《数据科学基础》课堂练习-2019/3/10

- 1. $X \sim \mathbb{U}(2,4)$, 计算E(2X+1).
- 2. E(X) = 3, D(X) = 5, $\text{\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3}}E[(X+4)^2]$.
- 3. $X \sim \mathbb{E}(X)$, 计算 $E(X^k)$, $k = 1, 2, \cdots$.
- 4. $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$, $\mathbb{E}P(X \le 1) = 4P(X = 2)$, $\Re P(X = 3)$.
- 5. $X \sim \mathbb{N}(100, 15^2)$, 计算 $P(X \ge 90)$.
- 6. $X \sim \mathbb{N}(-3,1), Y \sim \mathbb{N}(2,1),$ 且X和Y相互独立,令Z = X 2Y + 7,计算 $P(|Z| \leq 3)$.
- 7. 考虑一元二次方程 $x^2 + Bx + C = 0$, 其中 $B \times C$ 分别是将一枚骰子连掷两次先后出现的点数, 求该方程有实根的概率.
- 8. 将两信息分别编码为A和B发送出去,接收站收到时,A被误收作B的概率为0.04. 而B被误收作A的概率为0.07,信息A与信息B传送概率分别为0.6和0.4。若已知接收到的信息是A,求原发信息也是A的概率.
- 9. $X \sim \mathbb{B}(400, 0.02)$, 计算 $P(X \le 1)$, 然后采用泊松分布和正态分布近似计算上述概率。
- 10. $X \sim \mathbb{N}(0,4)$, 计算 $E(e^{tX})$.

参考答案:

Q1:

解1

$$\begin{split} f(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4-2} = \frac{1}{2} & 2 < x < 4 \\ 0 & other \end{cases} \\ E(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{2}^{4} \frac{1}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 \mid_{2}^{4} = 3 \\ \text{fig.}, \quad E(2X+1) &= 2E(X) + 1 = 7 \end{split}$$

解 2

$$E(2X+1) = 2EX+1 = 2 \cdot \frac{2+4}{2} + 1 = 7$$

Q2:

解 1

$$E(X+4)=E(X)+4=7$$

$$D(X+4)=D(X)=5=E[(X+4)^2]-[E(X+4)]^2=E[(X+4)^2]-49$$
 所以, $E[(X+4)^2]=54$

解 2

$$E(x+4)^{2} = D(X+4) + (E(x+4))^{2}$$
$$= DX + (EX+4)$$
$$= 5 + (3+4)^{2} = 54$$

Q3:

$$\begin{split} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} x d(e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}) \\ &= -x e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \mid_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx = -x e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \mid_{0}^{+\infty} + (-\lambda e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}) \mid_{0}^{+\infty} \\ &= -\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\frac{x}{\lambda}}} - 0 - 0 + \lambda = \lambda \end{split}$$

利用数学归纳法证明 $E(X^k) = k! \lambda^k$, 如下:

1.
$$E(X) = \lambda$$

2. 假设
$$E(X^k) = k!\lambda^k$$
,则

$$\begin{split} E(X^{k+1}) &= \int_0^{+\infty} x^{k+1} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} x^{k+1} d(e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}) \\ &= -x^{k+1} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \mid_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} d(x^{k+1}) = -x^{k+1} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \mid_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} (k+1) x^k \\ &= 0 + (k+1) \lambda \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} x^k = (k+1)! \lambda^{k+1} \end{split}$$
 得证. 故 $E(X^k) = k! \lambda^k$.

Q4:

解1

$$P(X \le 1) = P(X = 1) + P(X = 0) = e^{-\lambda} + e^{-\lambda} = 4 \cdot (\frac{\lambda^2}{2!})e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

$$P(X = 3) = \frac{1}{3!}e^{-1} = \frac{1}{6e}$$

解 2

$$X \sim \pi(\lambda)$$

$$\therefore P(X \le 1) = P(X = 1) + P(X = 0) = 4P(X = 2)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\lambda^1}{1} e^{-\lambda} + \frac{\lambda^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda} = 4\frac{\lambda^2}{2!} e^{-\lambda} \therefore \lambda = 1$$

$$\therefore P(X = 3) = \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{6e}$$

Q5:

$$\begin{split} P(X \geq 90) &= P(\frac{X - 100}{15} \geq \frac{90 - 100}{15}) = P(Z \geq -\frac{10}{15}) \\ &\not\equiv + \cdot Z \sim \mathbb{N}(0, 1) \\ &\therefore P(Z \geq -\frac{10}{15}) = 1 - P(Z \leq -\frac{10}{15}) \approx 0.74 \end{split}$$

Q6:

$$\begin{split} Z \sim N(0,5) \\ P(|Z| \leq 3) = P\left(\frac{|Z|}{\sqrt{5}} \leq \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = 2\phi\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - 1 = 0.8198 \end{split}$$

Q7:

该方程有实根等价于

$$B^2 - 4C \ge 0$$

而一枚骰子连掷两次的点数是无关的,所以B,C的取值范围均为 $\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$,通过枚举带入可得概率为

$$\frac{19}{6*6} = \frac{19}{36}$$

08:

设发送信息A为事件A,发送信息B为事件B,接受信息A为事件X,接受事件B为事件Y已知:

$$P(Y|A) = 0.04$$

 $P(X|B) = 0.07$
 $P(A) = 0.6$
 $P(B) = 0.4$

可以推出:

$$P(X|A) = 0.96$$
$$P(Y|B) = 0.93$$

所以

$$P(A|X) = \frac{P(AX)}{P(X)} = \frac{P(X|A)P(A)}{P(X|A)P(A) + P(X|B)P(B)} = \frac{0.576}{0.604} = 0.9536$$

Q9:

$$P(X \le 1) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) = (1 - 0.02)^{400} + \binom{400}{1} 0.02^1 \times (1 - 0.02)^{390}$$
 泊松逼近为 $X \sim \pi(400 \times 0.02)$,即 $X \sim \pi(8)$,那么有

$$P(X \le 1) = e^{-8} + 8e^{-8} = 9e^{-8} \approx 0.003.$$

正态分布近似为 $X \sim \mathbb{N}(400 \times 0.02, 400 \times 0.02 \times (1 - 0.02))$, 即 $X \sim \mathbb{N}(8, 7.84)$, 那么有

$$P(X \le 1) = \Phi(\frac{1-8}{\sqrt{7.84}}) = \Phi(-2.5) = 1 - \Phi(2.5) = 1 - 0.9938 = 0.0062.$$

Q10:

令
$$Y=rac{X}{2}$$
,有 $Y\sim \mathbb{N}(0,1)$,所以

$$E(e^{tX}) = E(e^{2tY}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{2tY} \cdot e^{-rac{Y^2}{2}} dY = e^{2t^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-rac{(Y-2t)^2}{2}} dY = e^{2t^2}$$