

第4章 機 率



觀念題

1. $P(A^c \cap B^c) = P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c) = 0.7 \times 0.5 = 0.35$

2. $P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A) \cdot P(C|A \cap B)$
 $= P(B) \cdot P(C|B) \cdot P(A|B \cap C)$
 $= P(C) \cdot P(A|C) \cdot P(B|A \cap C) = \dots$

3. $P(A \cap B^c) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) = 0.39 - 0.13 = 0.26$

4. $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} < \frac{P(A)P(B)}{P(B)} = P(A)$

$\therefore P(A|B) < P(A)$

5. $P(A \cap B) = 0, A \neq \phi, B \neq \phi \Rightarrow P(A)P(B) = P(A \cap B)$

pf: 設 A, B 為獨立事件

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) = 0$

$\Rightarrow P(A) = 0$ or $P(B) = 0$

\therefore 若 A, B 為非空集合，且互斥事件，則 A, B 不會又為獨立事件

6. $P(A^c \cup B^c) = P[(A \cap B)^c] = 1 - P(A \cap B)$

又， $P(A^c \cup B^c) = P(A^c) + P(B^c) - P(A^c \cap B^c) = 1 - P(A \cap B)$

$\therefore P(A \cap B) = 1 - P(A^c) - P(B^c) + P(A^c \cap B^c)$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) \leq 1 - P(A^c) - P(B^c)$

7. (a) 否。若 $(P \cap B) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\overline{A} \cap \overline{B}) &= P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - 0] \\ &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) \end{aligned}$$

不一定等於 0。

(b) 是。

$$\begin{aligned} P(\overline{A} \cap \overline{B}) &= 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)] \\ &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A)P(B) = (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B)) \\ &= P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B}) \end{aligned}$$

(c) 否。 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ 。

(d) 否。 $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A)$ ，若 A 、 B 獨立， $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ 。

8. (a) 否。 $P(A \cap B) = 0 \neq P(A)P(B)$ ($\because P(A) > 0, P(B) > 0$)，因此 A 、 B 不獨立。

(b) 是。 $P(A \cap B) \neq P(A)P(B)$ ，不意味 $P(A \cap B) = 0$ ，因此 A 、 B 不一定為互斥事件。

(c) 是。 $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) > 0$ ； $\therefore P(A \cap B) \neq 0$ 。 A 、 B 不互斥。

9. (a) 考慮製造原料與口感不為互斥事件。


(b) 女性男性為互斥事件。

(c) 薪資待遇、公司福利與前景、工作熱忱不為互斥事件。

(d) 統一、維力、其他廠商為互斥事件(市佔率之取得)。

(e) 閱讀與戶外運動不為互斥事件。



 計算與應用題

1. (a) $s = \{GGGG \quad DGGG \quad GDGG \quad GGDG \quad GGGD$
 $DDGG \quad DGDG \quad DGGD \quad GDDG \quad GDGD$
 $GGDD \quad DDDG \quad DDGD \quad DGDD \quad GDDD$
 $DDDD\}$

(b) $s = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 20\}$

(c) $s = \{DD, DGD, GDD, DGGD, GDGD, GGDD, \dots\}$

(d) $s = \{t | 12 \leq t \leq 20\}$, t 表示時間, 單位: 秒

2. A: 擲一骰子 3 次, 至少發生一次 6 點

B: 擲一骰子 3 次, 至少發生一次 1 點

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A^c) = 1 - \frac{n(A^c)}{n(s)} = 1 - \frac{5^3}{6^3} = \frac{91}{216}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - P(B^c) = 1 - \frac{n(B^c)}{n(s)} = 1 - \frac{5^3}{6^3} = \frac{91}{216}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(s)} = \frac{6 \times 6}{6^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= \frac{91}{216} + \frac{91}{216} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{146}{216}$$

3. (a) P (只由你付帳)

$$= P(\text{你擲正面其他 2 人反面})$$

$$+ P(\text{你擲反面, 其他 2 人正面})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(b) P (三人平均付帳)

$$= P(\text{三人皆擲正面}) + P(\text{三人皆擲反面})$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{4}$$

4. 設 A 表某生數學及格的事件
 設 B 表某生英文及格的事件

$$P(\text{兩科皆及格}) = P(A \cap B)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{14}{45}$$

