

# 第五次機率與統計作業

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一、手寫部分：

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5.14

a.) By binomial distribution  

$$P_1(4-0) = b(4; 4, 0.9) = \sum_{x=0}^4 b(x; 4, 0.9) - \sum_{x=0}^3 b(x; 4, 0.9) = 1.0000 - 0.3439 = \underline{0.6561} \#$$

b.) By binomial distribution  

$$P_2(\text{win}) = [b(3; 4, 0.9) + b(3; 5, 0.9) + b(3; 6, 0.9)] + b(4; 4, 0.9) = P(3\text{-lead}) + P(4-0 \text{ win})$$

$$= (0.3439 + 0.0521) + (0.0815 + 0.0086) + (0.0159 + 0.0013) + 0.6561$$

$$= \underline{0.9972} \#$$

c.) By the problem, the <sup>very</sup> important assumption for answering a.) & b.) is made winning percentage = 0.9 #

5.26

a.) By binomial distribution  

$$P(X=6) = b(6; 8, 0.6) = \binom{8}{6} (0.6)^6 (0.4)^2 = \underline{0.2090} \#$$

b.) By binomial distribution  

$$P(X=6) = b(6; 8, 0.6) = \sum_{x=0}^6 b(x; 8, 0.6) - \sum_{x=0}^5 b(x; 8, 0.6) = 0.8936 - 0.6846 = \underline{0.2090} \#$$

5.50

a.) By negative binomial distribution  

$$b^*(7; 3, 0.5) = \binom{7-1}{3-1} \cdot (0.5)^3 \cdot (0.5)^{7-3} = \frac{3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 1} \cdot (0.5)^7 = \underline{0.01465} \#$$

b.) By negative binomial distribution  

$$b^*(4; 1, 0.5) = \binom{4-1}{1-1} \cdot (0.5)^1 \cdot (0.5)^{4-1} = (0.5)^5 = \underline{0.03125} \# (= g(4, 0.5))$$

5.56

Since all the problem is based on "a month"  $\therefore$  let  $t=1$ ,  $\lambda=3 \Rightarrow t\lambda=1 \times 3=3.0$ .

a.) By poisson distribution,  

$$P(5; 3) = \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^5}{5!} = \sum_{x=0}^5 P(x; 3) - \sum_{x=0}^4 P(x; 3) = 0.9161 - 0.8153 = \underline{0.1008} \#$$

b.) By poisson distribution  

$$P(X < 3) = \sum_{x=0}^2 P(x; 3) = \underline{0.4232} \#$$

c.) By poisson distribution  

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 2) = 1 - \sum_{x=0}^1 P(x; 3) = 1 - 0.1991 = \underline{0.8009} \#$$

5.80  $\lambda = 2.7$

a.) By poisson distribution

$$P(X \leq 4) = \sum_{x=0}^4 P(X; 2.7) = \frac{e^{-2.7} \cdot (2.7)^0}{0!} + \frac{e^{-2.7} \cdot (2.7)^1}{1!} + \frac{e^{-2.7} \cdot (2.7)^2}{2!} + \frac{e^{-2.7} \cdot (2.7)^3}{3!} + \frac{e^{-2.7} \cdot (2.7)^4}{4!}$$

$$\approx 0.8629 \#$$

b.) By poisson distribution

$$P(X < 2) = P(X \leq 1) = \sum_{x=0}^1 P(X; 2.7) = e^{-2.7} (1 + 2.7) = 0.2487 \#$$

c.)  $t = 5 \Rightarrow \lambda t = 13.5 \Rightarrow$  By poisson distribution

$$\therefore P(X > 10) = 1 - P(X \leq 10) = 1 - \sum_{x=0}^{10} P(X; 13.5) \approx 1 - 0.2112 = 0.7888 \#$$

## 二、matlab 部分：

1(c) :

