_3 D_4 + C_4 D_3 + C_5 D_2 + C_6 D_1$

$$P(A) = \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 6} + \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 6} + \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 6} + \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 6} + \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 6} + \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$B = C_1 D_6 + C_6 D_1$$

$$P(B) = \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 6} + \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\therefore P(B | A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{18} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

解 II : $S_A = \{C_1 D_6, C_2 D_5, C_3 D_4, C_4 D_3, C_5 D_2, C_6 D_1\}$; $S_B = \{C_1 D_6, C_6 D_1\}$

$$n_A = 6 \quad K_B = 2 \quad \therefore P(B | A) = \frac{K_B}{n_A} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

16、解：设 $M =$ “母亲和孩子得病而父亲未得病”

$A =$ “孩子得病” ; $B =$ “母亲得病” ; $C =$ “父亲得病” . 则

$$M = AB\bar{C} \Rightarrow P(M) = P(A)P(B | A)P(\bar{C} | AB)$$

$$\therefore P(A) = 0.6 ; \quad P(B | A) = 0.5 ; \quad P(\bar{C} | AB) = 1 - 0.4 = 0.6$$

$$\therefore P(M) = 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 = 0.18 \quad (\text{答})$$

17、解 I : 设 $A_i =$ “第 i 次取得正品” $i=1, 2$

(1) $A =$ “两只都是正品” 则 $A = A_1 A_2$

$$P(A) = P(A_1 A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2 | A_1) = \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{7}{9} = \frac{28}{45} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) 设 $B =$ “两只都是次品” 则 $B = \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2$

$$P(B) = P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1) = \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{45} \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) 设 $C =$ “一只正品, 一只次品” 则 $C = A_1 \bar{A}_2 + \bar{A}_1 A_2$

$$P(C) = P(A_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | A_1) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2 | \bar{A}_1) = \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{16}{45} \quad (\text{答})$$

(4) 设 $D =$ “第二次取得次品” 则 $D = A_1 \bar{A}_2 + \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2$

$$P(D) = P(A_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | A_1) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1) = \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{5} \quad (\text{答})$$

解 II : 用古典定义 $P(A) = \frac{C_8^2}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{28}{45}$; $P(B) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{1}{45}$

$$P(C) = \frac{C_8^1 C_2^1 + C_2^1 C_8^1}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{16}{45} ; \quad P(D) = \frac{C_8^1 C_2^1 + C_2^1 C_1^1}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{18}{90} = \frac{1}{5}$$

18、解 I : 设 $A =$ “拨号不超过 3 次而接通电话”

$A_i =$ “第 i 次拨号接通电话”

$$\therefore A = A_1 + \bar{A}_1 A_2 + \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(A_1) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2 | \bar{A}_1) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1)P(A_3 | \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} + \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{8}{9} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{10} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

解 II : 设 $\bar{A} =$ “拨号 3 次而未接通电话” ; $\bar{A} = \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_3 | \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2) = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{8}{9} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{7}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$$

若最后一个数字为奇数, $P(A)$ 的值如何? (学生思考)

解 II : $P(A) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\text{解 I : } P(A) = 1 - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = 1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

19、解：(1) 设 A = “从乙袋中取到白球”
B = “从甲袋中取到的那只球是白球”

\bar{B} = “从甲袋中取到的那只球是红球”

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(B)P(A | B) + P(\bar{B})P(A | \bar{B}) \\ &= \frac{n}{n+m} \cdot \frac{N+1}{N+M+1} + \frac{m}{n+m} \cdot \frac{N}{N+M+1} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 A = “从第二盒中取到一只白球”

B_1 = “从第一盒中取到的两只球都是白球”

B_2 = “从第一盒中取到的两只球有一只白球一只红球”

B_3 = “从第一盒中取到的两只球都是红球”

$\therefore S = \{B_1, B_2, B_3\}$ 是样本空间的一个划分,

$$\therefore P(A) = P(B_1)P(A | B_1) + P(B_2)P(A | B_2) + P(B_3)P(A | B_3)$$

$$= \frac{C_4^2}{C_9^2} \times \frac{C_7^1}{C_{11}^1} + \frac{C_4^1 C_5^1}{C_9^2} \times \frac{C_6^1}{C_{11}^1} + \frac{C_5^2}{C_9^2} \times \frac{C_5^1}{C_{11}^1} = \frac{53}{99} = 0.5354 \quad (\text{答})$$

20、解：设 A = “放回后仍为 MAXAM”

$$B_1 = \text{“脱落 M, M”}, \quad P(B_1) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{1}{10}; \quad P(A | B_1) = 1$$

$$B_2 = \text{“脱落 A, A”}, \quad P(B_2) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{1}{10}; \quad P(A | B_2) = 1$$

$$B_3 = \text{“脱落 A, X”}, \quad P(B_3) = \frac{C_2^1 C_1^1}{C_5^2} = \frac{2}{10}; \quad P(A | B_3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_4 = \text{“脱落 M, X”}, \quad P(B_4) = \frac{C_2^1 C_1^1}{C_5^2} = \frac{2}{10}; \quad P(A | B_4) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_5 = \text{“脱落 M, A”}, \quad P(B_5) = \frac{C_2^1 C_2^1}{C_5^2} = \frac{4}{10}; \quad P(A | B_5) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{10} \times 1 + \frac{1}{10} \times 1 + \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

21、解: 设 A = “任查一人, 是色盲患者”

B = “任查一人, 是男人” ; \bar{B} = “任查一人, 是女人”

$\because S = \{B, \bar{B}\}$ 是样本空间的一个划分,

$$\therefore A = AB + A\bar{B}$$

$$P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{1}{2} \times 5\% + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.25\% = 0.2625$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.5 \times 0.05}{0.0625} = \frac{20}{21} = 0.9524$$

答: 任查出一位色盲患者, 此人是男人的概率是 0.9524

24、解: 设 A_i = “第 i 次取出一个零件, 是一等品” $i=1, 2$.