5. $P(\text{白球在 A 袋})$

$$= P(\text{A 袋中抽 3 球不含白球})$$

$$+ P(\text{A 袋中抽 3 球含白球且 B 袋抽 4 球含白球})$$

$$= \frac{4!}{3!1!} + \frac{4!}{3!2!} \frac{8!}{4!5!}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{30}{45} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(\text{白球在 B 袋}) = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= P(\text{A 抽 3 球含白球且 B 抽 4 球不含白球})$$

$$= \frac{c_2^4 \cdot c_1^1}{c_3^5} \times \frac{c_4^8 \cdot c_1^1}{c_4^9}$$

6. $P(1) = P(5) = 2P(2) = 2P(4)$

$$P(2) = P(4) = 3P(3)$$

$$\because P(1) + P(2) + P(3) + P(4) + P(5) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6P(3) + 6P(3) + P(3) + 3P(3) + 3P(3) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(3) = \frac{1}{19}$$

$$P(2) = P(4) = \frac{3}{19}$$

$$P(1) = P(5) = \frac{6}{19}$$



7. 設 $A_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 表示第 i 個人拿到自己的雨傘之事件，則至少有一人拿到自己的傘之事件為一聯合事件 $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$ ，其機率為

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.667$$

8. (a) 若抽出後放回，則

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{同為上籤或同為中籤}) &= P(\text{同為上籤}) + P(\text{同為中籤}) \\ &= \frac{12}{24} \times \frac{12}{24} + \frac{2}{24} \times \frac{2}{24} = \frac{37}{144} \\ &= 0.257 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) 若抽出後不放回，則

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{同為上籤或同為中籤}) &= P(\text{同為上籤}) + P(\text{同為中籤}) \\ &= \frac{12}{24} \times \frac{11}{23} + \frac{2}{24} \times \frac{1}{23} = \frac{67}{276} \\ &= 0.243 \end{aligned}$$

9. A, B, C 互斥 $\Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0$

$$P(B \cap C) = 0$$

$$P(A \cap C) = 0$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = 0$$

(a) $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C) = 0.7$

(b) $P[A^c \cap (B \cup C)] = P(B \cup C) = 0.5$

(c) $P(B \cup C)^c = 1 - P(B \cup C) = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \quad A \cup B &= s & P(A \cup B) &= 1 \\
 A \cap B &= \phi & P(A \cap B) &= 0 \\
 P(B) &= 2P(A)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = P(A) + 2P(A)$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(B^c) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. \text{ (a) } P(E) &= P(THT) + P(HTT) + P(TTH) + P(TTT) \\
 &= 0.1 + 0.15 + 0.1 + 0.15 = 0.5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(F) = P(HHH) + P(TTT) = 0.3$$

$$P(E \cup F) = P(E) + P(F) - P(E \cap F)$$

$$0.5 + 0.3 - P(TTT) = 0.8 - 0.15 = 0.65$$

$$P(E \cap F) = P(TTT) = 0.15$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b) } P(G) &= P(HHH) + P(HHT) + P(HTH) + P(THH) \\
 &= 0.15 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.15 = 0.5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(H) = 1 - P(H^c) = 1 - P(F) = 0.7$$

$$P(G \cap H) = P(HHT) + P(HTH) + P(THH) = 0.35$$

$$P(G \cup H) = P(G) + P(H) - P(G \cap H) = 0.85$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. \text{ (a) } P(\text{至少參加一項運動}) &= P(\text{足球} \cup \text{籃球} \cup \text{棒球}) \\
 &= P(\text{足球}) + P(\text{籃球}) + P(\text{棒球}) - P(\text{足球} \cap \text{籃球}) \\
 &\quad - P(\text{足球} \cap \text{棒球}) - P(\text{籃球} \cap \text{棒球}) + P(\text{三者皆參加}) \\
 &= 30\% + 20\% + 20\% - 5\% - 10\% - 5\% + 2\% = 52\%
 \end{aligned}$$



