

Writing

5.14

(a) $n=4$: the number Bulls sweep
 $P(X=x) = b(x; 4, 0.9) = C_4^x (0.9)^x (1-0.9)^{4-x}$
 $P(X \geq 4) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - \sum_{x=0}^3 b(x; 4, 0.9)$
 $= 1 - 0.9439$
 $= 0.0561$

(b) $P(\text{win}) = P(4-0 \text{ win}) + P(4-1 \text{ win})$
 $+ P(4-2 \text{ win}) + P(4-3 \text{ win})$
 $= 0.0561 + 0.2624 + 0.0561 + 0.0139 = 0.3885$

$P(4-1 \text{ win}) = C_3^4 (0.9)^3 (0.1) \cdot 0.9$
 $= \left(\sum_{x=0}^3 b(x; 4, 0.9) - \sum_{x=0}^2 b(x; 4, 0.9) \right) \times 0.9$
 $= 0.2916 \times 0.9 = 0.2624$

$P(4-2 \text{ win}) = C_2^4 (0.9)^2 (0.1)^2 \times 0.9$
 $= \left(\sum_{x=0}^2 b(x; 5, 0.9) - \sum_{x=0}^1 b(x; 5, 0.9) \right) \times 0.9$
 $= 0.0729 \times 0.9 = 0.0656$

$P(4-3 \text{ win}) = C_1^4 (0.9)^1 (0.1)^3 \times 0.9$
 $= \left(\sum_{x=0}^1 b(x; 6, 0.9) - \sum_{x=0}^0 b(x; 6, 0.9) \right) \times 0.9$
 $= 0.0146 \times 0.9 = 0.0131$

(c) The probability of winning for Bulls is independent in each race. It's always assumed to be 0.9.

5.26. $P(\text{accident due to speed violation}) = 0.6$
 $\Rightarrow b(6; 8, 0.6)$

(a) $C_8^6 (0.6)^6 (0.4)^2 = 28 \times 0.0467 \times 0.16 = 0.2090$

(b) $\sum_{x=0}^2 b(x; 8, 0.6) - \sum_{x=0}^1 b(x; 8, 0.6) = 0.8916 - 0.6846$
 $= 0.2070$

5.50.

