Department of Electrical Engineering

National Taiwan University

Probability and Statistics, Spring 2014

Final Examination

15:30-18:30, Thursday, June 19, 2014

1. (6% From recitation) X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n is an iid sequence of exponential random variables, each with expected value 5. Let $M_n(X)$ be the sample mean of X defined as in the textbook as follows:

 $M_n(X) = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{5}. \quad 5 \quad 5$

- (a) (2%) What is $Var[M_9(X)]$, the variance of the sample mean based on nine trials?
- (b) (2%) What is $P[X_1 > 7]$, the probability that one outcome exceeds 7?
- (c) (2%) Estimate $P[M_9(X) > 7]$, the probability that the sample mean of nine trials exceeds 7? Hint: Use the Central Limit Theorem.
- 2. (4%) Let Z be the standard normal random variable, i.e., one with the following PDF:

5x3x1 =15 $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2}$ is $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{N-2}} e^{-z^2/2} e^{-(z-\mu)}$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{N-2}} e^{-z^2/2} e^{-(z-\mu)} e^{-$ Show that the nth moment of Z is $E[Z^n] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 1, 3, 5, 7, \dots \\ (n-1)(n-3)(n-5) \cdots 1 & \text{if } n = 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots \end{cases}$

Hint: You can try integration by parts or its moment generating function, as $E[Z^n] = \frac{d^n \phi_Z(s)}{ds^n} \bigg|_{s=0}.$

3. (10%: 1% for k = 1, 2% for k = 2, 3% for k = 3, 4% for k = 4) Let $W_n = 3$ $(X_1 + \cdots + X_n)/\sqrt{n}$ where X_i , i = 1, ..., n are iid random variables, each with $E[X_i] = 0$, $\operatorname{Var}[X_i] = 1$, and $E[X_i^k] < \infty$ for $k = 3, 4, 5, \ldots$; compute the limits of the first four moments of W_n , i.e., i.e., $\lim_{n\to\infty} E[W_n^k]$ for k=1,2,3,4.

Remark: If one continues and compute the limit of the kth moment of W_n for general k, then it is possible to prove (a weaker version of) the Central Limit Theorem by showing that these moments converge to those of the standard normal random variable as ngoes to infinity.

- 4. (10%) The number of customers that arrive at a service station during a time interval τ is a Poisson random variable with parameter $\beta\tau$. The time required to serve each customer is iid (independently and identically distributed) exponential random variable with parameter α . Assume that customer arrivals are independent of the customer service time.

 Put = $\frac{(\beta \tau)}{n!} e^{-\alpha x}$
 - (a) (4%) Find the PMF $P_N(n)$ for the number N of customers that arrive during the service time of a customer. h-4n+3

33+ 23+3 (CK)-(ECK))

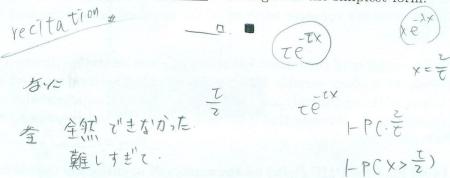
- (b) (6%) Find the PDF $f_T(t)$ and expected value E[T] of the total service time T of those customers that arrive during the service time of a customer.
- 5. (15%) Let X and Y be bivariate Gaussian random variables with joint PDF as follows:

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{\exp\left[-\frac{\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 - 2\rho\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right) + \left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right]}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}},$$

- where model parameters $\sigma_1 > 0$, $\sigma_2 > 0$, and $-1 < \rho < 1$. Each $f_{(X)} = \chi$ for $f_{(X)} = \chi$ for $f_{(X)} = \chi$ (a) (4%) Derive the conditional expected value E[X|Y] as a function of Y. (b) (4%) Reduce $E[X|Y]^2$ to a simple function
- (b) (4%) Reduce $E\left[(X-E[X|Y])^2\right]$ to a simple function of ρ .
- (c) (3%) Consider an experiment that produces samples of X and Y. For some reason, only samples of Y are observed as the outcome of the experiment. Explain how knowledge of model parameters (μ_1 , σ_1 , μ_2 , σ_2 , and ρ) helps estimate acut cagasas) UN + pg/ the corresponding samples of X (that are not observed). Also explain how the estimation error can be measured from these model parameters.

