

108 學年度 第二 學期 中 考 資 工 系 姓名 許書璋 學號 B0729056

$$[1] (1) f_X(x) = b(x; 10, \frac{1}{10}) = \binom{10}{x} \cdot (\frac{1}{10})^x \cdot (\frac{9}{10})^{10-x}$$

$$(2) E[X] = np = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 1$$

$$(3) Std[X] = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{10 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{9}{10}} = \sqrt{10} \cdot \frac{3}{10} = 0.9487$$

$$(4) f_Y(y) = h(y; 100, 10, \frac{1}{10}) = \frac{\binom{10}{y} \binom{90}{100-y}}{\binom{100}{10}}$$

$$(5) E[Y] = \frac{nk}{N} = \frac{10 \cdot 10}{100} = 1; Std[Y] = \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1} \cdot n \cdot \frac{k}{N} \cdot (1 - \frac{k}{N})} = \sqrt{\frac{90}{99} \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{10}{100} \cdot (1 - \frac{10}{100})} = 0.8182$$

$$E[Y] + Std[Y] = 1 + 0.8182 = 1.8182$$

$$(6) f_Z(z) = b^*(z; 5, \frac{1}{10}) = \binom{z-1}{4} \cdot (\frac{1}{10})^5 \cdot (\frac{9}{10})^{z-5}$$

$$[2] (1) f_W(w) = p(w; 1) = \frac{e^{-1} \cdot 1^w}{w!} = \frac{1}{e \cdot w!} = \frac{0.3679}{w!}$$

$$(2) E[W] = \lambda t = 1; Std[W] = \sqrt{\lambda t} = 1; E[W] + Std[W] = 2$$

$$(3) |W - E[W]| \leq 2 \cdot Std(W) \Rightarrow |W - 1| \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 \leq W \leq 3$$

$$\therefore P(|W - E[W]| \leq 2 \cdot Std(W)) = P(1 \leq W \leq 3) = f_W(1) + f_W(2) + f_W(3) = 0.3679 \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}) = 0.6131$$

$$(4) P(W > 120) = 1 - P(W \leq 120) = 1 - \sum_{w=0}^{120} f_W(w) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

(5) 根據上一題結果知， $W > 120$ 的發生機率接近 0，與現實中時常發生的狀況不符，表示原假設「火災發生之平均頻率為每天 1 件」有誤，應予拒絕。

$$[3] (1) P(X \geq 10) = 1 - P(X < 10) = 1 - \sum_{x=0}^9 b(x; 100, 0.05) = 1 - \sum_{x=0}^9 p(x; 5) = 0.0318$$

(2) 在總瑕疵品佔所有產品不超過 5% 的前提下，隨機抽 100 個產品發現至少有 10 個瑕疵品的發生機率僅 3.18%，表示不太可能發生，因此此假設可接受。

$$[4] b(x; n, p) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} \left(\frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^x \left(1 - \frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^{n-x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^{n-x} = \frac{(\lambda t)^x}{x!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(n-x)!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^x} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^{n-x}$$

$$\mu = \lambda t = np \text{ (when } n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\frac{n!}{(n-x)!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^x} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdots (n-x+1)}{n^x} = \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n} \cdots \frac{n-x+1}{n} = 1 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{x-1}{n}\right)$$

$$\therefore \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = \frac{(\lambda t)^x}{x!} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{x-1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^{n-x} = \frac{(\lambda t)^x}{x!} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{x-1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^{-x}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = \frac{(\lambda t)^x}{x!} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{x-1}{n}\right) \right] \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda t}{n}\right)^{-x}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda t)^x}{x!} \cdot 1 \cdot e^{-\lambda t} \cdot 1 = \frac{(\lambda t)^x \cdot e^{-\lambda t}}{x!} = p(x; \lambda t)$$

(請翻面繼續作答)