



中国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China

地址: 中国 安徽 合肥市金寨路96号 邮编: 230026

电话: 0551-63602184 传真: 0551-63631760 Http://www.ustc.edu.cn

第八次作业

第三章 46. (1). $P(Y=y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < a \\ \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx, & y = a \\ \int_a^y f(x) dx, & a < y < b \\ \int_b^{\infty} f(x) dx, & y = b \\ 0, & y > b \end{cases} \Rightarrow F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < a \\ \int_{-\infty}^y f(x) dx, & a \leq y < b \\ 1, & y \geq b \end{cases}$

第四章. 1. (1) $X = 4, 5, 6, 7$. $P(X=4) = P(X=4, A) + P(X=4, B)$
 $= 2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^4 = \frac{1}{8}$.

$P(X=5) = 2 \times C_4^1 (\frac{1}{2})^5 = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(X=6) = 2 \times C_5^2 (\frac{1}{2})^6 = \frac{5}{16}$, $P(X=7) = 2 \times C_6^3 (\frac{1}{2})^7 = \frac{5}{16}$, $EX = \frac{93}{16} = 5.8125$

(2). $P(X=4) = 0.6^4 + 0.4^4 = 0.1552$. $P(X=5) = C_4^1 (0.6^4 \cdot 0.4 + 0.4^4 \cdot 0.6) = 0.2688$.

$P(X=6) = C_5^2 (0.6^4 \cdot 0.4^2 + 0.4^4 \cdot 0.6^2) = 0.28952$. $P(X=7) = C_6^3 (0.6^4 \cdot 0.4^3 + 0.4^4 \cdot 0.6^3) = 0.27648$

$EX = 5.69728 = \frac{17804}{3125}$

2. (1) $EX = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X=k) I(n \leq k) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X=k) I(k \geq n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq n)$.

(2). $\int_0^{\infty} (1 - F(x)) dx = \int_0^{\infty} P(X > x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \int_x^{\infty} f(t) dt dx = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) I(t > x) dt dx$.

由Fubini $= \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \int_0^{\infty} I(t > x) dx dt = \int_0^{\infty} t f(t) dt = EX$.

(3). $EX = E \int_0^X dx = E \int_0^{\infty} I(x < X) dx \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_0^{\infty} E I(X > x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} P(X > x) dx$.

3. $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x dF(x) = 0.5 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x d\Phi(x) + 0.5 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x d\Phi(\frac{x-4}{2}) = 0.5 EY + 0.5 EZ$, $Y \sim N(0, 1)$, $Z \sim N(4, 4)$
 $\Rightarrow EX = 2$.

6. 盲盒成本 $5 \times 0.2 + 10 \times 0.3 + 15 \times 0.3 + 20 \times 0.1 + 50 \times 0.1 = 15.5$. 销售价 $15.5 \times 1.18 = 18.29$.

$(18.29 - 15.5) \times 1500 = 15 \times 1000 \times 0.2 = 1185$ (元).

每天毛利润: 4185 (元).

8. (1). 设 T_k 表示已有 $k-1$ 种条件下, 再获一种新片所需购买数. $X_n = T_1 + \dots + T_n$, $T_k \sim \text{Ge}(\frac{n-k+1}{n})$

$EX = \sum_{i=1}^n ET_i = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n-k+1} = n \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \approx 37.24$.

(2). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E \frac{X_n}{n \ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}}{\ln n} \approx \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n + \gamma}{\ln n} = 1$

10. 由Taylor展开. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{C}{k!} = Ce = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{e}$

$EX^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \frac{C}{k!} = \frac{1}{e} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{k(k-1)}{k!} + \frac{k}{k!}) = \frac{1}{e} (\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-2)!} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)!}) = \frac{1}{e} \cdot 2e = 2$.