

12. 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 $S_n = q^n + p$ 且 $a_3 = 4$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式; $S_n = Aq^n - 1$ $A = \frac{a_1}{1-q}$

(2) 证明: $S_n < \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$;

(3) 若数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 C_n^k a_k$, 求 b_n 的前 n 项和 T_n .

(1) $p = -1$ $a_1 = q + p = q - 1$

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = q^n - q^{n-1} = (q-1)q^{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$a_1 = q + p \stackrel{\text{代入}}{\Rightarrow} q + p = (q-1)q^0 = q-1 \Rightarrow p = -1$$

$$f(q) = a_3 = (q-1)q^2 = 4 \Rightarrow q = 2$$

Notice: $q = 2$ 是合数, 证 $q = 2$ 是唯一的解

又 $q \leq 1$ 时, $f(q) \leq 0$ 不符, 证 $f(q) \in (1, +\infty)$ 的.

$$\forall q_1 > q_2 \in (1, +\infty), f(q_1) - f(q_2) = (q_1 - 1)q_1^2 - (q_2 - 1)q_2^2$$

$$= q_1^3 - q_2^3 + q_2^2 - q_1^2$$

$$= (q_1 - q_2)(q_1^2 + q_1q_2 + q_2^2) + (q_2 - q_1)(q_2 + q_1)$$

$$= (q_1 - q_2) \left[\underbrace{q_1^2 + q_1q_2 + q_2^2}_{>0} - q_2 - q_1 \right] > 0$$

$$\frac{q_1(q_1-1) + q_2(q_1-1) + q_1q_2}{>0}$$

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(2) 证明: $S_n < \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$; \rightarrow 矛盾

(3) 若数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 C_n^k a_k$, 求 b_n 的前 n 项和 T_n .


(2) $a_n = 2^{n-1}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_n &= 2^0 + 2^1 + \dots + 2^{n-1} \\ S_n &= 2^{n-1} + \dots + 2^0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow 2S_n = \overset{a_1+a_n}{(2^0+2^{n-1})} + \underbrace{(2^1+2^{n-2})}_{\text{对称}} + \dots + \overset{a_n+a_1}{(2^{n-1}+2^0)}$$

$$\left(2^i + 2^{n-1-i} \leq 2^0 + 2^{n-1} \right) \quad \forall i \in [0, n-1]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$< n(a_1 + a_n) \quad \text{求和}$$

$$2^i + 2^{n-1-i} \geq 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$


$$2^i + 2^{n-1-i} = \left[2^i + \frac{2^{n-1}}{2^i} \right]$$

$$\text{关于 } i \in \left[0, \frac{n-1}{2} \right] \downarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{n-1}{2}, n-1 \right] \uparrow$$

$$2^0 + 2^{n-1} > 2^1 + 2^{n-2} > 2^2 + 2^{n-3} > \dots$$

$$> \dots$$

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$$13) b_n = \sum_{k=1}^n [k(k-1) + k] C_n^k 2^{k-1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^n n(n-1) C_{n-2}^{k-2} \cdot 2^{k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n n C_{n-1}^{k-1} 2^{k-1}$$

$$= 2n(n-1) \sum_{k=2}^n C_{n-2}^{k-2} 2^{k-2} + n \sum_{k=1}^n C_{n-1}^{k-1} 2^{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{2n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2^{n-2} + n \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$= [2n^2 - 2n + 2n] 2^{n-2} = [2n^2] 2^{n-2}$$

$$= [a(n+1)^2 + b(n+1) + c] 2^{n-1} - [an^2 + bn + c] 2^{n-2}$$

$$= [2a(n^2 + 2n + 1) + 2bn + 2c - an^2 - bn - c] 2^{n-2}$$

$$= [2an^2 + (6a + 2b)n + 2a + 2b + 2c] 2^{n-2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=1-6a/2 = -5/2 \end{cases}$$

$$c = -3a - 3b/2 = -3/2 + 3/2 \times \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{15}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

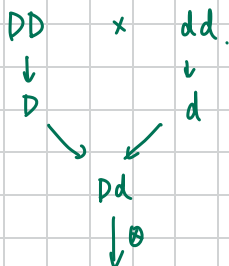
$$T_n = \left[(n+1)^2 - \frac{5}{2}(n+1) + \frac{9}{4} \right] 2^{n-1} - \left[1^2 - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{9}{4} \right] 2^{-1}$$

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \Leftrightarrow A, B \text{ 独立}$$

