

数模复习 - 微分方程

[例题部分]

[追逐问题] - 一 船方向改变

解: 建立直角坐标系:

设海盗船轨迹为 $f(x)$, 在任意时刻 t , 切线过商船.

$$V_p t = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+f'(z)^2} dz$$

$$\text{切线: } y = f'(x)(m-x) + f(x) = V_m t \quad \text{由 } t=t.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{V_p} \cdot \int_0^x \sqrt{1+f'(z)^2} dz = \frac{1}{V_m} \cdot [f'(x)(m-x) + f(x)]$$

$$\therefore \text{对两边求导, } \frac{1}{V_p} \cdot \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} = \frac{1}{V_m} \cdot [m \cdot f''(x) + f'(x) - (f'(x) + x \cdot f''(x))]$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{V_p} \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} = \frac{1}{V_m} (m-x) \cdot f''(x)$$

$$\therefore -\frac{V_m}{V_p} \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} = (x-m) \cdot f''(x) = (x-m) \cdot \frac{df'(x)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{df'(x)}{\sqrt{1+f'(x)^2}} = -\frac{V_m}{V_p} \cdot \frac{dx}{x-m} \quad \text{记 } \frac{V_m}{V_p} = r$$

$$\frac{df'(x)}{\sqrt{1+f'(x)^2}} = -r \cdot \frac{dx}{x-m}, \quad \text{两边积分}$$

$$\left[\ln |f'(x) + \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2}| \right]_0^x = \left[-r \cdot \ln |x-m| \right]_0^x$$

$$x=0, \quad f'(x)=0$$

$$\therefore \ln |f'(x) + \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2}| = -r \cdot \ln \left| 1 - \frac{x}{m} \right|$$

$$f'(x) + \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} = \left(1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r} \quad \text{①}$$

继续解①方程: 对于 $t + \sqrt{1+t^2}$ 方程, 可以取倒数

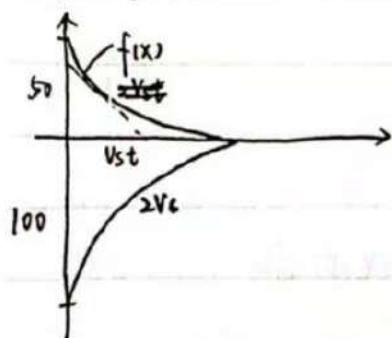
$$\begin{cases} f'(x) + \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} = \left(1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r} \\ f'(x) - \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} = -\left(1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r} - \left(1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r} \right], \quad \text{两边积分}$$

$$f(x) - 0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[(-m) \cdot \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r}}{1-r} - (-m) \cdot \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r+1}}{r+1} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[(-m) \cdot \frac{1}{1-r} - (-m) \cdot \frac{1}{r+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{rm}{1-r^2} + \frac{m-x}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+r} \left(1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r} - \frac{1}{1-r} \left(1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r} \right)$$

[同类问题]

解: 设 eagle 轨迹 $f(x)$

$$y = f'(x)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

$$\therefore 2Vst = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + f'^2} dz$$

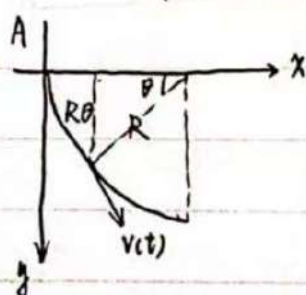
$$f'(x)(x - Vst) + f(Vst) = 0$$

[最速降线问题]

① 直线: 高中物理

② 圆弧下降:

利用微分方程: (书上) [N 也有动量, 故不可动量守恒]

先由能量守恒: $\frac{1}{2}m \cdot v(t)^2 = mgR \sin[\theta(t)]$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = \sqrt{2gR \sin[\theta(t)]}$$

又: $t(t) = R\theta(t)$ \therefore 两边求导, $t'(t) = R\theta'(t)$

$$\therefore R\theta'(t) = \sqrt{2gR \sin[\theta(t)]}$$

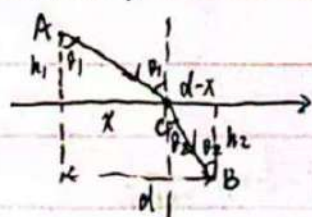
$$\frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin\theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{R}} \cdot dt \quad \text{两边积分}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin\theta}} = \int_0^t \sqrt{\frac{2g}{R}} \cdot dt,$$

$$\therefore T = \sqrt{\frac{R}{2g}} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin\theta}} = 13.3090 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \quad (\text{课件感觉有误})$$

