

## 讨论题(二) 招聘问题推广

Ex. 1. (1)  $f_k$ : 相对第一名  $\rightarrow$  绝对 No. 2 概率 $g_k$ : 相对 No. 2  $\rightarrow$  绝对 No. 2 概率

方法: 递推:

若  $k=n$ ,  $g_n=1$ .找  $g_k$  和  $g_{k+1}$  关系: 若第  $k+1$  所处相对名次  $i$ ,  $P(y_{k+1}=i) = \frac{1}{k+1}$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, k+1$  $k+1$ :  $\rightarrow$  相对 No. 1  $\rightarrow g_k$  变成 No. 3,  $f_k$  变成 No. 2. $\rightarrow$  相对 No. 2  $\rightarrow 0$  $\rightarrow$  other  $\rightarrow g_k$  $g_{k+1}$ : 在相对  $k+1$  名中 No. 2 为绝对 No. 2 的概率.则  $k+1$  要比  $g_k$  中的 No. 2 排得靠后

$$g_k = \begin{cases} \frac{k-1}{k+1} \cdot g_{k+1} & k < n \\ 1 & k = n \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{g_k}{g_{k+1}} = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \quad \therefore \frac{g_2}{g_2} \cdot \frac{g_4}{g_3} = \frac{g_n}{g_{n-1}} =$$

$$g_k = \frac{k(k-1)}{n(n-1)}$$

下求  $f_k$ : $k+1$ :  $\rightarrow$  相对 No. 1, 则前  $k$  中最好, 即前  $k+1$  中 No. 2 $\rightarrow$  other: 前  $k$  中 No. 1, 即前  $k+1$  中 No. 1

$$f_k = \frac{1}{k+1} g_{k+1} \Rightarrow f_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k+1} g_{k+1} + \frac{k}{k+1} f_{k+1} \\ 0, & k = n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_k = \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot \frac{k(k-1)}{n(n-1)} + \frac{k}{k+1} f_{k+1} \\ f_n = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{求解, 有 } f_k = \begin{cases} \frac{k(n-k)}{n(n-1)}, & k < n \\ 0 & k = n. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) v_k = \frac{1}{k+1} f_{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+1} g_{k+1} + \frac{k-1}{k+1} v_{k+1} \quad \times \text{修正:}$$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
 相对第一名    相对 No. 2    其他

但相对 No. 1, No. 2 可以抉择. 其他直接看  $v_{k+1}$ 

$$\therefore v_k = \frac{1}{k+1} \max\{f_{k+1}, v_{k+1}\} + \frac{1}{k+1} \max\{g_{k+1}, v_{k+1}\} + \frac{k-1}{k+1} v_{k+1}$$

$$v_0 = \max\{v_{k+1}, f_{k+1}\}, \quad v_n = 0.$$

(b) 计算具体关系式:

$$\because f_k = \frac{k(n-k)}{n(n-1)} \quad \text{由 } k(n-k) = \text{次性}, k_0 = \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor \text{ 时取到最大值, } f_k \leq f_{k_0}.$$

$$\text{又: } g_k = \frac{k(k-1)}{n(n-1)} \quad \therefore \frac{g_k}{f_k} = \frac{k-1}{n-k} \quad \text{令 } \frac{g_k}{f_k} = 1 \quad k-1 = n-k \quad k_1 = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k \leq \frac{n+1}{2}, g_k \leq f_k \\ k \geq \frac{n+1}{2}, g_k \geq f_k. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又: } V_k = \frac{1}{k+1} \max\{V_{k+1}, f_{k+1}\} + \frac{1}{k+1} \max\{V_{k+1}, g_{k+1}\} + \frac{k-1}{k+1} V_{k+1}$$

用归纳证  $V_k = \begin{cases} f_{k_0} & 0 \leq k < k_0 \\ f_k & k_0 \leq k < n. \end{cases}$

$$V_n = 0 = f_n$$

$$k > k_0. \quad \text{有 } V_{k+1} = f_{k+1}, \quad g_{k+1} > f_{k+1} = V_{k+1}$$

$$\text{则 } V_k = \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot f_{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot g_{k+1} + \frac{k-1}{k+1} f_{k+1} = \frac{k}{k+1} \cdot f_{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+1} g_{k+1} = f_k, \text{ 成立,}$$

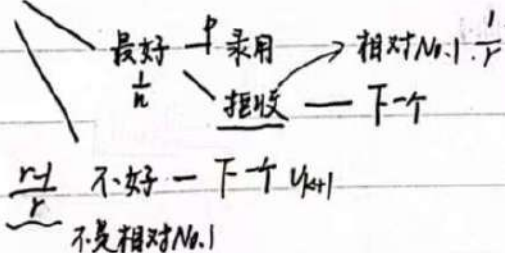
$$k < k_0. \quad \text{有 } V_{k+1} = f_{k_0} \geq f_{k+1}, \quad g_{k+1} \leq f_{k+1} \leq f_{k_0}$$

$$\text{则 } V_k = \frac{1}{k+1} f_{k_0} + \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot f_{k_0} + \frac{k-1}{k+1} f_{k_0} = f_{k_0} \text{ 成立}$$

即证成了上述结论.