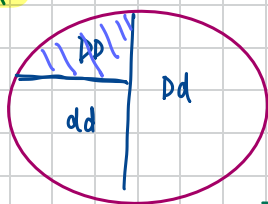
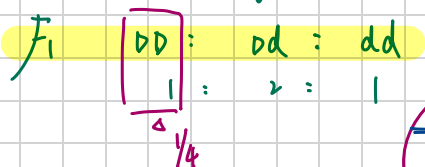
各种概率

A, B 不独立

3/16



证: 设不同基因型求子一代 F_2 中出现显性性状的概率



$$P\{F_2 = D-, F_1 = DD\} = \frac{P\{AB\}}{n(F_2 = D-, F_1 = DD)}$$

$$P\{F_2 = D-, F_1 = dd\} =$$

$$P\{F_1 = dd\} \cdot P\{F_2 = D- | F_1 = dd\} = 0$$

$$= \frac{n(F_1 = DD)}{n(\Omega)} \cdot \frac{n(F_2 = D-, F_1 = DD)}{n(F_1 = DD)}$$

$$P\{F_1 = DD\} \cdot 1$$

$$P\{F_2 = D-, F_1 = dd\}$$

$$= P\{F_1 = dd\} \cdot P\{F_2 = D- | F_1 = dd\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

乘法公式:

$$P\{AB\} = \frac{n(AB)}{n(\Omega)} = \frac{n(A)}{n(\Omega)} \cdot \frac{n(AB)}{n(A)}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{n(AB)}{n(A)} = \frac{\frac{n(AB)}{n(\Omega)}}{\frac{n(A)}{n(\Omega)}} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$$

$n(AB) \rightarrow A$ 发生, B 发生
 $n(A) \rightarrow A$ 发生

$$P(B|A)$$

$$P\{\omega: F_2 = D_-\} = P\{\omega: F_2 = D_- \cap \Omega\}$$

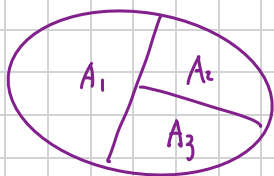
$$= P\left\{\omega: F_2 = D_- \cap \left\{\omega: F_1 = DD \cup F_1 = Dd \cup F_1 = dd\right\}\right\}$$

$$= P\left\{\omega: F_2 = D_-, F_1 = DD \cup F_2 = D_-, F_1 = Dd \cup F_2 = D_-, F_1 = dd\right\}$$

$$= P\{\omega: F_2 = D_-, F_1 = DD\} + P\{\omega: F_2 = D_-, F_1 = Dd\} + P\{\omega: F_2 = D_-, F_1 = dd\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} + 0 = \frac{5}{8}$$

$P(B)$



$$P(B) = P(B \cap \Omega) = P(B \cap (A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3)) = P(BA_1 \cup BA_2 \cup BA_3)$$

$$= P(BA_1) + P(BA_2) + P(BA_3)$$

✓ 概率公式

$$= P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + P(B|A_3)P(A_3)$$

A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n 两两互斥, 且 $A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n = \Omega$. \Rightarrow 完备事件组.

且 $P(A_i) > 0$. 那么对任意随机事件 $B \subseteq \Omega$.

\Downarrow $\boxed{A, \bar{A}}$ 时: 一般.

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(BA_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B|A_i) P(A_i)$$

4. 在 A, B, C 三个地区暴发了流感, 这三个地区分别有 6%、5%、4% 的人患了流感。假设这三个地区的人数的比例为 5:7:8, 现从这三个地区中任意选取一个人。

(1) 求这个人患流感的概率: ~ "环境求果"

(2) 如果此人患流感, 求此人选自 A 地区的概率。

"环境求因" ~ 求一事件概率

记患流感为事件 D

✓

(1)

$$P(B) = P(D|A)P(A) + P(D|B)P(B) + P(D|C)P(C) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 6\% \times \frac{5}{20} + 5\% \times \frac{7}{20} + 4\% \times \frac{8}{20}$$

*

$$(2) \quad P(A|D) = \frac{P(D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|A)P(A)}{\checkmark} = \frac{6\% \times \frac{5}{20}}{6\% \times \frac{5}{20} + 5\% \times \frac{7}{20} + 4\% \times \frac{8}{20}}$$

Bayes' 公式 (贝叶斯)

A_1, \dots, A_n 两两互斥 $\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega, P(A_i) > 0$

则对任意随机事件 $B \subseteq \Omega$ 有

$$P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(A_i B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_i) P(A_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n P(B|A_j) P(A_j)}$$

3. 已知 $P(A) > 0, P(B) > 0$ 证明: $P(B|A) = P(B)$ 的充要条件是 $P(A|B) = P(A|\bar{B})$. 其中一式成立的情况下, 还有 $P(B|\bar{A}) = P(B), P(A|\bar{B}) = P(A)$.