③ 最速降线:

时间最少:

设 $\frac{v_2}{v_1} = n$ 已知. 光线入射点 C

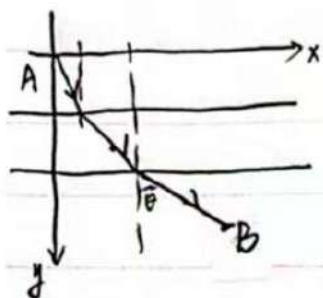
$$\therefore T(x) = \frac{\sqrt{h_1^2 + x^2}}{v_1} + \frac{\sqrt{h_2^2 + (d-x)^2}}{v_2}$$

$$\therefore T'(x) = \frac{1}{v_1} \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{h_1^2 + x^2}} + \frac{1}{v_2} \cdot \frac{2(x-d)}{2\sqrt{h_2^2 + (d-x)^2}}, \quad T'(x) \text{ 显然单调}$$

$$\text{令 } T'(x) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{v_1} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + h_1^2}} = \frac{1}{v_2} \cdot \frac{d-x}{\sqrt{h_2^2 + (d-x)^2}}$$

$$\text{发现 } \sin\theta_1 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + h_1^2}} \quad \sin\theta_2 = \frac{d-x}{\sqrt{(d-x)^2 + h_2^2}} \quad \therefore \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{\sin\theta_2}{\sin\theta_1}, \text{ 恰好满足折射原理.}$$

由此, 推导最速降线:



由之前的推导,

$$n = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \quad \therefore \frac{\sin \theta_1}{v_1} = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{v_2} = \dots = k$$

\therefore 利用某点 $\frac{\sin \theta}{v} = k$ 去求 $y = f(x)$ 的表达式

$$\tan \theta = y' \quad \sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}}$$

而又由能量守恒: $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgy \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2gy}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} = k \cdot \sqrt{2gy} \quad 1 + y'^2 = \frac{1}{k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2gy} \quad y' = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{2gy} - 1$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{2gk} = C_2 \quad y' = \sqrt{\frac{C_2}{y}} - 1 \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{C_2}{y}} - 1 \quad \frac{dy}{\sqrt{\frac{C_2}{y}} - 1} = dx \quad \therefore \sqrt{\frac{y}{C_2 - y}} dy = dx$$

两边积分, 遇根号, 三角换元: $\sin^2 \beta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\beta}{2}$

$$\text{令 } y_2 = C_2 \sin^2 \beta = \frac{1}{2} C_2 (1 - \cos 2\beta)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{C_2 \sin^2 \beta}{C_2 \cos^2 \beta} \cdot C_2 \cdot 2 \sin \beta \cos \beta \cdot d\beta}{C_2 \cdot 2 \sin^2 \beta d\beta} = dx \quad \therefore C_2 \cdot (1 - \cos 2\beta) d\beta = dx \quad \text{两边积分}$$

$$\text{即 } C_2 (\beta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\beta) = x$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = C_2 \beta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\beta \\ y = \frac{1}{2} C_2 (1 - \cos 2\beta) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{2} C_2 = R, \quad 2\beta = r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = R \cdot (r - \sin r) \\ y = R (1 - \cos r) \end{cases}$$

事实上是摆线

$$v(t); T(t) = \int_0^{x_0} v dt.$$

[相关 <讨论题>] From <资料>

Ex. b.1 (1) 设单位时间, 单位面积降雪量为 A

\therefore 某一时刻, 扫雪车扫的雪 = 该地有雪, 即 $k dt = t \cdot A \cdot W \cdot dx$

$$\therefore \frac{k}{AW} \cdot \frac{dt}{t} = dx, \quad \text{即 } x = \frac{k}{AW} \cdot \ln \frac{t}{t_0}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 2x_2 \quad \therefore \frac{\ln \frac{1+t_0}{t_0}}{\ln \frac{2+t_0}{t_0}} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \text{即 } 1 + \frac{1}{t_0} = \left(1 + \frac{2}{t_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

