

長庚大學期中、期末考試答案用紙

學年度 第 學期 中 考 貴工

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[1] (1)  $f_X(x) = \frac{(10)^x \times 90^{(10-x)}}{(100)^{10}} \quad \#$

(2)  $E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^{10} x \cdot \frac{(10)^x \times 90^{(10-x)}}{(100)^{10}} = \frac{10 \times 90^9}{100^{10}} + \frac{2 \times 10^2 \times 90^8}{100^{10}} + \frac{3 \times 10^3 \times 90^7}{100^{10}} + \dots = 0.0490 \quad \#$

(3)  $\sigma^2 = E[(X-\mu)^2] = \sum_x (x-0.049)^2 \cdot \frac{(10)^x \times 90^{(10-x)}}{(100)^{10}} = 0.01659$   
 $\text{std}[X] = 0.1288 \quad \#$

(4)  $f_Y(y) = \frac{C_{10}^{10} \times C_{10-y}^{90}}{C_{100}^{100}} \quad \#$

(5)  $E(Y) = \sum_y y \cdot \frac{C_{10}^{10} \times C_{10-y}^{90}}{C_{100}^{100}} = 0.0677$

$\sigma^2 = E[(Y-E(Y))^2] =$   
 $\text{std}[Y]$

$E[Y] + \text{std}[Y] =$

(6)  $f_Z(z) = b^*(z; 5, 0.1)$

[2] (1)  $f_W(w) = P(W; 100) = \frac{e^{-100} (100)^w}{w!}$

(2)  $E[W] = 100 \quad \sigma^2 = E[(W-100)^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (w-100)^2 f(w) dw$

(3)

(4)  $P(W > 120) = 0.0226 \quad \#$

(5) 拒絕它，因為  $0.0226 < 0.05$  代表在火災發生之平均頻率為每天一件的條件下， $W > 120$  的發生率太小，所以不應該接受

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$$[4] \lambda = np \quad p = \frac{\lambda}{n} \quad B(p, n) = P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X = k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\lambda^k}{k!}\right) \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \left(\frac{1}{n^k}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-k} \right]$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-k+1) \cdots 1}{(n-k)(n-k-1) \cdots 1} \frac{1}{n^k}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (n-k+1)}{n^k}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right) \cdots \frac{(n-k+1)}{n}$$

$$e = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \quad x = -\frac{n}{\lambda}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x(-\lambda)} = e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-k} \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\left(\frac{\lambda^k}{k!}\right) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \left(\frac{1}{n^k}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-k} = \left(\frac{\lambda^k}{k!}\right) (1) (e^{-\lambda}) (1)$$

$$P(\lambda, k) = \left(\frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}\right)$$

$$[3]^{1)} P(X \geq 10) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} b(x; 100, 0.05) - \sum_{x=0}^9 b(x; 100, 0.05) = 0.02819$$

<sup>1)</sup> I reject this batch of products because 0.02819 is small than 0.05  
發生機率很小