

1. 已知 $X \sim g(p)$ 和 $Y \sim g(q)$

$$i. P(X = Y) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} ((1-p)(1-q))^i pq = \frac{pq}{p+q-pq}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ii. P(\min(X, Y) = k) &= P(X = k, Y = k) + P(X = k, Y > k) + P(X > k, Y = k) \\ &= (1-p)^{k-1}(1-q)^{k-1}pq + (1-p)^{k-1}p \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} ((1-q)^i q) \\ &\quad + (1-q)^{k-1}q \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} ((1-p)^i p) \\ &= (1-p)^{k-1}(1-q)^{k-1}pq + (1-p)^{k-1}p(1-q)^k + (1-q)^{k-1}q(1-p)^k \\ &= (1-p)^{k-1}(1-q)^{k-1}(p+q-pq) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} iii. a. E(X+Y) &= E(\max(X, Y) + \min(X, Y)) \\ E(X) + E(Y) &= E(\max(X, Y)) + E(\min(X, Y)) = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \\ \because \min(X, Y) &g(1 - (1-p)(1-q)) \\ \therefore E(\min(X, Y)) &= \frac{1}{p+q-pq} \\ \therefore E(\max(X, Y)) &= \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{p+q-pq} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b. P(\max(X, Y) = k) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(\max(X, Y) = k | Y = i) P(Y = i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} P(X = k) P(Y = i) + P(X \leq k) P(Y = k) \\ &= (1-p)^{k-1}p * [1 - (1-q)^{k-1}] + [1 - (1-q)^k](1-q)^{k-1}q \\ E[\max(X, Y) = k] &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} k P(\max(X, Y) = k) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} k \{ (1-p)^{k-1}p * [1 - (1-q)^{k-1}] + [1 - (1-q)^k](1-q)^{k-1}q \} \\ &= \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{p+q-pq} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} iv. E[X | X \leq Y] &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} iP(X = i | X \leq Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{iP(X=i)P(Y \geq i)}{P(X \leq Y)} \\ \because P(X \leq Y) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(X \leq Y | X = i) P(X = i) = \frac{p}{p+q-pq} \\ \therefore E[X | X \leq Y] &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{iP(X=i)P(Y \geq i)}{\frac{p}{p+q-pq}} = \frac{1}{p+q-pq} \end{aligned}$$

2. 令事件A为第一次抛出的点数为6，事件B为第二次抛出的点数为6。

设事件X为出现一双连续的6的次数。

$$E[X] = E[X|A]P(A) + E[X|\bar{A}]P(\bar{A})$$

$$E[X] = \{E[X|AB]P(B) + E[X|A\bar{B}]P(\bar{B})\}P(A) + \{E[X] + 1\}P(\bar{A})$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{6} * (\frac{1}{6} * 2 + \frac{5}{6} * (E[X] + 2)) + \frac{5}{6} (E[X] + 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{36} E[X] = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$E[X] = 42.$$

3. 将0和1分别定义为硬币在一次独立试验中出现了正反和反正，其中每一次试验为连续抛硬币两次，那么出现0或1的概率均为 $p(1-p)$ ，如果出现了反反和正正则抛弃这一次实验结果，那么出现正反和反正的总概率为 $2p(1-p)$ ，因为要抛两次，

$$\text{所以期望为 } \frac{1}{p(1-p)} \leq \frac{1}{[p(1-p)]}$$

