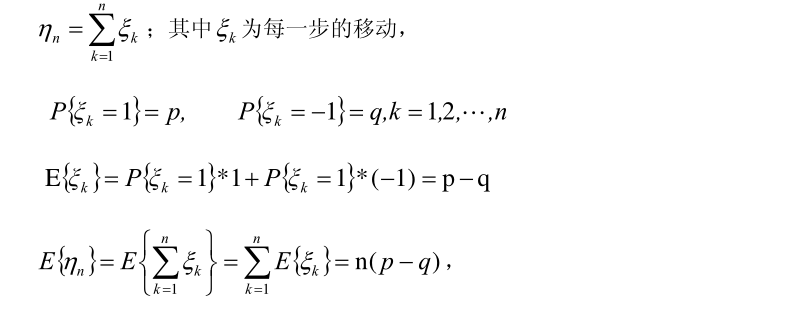
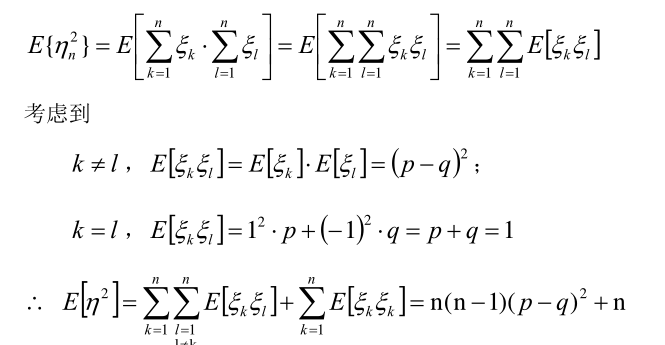
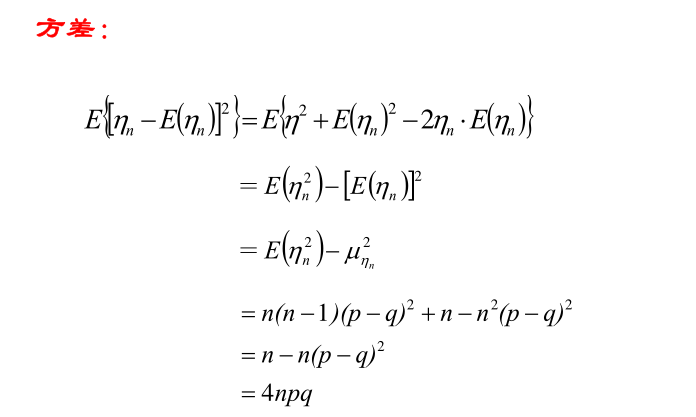


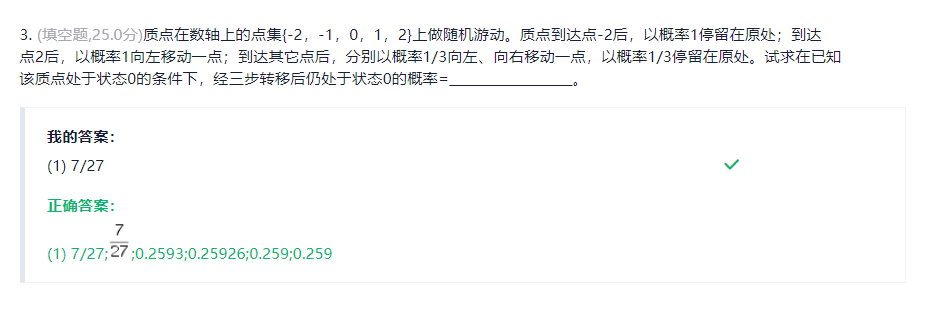
均值是n(p-q)

