

第12周作业

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解2:  $E(X) = -2$   $E(Y) = 2$   $D(X) = 1$   $D(Y) = 4$

$$E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 0$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 3$$

由切比雪夫不等式  $P(|X+Y - E(X+Y)| < 6) \geq 1 - \frac{D(X+Y)}{36}$

即  $P(|X+Y| < 6) \geq \frac{11}{12}$

故  $P(|X+Y| < 6)$  的一个下界为  $\frac{11}{12}$

解4: 隔代发病 设为随机变量  $X$

由切比雪夫不等式  $P(|\frac{X}{500} - E(\frac{X}{500})| < 0.05) \geq 1 - \frac{D(\frac{X}{500})}{0.05^2}$

$X$  服从二项分布  $B \sim (500, 0.1) \Rightarrow D(X) = 500 \times 0.1 \times 0.9 = 45$

$$\Rightarrow E(\frac{X}{500}) = \frac{1}{500} E(X) = \frac{1}{500} \times 500 \times 0.1 = 0.1$$

$$D(\frac{X}{500}) = \frac{1}{500^2} D(X) = \frac{1}{500^2} \times 500 \times 0.1 \times 0.9 = \frac{0.09}{500}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(|\frac{X}{500} - 0.1| < 0.05) \geq 1 - \frac{0.09}{500 \times 0.05^2} = 1 - \frac{9}{125} = \frac{116}{125}$$

故根死率的下界为  $\frac{116}{125}$

解6:  $E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot 6x(1-x) dx = 6 \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) dx = 6(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$

由辛钦大数定律:  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  依根死率收敛到  $\frac{1}{2}$

解9:  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i(X_i - 1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

泊松分布  $\pi(\lambda)$  的期望  $E(X) = \lambda$ , 方差  $D(X) = \lambda$

$$\Rightarrow E(X^2) = D(X) + E(X)^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2$$

由辛钦大数定律  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \xrightarrow{P} \lambda + \lambda^2 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} \lambda \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} \lambda + \lambda^2 - \lambda = \lambda^2 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

故  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i(X_i - 1)$  依根死率收敛于  $\lambda^2$

证明 10:  $X_i$  的根死率分布函数为  $F_{X_i}(x) =$

$$= \int_a^x e^{-(x-a)} dx = e^{-(x-a)} \Big|_a^x = 1 - e^{-(x-a)} \quad (x > a)$$

$$x \leq a \text{ 时, } F_{X_1}(x) = 0.$$

$$F_Y(x) = P(Y_n \leq x) = 1 - P(Y_n > x) = 1 - P(x_1 \geq x, x_2 \geq x, \dots, x_n \geq x)$$

$$= 1 - P(x_1 \geq x) P(x_2 \geq x) \cdots P(x_n \geq x)$$

$$= 1 - [1 - P(x_1 \leq x)] [1 - P(x_2 \leq x)] \cdots [1 - P(x_n \leq x)]$$

$$= 1 - [1 - P(x_1 \leq x)]^n$$

$$\exists x > a \text{ 时, } F_Y(x) = 1 - [1 - (1 - e^{-(x-a)})]^n = 1 - e^{-n(x-a)}$$

$$x \leq a \text{ 时, } F_Y(x) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } F_Y(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-n(x-a)}, & x > a \\ 0, & x \leq a \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_Y(x) = \begin{cases} n e^{-n(x-a)}, & x > a \\ 0, & x \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|Y_n - a| < \varepsilon)$$

$$= P(a - \varepsilon < Y_n < a + \varepsilon) = \int_{a-\varepsilon}^{a+\varepsilon} f_Y(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} n e^{-n(x-a)} dx = e^{-n(x-a)} \Big|_a^{a+\varepsilon} = 1 - e^{-n\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y_n - a| < \varepsilon) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - e^{-n\varepsilon}) = 1$$

满足依概率收敛定义. 即  $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} a$ . 证毕.