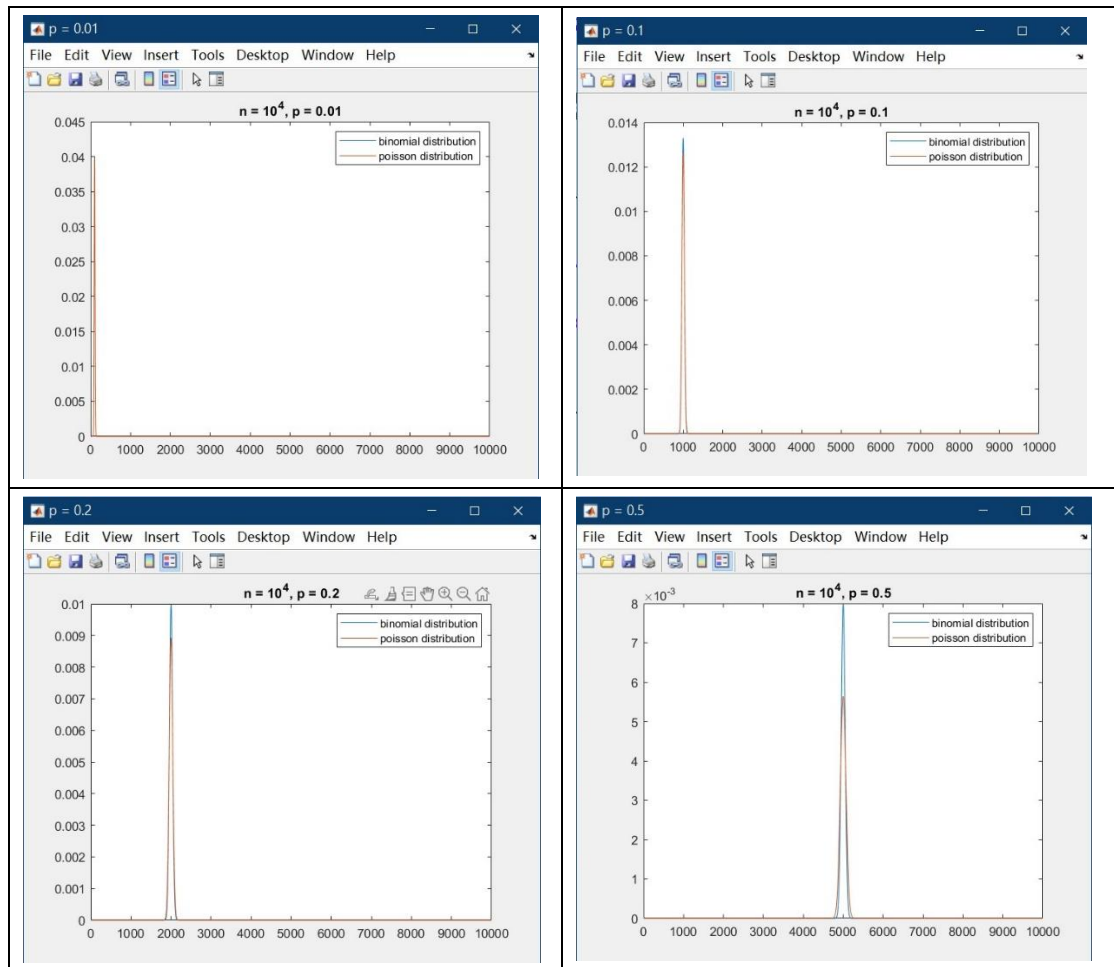
Binomial distribution table												
File Edit View Insert Tools Desktop Window Help												
	n	r	p0_10	p0_20	p0_25	p0_30	p0_40	p0_50	p0_60	p0_70	p0_80	p0_90
1	0	0.9	0.8	0.75	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	0	0.81	0.64	0.5625	0.49	0.36	0.25	0.16	0.09	0.04	0.01	
1	1	0.99	0.96	0.9375	0.91	0.84	0.75	0.64	0.51	0.36	0.19	
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	0	0.729	0.512	0.4219	0.343	0.216	0.125	0.064	0.027	0.008	0.001	
1	1	0.972	0.896	0.8438	0.784	0.648	0.5	0.352	0.216	0.104	0.028	
2	1	0.999	0.992	0.9844	0.973	0.936	0.875	0.784	0.657	0.488	0.271	
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	0	0.6561	0.4096	0.3164	0.2401	0.1296	0.0625	0.0256	0.0081	0.0016	0.0001	
1	1	0.9477	0.8192	0.7383	0.6517	0.4752	0.3125	0.1792	0.0837	0.0272	0.0037	
2	1	0.9963	0.9728	0.9492	0.9163	0.8208	0.6875	0.5248	0.3483	0.1808	0.0523	
3	1	0.9999	0.9984	0.9961	0.9919	0.9744	0.9375	0.8704	0.7599	0.5904	0.3439	
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	0	0.5905	0.3277	0.2373	0.1681	0.0778	0.0313	0.0102	0.0024	0.0003	0	
1	1	0.9185	0.7373	0.6328	0.5282	0.337	0.1875	0.087	0.0308	0.0067	0.0005	
2	1	0.9914	0.9421	0.8965	0.8369	0.6826	0.5	0.3174	0.1631	0.0579	0.0086	