(b) $P(\text{只參加足球})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= P(\text{足球}) - P(\text{足球} \cap \text{籃球}) - P(\text{足球} \cap \text{棒球}) \\
 &\quad + P(\text{三者皆參加}) \\
 &= 30\% - 5\% - 10\% + 2\% = 17\%
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $P(\text{足球} \cup \text{籃球})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= P(\text{足球}) + P(\text{籃球}) - P(\text{足球} \cap \text{籃球}) \\
 &= 30\% + 20\% - 5\% = 45\%
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) $P(\text{只參加足球} \mid \text{至少參加一項運動})$

$$= \frac{P(\text{只參加足球})}{P(\text{至少參加一項運動})} = \frac{17\%}{52\%} = \frac{17}{52}$$

(e) $P(\text{足球} \cup \text{籃球} \mid \text{至少參加一項運動})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{P(\text{足球} \cup \text{籃球})}{P(\text{至少參加一項運動})} \\
 &= \frac{30\% + 20\% - 5\%}{52\%} = \frac{45}{52}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$13. (1) P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(2) P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) P(A^c|B^c) &= \frac{P(A^c \cap B^c)}{P(B^c)} = \frac{P(A^c \cap B^c)}{1 - P(B)} \\
 \text{但 } P(A^c \cap B^c) &= P(A \cup B)^c = 1 - P(A \cup B) \\
 &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A \cap B) \\
 &= \frac{7}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P(A^c|B^c) = \frac{\frac{7}{12}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$(4) P(B^c|A^c) = \frac{P(A^c \cap B^c)}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{\frac{7}{12}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{7}{8}$$

14. 已知 A 與 B 為獨立事件，則 $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

(1) 又 $A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c)$ 其中 $(A \cap B)$ 與 $(A \cap B^c)$ 為互斥事件，

$$\therefore P(A) = P[(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c)] = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B^c)$$

因此， $P[(A \cap B^c)] = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$

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

$$= P(A)(1 - P(B)) = P(A)P(B^c) \text{ 得證。}$$

(2) A^c 與 B 為獨立事件的證明類似

$$(3) P(A^c \cap B^c) = P(A \cup B)^c = 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

$$= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A \cap B)$$

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

$$= [1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)] = P(A^c) \cdot P(B^c)$$

15. (a) $P(\text{班長為男生}) = 17\% + 23\% = 40\%$

(b) $P(\text{班長為女生}) = 38\% + 22\% = 60\%$

(c) $P(\text{班長為修行銷學的學生}) = 17\% + 38\% = 55\%$

(d) $P(\text{班長為男生或修行銷學學生})$

$$= 40\% + 55\% - 17\% = 78\%$$

(e) $P(\text{班長為男生且修行銷學}) = 17\%$

(f) $P(\text{選修行銷學} | \text{班長為男生})$

$$= \frac{P(\text{班長為男生且選修行銷學})}{P(\text{班長為男生})} = \frac{17}{40}$$

$$P(\text{未選修行銷學} | \text{班長為男生}) \\ = \frac{P(\text{班長為男生且未選修行銷學})}{P(\text{班長為男生})} = \frac{23}{40}$$

16. (a) $P(\text{一骰子出現4點})$
 $= P(\text{紅骰子出現4點或白骰子出現4點}) = \frac{11}{36}$

$$P(\text{另一骰子為5} | \text{一骰子出現4點})$$

$$= \frac{P(\text{一骰子為4} \cap \text{另一骰子為5})}{P(\text{一骰子出現4點})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{11}{36}} = \frac{2}{11}$$

(b) $P(\text{兩骰子點數和大於7} | \text{一骰子出現4點})$

$$= \frac{P(\text{和大於7} \cap \text{一骰子出現4點})}{P(\text{一骰子出現4點})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{36}}{\frac{11}{36}} = \frac{5}{11}$$

17. $P(A) = 0.39$ $P(B) = 0.21$

$$P(A \cup B) = 0.47$$

(a) $P(A^c \cap B^c) = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 0.53$

