(1)
$$P(Z_1=1) = \frac{P}{2}$$
, $P(Z_1=2) = \frac{P}{2} + \frac{I-P}{2} = \frac{I}{2}$, $P(Z_1=3) = \frac{I-P}{2}$
 $P(X_1=N_1, X_2=N_2, X_3=N_3) = \frac{h!}{N_1! N_2! N_2!} (\frac{P}{2})^{N_1} (\frac{I}{2})^{N_2} (\frac{I-P}{2})^{N_3}$

(2)
$$X_1$$
は Z_1 が1であるかそうでないかの二項分析になっているので、 $X_1 \sim B(\frac{P}{2}, n)$ 同様に $X_2 \sim B(\frac{1}{2}, n)$, $X_3 \sim B(\frac{1-P}{2}, n)$ 征って二項分布の性質かる。 $E(X_1) = \frac{nP}{2}$ $E(X_2) = n$ $E(X_3) = n$

征。7 二項分布の性質から、
$$E(X_1) = \frac{nP}{2}$$
, $E(X_2) = \frac{n}{2}$, $E(X_3) = \frac{(1-P)n}{2}$

(3)
$$L(P) = \log \frac{h!}{n! n_2! n_3!} + n_1 \log \frac{P}{2} + n_2 \log \frac{1}{2} + n_3 \log \frac{1-P}{2}$$

 $L'(P) = n_1 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{P}{2}} + n_3 \cdot \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1-P}{2}} = \frac{n_1}{P} - \frac{n_3}{1-P}$

$$n_1 - n_1 p = n_3 p$$
, $n_1 = (n_1 + n_3) p$, $\hat{p} = \frac{n_1}{n_1 + n_3}$

$$E(\hat{P}) = \sum_{n_1+n_2+n_3=n}^{n_1} \frac{1}{n_1+n_2} P(\chi_{1}=n_1, \chi_{2}=n_2, \chi_{3}=n_3) = \sum_{n_1+n_3} \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! n_3!} \left(\frac{P}{2}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_2} \left(\frac{1-P}{2}\right)^{n_3}$$

> n,+h3=h-h2

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}} \sum_{n_{1}+n_{3}} \frac{h!}{(n_{1}-1)! n_{2}! n_{3}!} P^{n_{1}} (1-P)^{n_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}} \sum_{n_{1}+n_{3}} \frac{h!}{n_{1}+n_{3}!} \frac{(n_{1}+n_{3})!}{n_{2}! (n_{1}+n_{3})!} P^{n_{1}} (1-P)^{n_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}} \sum_{n_{1}+n_{3}=n-n_{2}} \frac{h!}{(n_{1}+n_{3})!} \frac{(n_{1}+n_{3})!}{n_{1}! n_{3}!} P^{n_{1}} (1-P)^{n_{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{n_1+n_3=n-n_2} = \frac{(n_1+n_3)!}{(n_1+n_3-1)!} = \frac{(n_1+n_3-1)!}{(n_1+n_3-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}} \sum_{n_{2}=0}^{n} \binom{n}{n_{2}} \sum_{n_{1}+n_{3}=n-n_{2}}^{p} \frac{(n_{1}+n_{3}-1)!}{(n_{1}-1)!} \binom{n_{1}-1}{n_{3}!} \binom{n_{1}-1}{n_{2}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2^{n}}\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$