方差是4npq

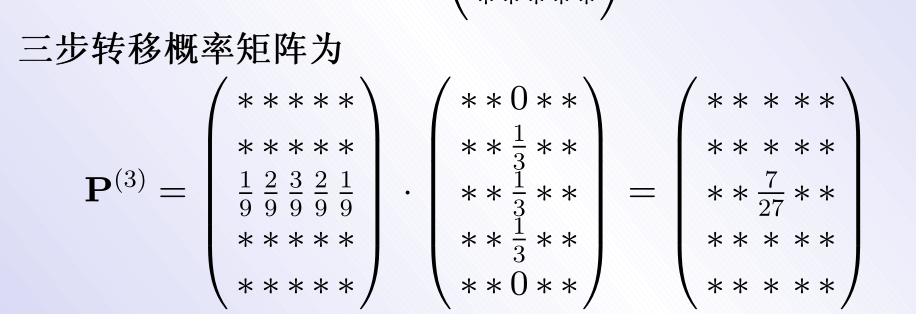


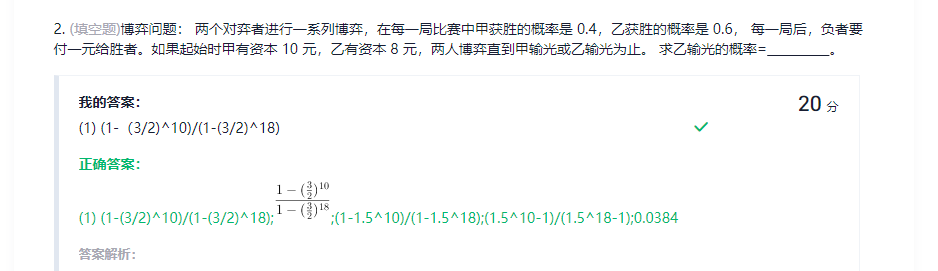






直接数有几种可能的走法

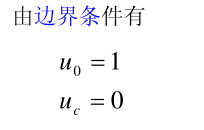




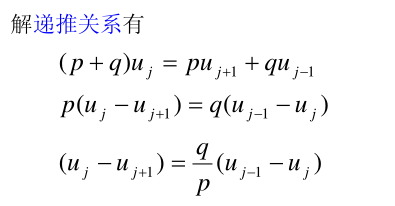
**赌徒输光问题**

1. 设Uj 确定U在两个顶点上 哪个是0 哪个是1



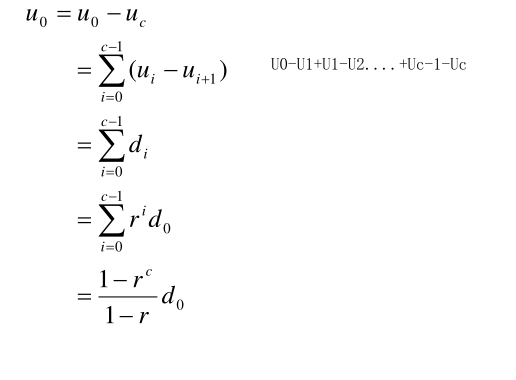