(a) $C_2^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{15}{128}$

(b) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$

5.80. Poisson distribution

$P(X; \lambda t) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^x}{x!}$

$\lambda t = 2.7$

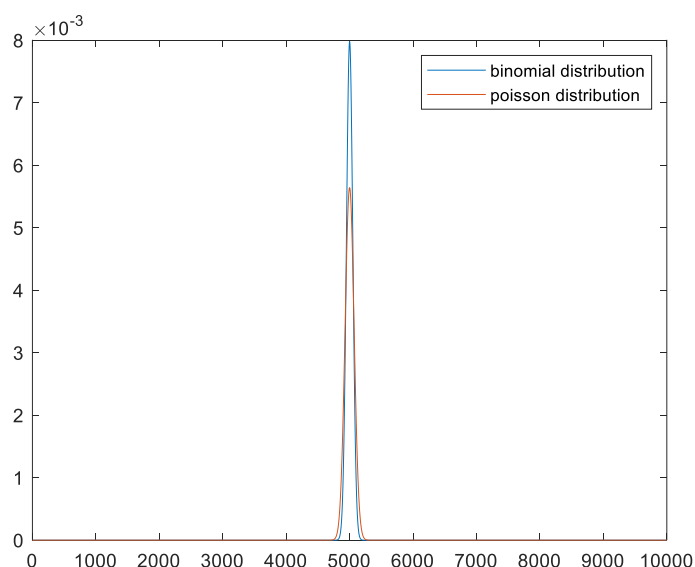
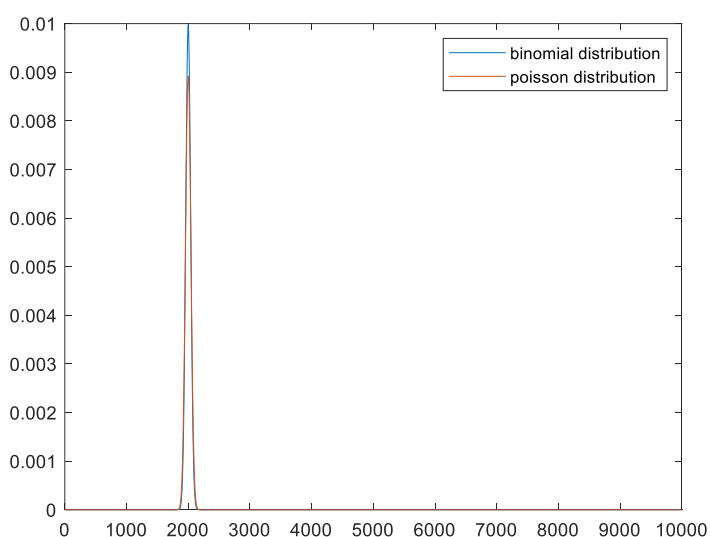
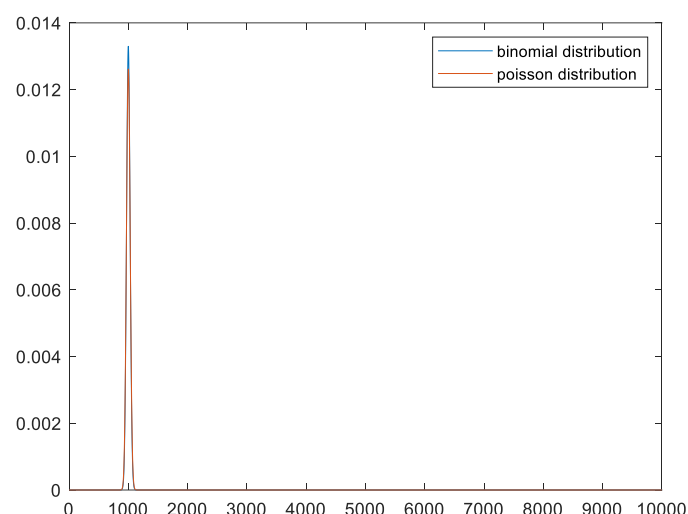
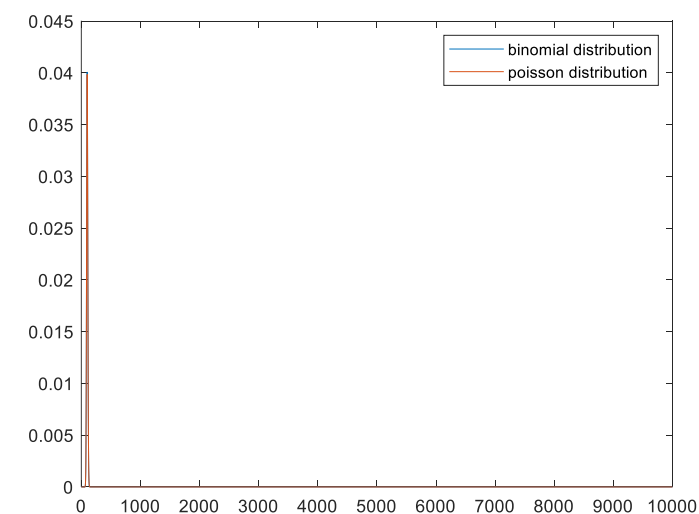
(a) $P(X \leq 4) = \sum_{x=0}^4 P(X; 2.7)$
 $= 0.8626$ (interpolation)