(b) $P(A^c \cap B) = 1 - (P(A) + P(A^c \cap B^c)) = 1 - 0.39 - 0.53 = 0.08$

(c) $P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = 0.6 - 0.47 = 0.13$

(d) $P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.13}{0.39} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$(e) P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.13}{0.21} = \frac{13}{21}$$

$$18. (a) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.3 + 0.6 - 0.18 = 0.72$$

$$(b) P(A^c \cup B^c) = P(A \cap B)^c = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 1 - 0.18 = 0.82$$

$$(c) P(A^c \cap B^c) = P(A \cup B)^c = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0.72 = 0.28$$

$$(d) P(A \cap B) = 0.18 \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } A, B \text{ 不為互斥事件}$$

$$(e) P(A \cap B) = 0.18 \neq P(A) \cdot P(B) = 0.3 \times 0.6 = 0.18, \text{ 所以 } A, B \text{ 獨立。}$$

$$19. P(A) = \frac{3}{14}, P(B) = \frac{1}{6}, P(C) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A \cap C) = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$P(B|C) = \frac{P(B \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{5}{21}$$

$$(a) P(A|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$(b) P(C|A) = \frac{P(C \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{1}{7}}{\frac{3}{14}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(c) P(B \cap C) = P(B|C)P(C) = \frac{5}{21} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{63}$$

$$(d) P(C|B) = \frac{P(B \cap C)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{5}{63}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{10}{63}$$

$$20. P(\text{已婚男性看 TV}) = 0.4 \quad P(A) = 0.4$$

$$P(\text{已婚女性看 TV}) = 0.5 \quad P(B) = 0.5$$

$$P(\text{先生看電視} | \text{已婚女性看電視}) = 0.7, \quad P(A|B) = 0.7$$

(a) $P(\text{已婚夫婦皆看 TV}) = P(A \cap B)$
 $= P(\text{已婚女性看 TV} \cap \text{先生亦看 TV})$
 $= P(\text{先生亦看 TV} | \text{已婚女性看 TV})P(\text{已婚女性看 TV})$
 $= 0.7 \times 0.5 = 0.35 = P(A|B) \cdot P(B)$

(b) $P(\text{太太亦看 TV} | \text{已婚男性看 TV})$
 $= \frac{P(\text{已婚夫婦皆看 TV})}{P(\text{已婚男性看 TV})} = \frac{0.35}{0.4} = \frac{7}{8}$

(c) $P(\text{已婚夫婦中至少一人看 TV})$
 $= P(\text{已婚男性看 TV}) + P(\text{已婚女性看 TV})$
 $\quad - P(\text{已婚夫婦皆看 TV})$
 $= 0.4 + 0.5 - 0.35 = 0.55$

21. 設 A 表第一個子系統可正常運轉之事件

設 B 表第二個子系統可正常運轉之事件

$$P(A) = 0.98 \quad P(B) = 0.95$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = 0.98 \times 0.95 = 0.931$$

22. $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.98 + 0.95 - 0.931 = 0.999$

23. 設 A 與 B 分別表示第一道與第二道漏檢的事件，則

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A) = (0.1)(0.2) = 0.02$$

24. 設 A 代表利率上升的事件， B 代表股票價格指數下跌的

事件，已知 $P(A) = 0.8$ ， $P(A^c) = 0.2$ ， $P(B|A) = 0.9$ ，

$$P(B|A^c) = 0.4$$

因此， $P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(A^c \cap B)$

$$= P(A) \cdot P(B|A) + P(A^c) \cdot P(B|A^c)$$

$$= 0.8 \times 0.9 + 0.2 \times 0.4 = 0.8$$

25. (a) $P(A) = 0.12 + 0.08 + 0.05 = 0.25$

$$P(A \cap M) = 0.08$$

$$P(M) = 0.33$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup M) &= P(A) + P(M) - P(A \cap M) \\ &= 0.25 + 0.33 - 0.08 = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) P(A)P(M) = 0.25 \times 0.33 = 0.825 \neq P(A \cap M) = 0.08$$

$\therefore A$ 與 M 不為獨立事件

$$26. P(E_1) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(a) P(E_1 \cap E_2) = \frac{1}{8} = P(E_1)P(E_2)$$

$\therefore E_1, E_2$ 獨立

$$(b) P(E_1 \cap E_3) = P(E_3) = \frac{1}{8} \neq P(E_1)P(E_3)$$

$\therefore E_1, E_3$ 不互相獨立

$$27. P(E_1) = P(HHT) + P(HHH) = 0.25$$

$$P(E_2) = P(HHH) + P(HTH) + P(THH) + P(TTH) = 0.5$$

$$P(E_3) = P(HHH) = 0.15$$

$$(a) P(E_1 \cap E_2) = P(HHH) = 0.15 \neq P(E_1)P(E_2) = 0.125$$

$\therefore E_1, E_2$ 不獨立

$$(b) P(E_1 \cap E_3) = P(E_3) = P(HHH) = 0.15 \neq P(E_1)P(E_3) = 0.0375$$

$\therefore E_1, E_3$ 不獨立



28. 設 A 表患有肺結核之事件

A^c 表未患有肺結核之事件

B 表 X 光顯示有肺結核之事件

B^c 表 X 光顯示無肺結核之事件

$$P(B|A) = \frac{90}{100}$$

$$P(B|A^c) = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow P(A^c) = \frac{999}{1000}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{90}{100}}{\frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{90}{100} + \frac{999}{1000} \times \frac{1}{100}} = \frac{10}{121}$$