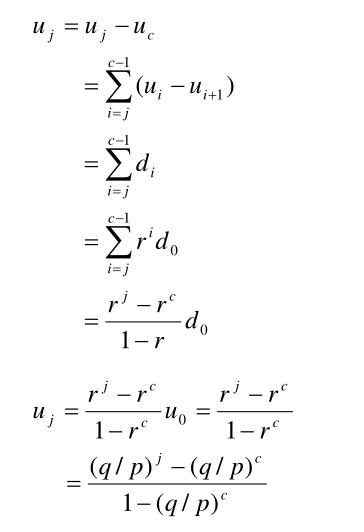
1. 根据p+q=1

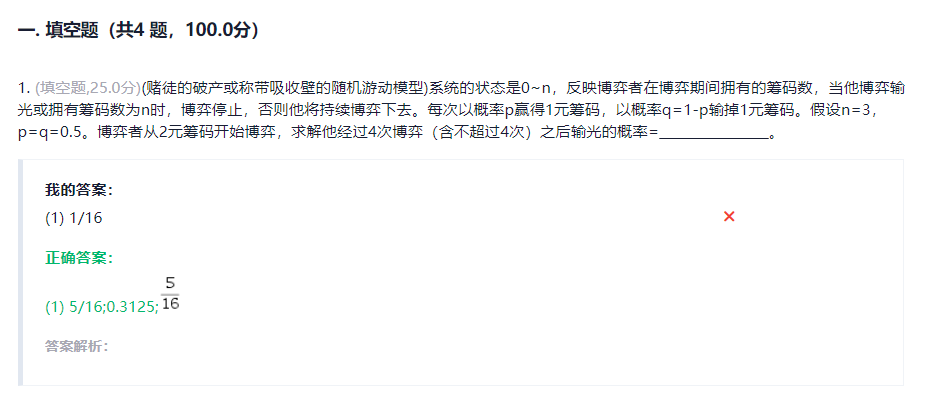
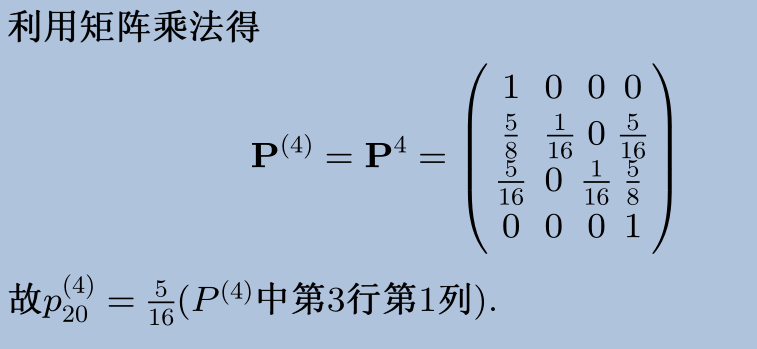
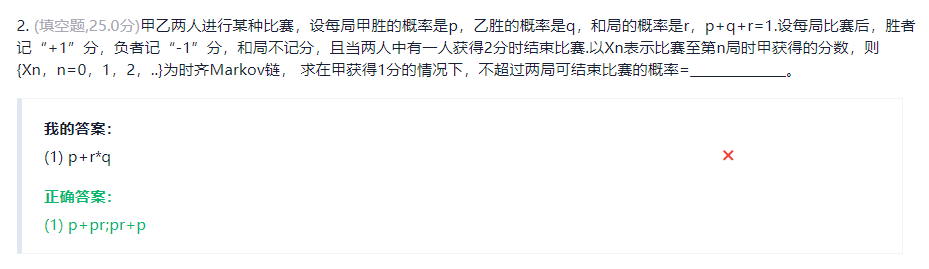
 

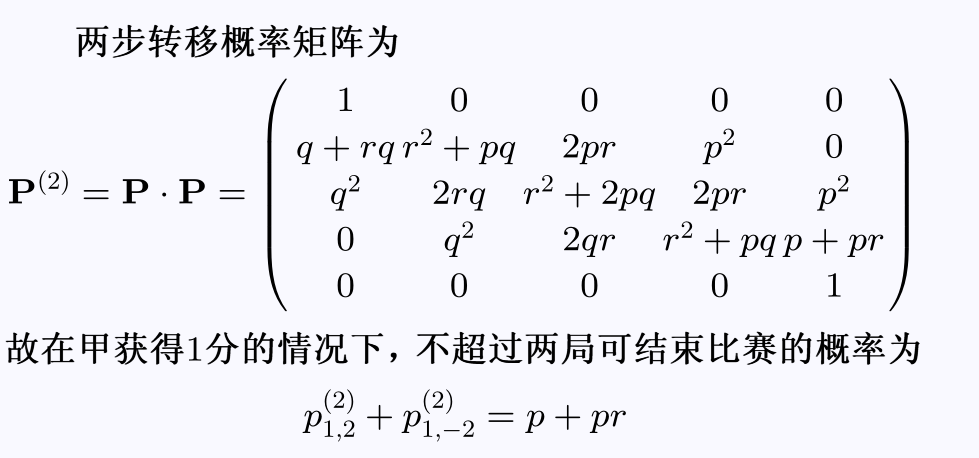
得到d的递推式

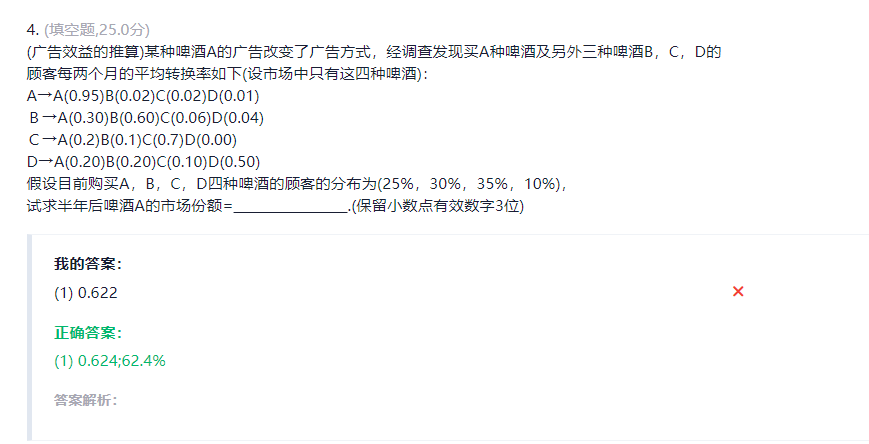
1. 按照r=1 和 r!=1进行讨论 先求解U0得到d0,再求解Uj,带入d0，得到最后的表达式