(b) $P(X < 2) = \sum_{x=0}^1 P(X; 2.7)$
 $= 0.2492$

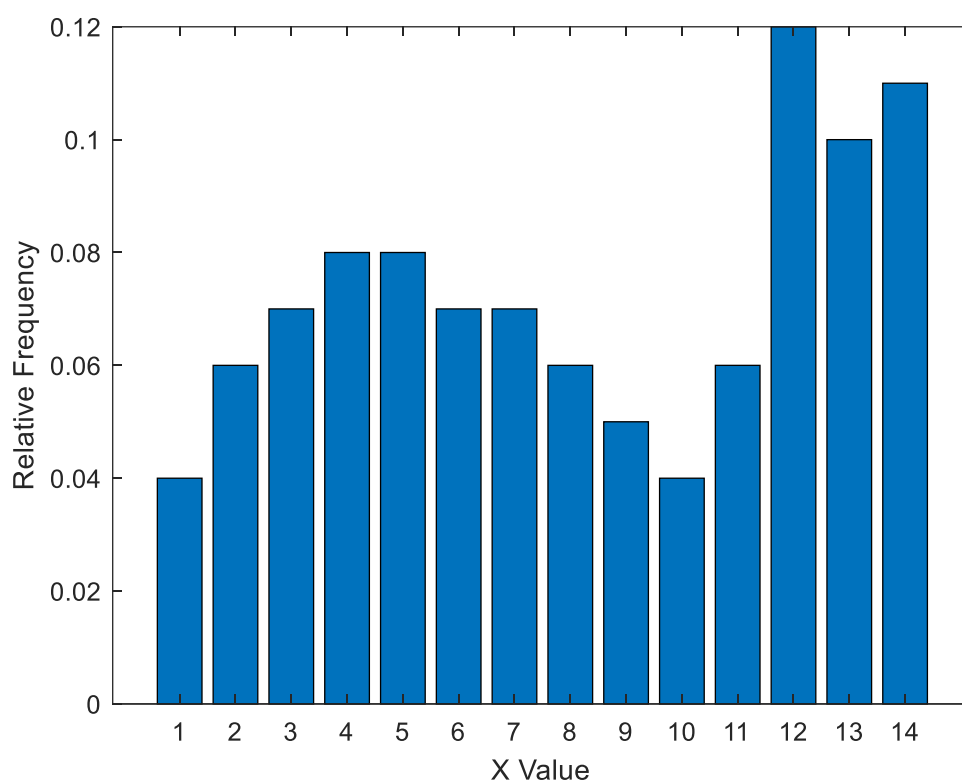
(c) $5 \times 2.7 = 13.5$

$P(Y > 10) = 1 - P(Y \leq 10) = 1 - \sum_{Y=0}^{10} P(Y; 13.5)$
 $= 1 - 0.2186$
 $= 0.7814$

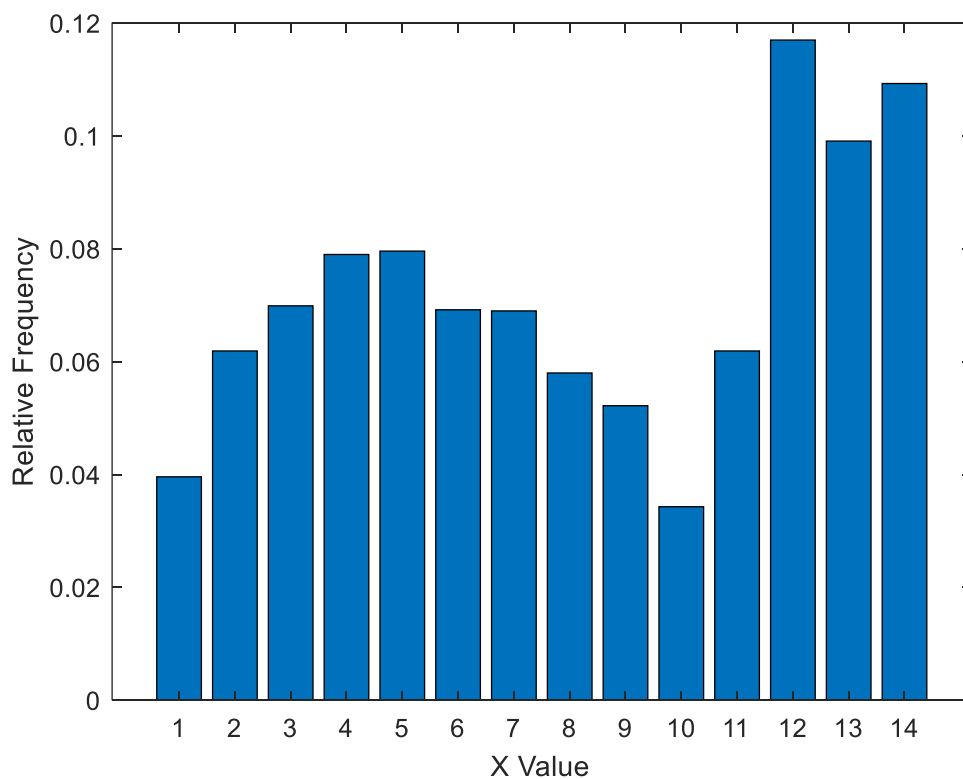
↑ 1-d



↑ 從左上順時針依序為： $p=0.01$, $p=0.1$, $p=0.2$, $p=0.5$ 。 $p=0.01$ 時兩個分布幾乎疊合在一起，正確率甚高； $p=0.1$ 時二項分布更集中一點(高峰處更高)； $p=0.2$ 更集中；到 $p=0.5$ 時已可用肉眼看出兩者的差異了。這是因為對一個二項分布來說，當 n 夠大且 p 夠小時，可以將整個試驗看作是連續的時/空。每次試驗(每段時/空)的機率互相獨立；且每次試驗(每段時/空)發生事件的機率都甚小，如此二項分布就可趨近帕松分布。而 $p=0.2$ 甚至是 0.5 時，已經不算小了，所以趨近也變得不精確許多了。



↑ 2-a



↑ 2-b。兩圖基本上是一樣的，這是因為我使用的 matlab 的 `randi` 函數是偽隨機，而我的母體又是照順序排列的，所以在取樣時每個事件的次數就會大致依

照各自的發生機率。