

1. 【答案】 记事件 A_i 表示从第 $i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 个盒子中取出白球, 则 $P(A_1) = \frac{2}{3}, P(\overline{A_1}) = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$P(A_2) = P(A_1 A_2) + P(\overline{A_1} A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1) + P(\overline{A_1})P(A_2|\overline{A_1}) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{9},$$

$$P(A_3) = P(A_2)P(A_3|A_2) + P(\overline{A_2})P(A_3|\overline{A_2}) = \frac{1}{3}P(A_2) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{14}{27},$$

$$P(A_4) = P(A_3)P(A_4|A_3) + P(\overline{A_3})P(A_4|\overline{A_3}) = \frac{1}{3}P(A_3) + \frac{1}{3},$$

$$P(A_n) = \frac{1}{3}P(A_{n-1}) + \frac{1}{3}, P(A_n) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}\left[P(A_{n-1}) - \frac{1}{2}\right], P(A_1) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\left\{P(A_n) - \frac{1}{2}\right\} \text{ 是以 } \frac{1}{6} \text{ 为首项, } \frac{1}{3} \text{ 为公比的等比数列, } P(A_n) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n,$$

$$P(A_n) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + \frac{1}{2}.$$

2. 【解析】

记第 n 次传球后球在甲手中的概率为 P_n , 则第 $n-1$ 次传球后球在甲手中的概率为 P_{n-1} ,

开始时球在甲手中, 则 $P_0 = 1$.

若第 n 次传球后球在甲手中, 则第 $n-1$ 次传球后球不在甲手中, 即第 $n-1$ 次传球后球在乙或丙手中,

所以第 $n-1$ 次传球后球不在甲手中的概率为 $1 - P_{n-1}$, 又乙或丙在第 n 次把球传到甲手

上的概率为 $\frac{1}{2}$,

于是有 $\frac{1}{2}(1 - P_{n-1}) = P_n$, 即 $P_n - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}(P_{n-1} - \frac{1}{3}), n \geq 1$,

于是数列 $\{P_n - \frac{1}{3}\}$ 是首项为 $P_0 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$, 公比为 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 得等比数列,

所以 $P_n - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times (-\frac{1}{2})^n$, 所以 $P_n = \frac{2}{3} \times (-\frac{1}{2})^n + \frac{1}{3} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$.

$$P_n = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)^k, & n = 3k, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)^k, & n = 3k+1, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \frac{5}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)^k, & n = 3k+2, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

3 【答案】 $\frac{11}{24}$,

【分析】结合相互独立事件的概率乘法公式和互斥事件的概率加法公式, 结合题意, 利用列举法和分类讨论, 即可求解.

【详解】由题意, 当投掷 3 次骰子后, 球在甲手中, 共有 4 中情况:

①: 甲 \rightarrow 甲 \rightarrow 甲 \rightarrow 甲 \rightarrow 甲, 其概率为 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$

②: 甲 \rightarrow 甲 \rightarrow 乙 \rightarrow 甲, 其概率为 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$

③: 甲 \rightarrow 乙 \rightarrow 甲 \rightarrow 甲, 其概率为 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$

④: 甲 \rightarrow 乙 \rightarrow 丙 \rightarrow 甲, 其概率为 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$

所以投掷 3 次后, 球在甲手中的概率为 $P_3 = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{11}{24}$.

记当投掷 $n-3$ 次骰子后,球在甲手中的概率为 p_{n-3} ,

再三次投掷后,即投掷 n 次,球仍在甲手中的概率为 p_n ,

$$\text{则 } p_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 p_{n-3} + \frac{1}{6} p_{n-3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + p_{n-3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} p_{n-3} + \frac{1}{12} p_{n-3} + \frac{1}{12} p_{n-3} + \frac{1}{6} p_{n-3} = \frac{11}{24} p_{n-3},$$

$$\text{即 } p_n = \frac{11}{24} p_{n-3},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{p_n}{p_{n-3}} = \frac{11}{24}$$

$$\text{又因为 } p_0 = 1, p_1 = \frac{1}{2}, p_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{12}, p_3 = \frac{11}{24},$$

$$\text{当 } n = 3k, k \in \mathbf{N} \text{ 时, } p_n = \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)^n; \text{ 当 } n = 3k+1, k \in \mathbf{N} \text{ 时, } p_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)^k;$$

$$\text{当 } n = 3k+2, k \in \mathbf{N} \text{ 时, } p_n = \frac{5}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)^k,$$

$$\text{所以 } p_n = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)^k, n = 3k, k \in \mathbf{N} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)^k, n = 3k+1, k \in \mathbf{N} \\ \frac{5}{12} \cdot \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)^k, n = 3k+2, k \in \mathbf{N} \end{cases}.$$

4 【详解】(1) 记该顾客第 $i(i \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 次摸球抽中奖品为事件 A_i , 依题意, $P_1 = \frac{2}{7}$,

$$P_2 = P(A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1) + P(\overline{A_1})P(A_2|\overline{A_1}) = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{3} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{7}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{19}{42}.$$

