i)证明E(X) = np:

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = (1-p)^n \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n}{k} k (\frac{p}{1-p})^k$$

对
$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$
两边求导, 有 $n(1+x)^{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} k x^{k-1}$, 两边同时乘 x

$$nx(1+x)^{n-1}=\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n}inom{n}{k}kx^{k}$$
,代入 $x=rac{p}{1-p}$ 可得

$$E(X) = (1-p)^n \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} k (rac{p}{1-p})^k = (1-p)^n rac{np}{1-p} rac{1}{(1-p)^{n-1}} = np$$

ii)证明Var(X) = np(1-p):

$$E(X^2) = \sum\limits_{k=0}^n k^2inom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k} = \sum\limits_{k=1}^n k(k-1)inom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k} + \sum\limits_{k=1}^n kinom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$=\sum_{k=1}^n k(k-1)inom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k}+np^k$$

$$=(1-p)^n\sum\limits_{k=1}^nk(k-1)inom{n}{k}+np$$

对
$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$
两边求两次导,

有
$$n(n-1)(1+x)^{n-2} = \sum\limits_{k=2}^{n} inom{n}{k} k(k-1)x^{k-2}$$
,同时乘 x^2

$$n(n-1)x^2(1+x)^{n-2}=\sum\limits_{k=2}^ninom{n}{k}k(k-1)x^k$$
,代入 $x=rac{p}{1-p}$ 可得

$$E(X^2) = n^2 p^2 + n p (1-p)$$

所以
$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = np(1-p)$$

i)证明
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1} p = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1}$$

我们已知级数展开式 $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$

对上式两边进行求导,有 $\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-1}$

代入
$$x=1-p$$
, 得 $E(X)=\frac{1}{p}$

ii)证明
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1} p$$

$$=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(k^2-k)(1-p)^{k-1}p+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}k(1-p)^{k-1}p$$

$$=p\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}k(k-1)(1-p)^{k-1}+rac{1}{p}$$

对级数展开式 $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$ 两边进行连续求二次导, 有

$$rac{2}{(1-x)^3}=\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}k(k-1)x^{k-2}$$
,两边同时乘 x ,有 $rac{2x}{(1-x)^3}=\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}k(k-1)x^{k-1}$

代入
$$x=1-p$$
, 得 $E(X^2)=rac{2-p}{p^2}$, 所以有 $Var(X)=E(X^2)-(E(X))^2=rac{1-p}{p^2}$

3.3

i)证明
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E(X)=\sum_{k=r}^{\infty}kP(X=k)=\sum_{k=r}^{\infty}kinom{k-1}{r-1}p^r(1-p)^{k-r}$$

$$=rac{r}{p}\sum_{k=r}^{\infty}inom{k}{r}p^{r+1}(1-p)^{k-r}$$

$$=rac{r}{p}\sum_{k=r}^{\infty}inom{k+1-1}{r+1-1}p^{r+1}(1-p)^{k-r}$$

$$=\frac{r}{p}$$

ii)证明
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum\limits_{k=r}^{\infty} k^2 P(X=k) = \sum\limits_{k=r}^{\infty} k^2 inom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r}$$

$$=rac{r}{p}\sum_{k=r}^{\infty}((k+1)-1)inom{k}{r}p^r(1-p)^{k-r}$$

$$=rac{r(r+1)}{p^2}\sum_{k=r}^{\infty}inom{k+1}{r+1}p^{r+1}(1-p)^{k-r}-rac{r}{p}\sum_{k=r}^{\infty}inom{k}{r}p^r(1-p)^{k-r}$$

$$=rac{r(r+1)}{p^2}-rac{r}{p}$$

所以有
$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

首先, 我们知道
$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

i)证明
$$E(X) = \lambda$$

$$E(X)=\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty}kP(X=k)=\sum\limits_{k=1}^{\infty}krac{\lambda^k}{k!}e^{-\lambda}=\lambda e^{-\lambda}\sum\limits_{k=1}^{\infty}rac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}=\lambda$$

ii)证明
$$Var(X) = \lambda$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 rac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k rac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}$$

$$=\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda}\sum_{k=2}^\infty rac{\lambda^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} + \lambda e^{-\lambda}\sum_{k=1}^\infty rac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}$$

$$=\lambda^2 + \lambda$$

所以有
$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \lambda$$

规定初始根节点的高度为0,向下高度依次加1.

假设第i次在高度为 h_i 处的叶子结点进行分裂扩展,那么经过这次扩展之后,

所有叶子结点的高度之和改变量 $\Delta h = 2(h_i + 1) - h_i = h_i + 2$

在第i-1次扩展后,我们有i个叶子结点,设此时叶子结点的平均高度为 ave_h_{i-1} ,在第i次扩展后,我们有i+1个叶子结点,又因扩展时选取任一个叶子结点是等概率事件,故所有叶子结点的高度之和改变量 $\overline{\Delta h}=ave_h_{i-1}+2$.