(2) 注意: 若 $t_0 < t_1$, 则扫雪车扫的是剩下的雪

扫雪车 1 仍满足 $x_1 = \frac{k}{WA} \ln \frac{t}{t_0}$ 扫雪车 2 中 t 为扫雪车 1 离开后的时间

由 $x = \frac{k}{WA} \ln \frac{t}{t_1}$, 有 $t = t_1 e^{\frac{WA}{k} x}$ (A)

\therefore 原方程 $k dt = t AW dx \rightarrow k dt = [t - t_1 e^{\frac{WA}{k} x}] AW dx$

$\therefore k dt = (t dx - t_1 e^{\frac{WA}{k} x} dx) \cdot AW$

$k \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = [t - t_1 (e^{\frac{WA}{k} x})] AW$

$\therefore \frac{dt}{dx} - \frac{1}{k} \cdot t = -\frac{1}{k} t_1 e^{\frac{WA}{k} x}$ 一阶线性非齐次方程, 用公式解

$P(x) = -\frac{1}{k}$, $f(x) = -\frac{t_1}{k} e^{\frac{WA}{k} x}$ $\therefore \int P(x) dx = -\frac{1}{k} x$, $\int -t_1 e^{\frac{WA}{k} x} e^{-\frac{1}{k} x} dx$
 $= -t_1 \int e^{\frac{WA-1}{k} x} dx = -t_1 \cdot \frac{k}{WA-1} \cdot e^{\frac{WA-1}{k} x}$

$\therefore t = (-t_1) \frac{k}{WA-1} \cdot e^{\frac{WA}{k} x}$ [这里出问题了, 解错了!]

$\frac{dt}{dx} - \frac{AW}{k} \cdot t = -\frac{AW}{k} \cdot t_1 \cdot e^{\frac{WA}{k} x}$

这里 $P(x) = -\frac{AW}{k}$ $f(x) = -\frac{AW t_1}{k} \cdot e^{\frac{WA}{k} x}$

设 $n = \frac{WA}{k}$ $\therefore \int P(x) dx = -nx$, $f(x) = -nt_1 \cdot e^{nx}$

$\int (-nt_1) e^{nx} \cdot e^{-nx} dx = \int (-nt_1) dx = -nt_1 x$

$\therefore t = e^{nx} \cdot (-nt_1 x + C)$ 因代 $n = \frac{WA}{k}$, 则有 $t = e^{\frac{WA}{k} x} (-\frac{WA}{k} \cdot t_1 x + C)$

代入 $x=0$ 时出发, 即 $t=t_1$, $x=0$

$\therefore t_1 = C$ $\therefore t = e^{\frac{WA}{k} x} (t_1 - \frac{WA}{k} \cdot t_1 x)$ (B)

\therefore 联立(A)式和(B)式,

$t_1 = t_1 - \frac{WA}{k} \cdot t_1 \cdot x \Rightarrow x = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{\frac{WA}{k} \cdot t_1} = \frac{k(t_2 - t_1)}{WA t_1}$, 代入(A)

$t = t_1 \cdot e^{\frac{t_2 - t_1}{t_1}}$, 为最终答案

Ex. b. b (1) $\frac{dm}{dt} = C \cdot 4\pi r^2$

$x: m = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \therefore \frac{dm}{dt} = 4\pi \rho \cdot r^2 \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$

$\therefore C \cdot 4\pi r^2 = 4\pi \rho \cdot r^2 \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{C}{\rho}$, $r_0 = a \Rightarrow r = \frac{C}{\rho} t + a \therefore \frac{dm}{dt} = \rho \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{C}{\rho} = m \cdot \frac{C}{\rho} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$

以重力作用, 动能定理: $\frac{d(mv)}{dt} = mg$

$\therefore \frac{dm}{dt} \cdot v + m \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = mg$

$\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{dm}{dt} \cdot v = g - \frac{C}{\rho} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot v$ $\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{3}{t - \frac{a\rho}{C}} \cdot v(t)$

$$(2) \frac{dm}{dt} = k \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot v.$$

$$\text{同时 } \frac{dm}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\therefore kv = 4\rho \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} \quad \therefore \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{kv}{4\rho}$$

$$\Delta \text{ 代入 } \frac{dm}{dt} \cdot v + m \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = mg,$$

$$\frac{4\pi r^2 \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} \cdot \frac{4\rho}{K} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} + m \cdot \frac{4\rho}{K} \cdot \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} \cdot v + m \cdot \frac{4\rho}{K} \cdot \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3}r \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = 0.$$

