

习题 1.6

2. 0.902. 3. 0.328. 4. 0.6.

5. 0.458.

解: 设 A_1 表示“甲命中”; A_2 表示“乙命中”; A_3 表示“丙命中”;

由题设知且 A, B, C 想到独立, 且 $P(A_1) = 0.4, P(A_2) = 0.5, P(A_3) = 0.7$

设 B_i 表示“ i 人击中飞机”($i = 0, 1, 2, 3$), 则

$$P(B_0) = P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3}) = (\overline{A_1})P(\overline{A_2})P(\overline{A_3}) = (1-0.4)(1-0.5)(1-0.7) = 0.09$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_1) &= P(A_1 \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3} \cup \overline{A_1} A_2 \overline{A_3} \cup \overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3) \\ &= P(A_1 \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3}) + P(\overline{A_1} A_2 \overline{A_3}) + P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3) \\ &= P(A_1)P(\overline{A_2})P(\overline{A_3}) + P(\overline{A_1})P(A_2)P(\overline{A_3}) + P(\overline{A_1})P(\overline{A_2})P(A_3) \\ &= 0.4 \times (1-0.5)(1-0.7) + (1-0.4) \times 0.5 \times (1-0.7) + (1-0.4)(1-0.5) \times 0.7 \\ &= 0.36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_2) &= P(A_1 A_2 \overline{A_3} \cup \overline{A_1} A_2 A_3 \cup \overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3) \\ &= P(A_1 A_2 \overline{A_3}) + P(\overline{A_1} A_2 A_3) + P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3) \\ &= P(A_1)P(A_2)P(\overline{A_3}) + P(\overline{A_1})P(A_2)P(A_3) + P(\overline{A_1})P(\overline{A_2})P(A_3) \\ &= 0.4 \times (1-0.5)(1-0.7) + (1-0.4) \times 0.5 \times (1-0.7) + (1-0.4)(1-0.5) \times 0.7 \\ &= 0.41 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B_3) = P(A_1 A_2 A_3) = P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3) = 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 = 0.14$$

设 A 表示事件“飞机被击落”, 则由题设有

$$P(A | B_0) = 0, P(A | B_1) = 0.2, P(A | B_2) = 0.6, P(A | B_3) = 1$$

由全概率公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= \sum_{i=0}^3 P(B_i)P(A | B_i) \\ &= 0.09 \times 0 + 0.36 \times 0.2 + 0.41 \times 0.6 + 0.14 \times 1 = 0.458. \end{aligned}$$

6. 0.901.

解: 设 A_i 表示“第 i 人贡献正确意见”, 则 $P(A_i) = 0.7 (i = 1, 2, \dots, 9)$.

又设 m 为作出正确意见的人数, A 表示“作出正确决策”, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(m \geq 5) = P_9(5) + P_9(6) + P_9(7) + P_9(8) + P_9(9) \\ &= C_9^5 \cdot (0.7)^5 \cdot (0.3)^4 + C_9^6 \cdot (0.7)^6 \cdot (0.3)^3 + C_9^7 \cdot (0.7)^7 \cdot (0.3)^2 \\ &= C_9^8 \cdot (0.7)^8 \cdot (0.3)^1 + C_9^9 \cdot (0.7)^9 \\ &= 126 \cdot (0.7)^5 \cdot (0.3)^4 + 84 \cdot (0.7)^6 \cdot (0.3)^3 \\ &\quad + 36 \cdot (0.7)^7 \cdot (0.3)^2 + 9 \cdot (0.7)^8 \cdot (0.3)^1 + (0.7)^9 \\ &= 0.1715 + 0.2668 + 0.2668 + 0.1556 + 0.0403 \\ &= 0.901. \end{aligned}$$

7. 至少需要进行一次试验.

习题一

一、填空题

1. $\Omega, \emptyset$. 2. 0. 3. $\frac{3}{8}$.

二、选择题

1. (A).

2. (C).

3. (D).

三、计算题

1. $\frac{13}{21}$. 2. $\frac{13}{24}, \frac{1}{48}$. 3. 0.25.

4. 0.089.

5. 0.8629.

解: 设 H_i 表示“随机取出的三件乐器中有 i 件音色不纯” ($i=0, 1, 2, 3$), A 表示“这批乐器被接收”, 则

$$P(H_0) = \frac{C_{96}^3}{C_{100}^3}, P(H_1) = \frac{C_3^1 C_{96}^2}{C_{100}^3}, P(H_2) = \frac{C_4^2 C_{96}^1}{C_{100}^3}, P(H_3) = \frac{C_4^3}{C_{100}^3},$$

且

$$P(A | H_0) = (0.99)^3, P(A | H_1) = (0.99)^2 \times 0.05, P(A | H_2) = 0.99 \times (0.05)^2, \\ P(A | H_3) = (0.05)^3.$$

于是, 由全概率公式得:

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(H_i) P(A | H_i) = 0.8574 + 0.0055 + 0 + 0 = 0.8629.$$

6. 0.6.

7. $1 - \frac{13}{6^4}$.

解: 设 A 表示“施放 4 枚深水炸弹击沉潜水艇”, 依题意击不沉一艘潜水艇只有以下两种互斥情形: “4 枚深水炸弹全击不中潜水艇”记为事件 B , “4 枚深水炸弹中 1 枚击伤潜水艇而另 3 枚击不中潜水艇”记为事件 C , 由于各枚深水炸弹能袭击潜水艇是独立的, 故有 $P(B) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^4$, $P(C) = C_4^1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3$,

又 B, C 互斥, 从而

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - [P(B) + P(C)] = 1 - \left[\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^4 + C_4^1 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 \times \frac{1}{2} \right] = 1 - \frac{13}{6^4}.$$

8. 证明

(1) 因 $P(A|B) > P(A|\bar{B})$

即
$$\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} > \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(A) - P(AB)}{1 - P(B)}$$

展开, 得

$$P(AB)[1 - P(B)] > P(B)[P(A) - P(AB)]$$

即

$$P(AB) - P(B)P(AB) > P(A)P(B) - P(B)P(AB)$$

化简得 $P(AB) > P(A)P(B)$

从而有

$$P(AB) - P(A)P(AB) > P(A)P(B) - P(A)P(AB)$$

即

$$[1 - P(A)]P(AB) > P(A)[P(B) - P(AB)]$$

得

$$P(\bar{A})P(AB) > P(A)P(\bar{A}B)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} > \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})}$$

得证 $P(B|A) > P(B|\bar{A})$.

(2) 证充分性:

由 $P(A|B) = P(A|\bar{B})$. 可得

$$\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(A) - P(AB)}{1 - P(B)}$$

整理得

$$P(AB)[1 - P(B)] = P(B)[P(A) - P(AB)]$$

即 $P(AB) - P(B)P(AB) = P(A)P(B) - P(B)P(AB)$

化简得 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$, 所以 A 与 B 独立.

证必要性: 因为 A 与 B 独立, 所以 A 与 $\bar{B}$ 也独立, 从而 $P(A|B) = P(A) = P(A|\bar{B})$.