

1. 设 $A_n = \{\text{第 } n \text{ 次为正面}\}$ ，记 $p_n = P(A_n)$

由题意，当 $n \geq 2$ 时， $P(A_n | A_{n-1}) = \beta = 1 - P(A_n | \bar{A}_{n-1})$

根据全概率公式，则有

$$p_n = P(A_n | A_{n-1}) P(A_{n-1}) + P(A_n | \bar{A}_{n-1}) P(\bar{A}_{n-1})$$

$$= \beta p_{n-1} + (1 - \beta)(1 - p_{n-1})$$

$$= (2\beta - 1)p_{n-1} + (1 - \beta)$$

整理可得

$$p_n - \frac{1}{2} = (2\beta - 1)(p_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 由 $P(g(X) \leq x) = 1 - e^{-x}$ ， $x > 0$ 及 $g(x)$ 单调递增，知

$$P(X \leq g^{-1}(x)) = 1 - e^{-x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$\int_0^{g^{-1}(x)} 2(1-t) dt = 1 - e^{-x}$$

$$\text{亦即 } 2(g^{-1}(x) - \frac{(g^{-1}(x))^2}{2}) = 1 - e^{-x}$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$g(x) = -2 \ln(1 - \frac{x}{2})$$