(3) 解(1)中方程:

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{3v}{r} \cdot \frac{c}{\rho} \quad \therefore \frac{dv}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{c}{\rho} \cdot \frac{dv}{dr}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dr} = \frac{\rho}{c} g - \frac{3v}{r}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 凑微分, 两边同乘 } r^3 \quad r^3 dv = r^3 \frac{\rho}{c} g - 3vr^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d(vr^3) = \frac{\rho g}{4c} \cdot d(r^4) \quad \text{两边积分}$$

$$r^3 v = \frac{\rho g}{4c} (r^4 - a^4) \Rightarrow v = \frac{\rho}{4c} g r \left(1 - \frac{a^4}{r^4}\right) = \frac{\rho}{4c} g r \cdot \left(1 - \frac{a}{r}\right) \left(1 + \frac{a}{r} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} + \frac{a^3}{r^3}\right)$$

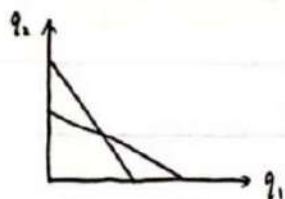
\therefore 代入, (没有懂怎么来的...)

$$\text{得 } r(t) = \frac{1}{4} g t \left(1 + \frac{a}{r} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} + \frac{a^3}{r^3}\right)$$

[博弈论]

[讲义] 数理经济学例题

Cournot:

解: 利润 $u_i = q_i (M - q_1 - q_2 - c)$ 以 $i=1$ 为例, 顶点 $q_1 = \frac{M - q_2 - c}{2}$ 

当 $\begin{cases} q_1 = M - q_2 - c \\ q_2 = M - q_1 - c \end{cases}$ 时, 即 $q_1 = q_2 = \frac{M - c}{3}$ 时, 产量最大, 为 $\frac{1}{9}(M - c)^2$

同盟 $Q(M - Q - c)$ $Q = \frac{M - c}{2}$ 利润最大.

Stackelberg:

$$u_2 = q_2 (M - q_1 - q_2 - c) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (M - q_1 - c)^2$$

对厂商1来讲, $u_1 = q_1 (M - q_1 - q_2 - c)$, 由于知道厂二会最优选, 即 $q_2 = \frac{1}{2}(M - q_1 - c)$

$$\therefore u_1 = q_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(M - q_1 - c) = \frac{1}{8}(M - c)^2 \quad q_1 \text{ 取 } \frac{1}{2}(M - c)$$

$$\therefore q_2 \text{ 取 } \frac{1}{4}(M - c), \quad u_2 = \frac{1}{16}(M - c)^2$$

[习题]

Ex. 4.1.

(1) 模型: 参与者: n 位市民策略集: S : 参与维修 N : 不参与维修收益: 至少一人维修: 维修者: $V - c$ 其他: V 无人维修: 所有人: 0

Nash: 一人修

(2) 期望收益: 修: $V - c$. 不修: $V [1 - (1 - p)^{n-1}]$ (3) 混合策略 $(x, 1-x)$, 期望收益 $x(V - c) + (1-x)V [1 - (1 - p)^{n-1}]$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \therefore V - c = V - V \cdot (1 - p)^{n-1} \quad (1 - p)^{n-1} = \frac{c}{V} \quad \therefore p = 1 - \left(\frac{c}{V}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

4.2

Ex. 1. (1) 对机构来讲:

排 不排

查 1 $V(n-1, m-1)$ 不查 -1 $V(n, m-1)$ (2) 既然混合策略, 设企业排放概率 p , 机构检查概率 q \therefore 若企业排污, 机构的期望 $V(m, n) = p - (1-p) = 2p-1 \rightarrow$ 企业 1-2p若不排污, $V(m, n) = pV(n-1, m) + (1-p)V(n, m-1) \rightarrow$ 企业 排及数

