



班级: 计01

姓名: 谷逸朗

编号: 2020010869

科目: 概统

第 1 页

1. 记 X 为某一页的错误数量的随机变量.

$$\text{则 } P(X=k) = \binom{200}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{300}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{300}\right)^{200-k} = \binom{200}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{200}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{200}\right)^{200-k}, \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{由 Poisson 定律, } p(X=k) \approx \pi_k\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k}{k!}$$

$$\text{故 } P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=1) - P(X=0) \approx 1 - e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1!} - e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0}{0!} = 1 - \frac{5}{3} \cdot e^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

2. 记 X 为某个班用左手写字的学生数.

$$\text{则 } P(X=k) = \binom{25}{k} \left(\frac{4}{100}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{4}{100}\right)^{25-k} = \binom{25}{k} \left(\frac{1}{25}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{25}\right)^{25-k} \approx \pi_k(1)$$

$$\text{故 } P(X=0) = \binom{25}{0} \left(\frac{4}{100}\right)^0 \left(1 - \frac{4}{100}\right)^{25} = \left(\frac{25}{24}\right)^{25} \approx e^{-1} \cdot \frac{1^0}{0!} = e^{-1}$$

3. 记 X : 抛出六个面的情况

$$\text{则 } P(X=k) = \binom{200}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{6!}{6^6}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{6!}{6^6}\right)^{200-k} = \binom{200}{k} \left(\frac{5}{324}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{5}{324}\right)^{200-k} = \binom{200}{k} \left(\frac{\alpha}{200}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{200}\right)^{200-k}, \alpha = \frac{1000}{324}$$

$$\text{故 } P(X=k) \approx \pi_k\left(\frac{1000}{324}\right) = e^{-\frac{1000}{324}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1000}{324}\right)^k}{k!}, k=0,1,2,3,4,5.$$

$$6. \text{ 注意到 } B_k(n;p) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \text{ 则 } \frac{B_{k+1}(n;p)}{B_k(n;p)} = \frac{\binom{n}{k+1} p^{k+1} (1-p)^{n-k-1}}{\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}} = \frac{(n-k)p}{(k+1)(1-p)}$$

若 $\frac{B_{k+1}(n;p)}{B_k(n;p)} \leq 1$, 则 $B_k(n;p)$ 为最大值, 此时有 $\frac{(n-k)p}{(k+1)(1-p)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow k \geq np + p - 1 = \lfloor (n+1)p \rfloor$; $(n+1)p$ 不是整数.

当 $(n+1)p$ 为整数时, $k = (n+1)p$ 和 $k = (n+1)p - 1$ 取到最大值 (由于 $k = (n+1)p - 1$, 故 $B_{k+1}(n;p) = B_k(n;p)$, 均为最大).

否则, $k = \lfloor (n+1)p \rfloor$ 取最大值.

$$7. \text{ 当 } \frac{\pi_{k+1}(\alpha)}{\pi_k(\alpha)} \leq 1, \text{ 即 } \frac{e^{-\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha^{k+1}}{(k+1)!}}{e^{-\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha^k}{k!}} = \frac{\alpha}{k+1} \leq 1 \Rightarrow k \geq \alpha - 1 = \lfloor \alpha \rfloor \text{ 时有最大值 } (\alpha \text{ 非整数})$$

特别地, 若 α 为整数, 则 $k = \alpha$ 和 $k = \alpha - 1$ 均可取到最大值 (上式等号均成立, 有 $\pi_\alpha(\alpha) = \pi_{\alpha-1}(\alpha)$).

$$8. E(e^{-\lambda X}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=c+kh) \cdot e^{-\lambda(c+kh)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda(c+kh)} \cdot \pi_k(\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda(c+kh)} \cdot e^{-\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\alpha-\lambda c} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha e^{-\lambda h})^k}{k!} = e^{-\alpha-\lambda c} \cdot e^{\alpha e^{-\lambda h}} = e^{-\lambda c + \alpha(e^{-\lambda h} - 1)}$$

9. 记分布为 $\pi_k(\alpha)$ 的随机变量为 X , $\pi_k(\beta)$ 的随机变量为 Y .

$$\text{则 } C_n = \sum_{k=0}^n P(X=k) \cdot P(Y=n-k) = \sum_{k=0}^n \pi_k(\alpha) \pi_{n-k}(\beta) = \sum_{k=0}^n e^{-\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-\beta} \cdot \frac{\beta^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\alpha} e^{-\beta}}{n!} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot \alpha^k \beta^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\alpha-\beta}}{n!} (\alpha + \beta)^n$$

$$= \pi_n(\alpha + \beta)$$

故令 $n=k$, $\pi_k(\alpha + \beta)$ 为所求.