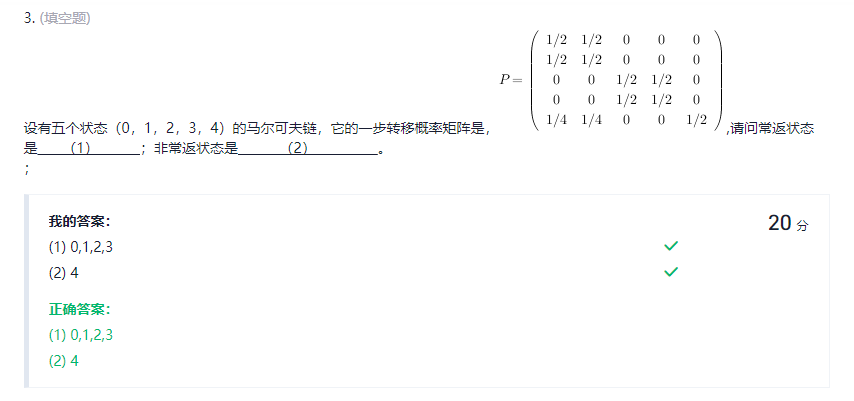


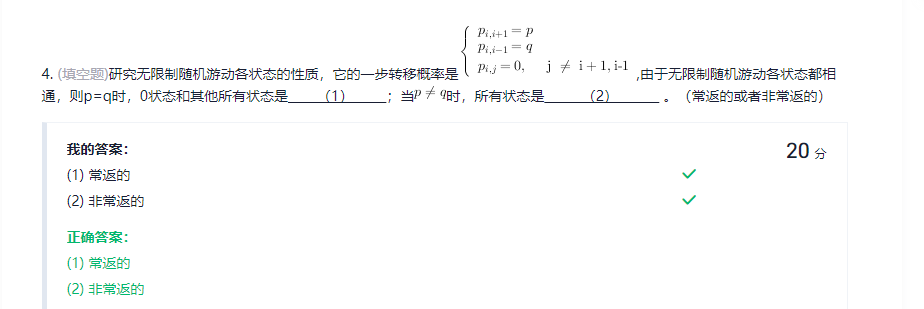


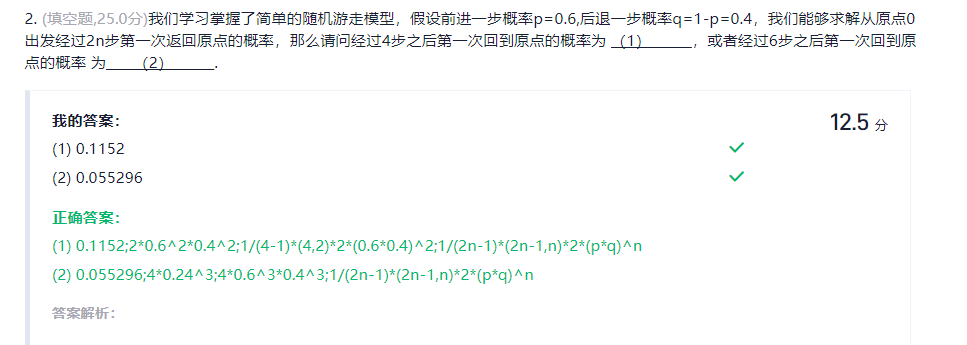


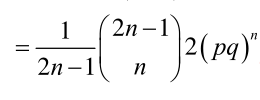


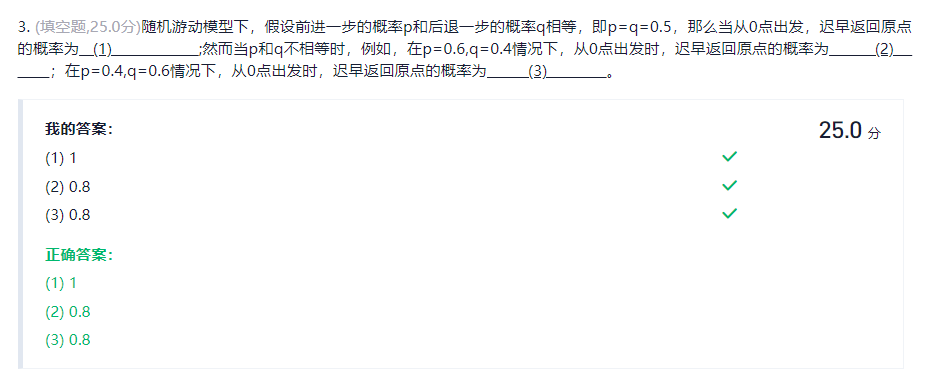
转移矩阵为p，半年后的转移矩阵是p3 根据半年后的转移矩阵中其他酒转移到A的概率，求A的市场份额