29. $P(\text{會計部門} | \text{男性}) = 12\%$

$P(\text{會計部門} | \text{女性}) = 20\%$

$P(\text{男性} | \text{會計部門})$

$$= \frac{P(\text{會計部門} \cap \text{男性員工})}{P(\text{會計部門} | \text{男性})P(\text{男}) + P(\text{會計部門} | \text{女性})P(\text{女})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{12}{100} \times \frac{25}{75+25}}{\frac{12}{100} \times \frac{75}{75+25} + \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{25}{100}} = \frac{9}{14}$$

$$P(\text{女性} | \text{會計部門}) = \frac{\frac{20}{100} \times \frac{25}{100}}{\frac{12}{100} \times \frac{75}{75+25} + \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{25}{100}} = \frac{5}{14}$$

或： $75 \times 12\% = 9$

$25 \times 20\% = 5$

$$\therefore P(\text{男性} | \text{會計部門}) = \frac{9}{14}$$

$$P(\text{女性} | \text{會計部門}) = \frac{5}{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30. \text{ 不良品機率 } P(D) &= P(A_1 \cap D) + P(A_2 \cap D) + P(A_3 \cap D) \\ &= a \times 2b + a \times b + 3a \times b = 6ab \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A_1|D) = \frac{P(A_1 \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{2ab}{6ab} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A_2|D) = \frac{P(A_2 \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{ab}{8ab} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(A_3|D) = \frac{P(A_3 \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{3ab}{6ab} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore A_3$ 機器的機率最大， A_2 機器的機率最小。

31. (a) 設 A ：威盛電子股票上漲； B ：南亞塑膠股票上漲。

$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ ；則代表 A 、 B 事件相互獨立

$$\because 0.48 \neq 0.75 \times 0.6$$

\therefore 由此可知，兩家公司的股票漲跌情形不獨立。

$$(b) \because P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= 0.75 + 0.6 - 0.48$$

$$= 0.87$$

$$(c) P(B^c|A^c) = \frac{P(B^c \cap A^c)}{P(A^c)} = \frac{P(A^c \cup B^c)}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{1 - P(A \cup B)}{1 - P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 0.87}{0.25} = 0.52$$

$$(d) P(A^c|B) = \frac{P(A^c \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B) - P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.6 - 0.48}{0.6}$$

$$= 0.2$$

32. (a) 設 A ：受僱於工廠； B ：印籍

由題意可知： $P(A) = 0.7$ ， $P(A^c) = 0.3$ ， $P(B|A) = 0.4$ ，
 $P(B|A^c) = 0.85$

$$\therefore P(B \cap A) = P(B|A)P(A) = 0.4 \times 0.7 = 0.28$$

$$P(B \cap A^c) = P(B|A^c)P(A^c) = 0.85 \times 0.3 = 0.255$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = P(B \cap A) + P(B \cap A^c) = 0.28 + 0.255 = 0.535$$

$$(b) P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.28}{0.535} = 0.523$$

33. 設 A 表在甲校比賽足球之事件

A^c 表在乙校比賽足球之事件

B 表甲校獲勝的事件

$$\text{則 } P(A) = 55\% \quad P(A^c) = 45\%$$

$$P(B|A) = 0.8 \quad P(B|A^c) = 0.65$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^c)P(A^c)}$$

$$= \frac{0.8 \times \frac{55}{100}}{0.8 \times \frac{55}{100} + 0.65 \times \frac{45}{100}} = 0.60$$

$$P(A^c|B) = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$$

34. (a) $P(\text{紅球}) = P(\text{紅球}|1\text{號盒})P(1\text{號盒})$

$$+ P(\text{紅球}|2\text{號盒})P(2\text{號盒})$$

$$+ P(\text{紅球}|3\text{號盒})P(3\text{號盒})$$

$$= \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(b) P(3\text{號盒抽出}|\text{紅球}) = \frac{P(\text{紅球}|3\text{號盒})P(3\text{號盒})}{P(\text{紅球})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{10}$$

