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Pr 25  
 ↓ 引いてしまふと、総額が変化してしまふためNG → 前から引かれていない状態心、5回目 or 6回目までok  
 (1)  $4C_1 \left(\frac{2}{6}\right) \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^3 = 4 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$   
 $= \frac{32}{81}$   
 $\therefore \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{6}$   
 6回目赤 7:白 6:白 7:赤

(2)  $5C_2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$   
 最後が白でおきた場合は、  
 merely  $\frac{2}{3}$

Pr 27

(1) 1回目で終了するPr  
 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

余事象Pr, 求めるべきは,  
 $\frac{7}{8}$

② コインを独立して考える。

(2) 1回目で終わった時点で、3, 2, 1枚残り、この場合があるのび、  
 $\frac{7}{8} \times \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right\}$   
 $= \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1+2+4}{8}$   
 $= \frac{49}{64}$

(2) 1つのコインが2回目以内で終了。Pr  
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $\therefore \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{64}$   
 2回目で終了Pr  
 $\frac{27}{64} - \frac{8}{64} = \frac{19}{64}$

(3) 2回目までで終了のPr  
 $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{49}{64} = \frac{8+49}{64} = \frac{57}{64}$   
 2回目で終了しない  
 $\therefore 1 - \frac{57}{64} = \frac{7}{64}$

(3)  $1 - \frac{27}{64} = \frac{37}{64}$

(4)  $3C_1 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{27}{64}$

(4)

Ex 41

$x = +1$  の回数  
 $z = -1$

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$$\begin{cases} x + z = 8 \\ x - z = n \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(8+n) \\ z = \frac{1}{2}(8-n) \end{cases} \quad (n \neq \text{奇数})$$

二枚利,  $n$  と  $z$  枚利  $n=|z|$ , かつ  $\frac{1}{2}(8+n)$  回,  
き  $\frac{1}{2}(8-n)$  回必要,

$$8C_x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^z = 8C_{\frac{1}{2}(8+n)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8$$

Pr 28

示す,  $n$  の回数  $x, z$  と  $n \leq z$ ,  
以下を証明す.

$$\begin{cases} x + z = n \\ x - z = m \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(n+m) \\ z = \frac{1}{2}(n-m) \end{cases}$$

$n=2, m=1$  の確率は,

$$\begin{aligned} P[X_n = m] &= nC_x (p)^x (1-p)^z \\ &= nC_{\frac{1}{2}(n+m)} p^{\frac{1}{2}(n+m)} (1-p)^{\frac{1}{2}(n-m)} \end{aligned}$$

Ex 42

(i) Case(i)  $n$  が奇数

$$p = q = \frac{1}{2}$$

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Case(ii)  $n$  が偶数

$$(\text{左が奇数}) = \frac{\frac{n-1}{2}}{n} = \frac{n-1}{2n}$$

$$(\text{右が奇数}) = \frac{\frac{n+1}{2}}{n} = \frac{n+1}{2n}$$

$$p = \left(\frac{n-1}{2n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n+1}{2n}\right)^2 = \frac{2n^2 + 2}{4n^2} = \frac{n^2 + 1}{2n^2}$$

$$q = 1 - p = \frac{n^2 - 1}{2n^2}$$

(ii) Case(i)  $X \leq n+1$

場合の数は単調増加

$$R(k) = \frac{k-1}{n^2}$$

和	2	3	...	$n-1$	$n$	$n+1$	$n+2$	...	$2n$
場	1	2		$n-2$	$n-1$	$n$	$n-1$		1

Case(ii)  $X \geq n+1$

場合の数は単調減少

$$R(k) = \frac{2n+1-k}{n^2}$$

(iii) Case(i)  $X \leq n+1$

$$S(k) = \sum_{d=2}^k \frac{d-1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(k-1)(k+2) - (k-1) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} (k-1) \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(k+2) - 1 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{k(k-1)}{n^2}$$

Case(ii)  $X \geq n+1$

$$S(k) = \sum_{d=2}^n \frac{d-1}{n^2} + \sum_{d=n+1}^k \frac{2n+1-d}{n^2}$$

$$= \frac{n(n-1)}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2} \left\{ (2n+1)(k-n) - \frac{1}{2}(k-n)(k+n+1) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{k-n}{2} \left\{ 4n+2 - (k+n+1) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2n^2 - 2n}{2n^2} \frac{k-n}{2n^2} (-k + 3n + 1)$$

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(1)  $P_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} P_n + \frac{1}{2} P_{n-1}$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{2}$$

(2)  $P_n = A \cdot 1^n + B(-\frac{1}{2})^n \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\alpha^2 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

$P_0 = 1, P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{1}$ .

$$\alpha = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = A + B \\ \frac{1}{2} = A - \frac{1}{2}B \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = 1, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{2}{3}, B = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore P_n = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}(-\frac{1}{2})^n$$

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(1)  $k+1$  枚から、真中2枚は存在せず、  
 $k-1$  枚から、外2枚は存在せずがある。

$$P_k = \frac{1}{2} P_{k+1} + \frac{1}{2} P_{k-1}$$

すなわち、

$$P_{k+1} = 2P_k - P_{k-1}$$

$$\alpha^2 = 2\alpha - 1$$

(2)  $P_{k+1} - P_k = P_k - P_{k-1}$   
 $= P_{k-1} - P_{k-2}$   
 $= P_1 - P_0$   
 $= P_1$

$$(\alpha - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} P_{j+1} - P_j = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} P_1$$

$$P_k - P_0 = k P_1$$

$$\therefore P_k = k P_1$$

$k = n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$1 = n P_1 \quad \therefore P_1 = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore P_k = \frac{k}{n}$$