

概率论与数理统计（第四周）

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Class Test

$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}, \quad P(X = i) = (\frac{1}{2})^i (1 - \frac{1}{2}), 0 \leq i \leq 3, \quad P(X = 4) = (\frac{1}{2})^4.$

故 X 的分布律为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

Chap 2 Prob. 7

$X = \{-60, 50, 80, 100\}.$

$P(X = -60) = 0.1; \quad P(X = 50) = 0.1; \quad P(X = 80) = 0.2; \quad P(X = 100) = 0.6;$

故 X 的分布律为

$$\begin{pmatrix} -60 & 50 & 80 & 100 \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Chap 2 Prob. 25

以 X 表这种昆虫单只每次产卵的数量，则 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ ，即

$$P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

以 Y 表一只昆虫一次产卵后幼虫的数量，则

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = m) &= \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} [C_i^m p^m (1-p)^{i-m} P(X = i)] \\ &= \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \left[\frac{i!}{m!(i-m)!} \cdot p^m (1-p)^{i-m} \cdot \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda} \right] \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^m p^m}{m!} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(1-p)]^t}{t!} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^m p^m}{m!} e^{\lambda(1-p)} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda p} \end{aligned}$$

这表示 $Y \sim P(\lambda p)$ ，则 $Z \sim P[\lambda(1-p)]$ ，即二者都服从泊松分布。

如果二者独立，应该有

$$P(Y = y_0, Z = z_0) = P(Y = y_0)P(Z = z_0)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = y_0, Z = z_0) &= P(X = y_0 + z_0)P(Y = y_0, Z = z_0 | X = y_0 + z_0) \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{y_0+z_0}}{(y_0 + z_0)!} e^{-\lambda} C_{y_0+z_0}^{y_0} p^{y_0} (1-p)^{z_0} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{y_0+z_0} p^{y_0} (1-p)^{z_0}}{y_0! z_0!} e^{-\lambda} \\ P(Y = y_0)P(Z = z_0) &= \frac{(\lambda p)^{y_0}}{y_0!} e^{-\lambda p} \cdot \frac{[\lambda(1-p)]^{z_0}}{z_0!} e^{-\lambda(1-p)} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{y_0+z_0} p^{y_0} (1-p)^{z_0}}{y_0! z_0!} e^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

两边相等，故是独立的。

Chap 2 Prob. 26

以 X 表系统在一个月内出故障的零件个数，由于 $n = 1000, p = 0.001$ ，可以认为 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ ，其中 $\lambda = np = 1$ 。所求概率为

$$P(X = 0) = \frac{1^0}{0!} e^{-1} = 0.3679$$

