

概统作业 (Week 11)

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1 (P176 T42)

Proof.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} X_n \xrightarrow{P} X &\Rightarrow \forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - X| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) = 0. \\ &\Rightarrow \forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \forall \frac{\delta}{2} > 0, \exists N_1 > 0, \forall n > N_1, P(|X_n - X| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) < \frac{\delta}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} Y_n \xrightarrow{P} Y &\Rightarrow \forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y_n - Y| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) = 0. \\ &\Rightarrow \forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \forall \frac{\delta}{2} > 0, \exists N_1 > 0, \forall n > N_1, P(|Y_n - Y| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) < \frac{\delta}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall \delta > 0, \exists N_1, N_2 > 0,$

$$\forall n > \max\{N_1, N_2\}, P(|X_n + Y_n - X - Y| \geq \varepsilon) \leq P(|X_n - X| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) + P(|Y_n - Y| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) < \delta.$$

即证 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n + Y_n - X - Y| \geq \varepsilon) = 0.$$

即证

$$X_n + Y_n \xrightarrow{P} X + Y.$$

□

2 (P177 T45)

(1) 记 500 次独立重复试验中, 事件 A 发生的次数为 X , 则 $X \sim B(500, 0.2)$

$$E(X) = 500 \times 0.2 = 100. \quad Var(X) = 500 \times 0.2 \times (1 - 0.2) = 80.$$

$$P(80 < X < 120) = P(|X - 100| < 20) = 1 - P(|X - 100| \geq 20) \geq 1 - \frac{80}{20^2} = 0.8.$$

即用切比雪夫不等式估计, 概率大约为 0.8.

(2) 记第 i 次实验中事件 A 发生的次数为 X_i , 则 $X_i \sim B(1, 0.2)$, 有

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^{500} X_i, \quad np = 100, \quad \sqrt{np(1-p)} = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}.$$

记事件 A 发生次数在 80 和 120 之间为事件 M, 则

$$P(M) = P(80 \leq S_n \leq 120) = P\left(-\sqrt{5} \leq \frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq \sqrt{5}\right) = 2P\left(\frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq \sqrt{5}\right) - 1$$

又

$$\frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} N(0, 1) \Rightarrow P\left(\frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq \sqrt{5}\right) \approx \Phi(\sqrt{5}) \approx 0.9868$$

有

$$P(M) \approx 2 \times 0.9868 - 1 = 0.9736.$$

即用中心极限定理估计, 概率大约为 0.9736.

3 (P175 T51)

(0) 设第 i 件产品的组装时间为 X_i 分钟, 则 $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, 有

$$\mu = E(X_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 10 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{10}, \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 100.$$

(1) 记 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i$

$$P(15 \times 60 \leq S_n \leq 20 \times 60) = P(S_n \leq 1200) - P(S_n \leq 900)$$

由中心极限定理有

$$P(S_n \leq 1200) = P\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}(S_n/n - \mu)}{\sigma} \leq 2\right) \approx \Phi(2)$$

$$P(S_n \leq 900) = P\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}(S_n/n - \mu)}{\sigma} \leq -1\right) \approx \Phi(-1)$$

故

$$P(900 \leq S_n \leq 1200) \approx \Phi(2) - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(2) + \Phi(1) - 1 \approx 0.8185.$$

(2) 设保证有 95% 的可能性下, 16h 内最多可以组装 k 件产品, 记 $S_k = \sum_{i=1}^k X_i$, 则有

$$P(S_k \leq 16 \times 60) = P(S_k \leq 960) \geq 0.95$$

又由中心极限定理

$$P(S_k \leq 960) = P\left(\frac{\sqrt{k}(S_k/k - \mu)}{\sigma} \leq \frac{\sqrt{k}(960/k - \mu)}{\sigma}\right) = P\left(\frac{\sqrt{k}(S_k/k - \mu)}{\sigma} \leq \frac{96 - k}{\sqrt{k}}\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{96 - k}{\sqrt{k}}\right)$$

有

$$\Phi\left(\frac{96 - k}{\sqrt{k}}\right) \geq 0.95, \Phi(1.645) = 0.950015 \Rightarrow \frac{96 - k}{\sqrt{k}} \geq 1.645 \Rightarrow k_{\max} = 81.$$

即要保证有 95% 的可能性下, 16h 内最多可以组装 81 件产品,

4 (P175 T59)

Proof.

设 X_i ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 为服从参数 $\lambda = 1$ 的泊松分布, 且相互独立的一系列分布, 则

$$\mu = E(X_i) = \lambda = 1, \quad \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_i) = \lambda = 1$$

记 $S_n = \sum_{i=0}^n X_i$, 由中心极限定理有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}(S_n/n - \mu)}{\sigma} \leq 0\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(S_n \leq n) = \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\sum_{i=0}^n X_i \leq n\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

又 $Y_n = \sum_{i=0}^n X_i$ 服从参数 $\lambda = n$ 的泊松分布, 故

$$P\left(\sum_{i=0}^n X_i \leq n\right) = P(Y_n \leq n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{e^{-n} \cdot n^i}{i!} = e^{-n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n^i}{i!}$$

即证

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n^i}{i!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\sum_{i=0}^n X_i \leq n\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

□

5 (P240 T8)

(1) 样本空间:

$$\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5) \mid x_i = 0, 1 \text{ 且 } 1 \leq i \leq 5\}$$

抽样分布: $k = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i$,

$$P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_5 = x_5) = p^k (1-p)^{5-k}.$$

(2) 统计量:

$$X_1 + X_2, \quad \min_{1 \leq i \leq 5} X_i$$

非统计量: 因为依赖于未知的参数 p , 所以不是统计量

$$X_5 + 2p, \quad X_5 - E(X_1), \quad \frac{(X_5 - X_1)^2}{\text{Var}(X_1)}$$