因为 $P(A_n|A_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{3}, P(A_n|\overline{A_{n-1}}) = \frac{1}{2}, P_n = P(A_n)$,

所以 $P(A_n) = P(A_{n-1})P(A_n|A_{n-1}) + P(\overline{A_{n-1}})P(A_n|\overline{A_{n-1}})$,

所以 $P_n = \frac{1}{3}P_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - P_{n-1}) = -\frac{1}{6}P_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $P_n - \frac{3}{7} = -\frac{1}{6}\left(P_{n-1} - \frac{3}{7}\right)$,

又因为 $P_1 = \frac{2}{7}$, 则 $P_1 - \frac{3}{7} = -\frac{1}{7} \neq 0$,

所以数列 $\left\{P_n - \frac{3}{7}\right\}$ 是首项为 $-\frac{1}{7}$, 公比为 $-\frac{1}{6}$ 的等比数列,

故 $P_n = \frac{3}{7} - \frac{1}{7}\left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^{n-1}$.

(2) 证明: 当 n 为奇数时, $P_n = \frac{3}{7} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 6^{n-1}} < \frac{3}{7} < \frac{19}{42}$,

当 n 为偶数时, $P_n = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 6^{n-1}}$, 则 P_n 随着 n 的增大而减小,

所以, $P_n \leq P_2 = \frac{19}{42}$, 综上, 该顾客第二次摸球抽中奖品的概率最大.

5. 【详解】(1) 由题可知: $p_1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{9}, q_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$

(2) n 次操作后,甲盒有一个黑球的概率 $P(X_n = 1) = 1 - p_n - q_n$,由全概率公式知:

$$P(X_{n+1} = 2) = P(X_n = 1)P(X_{n+1} = 2|X_n = 1) + P(X_n = 2)P(X_{n+1} = 2|X_n = 2) \\ + P(X_n = 3)P(X_{n+1} = 2|X_n = 3)$$

$$\therefore p_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot (1 - p_n - q_n) + \frac{5}{9}p_n + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3}q_n$$

$$\therefore p_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9}p_n$$

$$P(X_{n+1} = 3) = P(X_n = 2)P(X_{n+1} = 3|X_n = 2) + P(X_n = 3)P(X_{n+1} = 3|X_n = 3)$$

$$\therefore q_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}p_n + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}q_n$$

$$\therefore q_{n+1} = \frac{2}{9}p_n + \frac{1}{3}q_n$$

$$\therefore p_{n+1} + 2q_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}p_n + \frac{2}{3}q_n = \frac{1}{3}(p_n + 2q_n) + \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{即 } c_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}c_n + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore c_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}c_n + \frac{2}{3}, \therefore c_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}(c_n - 1) \\ (3)$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore c_1 = p_1 + 2q_1 = \frac{5}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{9} = 1,$$

$$\therefore c_n - 1 = c_{n-1} - 1 = \cdots = 0 \text{ 即 } c_n = p_n + 2q_n = 1$$

$$\therefore E(X_n) = 1 \cdot (1 - p_n - q_n) + 2p_n + 3q_n = 1 + p_n + 2q_n = 2$$

6. 【解析】(1)记“第*i*次投篮的人是甲”为事件 A_i ，“第*i*次投篮的人是乙”为事件 B_i ，

$$\text{所以, } P(B_2) = P(A_1B_2) + P(B_1B_2) = P(A_1)P(B_2|A_1) + P(B_1)P(B_2|B_1)$$

$$= 0.5 \times (1 - 0.6) + 0.5 \times 0.8 = 0.6$$

(2)设 $P(A_i) = p_i$ ，依题可知， $P(B_i) = 1 - p_i$ ，则

$$P(A_{t+1}) = P(A_tA_{t+1}) + P(B_tA_{t+1}) = P(A_t)P(A_{t+1}|A_t) + P(B_t)P(A_{t+1}|B_t),$$

$$\text{即 } p_{i+1} = 0.6p_i + (1 - 0.8) \times (1 - p_i) = 0.4p_i + 0.2,$$

构造等比数列 $\{p_i + \lambda\}$ ，

$$\text{设 } p_{i+1} + \lambda = \frac{2}{5}(p_i + \lambda), \text{ 解得 } \lambda = -\frac{1}{3}, \text{ 则 } p_{i+1} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{5}\left(p_i - \frac{1}{3}\right),$$

又 $p_1 = \frac{1}{2}, p_1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ ，所以 $\left\{p_i - \frac{1}{3}\right\}$ 是首项为 $\frac{1}{6}$ ，公比为 $\frac{2}{5}$ 的等比数列，

$$\text{即 } p_i - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{i-1}, p_i = \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{i-1} + \frac{1}{3}.$$

(3)因为 $p_i = \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{i-1} + \frac{1}{3}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ，

$$\text{所以当 } n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 时, } E(Y) = p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{2}{5}} + \frac{n}{3} = \frac{5}{18} \left[1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n\right] + \frac{n}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } E(Y) = \frac{5}{18} \left[1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n\right] + \frac{n}{3}.$$