

МАТЕРИАЛЫ

VII ФЕРГАНСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

«ПРЕДЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕОРЕМЫ

ТЕОРИИ ВЕРОЯТНОСТЕЙ

И ИХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ»

(ФЕРГАНСКИЙ КОЛЛОКВИУМ)

ПОСВЯЩЕННОЙ ПАМЯТИ АКАДЕМИКА С.Х.СИРАЖДИНОВА

(г. Назанган, 11-12 мая 2015 г.)



(Ω, F, P)

Ташкент - 2015

To'la ehtimol formulasi yordamida hisoblanadigan ba'zi masalalar yechimining umumiy ko'rinishi

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Bizga ma'lumki to'la gruppasi tashkil qiladigan, birgalikda bo'lmagan B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n gipotezalarning biri ro'y bergandagina ro'y berishi mumkin bo'lgan A hodisaning ehtimoli gipotezalardan har birining ehtimolini A hodisaning tegishli shartli ehtimoliga ko'paytmalari yig'indisiga teng:

$$P(A) = P(B_1) \cdot P_{B_1}(A) + P(B_2) \cdot P_{B_2}(A) + \dots + P(B_n) \cdot P_{B_n}(A)$$

yoki

$$P(A) = \sum_{k=1}^n P(B_k) \cdot P_{B_k}(A) \quad (1)$$

bu yerda

$$P(B_1) + P(B_2) + \dots + P(B_n) = 1$$

(1) tenglik to'la ehtimol formulasi deyiladi. Endi bu formula yordamida yechiladigan quyidagi masalalarni qaraymiz.

1-masala (1 ta yashik). Yashikda n ta shar bo'lib, n_1 tasi oq n_2 tasi qora bo'lsin. Yashikdan tavakkaliga t ta shar olinganda ($t \leq n$) t_1 tasi oq t_2 tasi qora (A hodisa) bo'lish ehtimoli

$$P(A) = \frac{C_{n_1}^{t_1} \cdot C_{n_2}^{t_2}}{C_n^t}$$

formula bilan hisoblanadi.

2-masala (2 ta yashik). 2 ta yashik bo'lib, 1-yashikda n_1 ta shar (n_1' tasi oq, n_1'' tasi qora) 2-yashikda n_2 ta shar (n_2' tasi oq, n_2'' tasi qora) bor, tavakkaliga 1-yashikdan t_1 ta ($t_1 \leq n_1$) shar olinib 2-yashikka solingan keyin 2-yashikdan tavakkaliga t_2 ta ($t_2 \leq n_2 + t_1$) shar olinganda t_2' tasi oq t_2'' tasi qora (A hodisa) bo'lish ehtimoli quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

Gipotezalar $B_i \Rightarrow i$ ta oq, $t_1 - i$ tasi qora. Bu yerda $i = \overline{0, t_1}$

$$P(B_i) = \frac{C_{n_1}^i \cdot C_{n_1''}^{t_1-i}}{C_{n_1}^{t_1}}, \quad P_{B_i}(A) = \frac{C_{n_2'+i}^{t_2'} \cdot C_{n_2''+t_1-i}^{t_2''}}{C_{n_2+t_1}^{t_2}}$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=0}^{t_1} P(B_i) \cdot P_{B_i}(A) = \sum_{i=0}^{t_1} \frac{C_{n_1}^i \cdot C_{n_1''}^{t_1-i}}{C_{n_1}^{t_1}} \cdot \frac{C_{n_2+i}^{t_1} \cdot C_{n_2''+t_1-i}^{t_1}}{C_{n_2+t_1}^{t_1}}$$

bu yerda i siklining

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 - n_1'' \leq i \leq n_1' \\ t_2' - n_2'' \leq i \leq n_2'' + t_1 - t_2'' \end{aligned}$$

tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi qiymatlarida hisoblaymiz.

