

Probability and Statistics

Southern University of Science and Technology

吴梦轩

12212006

Section 5.2

吴梦轩

P130 Q1

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{X}) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\mu \\ &= \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(\bar{X}) &= D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

由切比雪夫不等式有

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X} - \mu| \geq \epsilon) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D(\bar{X})}{\epsilon^2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

因此 \bar{X} 依概率收敛于 μ 。

P130 Q2

令随机变量 $Y_i = X_i - \mu_i$, 则 $E(Y_i) = 0$, $D(Y_i) = \sigma_i^2$ 。此时有

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{Y}) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

且有

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X} - E(\bar{X}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \\ &= \bar{Y} \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由切比雪夫不等式有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X} - E(\bar{X})| \geq \epsilon) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{Y}| \geq \epsilon) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{Y} - E(\bar{Y})| \geq \epsilon) \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D(\bar{Y})}{\epsilon^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \cdot 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此 \bar{X} 依概率收敛于 μ 。

补充 1

由指数分布期望值为 100 可知 $\lambda = \frac{1}{100}$ 。故每只元件的寿命为 $X_i \sim EXP(\frac{1}{100})$, $E(X_i) = 100$, $D(X_i) = 10000$ 。由中心极限定理有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{16} X_i \sim N(1600, 160000)$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{16} X_i \geq 1920\right\} &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1920 - 1600}{400}\right) \\
 &= 1 - \Phi(0.8) \\
 &\approx 1 - 0.7881 \\
 &= 0.2119
 \end{aligned}$$

补充 2

可知每位老人是否死亡服从二项分布, $X_i \sim B(1, p)$, $E(X_i) = p$, $D(X_i) = p(1 - p)$, 其中 $p = 0.017$ 。

则由中心极限定理有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10000} X_i \sim N(10000p, 10000p(1 - p))$$

则该保险公司亏本的概率为

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left\{10000 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{10000} X_i \geq 2000000\right\} &= P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{10000} X_i \geq 200\right\} \\
 &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{200 - 10000 \cdot 0.017}{\sqrt{10000 \cdot 0.017 \cdot 0.983}}\right) \\
 &\approx 1 - \Phi(2.321) \\
 &= 1 - 0.9899 \\
 &= 0.0101
 \end{aligned}$$