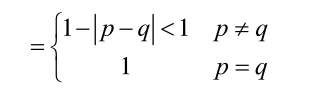


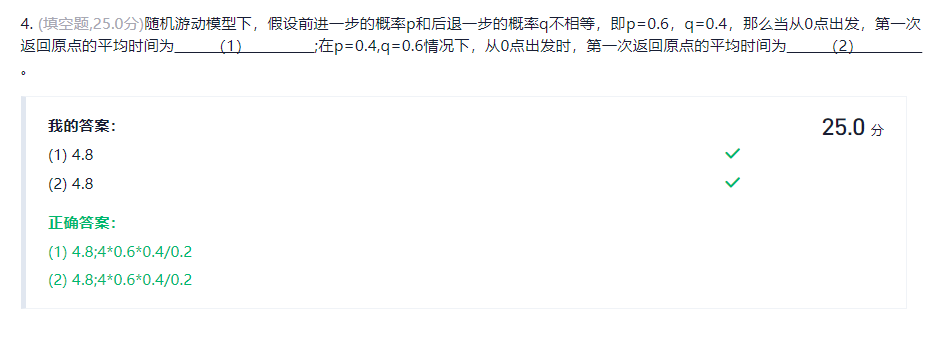


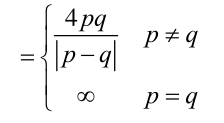


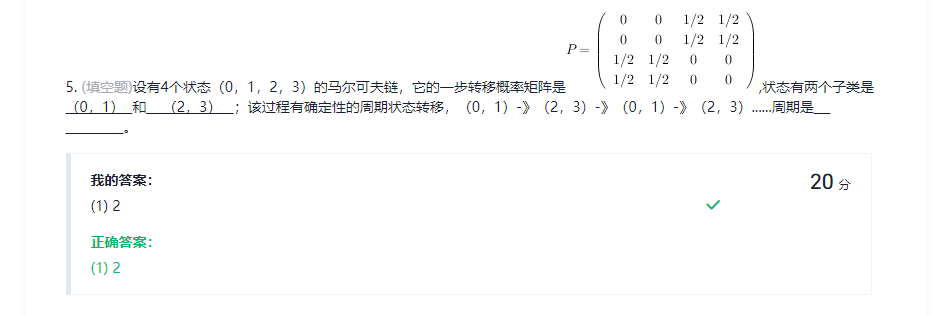




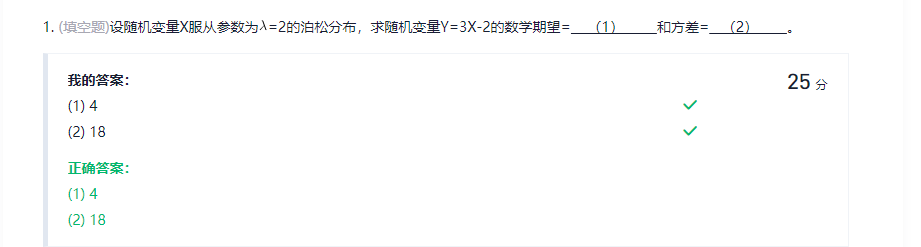




