





第六章 排列组合与概率





本节课授课要点

6.2 概率公式及排列组合 在概率中的应用





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概率公式及排列组合 在概率中的应用

6.2



排列组合核心公式与重要思想



加法原则

• 核心是分类完成一件事情。 做飞机,2条线路。请问一共多少方法。

• 上班可以有三种上法,坐公交,3条线路。坐地铁,4条线路,



• 核心是分步骤完成一件事 2条线路。请问一共多少方法。

Principle of multiplication 乘法原理

• 上班要先坐公交, 3条线路。再坐地铁, 4条线路。再做飞机,



混合方法

◆ 先分类, 再分步。 家完成学业。请问有几种方法。

上学有三个国家可以选,每个国家都要读小学,中学,和大学。 在a国家, 3小学, 2中学, 3大学。b国家3小学, 3中学, 4大 学。C国家,2小学,4中学,12大学。如果某君只能在一个国



be integers that satisfy the inequalities $-4 \le x \le 5$ and $6 \le y \le 16$. How many different triangles with these properties could be constructed? A. 110 **B.** 1,100 C. 9,900 D. 10,000

E. 12,100

Right triangle PQR is to be constructed in the xy-plane so that the right angle is at P and \overline{PR} is parallel to the x-axis. The x- and y-coordinates of P, Q, and R are to



◆ 1. 组合 不考虑顺序, 即不同顺序是同一种情况。 a b c 和 c b a 没 有区别。 ◆ 2. 排列,考虑顺序。 a b c 和 b c a 不同。 • 思考, 十个人选三个就地枪决。 • 十个人选三个得1,2,3等奖,每种奖各一个

排列组合





排列组合问题

组合(Combination):



 $C_m^n = \frac{m!}{n!(m-n)!}$

$$C_m^n = C_m^{m-n}$$

排列(Permutation):

 $P_n^n = n!$

$$P_m^n = C_m^n \cdot P_n^n = \frac{m!}{(m-n)}$$

$$P_m^l = C_m^l = m$$



A basketball team has 5 centers, 9 guards, and 13 forwards. Of these, 1 center, 2 guards, and 2 forwards start a game. How many possible starting teams can a coach put on the floor? A. 56,160 B. 14,040 C. 585 D. 197 E. 27



排列组合重要思想之分类讨论

分类原则:无缝无重复。
有多少大于700的三位数,其一不同。

• 有多少大于700的三位数,其中2个数字一样,另一个数字和这两个数字



A company that ships boxes to a total of 12 distribution centers uses color coding to identify each other. If either a single color or a pair of two different colors is chosen to represent by that choice of one or two colors, what is the minimum number of colors needed for the coding? (Assume that the order of the colors in a pair does not matter) A. 4 B. 5 C. 6

D. 12 E. 24



排列组合重要思想之分步完成

有5双鞋子,选4只,凑不出一双,有几种方法?



排列组合重要思想之对立面

* 常用于至少字眼的题目。核心是谁好算找谁,否则要分类讨论。 • 6男 4女,选3个,至少一女的组合方式。



排列组合重要思想之自动完成

In the integer 3589 the digits are all different and increase from left to right. How many integers between 4000 and 5000 have digits that are all different and that increase from left to right?



from X to Y can Pat take that have the minimum possible length? (A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 14 (E) 16

- Pat will walk from intersection X to Intersection Y along a route that is confined to the square grid of four streets and three avenues shown in the map above. How many routes Avenue Avenue Avenue
 - 4th Street 3rd Street · 2nd Street lst Street -

B



捆绑法

•5个人挨着排成一排,小红必须挨着小明坐

• 不能挨着呢?





本节课授课要点

6.2 概率公式及排列组合 在概率中的应用



本訪課授課要点

据列组合 核心公式与重要思想

6.1

6.2 概率公式及排列组合 在概率中的应用





1. 概型定义

2.互斥事件

3.相互独立事件

6.2 概率公式及排列组合在概率中的应用





◆ 概率: Event (A) / Event(all)

6.2 概率公式及排列组合在概率中的应用





With the throw of two dice, what is the probability that the sum will be a prime number?

A. <u>.</u> 11 B. $\frac{7}{18}$ C. $\frac{5}{12}$ D. $\frac{5}{11}$ E.

根据定义解题的2种常用方法—枚举法





A hotel has five single rooms available, for which six men and three women apply. What is the probability that rooms will be rented to three men and two women? 23 112 A. 97 251 B. 10 21 C. E.

排列组合法



• P (A∩B)

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

事件的交集和并集





• P $(A \cap B) = 0$ • P $(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

互斥事件 exclusive event



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

相互独立事件 independent event





What is the probability that event E or event F or both will occur? (1) The probability that event E will occur is 0.6. (2) The probability that event F will occur is 0.4. A. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient. B. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient. C. BOTH statement TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient. D. EACH statement ALONE is sufficient.

E. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.



If 2 different representatives are to be selected at random from a group of 10₁ employees and if p is the probability that both representatives selected will be women, is p > 2? (1) More than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 10 employees are women. (2) The probability that both representatives selected will be men is less than $\frac{1}{10}$. A. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient. B. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient. C. BOTH statement TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient. D. EACH statement ALONE is sufficient. E. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.



• 1-所求对立面的概率。

对立面



set $\{5, 6, 7\}$, what is the probability that xy will be even?

A. Β. **C.** $\frac{1}{2}$ D. $\frac{2}{3}$

- If x is to be chosen at random from the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and y is to be chosen at random from



利用图像解决概率

• 有一个8×10的长方形,随机画一个圆,圆的半径为1,圆心在长方形 内,请问整个圆都在长方形内的概率。





• 0<a<6, 0<b<4,随机选取a和b,b/a小于2的概率。



回顾本节课授课要点

6.1 排列组合 核心公式与重要思想

6.2 概率公式及排列组合 在概率中的应用







预告下节课授课要点

7.1 核心统计概念 及常见考察方式





THANK YOU