35. 定義： A_1 ， A_2 ， A_3 ， A_4 分別表示一，二，三，四年級的學生。 B ：有兼家教

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_3|B) &= \frac{P(A_3)P(B|A_3)}{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)+P(A_2)P(B|A_2)+P(A_3)P(B|A_3)+P(A_4)P(B|A_4)} \\ &= \frac{0.25 \times 0.3}{0.27 \times 0.2 + 0.25 \times 0.35 + 0.25 \times 0.3 + 0.23 \times 0.15} \\ &= \frac{0.075}{0.251} = 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

36. 設 E ：會英文， J ：會日文， G ：會德文

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } P(E \cup J \cup G) &= P(E) + P(J) + P(G) - P(E \cap J) - P(E \cap G) - P(J \cap G) \\ &\quad + P(E \cap J \cap G) \\ &= 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.1 - 0.15 - 0.05 - 0.03 + 0.01 \\ &= 0.68 \\ \text{(b) } P(E \cap J^c \cap G^c) &= P(E \cap J^c \cap G^c) = P(E) - P(E \cap (J \cup G)) \\ &= P(E) - P((E \cap J) \cup (E \cap G)) \\ &= P(E) - P(E \cap J) - P(E \cap G) + P(E \cap J \cap G) \\ &= 0.5 - 0.15 - 0.05 + 0.01 \\ &= 0.31 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(c) } P(E \cap J \cap G^c) = P(E \cap J) - P(E \cap J \cap G) = 0.15 - 0.01 = 0.14$$

$$(d) P(G|E \cup J \cup G) = \frac{P(G)}{P(E \cup J \cup G)} = \frac{0.1}{0.68} = 0.147$$

$$(e) P(E \cap G|J) = \frac{P(E \cap G \cap J)}{P(J)} = \frac{0.01}{0.3} = 0.033$$

37. 設有 A, B 二人, A 先抽, B 後抽

$$A \text{ 抽中獎的機率 } P(A) = \frac{m}{m+n}$$

B 後抽, 則 B 抽中獎的機率為 $P(B)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(B \cap A) + P(B \cap A^c) \\ &= P(A) \cdot P(B|A) + P(A^c) \cdot P(B|A^c) \\ &= \left(\frac{m}{m+n}\right) \left(\frac{m-1}{m+n-1}\right) + \left(\frac{n}{m+n}\right) \left(\frac{m}{m+n-1}\right) \\ &= \frac{m}{m+n} \end{aligned}$$

由此可知, 先抽與後抽其抽中獎的機率相等。

38. S 代表好球, B 代表壞球:

(a)

事件	$P(\text{事件})$	$P(S \text{事件})$	$P(SSS \text{事件})$	$P(\text{事件} \cap SSS)$	$P(\text{事件} SSS)$
正常	0.75	0.85	0.6141	$0.6141 \times 0.75 = 0.4606$	$0.4606/0.4713 = 0.9773$
失常	0.25	0.35	0.0429	$0.0429 \times 0.25 = 0.0107$	$0.0107/0.4713 = 0.0227$
	1.00			0.4713	

所以, $P(\text{正常}|SSS) = 0.9773$

(b) 與 (a) 作法相似

$$P(SBSSS|\text{正常}) = 0.85 \times 0.15 \times 0.85 \times 0.85 \times 0.85 = 0.0783$$

$$P(SBSSS|\text{失常}) = 0.35 \times 0.65 \times 0.35 \times 0.35 \times 0.35 = 0.00975$$

$$P(\text{正常} \cap SBSSS) = 0.0783 \times 0.75 = 0.05873$$

$$P(\text{失常} \cap SBSSS) = 0.00975 \times 0.25 = 0.00244$$

$$\therefore P(\text{正常}|SBSSS) = \frac{0.05873}{0.05873 + 0.00244} = 0.9601$$

- (c) 答案與 (b) 同，因其與好，壞球出現順序無關，僅與好球和壞球之個數有關。