(d) (4%) If U and V are independent (but not necessarily identical) Gaussian random variables, show that random variables X = aU + bV and Y = cU + dV, $\forall ad \neq bc$, have a bivariate Gaussian PDF. X1= FF acro + about bour that

- 6. (15%) You participate in the *Probability and Statistics* final exam along with other N students in class. It is found that after the exam has at the life. students in class. It is found that after the exam has started for τ_0 hours, the <u>additional</u> amount of time required for a student to finish his/her answer sheet is exponentially distributed with an expected value of τ hours. (Note that no student finishes before τ_0 .) Being a hard worker, however, you are an exception with an expected value of $\tau/2$ hours. Assume that each student answers his/her questions independently of other students and students can write as long as he/she wishes in a utopian class.
 - (a) (4%) What is the probability that you are the first student to finish and hand in the answer sheet in class?
 - (b) (4%) After you hand in the first answer sheet in class, what is the expected amount of time to wait for the next student to hand in his/her answer sheet?
 - (c) (4%) Not counting you, what is the probability that $k, 1 \leq k \leq N$, students finish their answer sheets in T hours (T includes the initial τ_0 hours)?
 - (d) (3%) What is the probability that you are the k^{th} , $1 \leq k \leq N+1$, student to hand in the answer sheet in class? For this sub-problem, it is sufficient to write down the general expression for k without reducing it to the simplest form.



$$V=1 \quad p=1 \qquad p=\frac{1}{2} \quad x=2 \qquad p=\frac{1}{2} \quad x=2$$

7. (40% 瓊博奇幻旅程 2014)

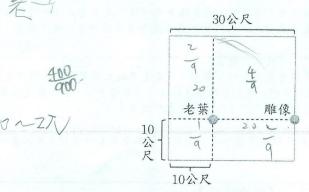
2014 夏,Dr. Jones(簡稱瓊博)受 Prof. Hey(老葉)之邀,再次到東鯤太學訪問一個暑假。有天,瓊博說想去有名的沒你發摩天輪上看夜景,便拉了老葉一起去。老葉百般不願的去了,不料週末夜人很多。排了很久終於輪到他們,但在前面的一群旅客進去後,只剩一個位子。收票者問誰要先進去?老葉往廂內一採,看到一群東洋小孩。,其中有一位矮矮的、戴著眼鏡、穿著藍色西裝紅色蝴蝶結。

老葉看了之後,楞住了!這…這…不是有名的東洋賽神嗎?他退了三步,不料瓊博以為老葉要讓他 先上。待老葉回神之際,瓊博早已一個箭步踏入廂內,門也鎖上了。老葉見狀拍門驚呼:「危險啊!快 出來!快出來!」,然為時已晚…

- a. (5%) 已知賽神柯西常碰上殺人事件。每個事件跟下個事件之間的事件間隔時間長度,都是獨立且具有相同機率分布的連續隨機變數(單位:日)。每次的間隔時間長度,期望值為一日。奇怪的是,不管距離前一個事件已經多久沒出事,對於之後還有多久才會發生事件,似乎完全沒有影響。每次事件死亡人數不是一個人就是兩個人,機會均等。請問柯西這次七天的旅行中,他遇上的所有殺人「事件」的總數,其MGF為何? (Hint: 七天內殺人「事件」的總數是哪個學過的離散機率分布?)
- b. (5%) 承a,請問柯西七天旅行遇上的所有殺人事件的死亡總人數之MGF為何?
- c. (5%) 承a,請問柯西七天旅行遇上的所有殺人事件的死亡總人數之期望值為何?
- d. (5%) 承a,請問柯西七天旅行遇上的所有殺人事件的死亡總人數之變異數為何?

老票原本急著進入下個車廂以就近觀察瓊博車廂狀況,但進去前無意瞄到身後跟著要一起上車的是一群穿著「不動高中」校服的高中生,其中有位男生還綁著馬尾。老葉嚇的倒彈三尺,頹愁放棄登車, 猛峱般的在一樓等瓊博。

半小時後瓊博終於回到一樓,並熱心介紹剛認識的柯西給老葉認識。老葉只想趕快脫身,但最惱人的是瓊博竟還拉著柯西跟老葉說要一起去吃飯!老葉著實無奈,怕老友出事只好跟著去。餐廳很大,是個三十公尺見方的空間。老葉坐在圖示的位置。入坐時,老葉被門口的雕像給吸引了。眼睛一直看著雕像。



圖一:餐廳平面圖

1 2 2 2 2 2 T

突然,餐廳某處出現了一聲悽厲的叫聲「啊~~你~~」,老葉一聽便知又出事了!

- e. (5%) 已知出事處可能是餐廳內任何地方,落在餐廳內的任何點的可能性都相等。若以老葉觀察雕像的視線為基準,出事處與老葉視線所夾的夾角 (0~2π) 之PDF為何?
- f. (5%) 承e, 出事處與老葉視線所夾的夾角之期望值為何?
- g. (5%) 老葉善於以視角餘光觀事。通常老葉視角正負六十度之間的事物都看的很清楚。請問事件發生之時,剛好有被老葉看到事發經過的機率為何?