3	1	0.9995	0.9933	0.9844	0.9692	0.913	0.8125	0.663	0.4718	0.2627	0.0815	
4	1	0.9997	0.999	0.999	0.9976	0.9898	0.9688	0.9222	0.8319	0.6723	0.4095	
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	0	0.5314	0.2621	0.178	0.1176	0.0467	0.0156	0.0041	0.0007	0.0001	0	
1	1	0.8857	0.6554	0.5339	0.4202	0.2333	0.1094	0.041	0.0109	0.0016	0.0001	
2	1	0.9842	0.9011	0.8306	0.7443	0.5443	0.3438	0.1792	0.0705	0.017	0.0013	
3	1	0.9987	0.983	0.9624	0.9295	0.8208	0.6563	0.4557	0.2557	0.0989	0.0158	
4	1	0.9999	0.9984	0.9954	0.9891	0.959	0.8906	0.7667	0.5798	0.3446	0.1143	
5	1	0.9999	0.9998	0.9998	0.9993	0.9959	0.9844	0.9533	0.8824	0.7379	0.4686	
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	0	0.4783	0.2097	0.1335	0.0824	0.028	0.0078	0.0016	0.0002	0	0	
1	1	0.8503	0.5767	0.4449	0.3294	0.1586	0.0625	0.0188	0.0038	0.0004	0	
2	1	0.9743	0.852	0.7564	0.6471	0.4199	0.2266	0.0963	0.0288	0.0047	0.0002	
3	1	0.9973	0.9667	0.9294	0.874	0.7102	0.5	0.2898	0.126	0.0333	0.0027	
4	1	0.9998	0.9953	0.9871	0.9712	0.9037	0.7734	0.5801	0.3529	0.148	0.0257	
5	1	0.9996	0.9987	0.9987	0.9962	0.9812	0.9375	0.8414	0.6706	0.4233	0.1497	
6	1	1	1	0.9999	0.9998	0.9984	0.9922	0.972	0.9176	0.7903	0.5217	
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