解 17: (1) 设每次误差为  $X_i$  且  $E(X_i) = 0$   $D(X_i) = \frac{1}{12}$

$$\text{设 } S(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \Rightarrow E(S(x)) = 0 \quad D(S(x)) = 100$$

由中心极限定理,  $S(x)$  近似服从分布  $N(0, 100)$ .

$$\Rightarrow P(|S(x)| > 15) = P(S(x) < -15) + P(S(x) > 15)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{-15}{10}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{15}{10}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{15}{10}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{15}{10}\right)$$

$$= 2 [1 - \Phi\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)] = 0.13362$$

$$(2) S(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad E(S(x)) = 0 \quad D(S(x)) = \frac{1}{12}n$$

$$P(|S(x)| < 10) = P(-10 < S(x) < 10) = \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}n}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-10}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}n}}\right)$$

$$= 2 \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}n}}\right) - 1 \geq 0.9 \Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}n}}\right) \geq 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}n}} \geq 1.645 \Rightarrow n \geq 147$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{10\pi_2}{\pi_1} \geq 1.6 \quad 4 \Rightarrow n \leq 447$$

故 (1) 概率是 0.13362 (2)  $n$  至多为 447

解 18: (1) 设  $X_i$  为每位顾客消费  $E(X) = 10 \times 0.2 + 12 \times 0.3 + 15 \times 0.4 + 18 \times 0.1$

$$= 13.4, E(X^2) = 10^2 \times 0.2 + 12^2 \times 0.3 + 15^2 \times 0.4 + 18^2 \times 0.1 = 185.6$$

$$D(X) = (E(X^2) - E(X)^2) = 185.6 - 13.4^2 = 6.04$$

设  $S(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{600} X_i$  由中心极限定理  $S(X) \sim N(13.4 \times 600, 6.04 \times 600)$

$$P(S(X) > 8000) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{8000 - 13.4 \times 600}{\sqrt{6.04 \times 600}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{-40}{\sqrt{3624}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.664)$$

$$= \Phi(0.664) \approx 0.7454$$

(2) 设买成品的顾客数为随机变量  $Y_i$   $Y_i$  服从  $(0, 1)$  分布, 参数 0.4

$S(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{600} Y_i$  由中心极限定理  $S(Y) \sim N(0.4 \times 600, 0.4 \times 0.6 \times 600)$

$$P(S(Y) > 260) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{260 - 0.4 \times 600}{\sqrt{0.4 \times 0.6 \times 600}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{20}{\sqrt{12}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.67)$$

$$= 1 - 0.95254 = 0.04746$$

故 (1) 超过 8000 元概率为 0.7454, (2) 多于 260 份概率为 0.04746

解 21: 设元件的使用寿命为  $X_i$   $E(X_i) = 100$   $D(X_i) = 900$

$S(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  由中心极限定理  $\Rightarrow S(X) \sim N(100n, 900n)$

$$P(S(X) > 2000) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2000 - 100n}{\sqrt{900n}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{200 - 10n}{3\sqrt{n}}\right) > 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{10n - 200}{3\sqrt{n}}\right) > 0.95 \Rightarrow \frac{10n - 200}{3\sqrt{n}} > 1.64 \Rightarrow n > 23$$

故应该至少准备 23 个

解 22: 总体: 北京地区 2020 年毕业的统计学专业本科生实习期后的月薪

样本: 被调查的 200 名北京地区 2020 年毕业的统计学专业本科生实习期后的月薪, 容量: 200

解 23: 总体: 全校学生的心理健康情况

样本: 被调查的 100 名学生的心理健康情况, 样本容量: 100

解 3: (1)  $P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n) = (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - 1)} p^n$   $x_i = 1, 2, \dots, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$(2) f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\lambda} e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} & x_i > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (\lambda > 0)$$

$$(3) f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (\lambda > 0)$$