

Homework 3

2022 年 9 月 24 日

1.

Sol.

(1) 设 X 为中奖等级并令 $\{X = 0\}$ 表示未中奖, 则

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	0
Prob	$\frac{1}{C_{33}^6 C_{16}^1}$	$\frac{C_{15}^1}{C_{33}^6 C_{16}^1}$	$\frac{C_{27}^1 C_6^5}{C_{33}^6 C_{16}^1}$	$\frac{C_{27}^1 C_6^5 C_{15}^1 + C_{27}^2 C_6^4}{C_{33}^6 C_{16}^1}$	$\frac{C_{27}^2 C_6^4 C_{15}^1 + C_{27}^3 C_6^3}{C_{33}^6 C_{16}^1}$	$\frac{C_{27}^4 C_6^2 + C_{27}^5 C_6^1 + C_{27}^6}{C_{33}^6 C_{16}^1}$	1-else

表 1: 第1题 X 的分布律

(2) $A = \{X = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ 且 $B = \{X = 1, 2\}$, B 的概率为上表中前两个概率相加, 此处仅计算 A 的概率为

$$\Pr(A) = 1 - \frac{C_{27}^3 C_6^3 C_{15}^1 + C_{27}^4 C_6^2 C_{15}^1 + C_{27}^5 C_6^1 C_{15}^1 + C_{27}^6 C_{15}^1}{C_{33}^6 C_{16}^1}.$$

7. 几何分布

Sol.

注意到

$$\Pr(X = k) = 0.6^{k-1} 0.4,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(X \text{为偶数}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Pr(X = 2i) \\ &= 3/8, \\ \Pr(X > 2) &= 1 - \Pr(X \leq 2) \\ &= 0.36. \end{aligned}$$

8. 二项分布

Sol.

命中 k 次的概率为

$$\Pr(X = k) = C_{20}^k 0.2^k 0.8^{20-k}.$$

则

$$\Pr(X \geq 1) = 1 - \Pr(X = 0) = 1 - 0.8^{20},$$

$$\Pr(X = k) - \Pr(X = k - 1) = \frac{20!}{(k!(21 - k)!)} 0.2^{k-1} 0.8^{20-k} (4.2 - k),$$

因此 X 最可能的取值为4.

9. 二项分布+全概率公式

Sol.

(1) 令 X 表示 A 出现的次数, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(B) &= \Pr(B|X = 1) \Pr(X = 1) + \sum_{i=2}^4 \Pr(X = i) \\ &= 0.59526.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由条件概率的定义,

$$\Pr(X = 1|B) = \frac{\Pr(B|X = 1) \Pr(X = 1)}{\Pr(B)} \approx 0.4149.$$

12. 泊松分布

令 X 表示产卵的数量, 则

$$\Pr(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda},$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(Y = n) &= \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \Pr(Y = n|X = k) \Pr(X = k) \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda p}.\end{aligned}$$

类似地,

$$\Pr(Z = n) = \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda(1-p)}.$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(Y = y, Z = z) &= \Pr(Y = y | X = y + z) \Pr(X = y + z) \\ &= \frac{(y + z)!}{y!z!} p^y (1 - p)^z \frac{\lambda^{y+z}}{(y + z)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \Pr(Y = y) \Pr(Z = z),\end{aligned}$$

因此 Y, Z 是独立的.

15. 泊松逼近定理

Sol.

已知10s内传送字符数为 $n = 5.12 \times 10^6$, $p = 10^{-7}$, 则由泊松逼近定理,
 $\lambda = np = 0.512$.

$$\Pr(\text{至少出现1个误码}) = 1 - e^{-\lambda} \approx 0.401,$$

100s内, $n = 5.12 \times 10^7$, $\lambda = np = 5.12$,

$$\Pr(\text{至少出现1个误码}) = 1 - e^{-\lambda} \approx 0.994.$$

16. 泊松逼近定理

Sol.

令 $n = 52$, $p = 0.05$, 则 $\lambda = 2.6$, 由泊松逼近定理,

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(\text{最终无法满足所有乘客乘坐要求}) &= \Pr(\text{只有0个或1个乘客不回来}) \\ &= e^{-\lambda} + \lambda e^{-\lambda} \approx 0.27.\end{aligned}$$