$$(5.14)$$

$$(a) \stackrel{f}{\leq} b/\chi_{5} 4,0.9 - \frac{5}{2}b/\chi_{5} 4,0.9 = 0.6561 \pm 1$$

$$(b) 0.4511 + C_{4}^{4}(0.9)^{4}(0.1)^{1} + C_{5}^{5}(0.9)^{4}(0.1)^{2} + C_{3}^{6}(0.9)^{4}(0.1)^{3} = 0.997344$$

$$(c) \text{Bulls } \stackrel{f}{\Rightarrow} 0.6443 \stackrel{f}{\Rightarrow} \text{Always} = 0.9$$

$$(5.36)$$

$$(a) \stackrel{f}{b}(5.8,0.1) = C_{6}^{8}(0.1)^{6}(0.4)^{2} = 0.2090 \pm 1$$

$$(b) \stackrel{f}{\Rightarrow} b/\chi_{5} 1,0.1 - \frac{5}{2}b/\chi_{5} 3,0.1 = 0.8981 - 0.1294 + 0.2090 \pm 1$$

$$(5.50)$$

$$(a) \stackrel{f}{b}(7; 3,0.5) = C_{2}^{1}(0.5)^{3}(0.5)^{1} = 0.1192 \pm 1$$

$$(b) \stackrel{f}{\Rightarrow} (4.50.5) = (0.5)^{3} \times (0.5)^{1} = 0.0625 \pm 1$$

$$(5.80)$$

$$(a) \stackrel{f}{\Rightarrow} P(\chi_{5} 5.7) = \frac{4}{2} \frac{e^{2.7} 2.7^{3}}{2!} = 0.2481 \pm 1$$

$$(b) \stackrel{f}{\Rightarrow} P(\chi_{5} 5.7) = \frac{4}{2} \frac{e^{2.7} 2.7^{3}}{2!} = 0.2481 \pm 1$$

$$(c) \lambda t = 2.7 \times 5 = 13.5$$

$$1 - \frac{5}{2} P(\chi_{5} 13.5) = 1 - \frac{5}{2} \frac{e^{13.5}(13.5)^{3}}{2!} = [-0.2112 = 0.1888 \pm 1]$$

1.c

table 中的 p=0.1 0.2 0.25 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9

1.d

在 Ans1, table 中的 lambda\*t(M)的值為 0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9

在 Ans2, table 中的 lambda\*t(M)的值為 1,1.5,2,2.5,3,3.5,4,4.5,5

在 Ans3, table 中的 lambda\*t(M)的值為 5.5,6,6.5,7,7.5,8,8.5,9,9.5

在 Ans4, table 中的 lambda\*t(M)的值為 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18

1.e

When n is quite large and p is close to 0 or 1----binomial distribution 可近似 poisson distribution, with mean=n\*p. 可以想像成把卜瓦松分布的觀察時間切割成很多塊,所以在每個時間很短的區間,會發生事件的機率會趨近於 0。這樣的情況就會很像二項分佈有很多次試驗,而在每次試驗會成功的機率極低。Under four conditions, n=10000.

Condition1:p=0.01

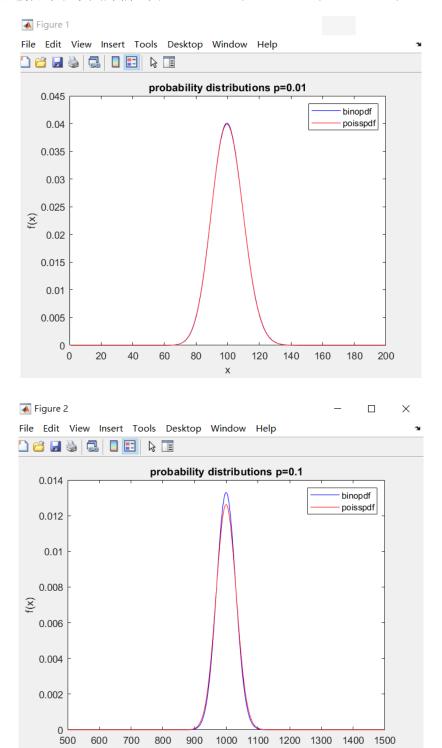
Condition2:p=0.1

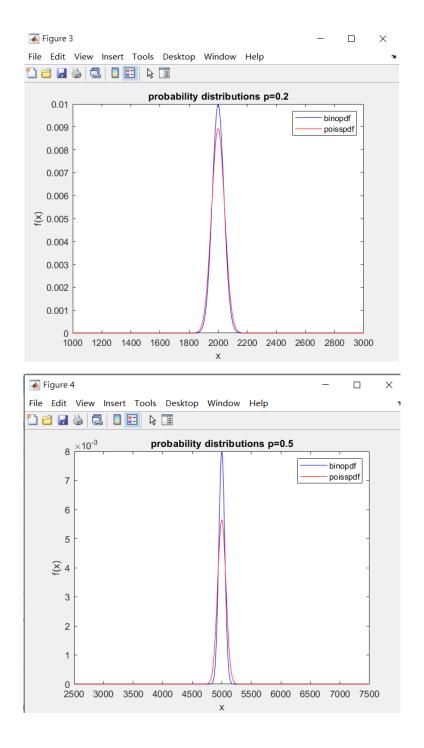
Condition3:p=0.2

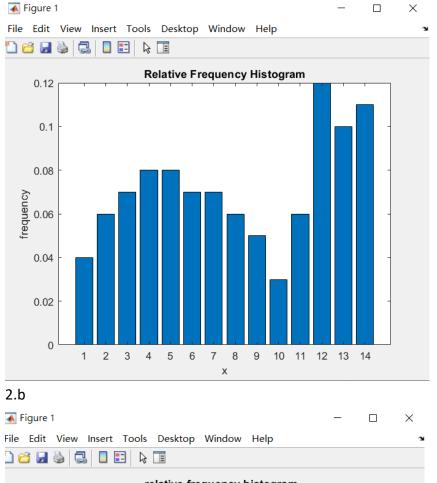
Condition4:p=0.5

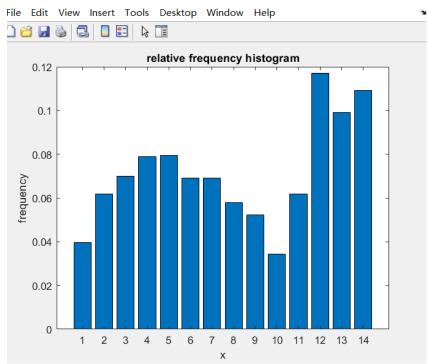
The probability in condition1 最趨近 0, the probability in condition2 次趨近 0,

the probability in condition3 第三趨近 0, the probability in condition4 最不趨近 0. 所以發現近似的結果由好排到壞:condition1, condition2, condition3, condition4.









Yes, they look like.

由於隨機分布過程,每次執行起來圖會有些微差異。舉 X=1 來說,題目的 f(1)=0.04,但模擬起來 f(1)可能等於 0.039、0.04、0.041.....,不一定剛好=0.04,但是不會差太多。