

概率论与数理统计第十一次作业

ZhaohengLi 2017050025

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1 4.4.4

由题意可以知道：

$$E(X_i) = 3.5, \quad Var(X_i) = \frac{35}{12}, \quad E(\bar{X}) = 3.5, \quad Var(\bar{X}) = \frac{7}{240}$$

根据林德伯格-莱维中心极限定理可以知道：

$$P(3 \leq \bar{X} \leq 4) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{4 - 3.5}{\sqrt{7/240}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{3 - 3.5}{\sqrt{7/240}}\right) = 0.9966$$

2 4.4.9

设 X_i 为第 i 位顾客的消费额，那么 $X_i \sim U(20, 100)$ ，因此 $E(X_i) = 60, Var(X_i) = \frac{1600}{3}$ 。
设餐厅的每天营业额为 $Y = \sum_{i=1}^{400} X_i$ 。

(1)

$$E(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{400} E(X_i) = 24000$$

(2) 根据林德伯格-莱维中心极限定理可以知道：

$$P(-760 < Y - 2000 < 760) \approx 2\Phi\left(\frac{760}{\sqrt{400 * 1600/3}}\right) - 1 = 0.9$$

3 4.4.19

设：

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{room } i \text{ is taken,} \\ 0, & \text{room } i \text{ is not taken.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

因此有 $X_i \sim b(1, 0.8), Y = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_{500} \sim b(500, 0.8)$ 。

$$P(2Y \leq k) = P(Y \leq \frac{k}{2}) \geq 0.99$$
$$\Phi\left(\frac{k/2 + 0.5 - 500 * 0.8}{\sqrt{500 * 0.8 * 0.2}}\right) \geq 0.99$$

因此，查表可知， $k > 840.68$ ，即每天需要 841 千瓦电力才能满足要求。

4 4.4.26

$$E(Y_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = \alpha_2$$

$$Var(Y_n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Var(X_i^2) = \frac{\alpha_4 - \alpha_2^2}{n}$$

5 5.3.3

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (3x_i - 4) = 3\bar{x} - 4$$

$$s_y^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n 9(x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 9s_x^2$$

6 5.3.5

因为:

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{x_{11} + x_{12} + \cdots + x_{1n}}{n}, \bar{x}_2 = \frac{x_{21} + x_{22} + \cdots + x_{2m}}{m}$$

所以:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_{11} + x_{12} + \cdots + x_{1n} + x_{21} + x_{22} + \cdots + x_{2m}}{n+m} = \frac{n\bar{x}_1 + m\bar{x}_2}{n+m}$$

因为:

$$s_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1)^2, s_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_{2i} - \bar{x}_2)^2$$

所以:

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n+m-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (x_{2i} - \bar{x})^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{n+m-1} + \frac{n(\bar{x}_1 - \frac{n\bar{x}_1+m\bar{x}_2}{n+m})^2 + m(\bar{x}_2 - \frac{n\bar{x}_1+m\bar{x}_2}{n+m})^2}{n+m-1}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{n+m-1} + \frac{nm(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{(n+m)(n+m-1)}$$

7 5.3.9

设总体方差为 σ^2 , 那么有:

$$Corr(x_i - \bar{x}, x_j - \bar{x}) = \frac{Cov(x_i - \bar{x}, x_j - \bar{x})}{\sqrt{Var(x_i - \bar{x})} \sqrt{Var(x_j - \bar{x})}}$$

$$Cov(x_i - \bar{x}, x_j - \bar{x}) = -\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$Var(x_i - \bar{x}) = Var(x_j - \bar{x}) = Var(x_1 - \bar{x}) = \frac{(n-1)\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$Corr(x_i - \bar{x}, x_j - \bar{x}) = -(n-1)^{-1}$$

8 5.3.10

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 &= (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i < j} x_i x_j \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n\right)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} x_i x_j\end{aligned}$$

因此有：

$$\sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

9 5.3.23

首先可以得到：

$$P(x_{(n)} \leq k) = P(x_1 \leq k, \dots, x_n \leq k) = (1 - q^k)^n, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(x_{(n)} \leq k-1) = (1 - q^{k-1})^n, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(x_{(n)} \leq 0) = 0$$

$$P(x_{(n)} = k) = (1 - q^k)^n - (1 - q^{k-1})^n, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

其满足非负性和正则性。

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} P(x_{(n)} = k) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^m [(1 - q^k)^n - (1 - q^{k-1})^n] = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - q^m)^n = 1$$

$$P(x_{(1)} \geq k) = (P(x_1 \geq k))^n = q^{n(k-1)}, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(x_{(1)} \geq k+1) = q^{nk}, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

最终求得分布列为：

$$P(x_{(1)} = k) = P(x_{(1)} \geq k) - P(x_{(1)} \geq k+1) = q^{n(k-1)}(1 - q^n), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

经验证，上述分布列满足非负性和正则性。

10 5.3.24

(1)

$$P(x_{(16)} > 10) = 1 - P(x_{(16)} \leq 10) = 1 - (P(x_1 \leq 10))^{16} = 0.937$$

(2)

$$P(x_{(1)} > 5) = (P(x_i > 5))^{16} = (1 - \Phi(\frac{5-8}{2}))^{16} = 0.3308$$