故扩展后叶子结点的平均高度 $ave_h_i = \frac{ave_h_{i-1} + 2 + i \cdot ave_h_{i-1}}{i+1} = ave_h_{i-1} + \frac{2}{i+1}$ 所以在这样的操作重复k次后,叶节点的平均高度为:

$$\overline{h} = 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \ldots + \frac{2}{k+1} = 2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots + \frac{1}{k+1})$$

3.6

i)有放回

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P	$\frac{1}{10^5}$	$\frac{2^5-1^5}{10^5}$	$\frac{3^5-2^5}{10^5}$	$\frac{4^5 - 3^5}{10^5}$	$\frac{5^5 - 4^5}{10^5}$	$\frac{6^5 - 5^5}{10^5}$	$\frac{7^5 - 6^5}{10^5}$	$\frac{8^5 - 7^5}{10^5}$	$\frac{9^5 - 8^5}{10^5}$	$\frac{10^5 - 9^5}{10^5}$

ii)无放回

X	5	6	7	8	9	10
P	$\frac{1}{252}$	$\frac{5}{252}$	$\frac{15}{252}$	$\frac{35}{252}$	$\frac{70}{252}$	$\frac{126}{252}$

用随机变量X表示100 + x个元件中废品的个数,可知其服从参数为100 + x和

0.01的二项分布,应用泊松定理, $\lambda=np_n\approx 1$.

令事件 A表示"这些元件中至少有100个符合规格"

$$P(A) = \sum\limits_{i=0}^{x} {100+x \choose i} 0.01^i \cdot 0.99^{100+x-i} = \sum\limits_{i=0}^{x} rac{1}{e \cdot i!}$$

经过计算得x的最小值为3, 当x = 3时, P(A) = 0.981 > 0.95,

3.8

P55 T2

(1)

X	3	4	5
P	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$

(2)

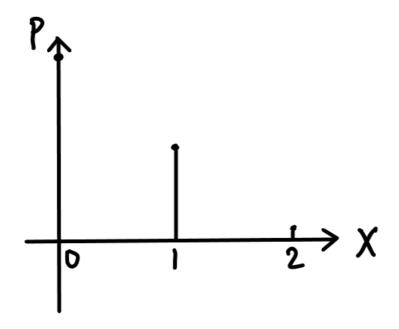
X	1	2	3	4	5	6	
P	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{7}{36}$	$\frac{9}{36}$	$\frac{11}{36}$	

P55 T3

(1)

X	0	1	2
P	22 35	$\frac{12}{35}$	<u>1</u> 35

(2)



P113 T2

设事件 A 为"检验员检验完后调整设备"

$$P(A) = 1 - 0.9^{10} - \binom{10}{1}0.1 \cdot 0.9^9 = 0.2639$$

题设试验符合二项分布,设随机变量X表示检验员一天调整设备次数,则有

$$X\sim B(4,0.2639)$$
,所以 $E(X)=np=1.0556$

P113 T3

分布列如下

X	1	2	3	4
P	$\frac{37}{64}$	$\frac{19}{64}$	$\frac{7}{64}$	1/64
由上有 $E(X)$	$=1\cdot rac{37}{64} + 2\cdot rac{19}{64}$	$+3\cdot\frac{7}{64}+4\cdot\frac{1}{64}=$	$=\frac{25}{16}$	

P114 T4

(1)

因为 $E(|X|)=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\frac{3^j}{j}\cdot\frac{2}{3^j}=2\cdot\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{j}$,且调和级数是发散的,所以此级数并非绝对收敛,X的数学期望不存在.

(2)

令随机变量X表示让游戏结束的摸球次数.

$$P(X=1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

. . .

$$P(X = k) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{k-1}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{k+1} = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{k+1}$$

. . .

所以
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k+1} + \cdots$$

因为调和级数不收敛, 所以X的数学期望不存在.

P114 T6

(1)

$$E(X) = -2 \cdot 0.4 + 0 + 2 \cdot 0.3 = -0.2$$

$$E(X^2) = 4 \cdot 0.4 + 0 + 4 \cdot 0.3 = 2.8$$

$$E(3X^2 + 5) = 3E(X^2) + 5 = 13.4$$

(2)

由题意可得,
$$P(X=k)=rac{\lambda^k}{k!}e^{-\lambda}$$

$$E(1/(X+1)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} rac{1}{k+1} rac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} rac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} rac{\lambda^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} = e^{-\lambda} rac{1}{\lambda} (e^{\lambda} - 1) = rac{1 - e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda}$$