1(d) :

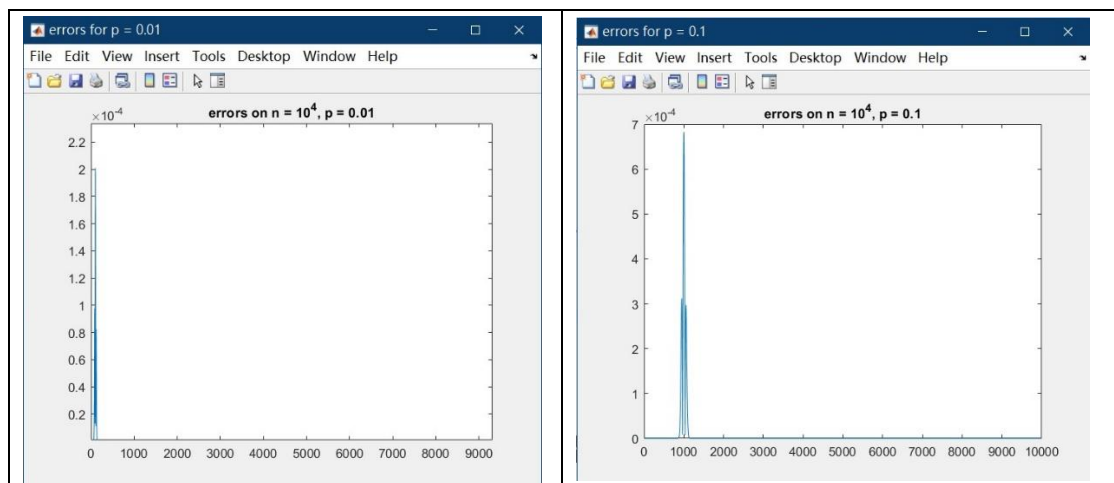
[illegible]

