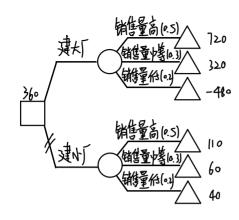
homework7 刘若强 202011126

١.



 $E(A_1) = 0.5 \times (1000 - 280) + 0.3 \times (600 - 280) + 0.1 \times (-1200 - 280) = 360$   $E(A_2) = 0.5 \times (250 - 140) + 0.3 \times (200 - 140) + 0.1 \times (180 - 140) = 77$ 决策: 建大厂

2. 不加检验工房时:

E(A<sub>1</sub>) = 0.2 × 500 + 0.2 × 500 + 0.1 × 500 + 0.2 × 500 + 0.3 × 500 = 500

E(A<sub>2</sub>) = 0.2 × 2200 + 0.2 × 1600 + 01 × 1000 + 0.2 × 400 + 0.3 × (-200) = 880

E(A<sub>2</sub>) > E(A<sub>1</sub>)

故不加检验工序时决策为A<sub>2</sub>,期望收益为880万元
加检验工序时、每种状态下选收益大的方案进行期望收益计算

E(B) = 0.2×12200 + 0.2×1600 + 0.1×1000 + 0.2×500 + 0.3×500 = 1110

E(B) - E(A2) = 130 > 150

故支付 15°玩 进行检验是值得的.

解·

PG=50 (a=300)= 0.1 PG=100(a=300)= 0.3 PG=150 (a=300)= 0.2 PG=200(a=300)= 0.2 PG=250 (a=300)= 0.1

P(G=300 (a=300)= 0.1

9(5=300 a=300)=21000

放用: 规能化 
$$U(1000) = 0$$
  $U(2000) = 1$   $U(9) = \frac{9-1000}{27000}$   $U(50) = 1 \times U(2000) = 0.05$ 

9 (5=5c a=300)=1000 9 (5=100 a=300)= 5000 9 (5=150 a=300)= 9000 9 (5=200 a=300)=13000 9 (5=250 a=300)=17000

$$U(250) = 0.1U(2000) + 0.3U(6000) + 0.2U(10000) + 0.4U(14000) = 0.43$$

$$U(250) = 0.1U(1500) + 0.3U(5500) + 0.2U(4000) + 0.2U(13500) + 0.1U(17000) = 0.445$$

$$U(300) = 0.1U(1000) + 0.3U(5000) + 0.2U(4000) + 0.2U(13000) + 0.1U(17000) + 0.1U(17000) = 0.44$$

## 由效用函数知应进货 250箱

U(150) = 0.1 U(1000) + 0.3 U(5000) + 0.4 U(4000) = 0.3

 $R(50) = U(g(S=300 | \Delta=300)) - U(g(S=50 | \Delta=50)) = 0.45$   $R(100) = U(g(S=300 | \Delta=300)) - U(g(S=|00| \Delta=|00)) = 0.8$ 

$$R(150) = U(g(s=300|a=300)) - U(g(s=150|a=150)) = 0.6$$

$$R(250) = U(g(s=300 | a=300)) - U(g(s=250 | a=250)) = 0.35$$

$$R(250) = U(g(s=300 | a=300)) - U(g(s=250 | a=250)) = 0.17$$

$$K(300) = U(9(S=300|A=300)) - U(9(S=250|A=150)) = 0.13$$

$$K(300) = U(9(S=200|A=200)) - U(9(S=200|A=300)) = 0.05$$