Ex. 2. 第 r 表,  $V_r$  ———  $V_{r+1}$  直接下一个

开始准备



$$(1) \frac{p}{n}$$

$$V_r = \max \left\{ \frac{p}{n} + \underbrace{\left( \frac{r-1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} (1-p) \right) V_{r+1}}_{\text{下一个}}, \underbrace{V_{r+1}}_{\text{直接下一个}} \right\} \quad \text{算 } V_r: \text{ 算第 (2) }$$

$$\text{显然, } V_r \geq V_{r+1}. \quad V_n = \frac{p}{n} \leq \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$\therefore \text{找最值函数的分段函数以分界点, 令 } \frac{p}{n} + \left[ \frac{r-1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} (1-p) \right] V_{r+1} = V_{r+1} \quad \frac{p}{n} + 1 - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{p}??$$

$$r = \frac{np}{n+p} \quad \text{必存在 } s, \text{ 使得 } V_s \geq \frac{s-1}{s}, \quad V_{s+1} < \frac{s-1}{s} \quad \therefore V_1 = V_2 = \dots = V_s, \quad V_r = \frac{p}{n} + (1 - \frac{p}{n}) V_{r+1} \quad (r \geq s)$$

使用  $X_{n+1} = AX_n + B$  公式进行递推:



(过程省略)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1-p}{p} \cdot \frac{nVr}{r+1} + 1}{\frac{1-p}{p} \cdot \frac{nVr+1}{r+1} + 1} = 1 + \frac{1-p}{r-1}$$

$$\therefore V_s = \frac{p(1-p)}{n(1-p)} \left[ \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \left( 1 + \frac{1-p}{i} \right) - 1 \right] \geq \frac{s-1}{n}$$

利用不等式  $(1 + \frac{1}{k})^k \leq 1 + \frac{1}{k} \leq (1 + \frac{1}{k-1})^k$  据说是因为伯努利(bushi)

$$\therefore (\frac{n}{s})^k < \frac{1}{p} \quad (\frac{n-p}{s-p-1})^k > \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\therefore np^{\frac{1}{k}} < s < np^{\frac{1}{k}} + 1 + p(1-p)^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{s}{n} = p^{\frac{1}{k}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_i = p^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

Ex. 4.

(1)	I	II	III	IV	V
n=2	$A_2 \rightarrow A_1$	$A_2 \rightarrow A_3$			$\frac{1}{2}$
n=3	$A_2 \rightarrow A_1$	$A_3 \rightarrow A_2$	$A_3 \rightarrow A_1$		$\frac{1}{4}$
n=4	$A_2 \rightarrow A_1$	$A_3 \rightarrow A_2$	$A_1 \rightarrow A_3$	$A_1 \rightarrow A_2$	$\frac{1}{8}$
n=5	$A_2 \rightarrow A_1$	$A_3 \rightarrow A_2$	$A_1 \rightarrow A_3$	$A_2 \rightarrow A_1$	$A_2 \rightarrow A_3$
					$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$
					$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{8}$
					$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{16}$

$$\therefore n=3k+2 \quad A_2$$

$$n=3k+3 \quad A_3$$

$$n=3k+4 \quad A_1$$

$\rightarrow$  概率  $(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$   
 $\rightarrow$  未和  $A_2 \rightarrow A_1$  情况下

(2)

$$A_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{8}} = (\frac{4}{7} + \frac{1}{7}) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{14}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1-\frac{1}{8}} = (\frac{12}{7} + \frac{4}{7}) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$A_4 = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{1-\frac{1}{8}} = (\frac{1}{7} + \frac{5}{7}) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$A_2: \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_1: \frac{1}{2}$$

A<sub>2</sub>胜 A<sub>1</sub>胜

(3)

第一位路  
号相同

r=4

$$1 \boxed{1101100111}$$

不合法:  $A_{n-1}$  符合,  $A_n$  不合法

$$0 \boxed{1101100111}$$

合法:  $A_{n-1}$  符合,  $A_n$  也符合

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} < \dots$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A_{n-2} \checkmark$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + a_{n-3} + \dots + a_{n-r+1}$$

第一位 0

1

1

1 ~ r-2 位: 1

0

1

r-1 位: 0

No.

Date

$$(A) \quad n=r \quad b_r = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{r-1}$$

定义  $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 场比赛获胜者赢得了第 } i \text{ 场} \\ 0, & \end{cases}$

$$P(X_i) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore b_r = P(X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdots X_r) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{r-1}$$

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{1}{2} b_{n-1} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 b_{n-2} + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} b_{n-r+1}$$

第 1 位 0 1

0