由于是均衡状态, 企业是否排污期望相等

$$\therefore 2p-1 = pV(n-1, m) + (1-p)V(n, m-1)$$

$$\text{解出 } p = \frac{V(n, m-1)+1}{V(n, m-1)-V(n-1, m)+2}$$

$$q \text{ 同理, 可以解出来: } q = \frac{V(m, n-1)-V(m-1, n-1)}{V(m, n-1)-V(m-1, n-1)+2}$$

$$\therefore V(n, m) = pq - (1-p)q + p(1-q)V(m-1, n-1) + (1-p)(1-q)V(m, n-1), \text{ 代入, } \dots$$

初始条件: $n=0, V(0, m)=-1$ $m=n \geq 1$, 每天检查, $V(m, n)=1$ (3) 求 $V(1, n)$. 数列问题: 代入 $m=1$ 入表达式

$$\text{上面 } V(m, n) = \frac{V(m, n-1) + V(m-1, n-1)}{V(m, n-1) - V(m-1, n-1) + 2} \Rightarrow V(1, n) = \frac{V(1, n-1)-1}{V(1, n-1)+3}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}-1}{a_{n-1}+3} \quad \text{不动点 } x = \frac{x-1}{x+3} \Rightarrow x^2+3x=x-1 \quad x=-1$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n+1-2+a_n+3}{a_n+1+2} = \frac{2a_n+2}{a_n+1+2} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a_n+1}{a_n+1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{a_n+1} = \frac{1}{a_n+1} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_n+1} = \frac{n}{2} \quad a_n = \frac{2}{n} - 1 \quad \therefore V(1, n) = \frac{2}{n} - 1$$

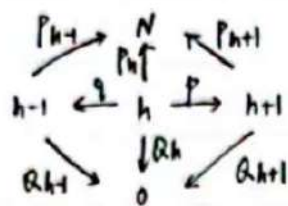
[赌徒破产问题]

解: 设 P_k : 赌徒初始财富 k , 最终到达 N ;

Q_k : 赌徒初始财富 k , 最终到达 0

$$\therefore P_N = 1, P_0 = 0, Q_0 = 1, Q_N = 0$$

\therefore 对 P_h 画 Markov 链



$$\therefore P_h = p \cdot P_{h+1} + q \cdot P_{h-1} = p \cdot P_{h+1} + (1-p) P_{h-1}$$

\therefore 化成差比:

$$p \cdot P_{h+1} - P_h = (p-1) P_{h-1}$$

$$p P_{h+1} - p P_h = (p-1) P_{h+1} - (p-1) P_h$$

$$r = \frac{1-p}{p} \neq 1$$

① 若 $p \neq \frac{1}{2}$:

$$\therefore P_h = \frac{1 - (\frac{1-p}{p})^h}{1 - (\frac{1-p}{p})^N}$$

② 若 $p = \frac{1}{2}$:

$$A_h = \frac{h}{N}$$

Q_h : 法一: 再推一遍

$$\text{法二: } Q_h = P_{N-h} = \dots$$

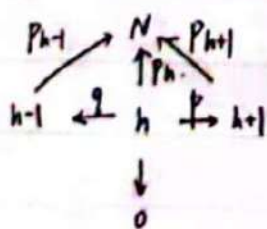
[Pascal 问题]

$$p = \frac{a}{a+b}, q = \frac{b}{a+b}$$

A 初始 h : P_h : A 胜; Q_h : B 胜.

$$h_0 = 12 \rightarrow N = 24: P_N = 1, Q_N = 0, P_0 = 0, Q_0 = 1$$

\therefore 对 P_h 画 Markov 链:



$$P_h = p \cdot P_{h+1} + q \cdot P_{h-1} + (1-p-q) P_h$$

$$Q_h = 1 - P_h$$

(下面简化了)

[动态规划]

[秘书问题重做]

j : 绝对名次 y_i : 相对名次

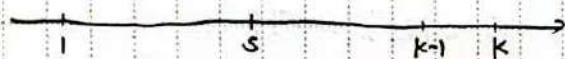
$A_1, A_2 \dots A_k \dots A_n$: 应聘者

s : 策略 s , 从第 s 位开始录用

$P_n(s)$: 采用 s 录用第一名的概率

$P_n^k(s)$: 采用 s 录用 A_k 为第一名的概率
(A_k 为第一)

