

数学作业纸

(科目: 随机数学与统计)

班级: 自93

姓名: 周义杰

编号: 2019010702

第 1 页

1. 设卡棍长为 a , 分成三段中其中两端分别为 x, y , 则 $x+y < a$.

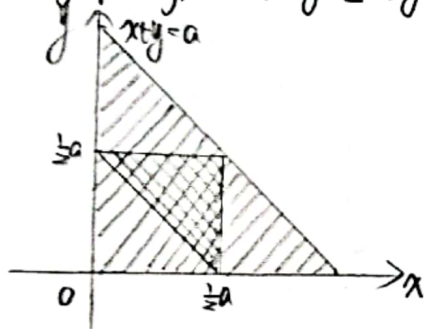
$$\Omega = \{(x, y) | x+y < a, x > 0, y > 0\}$$

记这三段能搭成三角形为事件 A ,

$$A = \{(x, y) | (x, y) \in \Omega \text{ 且 } x+y > a-x-y\}$$

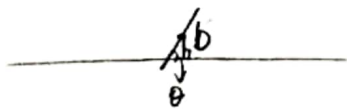
$$a-x-y+x > y, a-x-y+y > x$$

$$= \{(x, y) | (x, y) \in \Omega \text{ 且 } x+y > \frac{1}{2}a, y < \frac{1}{2}a, x < \frac{1}{2}a\}$$



$$P(A) = \frac{\text{Area of } A}{\text{Area of } \Omega} = \frac{1}{4}$$

2 (Buffon 问题)

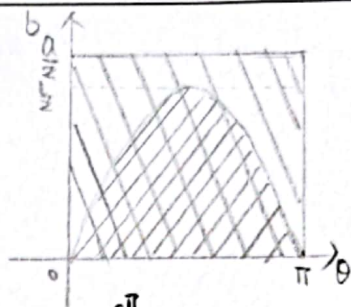


设这根针中点距最近平行线距离为 b , 与平行线夹角为 θ .

$$\Omega = \{(\theta, b) | 0 \leq b \leq \frac{a}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}$$

记针与平行线相交为事件 A .

$$A = \{(\theta, b) | (\theta, b) \in \Omega \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta > b\}$$



$$p = P(A) = \frac{\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta d\theta}{\frac{a}{2} \cdot \pi} = \frac{2}{\pi a}$$

$$(3) P(A) = \frac{A_n}{N^n} = \frac{n!}{N^n}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{A_N}{N^n} = \frac{N!}{N^n(N-n)!}$$

(4)

$$50 \times p + 50 \times 3p = 1$$

$$50 \times 4p = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{200}$$

取一数为平方数可能是

$$1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100$$

$$\text{设此事件为 } A \text{ 则 } P(A) = 7 \times p + 3 \times 3p = 16p = 0.08$$

(5) 证明:

(a) $A \subset B \Rightarrow I_A(x) \leq I_B(x)$ 证明:

$$A \subset B \Rightarrow \forall x \in A, x \in B$$

若 $x \in A$, 则 $x \in B$, 则 $I_A(x) = I_B(x) = 1$, $I_A(x) \leq I_B(x)$ 成立

若 $x \notin A$, 则 $I_A(x) = 0$, $\therefore I_A(x) \leq I_B(x)$

② $I_A(x) \leq I_B(x) \Rightarrow A \subset B$ 证明:

$$\therefore I_A(x) \leq I_B(x)$$

$\therefore \forall x \in A$, 有 $I_A(x) = 1, \therefore I_B(x) = 1, \therefore x \in B$

$$\therefore \forall x \in A, x \in B$$

$$\therefore A \subset B$$



扫描全能王 创建

数学作业纸

(科目:)

班级:

姓名:

编号:

第 页

(b) $I_{\bigcup A_i}(x) = \max_i I_{A_i}(x)$ 证明:

对于任意 x :

① 若 $\exists i_0, x \in A_{i_0}$ 则 $x \in \bigcup A_i, I_{\bigcup A_i}(x) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \max_i I_{A_i}(x) = I_{A_{i_0}}(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore I_{\bigcup A_i}(x) = \max_i I_{A_i}(x)$$

② 若 $\forall i, x \notin A_i, x \notin \bigcup A_i, I_{\bigcup A_i}(x) = 0$

$$\text{由于 } \forall i, x \notin A_i, I_{A_i}(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \max_i I_{A_i}(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore I_{\bigcup A_i}(x) = \max_i I_{A_i}(x)$$

$$\text{综上所述, } I_{\bigcup A_i}(x) = \max_i I_{A_i}(x)$$

$I_{\bigcap A_i}(x) = \min_i I_{A_i}(x)$ 证明:

对于任意 x

① 若 $\forall i, x \in A_i, x \in \bigcap A_i, I_{\bigcap A_i}(x) = 1$

$$\text{由于 } \forall i, x \in A_i, I_{A_i}(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore \min_i I_{A_i}(x) = 1 \quad \therefore I_{\bigcap A_i}(x) = \min_i I_{A_i}(x)$$

② 若 $\exists i_0, x \notin A_{i_0}, x \notin \bigcap A_i, I_{\bigcap A_i}(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \min_i I_{A_i}(x) = I_{A_{i_0}}(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore I_{\bigcap A_i}(x) = \min_i I_{A_i}(x)$$

$$\text{综上所述, } I_{\bigcap A_i}(x) = \min_i I_{A_i}(x)$$

