

HW 3.

T₁ 解:

设 A, B, C 为三个人分别被释放. 设 A 为询问者, B, C 为另外两人.

设 I = "say B is to be released". II = "say C is to be released"

则关于 $P(A|I)$ 则为关心的 A 在知道另一个人被释放后自身释放的概率.

$$P(A|I) = \frac{P(A \cap I)}{P(I)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(I|AB)P(AB) + P(I|AC)P(AC) + P(I|BC)P(BC)}$$
$$= \frac{1/3}{1 \times 1/3 + 0 \times 1/3 + 1/2 \times 1/3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

同理, $P(A|II) = \frac{P(A \cap II)}{P(II)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(II)} = \frac{2}{3}$

T₂ 解:

(part 1). a.

$$P((G, G) | (G, \cdot)) = \frac{P((G, G) \cap (G, \cdot))}{P((G, \cdot))} = \frac{P((G, G))}{P((G, \cdot))} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

b.

设事件 A = "has at least one daughter" = $(G, B) \cup (G, G) \cup (B, G)$

$$\text{则 } P((G, G) | A) = \frac{P((G, G) \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P((G, G))}{P(A)} = \frac{1/4}{3/4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(part 2)

设事件 B = "at least one daughter named Lilia"

C = "has 2 daughters"

$$\text{求出 } P(C|B) = \frac{P(C \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(C)P(B|C)}{P(B)}$$

可通过度量树得到, $P(B) = P(B|(B,B))P((B,B)) + P(B|(B,G))P((B,G))$
 $+ P(B|(G,B))P((G,B)) + P(B|(G,G))P((G,G))$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \times 0 + \frac{1}{4} \times a + \frac{1}{4} \times a + \frac{1}{4} \times [a \cdot a + a(1-a) + (1-a)a + 0]$
 $= \frac{1}{4} [1 - (1-a)^2 + 2(1-a)a + 2a] = \frac{1}{4} (4a - a^2)$

$P(B|C) = P(B|(G,G)) = a \cdot a + 2(1-a)a + 0 = (2a - a^2)$
 $\therefore P(C|B) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}(2a - a^2)}{\frac{1}{4}(4a - a^2)} = \frac{2a - a^2}{4a - a^2} = \frac{2-a}{4-a}$

当 $a \ll 1$ 时, $P(C|B) \simeq \frac{1}{2} = P((G,G)|(G;))$

即与 (part 1) 所述的情况已经十分接近了.

解:

Bayes 定理 $\eta = \frac{42}{547} \times 1640/10708 = 1.2\%$, 设医生诊断真实为阳性时的误诊率为 g .

$\eta \rightarrow P$ 即有 $P(\text{诊断为 Positive} | \text{真实为 Negative}) = g$.

$1-\eta \rightarrow P$
 $1-\eta \rightarrow (1-g)N$

则建立等式:

$$\frac{\eta}{\eta + (1-\eta)g} = \frac{42}{547}$$

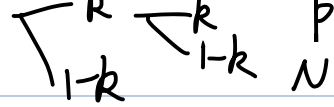
解出 $g = \frac{405\eta}{42(1-\eta)} = 11.7\%$

说明这三位医生的联合误诊率为 $g = 11.7\%$

设单独的误诊率为 k .

$k \rightarrow P$
 $k \rightarrow P$
 $k \rightarrow P$
 $1-k \rightarrow P$
 $1-k \rightarrow N$

$$g = \frac{k^3 + C_3^1 k^2 (1-k)}{1} \Rightarrow k \simeq \sqrt{\frac{g}{3}} = 20\%$$



或解3次方程有 $3k^2 - 2k^3 = 0.117$

$k = 0.213$ (已知不在范围内)

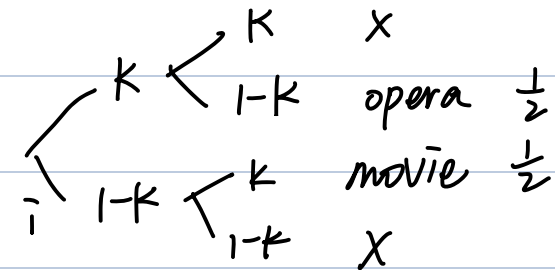
∴ 单独的误判率 $k < 22\%$, 因此未失职!

T4. 解:

非常自然的, 可以想到抛两次 unfair-coin, 若结果为 $\{HT\}$, 去 opera.

若结果为 $\{TH\}$, 去 movie; 若结果出现 $\{HH\}, \{TT\}$, 则重复抛.

设 A_i 为第 i 轮抛币做出决定"事件. $P(\text{去 opera} | A_k) = \frac{1}{2}$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(\text{去 opera}) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(\text{opera} | A_k) P(A_k) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k) = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(利用 $\forall 0 < k < 1, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k) = 1$)

T5. 解:

设 A_i 表示系统中有 i 个组件可以正常运行. $\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i$ 为系统可运行事件

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

T6. 解: 3个孩子的家庭 $A \perp B$, 4个孩子, $A \not\perp B$

证明:

$$\text{for kids} = 3, \quad P(A) = \frac{4}{2^3} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(B) = \frac{2^3 - 2}{2^3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{2^3} = \frac{3}{8} \quad \therefore P(A)P(B) = P(A \cap B)$$

∴ $A \perp B$.

$$\text{for kids} = 4, \quad P(A) = \frac{5}{2^4} = \frac{5}{16}, \quad P(B) = \frac{2^4 - 2}{2^4} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 且有 } P(A)P(B) \neq P(A \cap B)$$

$\therefore A \nsubseteq B$.

T7. 解:

$$\text{Let } \Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, \quad \mathcal{F} = \sigma(\{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{3, 4, 5, 6\})$$

$$X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } \omega \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \\ 7 & \text{if } \omega \in \{5, 6\} \end{cases}$$

证明: $\mathcal{F} = \sigma(\{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{3, 4, 5, 6\})$, σ -代数包含所有生成集的并交补.

则包含了 $\phi, \{1, 2\}, \{3, 4\}, \{5, 6\}, \{1, 2, 5, 6\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 5, 6\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

根据随机变量的定义, 对 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\{\omega | X(\omega) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}$

当 $x < 2$ 时, $\{\omega | X(\omega) \leq x\} = \phi \in \mathcal{F}$

当 $2 \leq x < 7$ 时 $\{\omega | X(\omega) \leq x\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \in \mathcal{F}$

当 $x \geq 7$ 时. $\{\omega | X(\omega) \leq x\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \in \mathcal{F}$

\therefore 验证了定义, $X(\omega)$ 是 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上的随机变量.

T8. 解:

证明: A_i 是两两独立但不是相互独立的.

$$P(A_i) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(A_i \cap A_j) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$P(A_i)P(A_j) = P(A_i \cap A_j) \quad (i \neq j) \quad \therefore A_i \text{ 是两两独立的!}$$

$$\text{但 } P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = \frac{1}{4} \neq P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)$$

A_i is independent 定义 = 在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 这个概率空间上, $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}$

$$\text{对于非空子集 } S \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ 有 } P(\bigcap_{i \in S} A_i) = \prod_{i \in S} P(A_i)$$

$\therefore A_1, A_2, A_3$ 并非一组相互独立的事件.