考查 $P_n^k(s)$: 即在第 k 为最优时, 前 $1-k-1$ 人中最优在 $1-s$ 中的概率



$$P_n^k(s) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{s-1}{k-1}$$

$$\therefore P_n(s) = \sum_{k=s}^n P_n^k(s) = \frac{s-1}{n} \sum_{k=s}^n \frac{1}{k}$$

下面希望录用第一名, 即 $P_n(s)$ 最大

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(s) - P_n(s-1) &= \frac{s-1}{n} \sum_{k=s}^n \frac{1}{k} - \frac{s-2}{n} \sum_{k=s-1}^n \frac{1}{k} \\ &= \frac{s-2}{n} \left(\sum_{k=s}^n \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=s-1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=s-1}^n \frac{1}{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=s-1}^n \frac{1}{k} + \frac{s-2}{n} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s-2} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=s-1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{n} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

临界: $\sum_{k=s-1}^n \frac{1}{k} \geq 1$ [可以找到 s^* , 后都是对该式的化简, 略]

[变式2, 双保险] (略)

[变式3, 期望策略] 设录用 A_i , 绝对 $A_i=k$, 相对 $y_i=j$.

$$E_n^k(s) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{s-1}{k-1} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{s-1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n-k} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{s-1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{2}{n-k} \text{ Error}$$

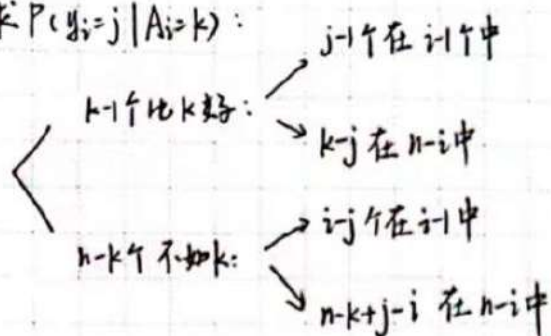
$$E(A_i | y_i=j) = k \cdot P(A_i=k | y_i=j) = \sum_{k=j}^n k \cdot \frac{P(A_i=k, y_i=j)}{P(y_i=j)} \quad (k \leq j \text{ 是不存在的, 相应概率为 } 0)$$

\therefore 分别求解: $P(y_i=j) = \frac{1}{j}$

$P(A_i=k, y_i=j)$: 录用 j 个, 在总体为第 k 个.

$$= P(y_i=j | A_i=k) \cdot P(A_i=k)$$

∴ 求 $P(y_i=j | A_i=k)$:



$$P = \frac{C_{k-1}^{j-1} \cdot C_{n-k}^{i-j}}{C_{n-1}^{i-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

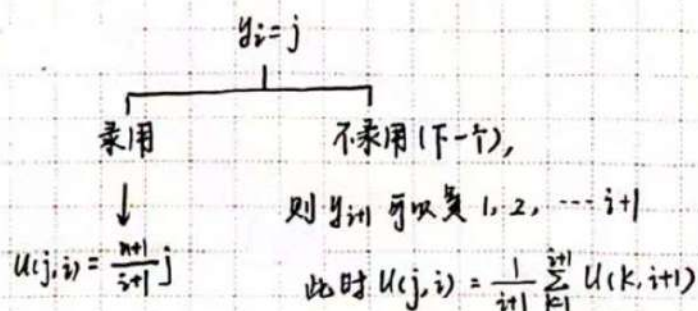
∴ 原式 = $\sum_{k=j}^n k \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{C_{k-1}^{j-1} C_{n-k}^{i-j}}{C_{n-1}^{i-1}}$ (后面又是组合式化简, 略) $\Rightarrow E(A_i | y_i=j) = \frac{n+1}{i+1} \cdot j$

(吐槽: TT 本应该好好啃一遍化简的! 组合式魅力所在! 但来来不及了, sad TT.)

∴ 算 $U(j, i)$ 的最小值.