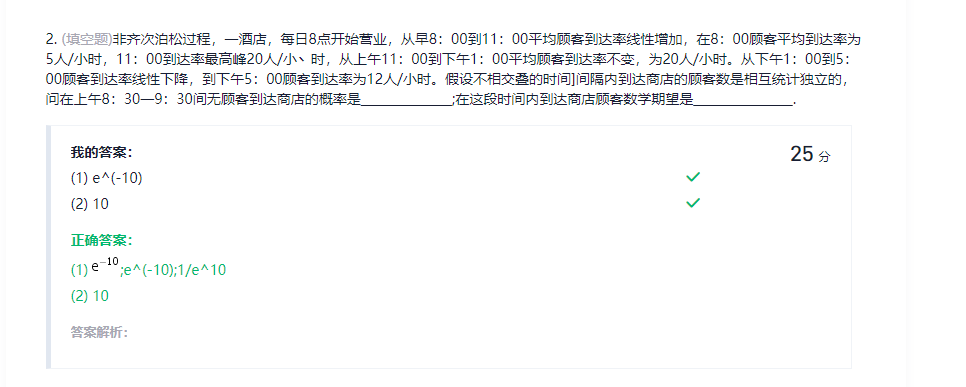




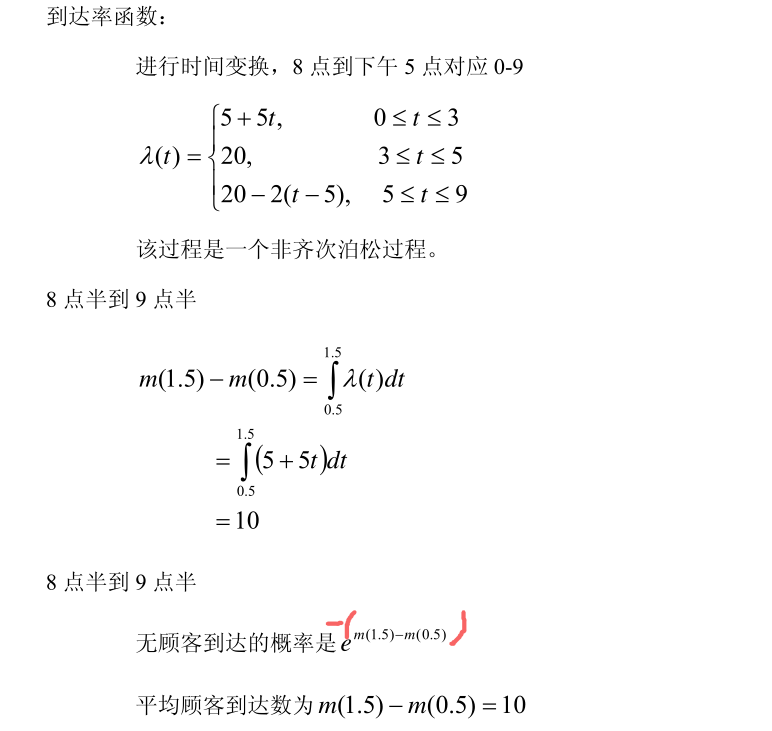
周期就是看再次回到的所有可能的步数的最大公约数

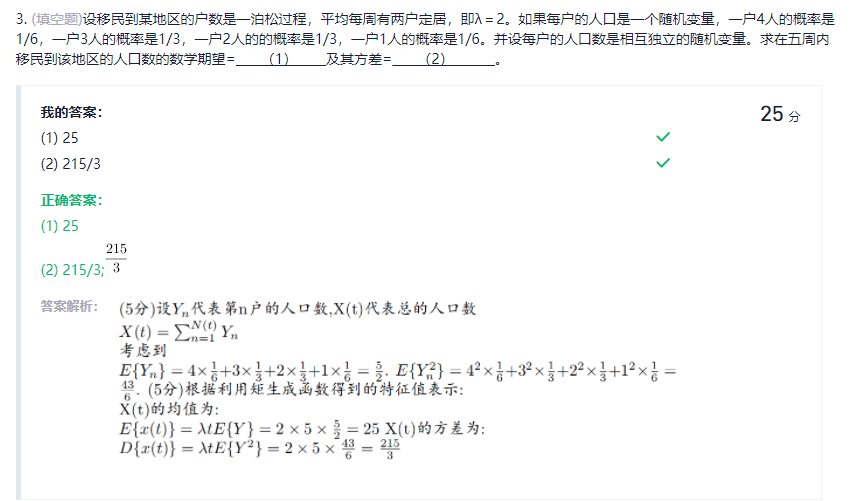
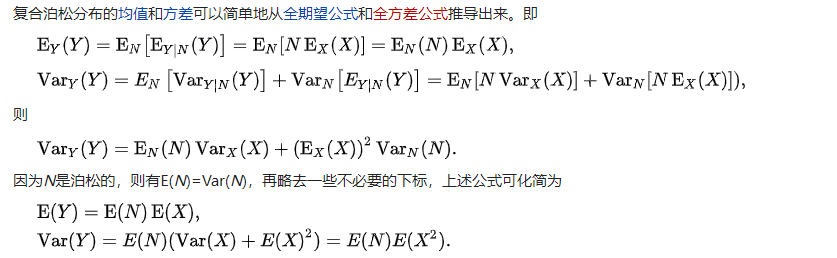
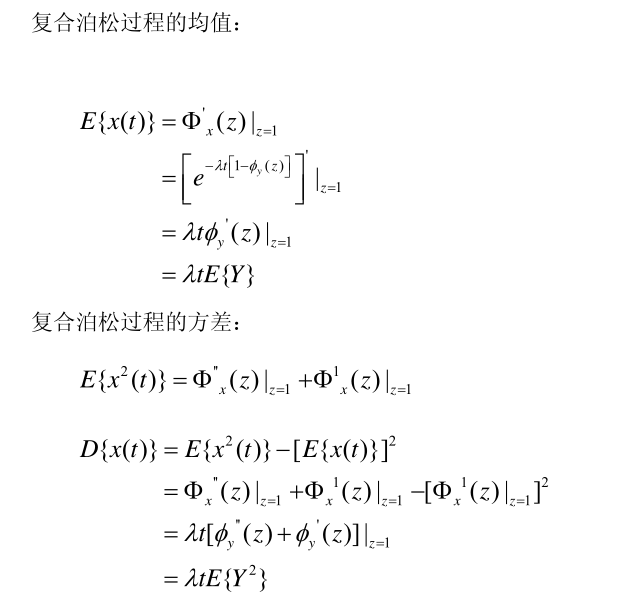