B = “从第一箱中取出零件” ; \bar{B} = “从第二箱中取出零件”

$$(1) A_1 = A_1B + A_1\bar{B}$$

$$P(A_1) = P(B)P(A_1|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A_1|\bar{B})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{C_{10}^1}{C_{50}^1} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{C_{18}^1}{C_{30}^1} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) A_1A_2 = BA_1A_2 + \bar{B}A_1A_2$$

$$P(A_1A_2) = P(B)P(A_1A_2|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A_1A_2|\bar{B})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{C_{10}^1 C_9^1}{C_{50}^1 C_{49}^1} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{C_{18}^1 C_{17}^1}{C_{30}^1 C_{29}^1} = 0.194229$$

$$P(A_2|A_1) = \frac{P(A_1A_2)}{P(A_1)} = \frac{0.194229}{0.4} = 0.4856$$

25、解: 设 A = “他到家的时间在 5:45——5:49”

B_1 = “他乘地铁回家” ; B_2 = “他乘汽车回家”

$$A = AB_1 + AB_2$$

$$P(A) = P(B_1)P(A | B_1) + P(B_2)P(A | B_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.45 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.20 = 0.325$$

$$P(B_1 | A) = \frac{P(AB_1)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 0.45}{0.325} = \frac{9}{13} \quad (\text{答})$$

26、解：(1)

设 A = “系统 (1) 正常工作” ；

B_1 = “元件①、②、③正常” ； B_2 = “元件①、④正常”

$$A = B_1 + B_2$$

$$P(A) = P(B_1) + P(B_2) - P(B_1)P(B_2) = P_1P_2P_3 + P_1P_4 - P_1P_2P_3P_4$$

解：(2)

设 A = “系统 (2) 正常工作” ；

B_1 = “元件①、②正常” B_2 = “元件④、⑤正常”

B_3 = “元件①、③、⑤正常” B_4 = “元件④、③、②正常”

$$A = B_1 + B_2 + B_3 + B_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(B_1) + P(B_2) + P(B_3) + P(B_4) - P(B_1B_2) - P(B_1B_3) - P(B_1B_4) - P(B_2B_3) \\ &\quad - P(B_2B_4) - P(B_3B_4) + P(B_1B_2B_3) + P(B_1B_2B_4) + P(B_1B_3B_4) + P(B_2B_3B_4) \\ &\quad - P(B_1B_2B_3B_4) \\ &= P^2 + P^2 + P^3 + P^3 - P^4 - P^4 - P^4 - P^4 - P^4 - P^5 + P^5 + P^5 + P^5 + P^5 - P^5 \\ &= 2P^2 + 2P^3 - 5P^4 + 2P^5 \end{aligned}$$

27、解：(1) 设 A = “电路闭合并发出警报”

B_1 = “开关 B_1 闭合” ； $P(B_1) = 0.96$

B_2 = “开关 B_2 闭合” ； $P(B_2) = 0.96$

$$P(A) = P(B_1) + P(B_2) - P(B_1)P(B_2) = 0.96 + 0.96 - 0.96 \times 0.96 = 0.9984$$

(2) 假设有 n 个开关并联，使电路闭合的可靠性至少为 0.9999

并设 B_i = “开关 B_i 闭合” 则

$$A = B_1 + B_2 + \dots + B_n \quad ; \quad \bar{A} = \bar{B}_1 \bar{B}_2 \dots \bar{B}_n$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(\bar{B}_1)P(\bar{B}_2)\dots P(\bar{B}_n) = 1 - (1 - 0.96)^n = 1 - 0.04^n$$

依题意 $P(A) \geq 0.9999$, 即 $1 - 0.04^n \geq 0.9999$

解得 $n \geq 2.86 \approx 3$ 答: 至少需要 3 只开关并联。

28、解 I: 设 $A =$ “三人中至少有一人能破译密码”

$B_i =$ “第 i 人能破译密码” $i=1, 2, 3.$

$$\text{已知 } P(B_1) = \frac{1}{5} \quad ; \quad P(B_2) = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad P(B_3) = \frac{1}{4} \quad .$$

$$P(A) = P(B_1 + B_2 + B_3)$$

$$= P(B_1) + P(B_2) + P(B_3) - P(B_1 B_2) - P(B_1 B_3) - P(B_2 B_3) + P(B_1 B_2 B_3)$$

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

解 II: $\bar{A} =$ “三人都不能破译密码” 则 $\bar{A} = \bar{B}_1 \bar{B}_2 \bar{B}_3$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(\bar{B}_1 \bar{B}_2 \bar{B}_3) = 1 - P(\bar{B}_1)P(\bar{B}_2)P(\bar{B}_3)$$

$$= 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$$