

$\square$ (I) $0 \leq \frac{N_A}{N} \leq 1$ True $0 \leq P(A) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_A}{N} \leq 1$ (II) $N_p = 0, N_{\Omega} = N$ True

$$N_{A \cup B} = N_A + N_B \quad \therefore P(A \cup B) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_{A \cup B}}{N} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_A}{N} + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_B}{N} = P(A) + P(B)$$

4) 標本点: a, b, c_1, c_2

(2) 子群: $\phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{c^2\}$

$$\{a, b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{a, c, c\}, \{b, c, c\}, \Omega$$
$$P(\{a\}) = P(\{b\}) = P(\{c_1\}) = P(\{c_2\}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\xi_{a,b,c_1}) = \dots = \mathbb{P}(\xi_{b,c_1,c_2}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

(解法2) 外 ≤ 0 の2本区別しない場合. 解不可能結果として, $a=1$ 等区別, $b=2$ 等区別, $c=2$ 等区別 ≤ 0 の3つが全い.

(2) 可化对象: $\phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\},$

各事象の確率: $P(\phi) = 0, P(\Omega) = 1$

$$P(\{a, b\}) = 2/4 = 1/2, P(\{a, c\}) = 3/4, P(\{b, c\}) = 3/4$$

③ (解法1) 赤玉2個を区別し、取出し玉の順序を考慮場合: 解不可能な結果12. $\omega_1 = (\text{赤玉①}, \text{赤玉②}), \omega_2 = (\text{赤玉①}, \text{白玉}), \omega_3 = (\text{赤玉②}, \text{赤玉①}), \omega_4 = (\text{赤玉②}, \text{白玉})$

$\omega_5 = (\text{白玉}, \text{赤玉①}), \omega_6 = (\text{白玉}, \text{赤玉②})$ の 6 つ ω がある。

(1) 標本点: $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6$, 標本空間 $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6\}$

(2) 可能な事象: $\phi, \{\omega_1\}, \{\omega_2\}, \{\omega_3\}, \{\omega_4\}, \{\omega_5\}, \{\omega_6\}$

$\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}, \{\omega_1, \omega_3\}, \dots, \{\omega_5, \omega_6\}$

$\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3\}, \dots, \{\omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6\}$

$\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4\}, \dots, \{\omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6\}$

$\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5\}, \dots, \{\omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6\}$

全部 $2^6 = 2^6$ 個

事象の確率: $P(\phi) = 0, P(\Omega) = 1$

$$P(\{\omega_1\}) = \dots = P(\{\omega_6\}) = 1/6$$

$$P(\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}) = \dots = P(\{\omega_5, \omega_6\}) = 2/6 = 1/3$$

$$P(\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3\}) = \dots = P(\{\omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6\}) = 3/6 = 1/2$$

$$P(\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4\}) = \dots = P(\{\omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6\}) = 4/6 = 2/3$$

$$P(\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5\}) = \dots = P(\{\omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6\}) = 5/6$$

(3) $A = \{\omega_2, \omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6\} \therefore P(A) = 2/3$

(解法2) 赤玉2個区別せず玉の順序を考慮しない場合: 命題不可能な結果と12.

$\omega_1 = \text{赤玉①と赤玉②}, \omega_2 = \text{赤玉①と白玉}, \omega_3 = \text{赤玉②と白玉}$ の 3 つ ω がある。

(1) 標本点: $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$, 標本空間 $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3\}$

(2) 可能な事象: $\phi, \{\omega_1\}, \{\omega_2\}, \{\omega_3\}$

$\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}, \{\omega_1, \omega_3\}, \{\omega_2, \omega_3\}, \Omega$

全部 $2^3 = 2^3$ 個

事象の確率: $P(\phi) = 0, P(\Omega) = 1$

$$P(\{\omega_1\}) = P(\{\omega_2\}) = P(\{\omega_3\}) = 1/3$$

$$P(\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}) = P(\{\omega_1, \omega_3\}) = P(\{\omega_2, \omega_3\}) = 2/3$$

(3) $A = \{\omega_2, \omega_3\} \therefore P(A) = 2/3$

(解法3) 赤玉2個区別しない玉の順序を考慮しない場合: 命題不可能な結果と12.