Note: 各种概率也是概率

$$0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$$

$$P(\emptyset) = 0, P(\Omega) = 1$$

$$A, \bar{A} \text{ 对立 } P(\Omega) = 1 = P(A) + P(\bar{A})$$

$$\Rightarrow P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$$

$$P(\overline{AB}) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(A \cap \Omega) = P(A \cap (B \cup \bar{B})) \\ &= P(AB \cup A\bar{B}) \\ &= P(AB) + P(A\bar{B}) \end{aligned}$$

$$A_1, \dots, A_n \text{ 互斥, } P(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n)$$

↓ 概率

$$P(\Omega|A) = 1, P(A|A) = 1.$$

$$0 \leq P(B|A) \leq 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{P(BA) \leq P(A)} \\ \boxed{BA \subseteq A} \end{matrix} \quad \text{单调性.}$$

$$B, C \text{ 互斥 } P(B \cup C|A) = \frac{P((B \cup C) \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(BA \cup CA)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(BA) + P(CA)}{P(A)}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{L} \\ \text{对立} \end{matrix} \quad P(\Omega|A) = 1 = P(B|A) + P(\bar{B}|A) \quad \begin{matrix} = P(B|A) + P(C|A) \end{matrix}$$

3. 已知 $P(A) > 0, P(B) > 0$ 证明: $P(B|A) = P(B)$ 的充要条件是 $P(A|B) = P(A|\bar{B})$. 其中一式成立的情况下, 还有 $P(B|\bar{A}) = P(B), P(A|\bar{B}) = P(A)$.

$$P(A|B) = P(A) \quad P(B|A) = P(B|\bar{A}) \checkmark$$

$$P(B|A) = P(B) \Leftrightarrow A, B \text{ 独立} \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(A) - P(AB)}{1 - P(B)}$$

$$P(A|B) = P(A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(AB)[1 - P(B)] = P(B)[P(A) - P(AB)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

必修 *

$$\underline{A, B \text{ 独立}} \Leftrightarrow \underline{A, \bar{B} \text{ 独立}} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\bar{A}, B \text{ 独立}} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\bar{A}, \bar{B} \text{ 独立}}$$

$$P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A})P(B) \Leftrightarrow P(\bar{A}) - P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A})[1 - P(B)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A})P(B)$$

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) \Leftrightarrow \bar{A}, \bar{B} \text{ 独立} \Leftrightarrow \bar{A}, B \text{ 独立}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{A}, B \text{ 独立}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A, B \text{ 独立}$$

1. 证明: 当 $P(AB) > 0$ 时, $P(ABC) = P(A)P(B|A)P(C|AB)$. 进一步, 你能归纳出 $P(A_1A_2 \cdots A_n)$ 的公式吗?

$$P(ABC) = P(AB)P(C|AB) = P(A)P(B|A)P(C|AB) \quad \checkmark$$

Note: $AB \subseteq A \quad P(A) \geq P(AB) > 0 \quad \checkmark \star$

$$P(A_1 \cdots A_n) = P(A_1 | A_2 \cdots A_n) P(A_2 | A_3 \cdots A_n) P(A_3 | A_4 \cdots A_n) \cdots P(A_n | A_n)$$

$$P(A_n)$$

$$(P(A_1 \cdots A_n) > 0 \text{ 且 } P(A_i) > 0)$$

抽奖模型.

2. 已知 3 张奖券中只有 1 张有奖, 甲、乙、丙 3 名同学依次不放回地各随机抽取 1 张。

$A_1 \quad A_2 \quad A_3$

(1) 他们中奖的概率与抽奖的顺序有关吗?

(2) 推广到 n 张奖券和 n 名同学, 请你验证 (1) 的结论是否仍然成立。

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A_2) = P(\bar{A}_1 A_2) + P(A_1 A_2) = \underbrace{P(\bar{A}_1 | \bar{A}_1)}_{\frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{P(A_2 | \bar{A}_1)}_{\frac{1}{3}} + \underbrace{P(A_2 | A_1)}_{\frac{1}{2}} P(A_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A_3) = P(A_3 A_2) + P(A_3 \bar{A}_2) = \underbrace{P(A_3 | A_2)}_0 P(A_2) + \underbrace{P(A_3 | \bar{A}_2)}_{\frac{1}{2}} P(\bar{A}_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= P(A_3 | \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_1) P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1) P(\bar{A}_1)$$

$$= 1 \cdot (1 - P(A_2 | \bar{A}_1)) \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(2)