當眾人往悽厲靡處望去,只見桌上有著一碗沱麵,一名年輕男子口吐百沫倒於地上。該男子身著吊嘎、短褲、藍百拖,十足宅男模樣。掉落身旁的湯匙已有螞蟻聚集。

瓊博衝上去,欲對男子做 CPR。老葉靈鼻忽嗅杏仁味,虎目一睜,長嘯:「且慢!!」制止瓊博。老葉怒瞪柯西,柯西聳肩道「怪我喔?常碰到氰化鉀又不是找的錯!」原來男子是因氰化鉀中毒而亡。 若老葉再晚一步,怕瓊博此時已成亡魂了。瓊博不禁冷汗直冒,直向老葉稱謝。

警方馬上調閱馬路監視器,發現案發後不久,在餐廳附近只有兩個人曾搭車離開。根據車牌記錄,追查到身著咖啡色俏麗洋裝、樣貌秀麗絕倫的 A 妹,以及身著系服、模樣頹瑣的 B 宅。警方將兩人帶到警局問案,並派人拿著兩人照片問案發時曾在餐廳用餐的 500 名客人, 在他們印象中,死者生前最後是跟誰講話?

h. 根據訪談結果,最後跟死者說話是A妹的人佔 45%,其餘人皆曰最後與死者說話的是B宅。請問對於A妹是否是最後與死者交談者這的訪查結果,若要可信度達 90% ,這訪談結果的信賴區間為何?請詳細說明如何計算得到此區間方得滿分。(5%) $\sqrt{\operatorname{ar}(K)}$ $\sqrt{\operatorname{ar}(K)}$ $\sqrt{\operatorname{ar}(K)}$ $\sqrt{\operatorname{ar}(K)}$

(以下結局與解題無關)

正當警方要釋 X A 妹時,老葉突瞥柯西一副鬼祟模樣,右手偷偷模模往手錶處移動。老葉馬上護著脖子格喝:「小鬼你飲利找,找馬上翻臉!」。眾人不知老葉所言何事,但見柯西低頭不語。突然,一向不會說日語的瓊博突然對 A 女說起日語,現場有即時口譯:

瓊博:「人就是妳殺的,還不承認?」

A妹:「你…别…血口噴人…」

瓊博:「真相只有一個,妳的洋裝已經說出事實了!」

A妹:「什麼?」

瓊博:「在妳進來不久,媽蟻便在妳衣角聚集。這表亦妳的衣服有沾到糖。但妳之前沒發現有沾到糖。為什麼?因為妳沾上的是跟衣服顏色相同的焦糖,所以你沒發現!」 A 妹此時突然神色大變~

C-かいましい

瓊博:「當初死者沱麵湯匙有螞蟻聚集, 戒早就懷疑了。戒從死者口中聞到杏仁味外,還有一股濃濃的玉米味!是的,這就是現在網路最夯的沱麵加布丁的吃法。妳的焦糖,就是倒布丁時不小心留下的痕跡!為何妳要殺人?!」

A妹:「啊!我這樣對他,他竟然還為我…」(眼淚打轉)

在旁的胖蟼伯拿出了一张歇掉的纸,上面鼻的密密麻麻的。警伯:「這是男孩死前緊握的,應該是要給妳的!」

A 妹一看,竟是一紙信號的大抄,上面寫著:「琳,傅立葉轉換不難喔,加油喔!」。登時崩潰紋輝大哭,哭靡博屬:

「我們是那麼樣的幸福,為什麼你要騙我吃泡麵加布丁?為什麼?為什麼?!!」

在場眾人見狀,無不動容掉淚…

老票長嘆:「誰說阿宅就是魯蛇?誰說阿宅就不能有考麗女友?誰說泡麵加布丁會好吃的?世人愚昧至此,可甚至極、可笑至極…唉…」

瓊博悠然醒轉,已是後話,暫且不表。

【注意事項】

- 所有同學請在答案卷上標註自己所屬的班級
- 不得使用計算機,過於複雜的計算(如開根號等)僅列式即可,無需算出詳細數字,但算式化簡(如積分等)需化簡至最簡形式
- 期末考成績預定公告時間:6/27 (五)中午 12:00 前公告於電機系助教公布欄
- 期末考預定看考卷時間:6/27(五)下午 14:00-15:30 於電二 143
- 如有更改,將另行公告於電機系二館助教公布欄與 ptt 電機系功課板,請各位同學密切注意。