泊松分布：期望是2 方差是2



排队问题

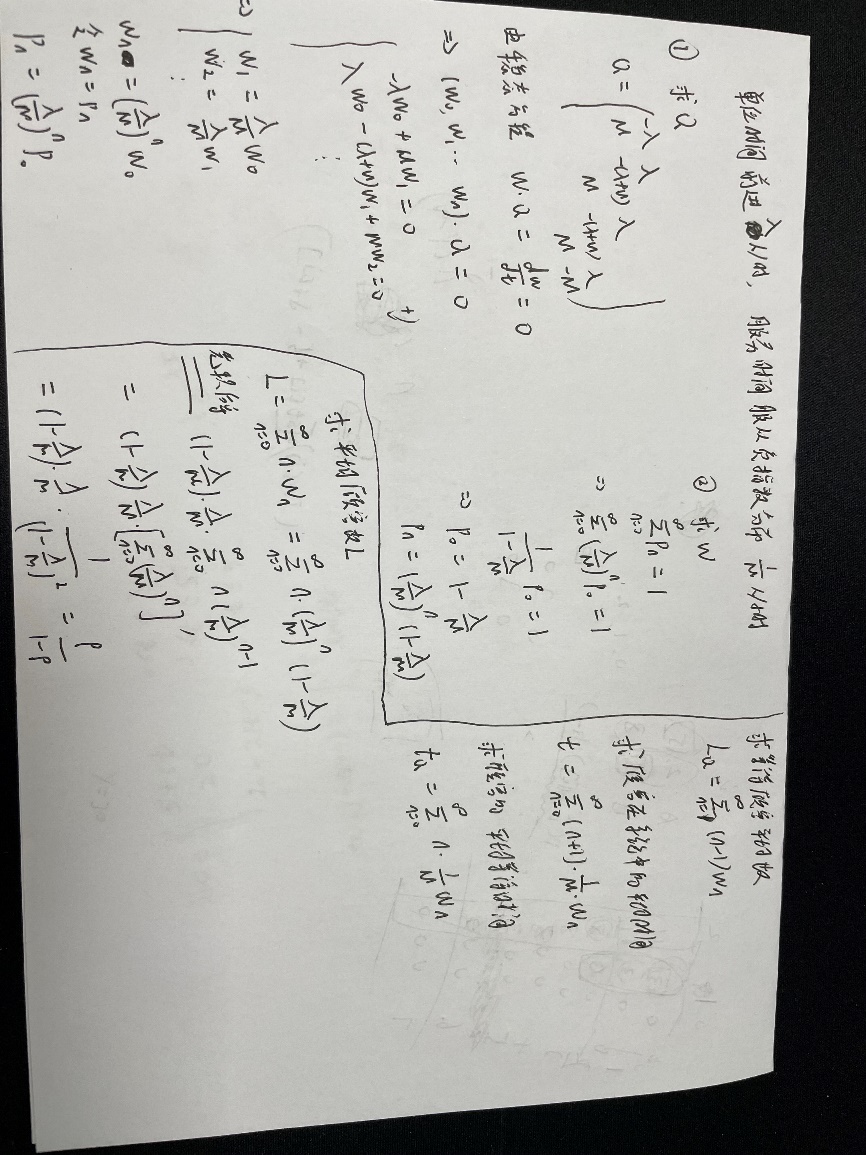
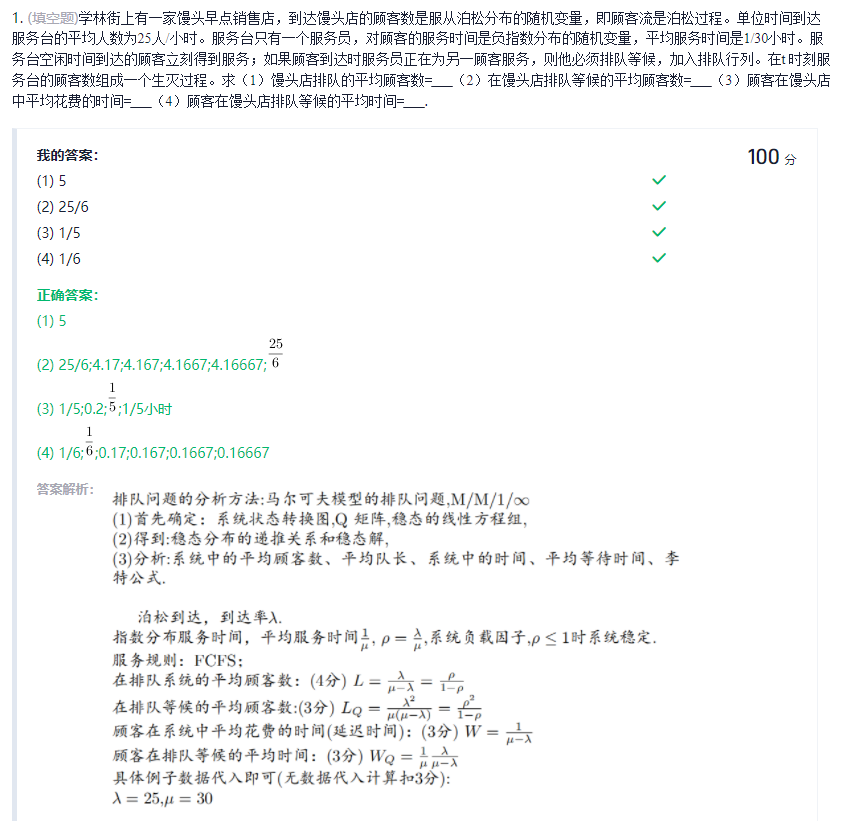




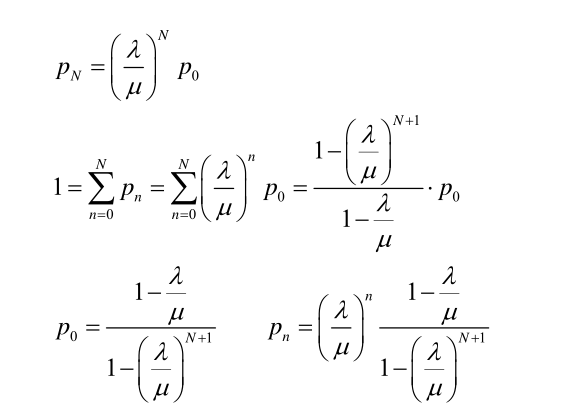
户数服从泊松过程，每户人数服从其他分布，人口数为户数\*每户人口数

所以 人口数是复合泊松过程

根据公式可以计算期望和方差



有限队长的排队问题 区别在于求pn的时候，等比数列求和的N不再是无穷，使得表达式发生改变，其余思想和无限队长一致





有四个点l,a,b,r

1、每次先确定l和r，a,b在对应的黄金分割点上

2、计算他们的函数中，按照高低高的原则，以两个高 作为新的l和r

n次实验后的精度是

