

§1.7 独立试验序列

例7.4. 甲、乙两人比赛, 每局甲赢的概率为 p , 乙赢的概率为 $q = 1 - p$, 赢者得1分, 输者得0分. 累计2分者胜出. 求: 甲胜出的概率.

• $A =$ “甲胜出”, $B =$ “头两局甲赢”, $\tilde{B} =$ “头两局乙赢”,
 $C =$ “头两局甲、乙各赢一局”.

• $A = B \cup (CA)$, 于是

$$P(A) = P(B) + P(C)P(A|C) \vee P(B) + P(C)P(A).$$

• $P(B) = p^2, P(C) = 2pq.$

• 解得:

$$P(A) = \frac{p^2}{1 - 2pq} = \frac{p^2}{p^2 + q^2} = P(B|B \cup \tilde{B}).$$

例7.5. 甲、乙两人轮流投两颗骰子(甲先). 甲胜的目标: 投出(总和为) 6 点; 乙胜的目标: 投出(总和为) 7 点. 求: 甲胜的概率 .

- 令 $A =$ “甲胜”, $B =$ “甲第1次投出6 点”,
 $C =$ “乙第1次投出7 点” .

- $A = B \cup (B^c C^c A)$, 于是

$$P(A) = P(B) + P(B^c C^c) P(A|B^c C^c) = P(B) + P(B^c C^c) P(A).$$

- $P(B) = \frac{5}{36}$, $P(B^c C^c) = (1 - \frac{5}{36}) \times (1 - \frac{6}{36}) = \frac{31}{36} \times \frac{5}{6}$.

- 解得:

$$P(A) = \frac{\frac{5}{36}}{1 - \frac{31}{36} \times \frac{5}{6}} = \frac{30}{36 \times 6 - 31 \times 5} = \frac{30}{61}.$$