1(e) :

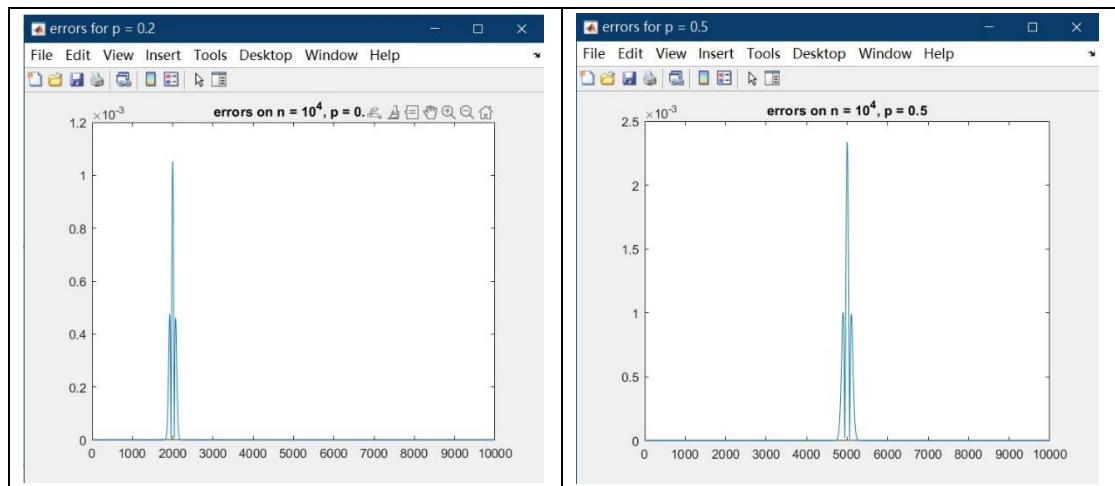
(表格一) Binomial 和 Poisson 的機率分布圖如下：



(表格二) Binomial 和 Poisson 機率分布的精準度 (即兩者的差距)：



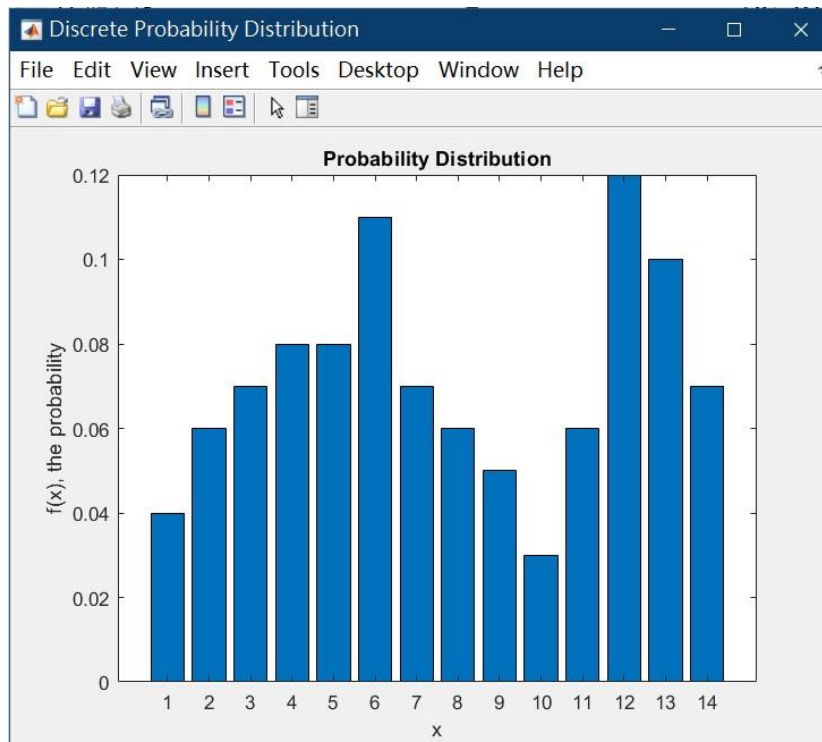




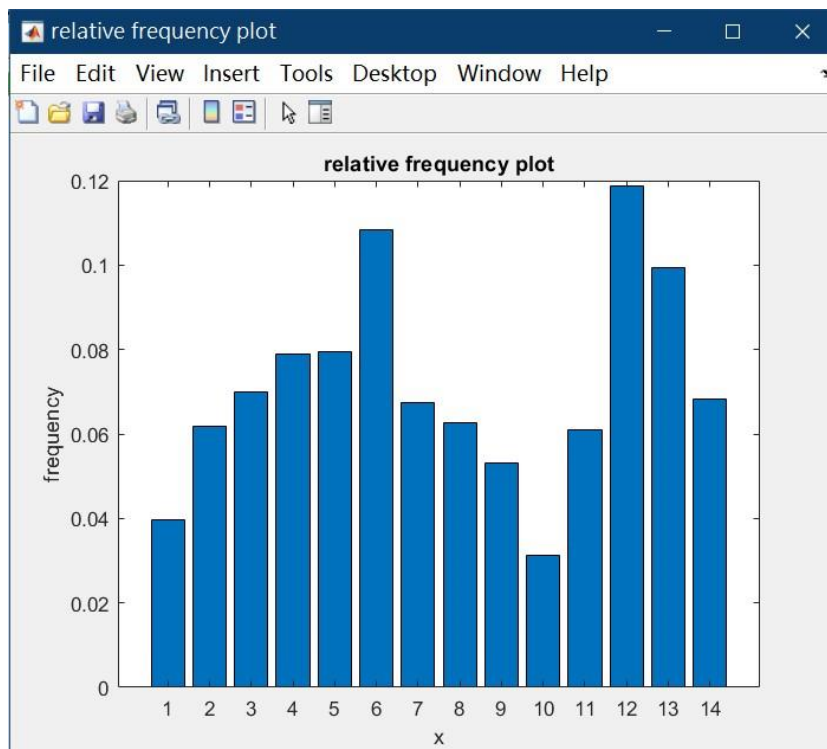
在 binomial distribution 中，若  $n$  值逼近無限大，且  $p$  值逼近 0，則可以將平均值  $np$  用  $u$  換進 poisson distribution 之  $p(x;u)$  中。

而在此 matlab 實驗中，由於  $n$  是固定的，因此可以看  $p$  的變化來進行分析。由實驗的結果圖可以知道，當  $p$  越來越小時，binomial distribution 和 poisson distribution 的差距越來越小（ $p = 0.01$  時之誤差高峰約  $2 \times 10^{-4}$ ）；反之，則雙方的誤差逐漸增大（ $p = 0.5$  時之誤差高峰約  $2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ ）。以上的結果是合乎我於第一段寫的趨勢，因此實驗結果是合理的。

2(a) :



2(b) :



在本次的實驗中，由於有約  $10^4$  的樣本數，所以用機率出來 plot 出來的結果圖和 2(a)的圖非常的相像，顯現出 2(a)的機率分布趨勢。若數據的數量沒有到此實驗的量級的話（例如：100），則可能沒法顯示出 2(a)的機率分布趨勢。