

Problem 1

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}[R = S] &= \bigcup_{b \in V} \mathbb{P}[R = b, S = b] \\ &= \bigcup_{b \in V} \mathbb{P}[R = b] \mathbb{P}[S = b] \\ &= \bigcup_{b \in V} \frac{1}{|V|^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{|V|}\end{aligned}$$

(b)显然 R 和 S 独立，所以

$$\mathbb{P}[R = S] = \frac{1}{|V|}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}[R = S, S = T] &= \mathbb{P}[R = S = T] \\ &= \sum_{b \in V} \mathbb{P}[T = S = b] \mathbb{P}[R = b] \\ &= \frac{1}{|V|} \sum_{b \in V} \mathbb{P}[T = S = b] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[R = S] \mathbb{P}[T = S]\end{aligned}$$

(c)

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}[R = i] &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & i = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & i = 2 \end{cases} \\ \mathbb{P}[S = j, T = k] &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & j = 1, k = 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & j = 2, k = 3 \\ \frac{1}{3} & j = 3, k = 2 \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

显然

$$\mathbb{P}[R = i, S = j, T = k] = \frac{1}{6} = \mathbb{P}[R = i] \times \mathbb{P}[S = j, T = k]$$

(2)

$$\mathbb{P}[R = S] = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\mathbb{P}[S = T] = \frac{1}{3}$$

但是

$$\mathbb{P}[R = S = T] = \frac{1}{6}$$

(3)显然。

Problem 2

(a)设实验次数为 m ，那么

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[m] &= g \times ((1-p)^k + (1 - (1-p)^k) \times (k+1)) \\ &= \frac{n}{k} \times (k+1 - k(1-p)^k) \\ &= \frac{n(k+1)}{k} - n(1-p)^k\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{n(k+1)}{k} - n(1-p)^k &\approx n + \frac{n}{k} - n \\ &= \frac{n}{k}\end{aligned}$$

如果 $k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$ ，那么

$$\frac{n}{k} \approx n\sqrt{p}$$

(c)方法1的实验次数为 n ，所以减少的百分比为

$$1 - \sqrt{p} = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9$$

(d)假设 $n = guv$ ，先分为 g 组，每组再分为 v 组，每组 u 个人，设实验次数为 m ，记

$$q = (1-p)^u$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[m] &= g \times \left(\sum_{i=0}^v C_v^i q^{v-i} (1-q)^i (v+iu) \right) \\ &= g \times (v + uv(1-q)) \\ &= \frac{n}{uv} \times v + n(1 - (1-p)^u) \\ &= \frac{n}{u} + n(1 - (1-p)^u)\end{aligned}$$

从这个公式看，期望值只和每组的人数有关。

Problem 3

(a)

$$p = 1 - \frac{1}{2^k}$$

(b) 设 k -clauses 的数量为 m ，那么

$$\mathbb{E}[m] = n \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^k}\right) = n - \frac{n}{2^k}$$

(c) 如果 $n < 2^k$ ，那么

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[m] &= n - \frac{n}{2^k} \\ &> n - 1\end{aligned}$$

因为 m 是整数，所以必然存在使得 S 中元素全真的分配，因为如果该结论不成立，那么必然有

$$\begin{aligned}m &\leq n - 1 \\ \mathbb{E}[m] &\leq n - 1\end{aligned}$$