3-masala(3 ta yashik). 3 ta yashik bo'lib, 1-yashikda n_1 ta shar (n_1' ta oq va n_1'' ta qora), 2-yashikda n_2 ta shar (n_2' ta oq va n_2'' ta qora), 3-yashikda n_3 ta shar (n_3' ta oq va n_3'' ta qora) bor, 1-yashikdan tavakkaliga t_1 ta ($t_1 \leq n_1$) shar olinib 2-yashikka solingan, keyin 2-yashikdan tavakkaliga t_2 ta ($t_2 \leq n_2 + t_1$)shar olinib 3-yashikka solingan, keyin 3-yashikdan tavakkaliga t_3 ta ($t_3 \leq n_3 + t_2$) shar olinganda t_3' tasi oq t_3'' tasi qora (A hodisa)bo'lish ehtimoli quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

Gipotezalar $B_{i,j} \Rightarrow i$ ta oq va $t_1 - i$ ta qora; j ta oq va $t_2 - j$ ta qora
bunda $i = \overline{0, t_1}$, $j = \overline{0, t_2}$

$$P(A) = \sum_{j=0}^{t_2} \sum_{i=0}^{t_1} \frac{C_{n_1}^i \cdot C_{n_1''}^{t_1-i}}{C_{n_1}^{t_1}} \cdot \frac{C_{n_2+j}^j \cdot C_{n_2''+t_1-i}^{t_2-j}}{C_{n_2+t_1}^{t_2}} \cdot \frac{C_{n_3+j}^{t_3} \cdot C_{n_3''+t_2-j}^{t_3}}{C_{n_3+t_2}^{t_3}}$$

bu yerda i va j larni

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 - n_1'' \leq i \leq n_1' \\ t_3' - n_3'' \leq j \leq n_3'' + t_2 - t_3'' \\ t_2 - t_1 - n_2'' \leq j - i \leq n_2' \end{aligned}$$

tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi qiymatlarida hisoblaymiz.

Bunday masaladagi yashiklar sonini m ta bo'lganda hisoblaymiz.

m-masala(m ta yashik). m ta yashik bo'lib, 1-yashikda n_1 ta shar (n_1' ta oq va n_1'' ta qora), 2-yashikda n_2 ta shar (n_2' ta oq va n_2'' ta qora),..., m -yashikda n_m ta shar (n_m' ta oq va n_m'' ta qora), shar bor, 1-yashikdan tavakkaliga t_1 ta ($t_1 \leq n_1$) shar olinib 2-yashikka solingan, keyin 2-yashikdan tavakkaliga t_2 ta ($t_2 \leq n_2 + t_1$)shar olinib 3-yashikka solingan,..., m -yashikga $t_m - 1$ ta shar solingan keyin m -yashikdan tavakkaliga t_m ta ($t_m \leq n_m + t_{m-1}$) ta shar olinganda t_m' tasi oq t_m'' tasi qora (A hodisa)bo'lish ehtimoli quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

Gipotezalar:

$B_{i_1, \dots, i_{m-1}} \Rightarrow i_1$ ta oq va $t_1 - i_1$ ta qora; i_2 ta oq va $t_2 - i_2$ ta qora; ... i_{m-1} ta oq va $t_{m-1} - i_{m-1}$ ta qora

$$P(A) = \sum_{i_{m-1}=0}^{t_{m-1}} \dots \sum_{i_2=0}^{t_2} \sum_{i_1=0}^{t_1} \frac{C_{n_1}^{i_1} \cdot C_{n_1''}^{t_1-i_1}}{C_{n_1}^{t_1}} \cdot \frac{C_{n_2+i_1}^{i_2} \cdot C_{n_2''+t_1-i_1}^{t_2-i_2}}{C_{n_2+t_1}^{t_2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{C_{n_m+i_{m-1}}^{t_m} \cdot C_{n_m''+t_{m-1}-i_{m-1}}^{t_m}}{C_{n_m+t_{m-1}}^{t_m}}$$

bu formuladagi t_m larni tengsizlik ko'riinishida yozish qiyinlashadi bunday hollarda qisqacha C_Y^X ifodada $Y \geq X$ bo'ladigan i_m larai qo'yamiz deyish osonroq.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkiinki yashliklar soni 3 dan oslganda masalaa hisoblash qiyinlashadi, shuning uchun yuqorida keltirilgan masalaning matematik modelidan foydalanib Dasturlash tilarida hisoblash maqsadga muvofiq.

Adabiyotlar

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