[下面使用动态规划]

令 $U(j, i)$ 录用相对 $y_i=j$ 时最优名次期望:



(此 k 和上一个是不一样的)

∴ $U(j, i) = \min \left\{ \frac{n+1}{i+1} \cdot j, \frac{1}{i+1} \sum_{k=1}^{i+1} U(k, i+1) \right\}$ 而 U 的末端条件 $U(j, n) = j$

∴ 记 $C_i = \frac{1}{i+1} \sum_{k=1}^{i+1} U(k, i+1)$ 则 $U(j, i) = \min \left\{ \frac{n+1}{i+1} \cdot j, C_i \right\}$

∴ 当 $\frac{n+1}{i+1} \cdot j < C_i$ 即 $s_i = j = \left\lfloor C_i \cdot \frac{i+1}{n+1} \right\rfloor$, 录用 A_i , 否则继续面试

(边界)

下面我们希望 $\left\lfloor C_i \cdot \frac{i+1}{n+1} \right\rfloor$ 最优, 希望给出 C_i 表达式

递推式: $C_{i+1} = \frac{1}{i+2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{i+2} U(k, i+2) = \frac{1}{i+2} \sum_{k=1}^{i+2} \min \left\{ \frac{n+1}{i+2} \cdot k, C_i \right\}$

由表达式, 可知

而我们知道, $s \leq s_i$ 时, $\frac{n+1}{i+1} j < C_i$

∴ $C_{i+1} = \frac{1}{i+2} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{i+2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{s_i} k + \sum_{k=s_i+1}^{i+2} C_i \right) = \frac{1}{i+2} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{i+2} \cdot \frac{s_i(s_i+1)}{2} + (i-s_i+1) C_i \right)$

尾部条件: $C_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n U(k, n) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n+1}{2}$

通过递推求 C_i .

[动态规划] - 讨论题

Ex. 2.1

解: t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n
 h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n

假设 $h_1 < h_2 < \dots < h_n$

$t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n$

假设 h_n 拿了 t_n , h_i 拿了 t_i

$$\frac{A_1^4}{A_1^2 A_2^2} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{2 \times 1 \times 2} = 6 \text{ 种}$$

$$f_1(k) = |h_n - t_n| + |h_i - t_i| \quad f_2(k) = |h_n - t_i| + |h_i - t_n|$$

讨论 6 种情况:

① $h_i < t_i < t_n < h_n$

② $h_i < t_i < h_n < t_n$

③ $t_i < t_n < h_i < h_n$

$f_1 \quad h_n - t_n + t_i - h_i$

$t_n - h_n + t_i - h_i$

$h_n - t_n + h_i - t_i$

$f_2 \quad h_n - t_i + t_n - h_i$

$h_n - t_i + t_n - h_i$

$h_n - t_i + h_i - t_n$

$f_2 - f_1 = 2(t_n - t_i) > 0$

$f_2 - f_1 = 2(h_n - t_i) > 0$

$f_1 = f_2$

④ $t_i < h_i < t_n < h_n$

⑤ $t_i < h_i < h_n < t_n$

⑥ $h_i < h_n < t_i < t_n$

$f_1 \quad h_n - t_n + h_i - t_i$

$t_n - h_n + h_i - t_i$

$t_n - h_n + t_i - h_i$

$f_2 \quad h_n - t_i + t_n - h_i$

$h_n - t_i + t_n - h_i$

$t_i - h_n + t_n - h_i$

$f_2 - f_1 = 2(t_n - h_i) > 0$

$f_2 - f_1 = 2(h_n - h_i) > 0$

$f_1 = f_2$

$\therefore f_2 > f_1$ 故任意交换, f_1 min

解: 先令 $P(i, j)$: 前 i 个滑雪服给前 j 个人

$$P(i, j) = \min \{ P(i-1, j), |t_i - h_j| + P(i-1, j-1) \}$$

初态: $i=j$, 从小到大分配.

Бх. 2.2:

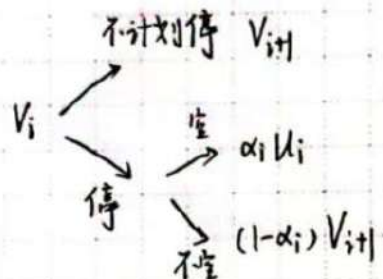
$$P(i, j) = c_{ij} + \max\{P(i-1, j), P(i, j-1)\}$$

初态: $P(0, j) = 0$

$$P(i, 0) = 0$$

Ex. 2.4.

(1) 解:



$$V_i = \max \{ V_{i+1}, \alpha_i U_i + (1-\alpha_i) V_{i+1} \}$$