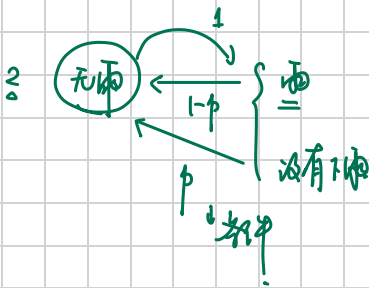
$n \uparrow h$ 13个中无

$$(k \leq n) \quad P(A_k) = \frac{A_{n-1}^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{A_n^k} = \frac{\frac{(n-1)!}{(n-k)!}}{\frac{n!}{(n-k)!}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

6. (Markov Chain) 假设只考虑天气的两种情况：有雨或无雨。若已知今天的天气情况，明天天气保持不变的概率

为 p ，变的概率为 $1-p$ ($0 < p < 1$)。设第一天无雨，试求第 n 天也无雨的概率。

3天中



$$P\{A_3 | A_2 A_1\} = P\{A_3 | A_2\} = p$$

$$P\{A_n | \bar{A}_{n-1} \dots \bar{A}_1\} = P\{A_n | \bar{A}_{n-1}\} = 1-p$$

$$P(A_2) = (1-p) \cdot 0 + p \cdot 1 = p$$

$$P(A_3) = (1-p) P(\bar{A}_2) + p P(A_2)$$

$$P(A_n) = (1-p) \frac{P(\bar{A}_{n-1})}{n} + p P(A_{n-1})$$

$$(1-p) [1 - P(A_{n-1})] + p P(A_{n-1})$$

$$P(A_n) = (1-p) + (2p-1) P(A_{n-1})$$

$$P(A_1) = 1 \Rightarrow P(A_n) = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(A_n) - \frac{1}{2}}{P(A_1) - \frac{1}{2}} = 2p-1$$

$$P(A_{n+k}) = (2p-1) [P(A_n) + k] \Rightarrow (2p-1)k = (1-p) \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left\{ p(A_n) - \frac{1}{2} \right\} \propto \frac{1}{2} \times \sum_{i=1}^n 1, \quad g = 2p-1 \text{ 的几何级数}$$

$$p(A_n) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2p-1)^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(A_n) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + (2p-1)^{n-1} \right]$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } p(A_n) \equiv \frac{1}{2}$$

5. 甲、乙、丙三人相互做乒乓球训练，第1次由甲将乒乓球传出，每次传球时，传球者都有可能地将球传给两人的任何一人。求第 n 次乒乓球在甲手中的概率。

$$p_n = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \underbrace{p_{n-1}}_{\substack{p_2, p_3 \\ \text{其他}}}) + 0 \cdot p_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - p_{n-1})$$

$$2x = 1 - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow p_n - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(p_{n-1} - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow p_1 - \frac{1}{3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow p_n - \frac{1}{3} \neq 0.$$

$$n) \left| \frac{p_n - \frac{1}{3}}{p_{n-1} - \frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} \right| \text{ 递推 } \Rightarrow \left\{ p_n - \frac{1}{3} \right\} \text{ 等比 } g = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$p_1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times \text{初值} = -$$

$$\Rightarrow p_n - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \Rightarrow p_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

13. 甲、乙两口袋中各装有 1 个黑球和 2 个白球，现从甲、乙两口袋中各任取一个球交换放入另一口袋，重复进行 $n (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ 次这样的操作，记口袋中黑球的个数为 X_n ，恰有 1 个黑球的概率为 p_n ，恰有 2 个黑球的概率为 q_n ，恰有 0 个黑球的概率为 r_n .

(1) 求 p_1, p_2 的值；

(2) 容易看出第 n 次口袋中黑球个数只受到 $n-1$ 次操作后口袋中黑球数量这一状态的影响，与先前的操作无关。记 $p_n = a \cdot p_{n-1} + b \cdot q_{n-1} + c \cdot r_{n-1}$ ，其中 $a, b, c \in [0, 1]$ 为常数，同时 $p_n + q_n + r_n = 1$ ，请求出 p_n ；

$$p_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{5}{9} p_1 + \frac{2}{9} q_1 + \frac{2}{9} r_1$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{9}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^2$$

$$(2) \quad p_n = \frac{5}{9} p_{n-1} + \frac{2}{9} (q_{n-1} + r_{n-1})$$

$$= \frac{5}{9} p_{n-1} + \frac{2}{9} (1 - p_{n-1}) = \frac{3}{9} p_{n-1} + \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\frac{5}{9}x = \frac{2}{9} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$a_n = p a_{n-1} + q$$

$\{a_n - x\}$ 为等比数列，求 x

$$x = p x + q \quad \text{不动点方程}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_n - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{9} \left(p_{n-1} - \frac{2}{5} \right) \Rightarrow p_n = \frac{2}{5} + \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{5}{9} - \frac{2}{5} \right)$$