$\omega_1 = (\text{赤玉}, \text{赤玉}), \omega_2 = (\text{赤玉}, \text{白玉}), (\text{白玉}, \text{赤玉})$ の 3 つ ω がある。

(1) 標本点: $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$, 標本空間 $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3\}$

(2) 可能な事象: $\phi, \{\omega_1\}, \{\omega_2\}, \{\omega_3\}$

$\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}, \{\omega_1, \omega_3\}, \{\omega_2, \omega_3\}, \Omega$

全部 $2^3 = 2^3$ 個

事象の確率: $P(\phi) = 0, P(\Omega) = 1$

$$P(\{\omega_1\}) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}, P(\{\omega_2\}) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$P(\{\omega_3\}) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}) = P(\{\omega_1, \omega_3\}) = P(\{\omega_2, \omega_3\}) = 2/3$$

$$(3) A = \{\omega_2, \omega_3\} \therefore P(A) = 2/3$$

(解説) 赤玉2個は区別せず、玉の順序を考慮しない場合: 令解不可能な結果と12.

$\omega_1 = \text{赤玉と赤玉}$, $\omega_2 = \text{赤玉と白玉の2つ}$ 有2個.

(1) 標本点: ω_1, ω_2 . 標本空間 $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$

(2) 事象: $\phi, \{\omega_1\}, \{\omega_2\}, \Omega$ 全部 $2^2 = 4$ 個

事象の確率: $P(\phi) = 0, P(\Omega) = 1$

$P(\{\omega_1\}), P(\{\omega_2\})$ は相対度数の定義より.

$$(3) A = \{\omega_2\} \therefore P(A) = P(\{\omega_2\}).$$

4 $A \subset B$ なら $A \cap B = A, A \cup B = B \therefore (A \cap B) \cup (A \cup B)^c = A \cup B^c$. 2表と表と表と表と表
両方とも. 言える. 少くとも一方が真

$$5 (1) A = (A - B) \cup (A \cap B)$$

互斥分解

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

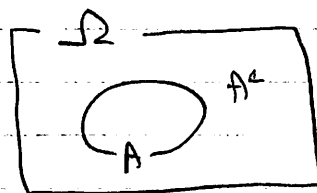
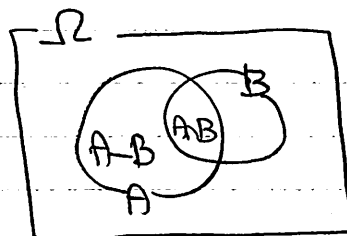
$$\therefore P(A - B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B).$$

$$(2) \Omega = A \cup A^c$$

互斥分解

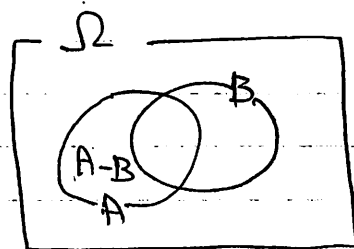
$$\therefore P(\Omega) = P(A) + P(A^c) \therefore P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$$

1



$$(3) A \cup B = (A - B) \cup B \therefore P(A \cup B) = P(A - B) + P(B)$$

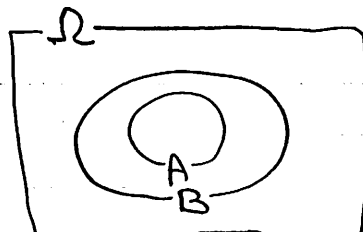
互斥分解



$$\therefore (1) \text{より } P(A - B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) \therefore P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B).$$

$$(4) B = A \cup (B - A) \therefore P(B) = P(A) + P(B - A) \geq P(A)$$

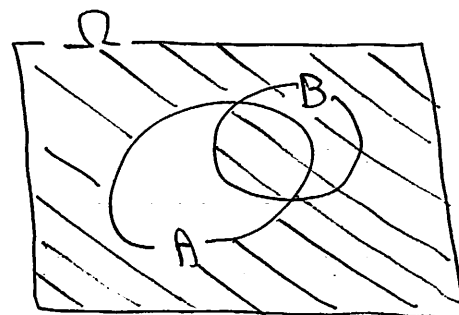
互斥分解



$$\boxed{6} \quad (1) \quad A^c \cup B = A^c \cup (A \cap B)$$

$\nwarrow \quad \nearrow$
 $\Sigma 11 \neq 7 \neq 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(A^c \cup B) &= P(A^c) + P(A \cap B) \\ &= 1 - P(A) + P(A \cap B) = 1 - p + r \end{aligned}$$



$$(2) \quad A^c \cap B^c = (A \cup B)^c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(A^c \cap B^c) &= 1 - P(A \cup B) \\ &= 1 - \{P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)\} \\ &= 1 - p - q + r \end{aligned}$$

