

HW 3.

T<sub>1</sub>. 解:

设 A, B, C 为三个人分别被释放. 设 A 为问询者, 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  $P(A|I)$  则与 A 不知道另一个人被释放后自身释放的概率.

$$P(A|I) = \frac{P(A \cap I)}{P(I)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(I|AB)P(AB) + P(I|AC)P(AC) + P(I|BC)P(BC)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0 \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

T<sub>2</sub>. 解:

(Part 1). a.

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

b.

设事件 A = "has at least one daughter" = (G,B) ∪ (G,G) ∪ (B,G)

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

(part 2)

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

C = "has 2 daughters"

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{可通过序贯树得到, } P(B) = P(B|(B,B))P((B,B)) + P(B|(B,G))P((B,G)) \\
 & + P(B|(G,B))P((G,B)) + P(B|(G,G))P((G,G)) \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} \times 0 + \frac{1}{4} \times a + \frac{1}{4} \times a + \frac{1}{4} \times [a \cdot a + a(1-a) + (1-a)a + 0] \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} [1 - (1-a)^2 + 2(1-a) + 2a] = \frac{1}{4}(4a - a^2) \\
 P(B|C) &= P(B|(G,G)) = a \cdot a + 2(1-a)a + 0 = (2a - a^2)^2 \\
 \therefore P(C|B) &= \frac{\frac{1}{4}(2a - a^2)}{\frac{1}{4}(4a - a^2)} = \frac{2a - a^2}{4a - a^2} = \frac{2-a}{4-a}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

RP5 (part 1) 所述的情况已经十分接近了.

3. 解:

B1048 病例  $\eta = \frac{42}{547} \times 1640 / 10708 = 1.2\%$ , 设医生诊断真实为阳性的误诊率为  $g$ .

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

$1-\eta \leftarrow g \rightarrow P$

$(1-g) \rightarrow N$

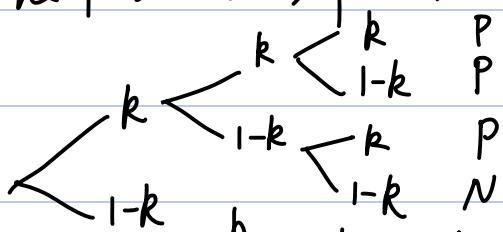
则建立等式:

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

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

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  $k$ .



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

$$k \approx \sqrt{\frac{g}{3}} = 20\%$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 1-k \quad k \end{array}$$

或解三次方程有  $3k^2 - 2k^3 = 0.117$

$$k=0.213 \text{ (2舍去不在范围内)}$$

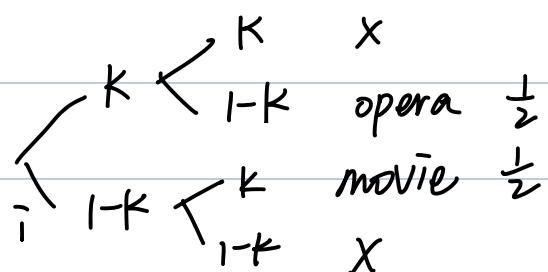
∴ 单独的误判率为  $k < 22\%$ , 因此未失职!

T4. 解:

非常自然地, 可以想到抛两次 unfair coin, 若结果为 {HTS}, 去 opera.

若结果为 {THS}, 去 movie; 若结果出现 {HH}, {TT}, 则重抛.

设  $A_i$  为第  $i$  轮抛才做出决定事件,  $P(\text{去 opera} | A_k) = \frac{1}{2}$ .



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

(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.  $\bigcup_{i=k}^n A_i$  为系统可运行事件

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

T6. 答案: 3个孩子的角度  $A \perp B$ , 4个孩子的  $A \not\perp B$

证明:

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

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

$$\therefore A \perp B.$$

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

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

$\therefore A \not\perp B$ .

T7. 解:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\therefore$  由上述定义,  $X(w)$  是  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  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  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  这个概率空间上,  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}$

对于非空子集  $S \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  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.