

長庚大學 答案用紙

科目

學年度 第 學期 考

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[1]

$$.1 f_X(x) = C_{10}^x \left(\frac{10}{100}\right)^x \left(\frac{90}{100}\right)^{10-x} \quad (x=0 \sim 10)$$

$$.2 E(X) = np = 10 \times \frac{1}{10} = 1$$

$$.3 \text{std}[X] = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{np(1-p)} = \sqrt{10 \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{9}{10}} = 0.9486$$

$$.4 f_Y(y) = \frac{C_{10}^{90-x} C_x^{10}}{C_{100}^{100}} \quad (x=0 \sim 10)$$

$$.5 E[Y] + \text{std}[Y] = \frac{np}{N} + \sqrt{\frac{np}{N-1} \cdot n \cdot \frac{k}{N} (1-\frac{k}{N})} = \frac{10 \times 10}{100} + \sqrt{\frac{100-10}{100-1} \times 10 \times \frac{10}{100} \times (1-\frac{10}{100})}$$

$$= 1 + 0.9045 = 1.9045$$

$$.6 f_Z(z) = \binom{x-1}{k-1} p^k q^{x-k} = \binom{z-1}{4} (0.1)^5 (0.9)^{z-5} \quad (5 \leq z \leq 100)$$

[2]

$$.1 f_W(w) = P(X; \lambda t) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^x}{x!} = \frac{e^{-100} \times 100^w}{w!}$$

$$\lambda t = 1 \times 100 = 100$$

$$.2 E(W) + \text{std}(W) = \lambda t + \sqrt{\lambda t} = 100 + \sqrt{100} = 110$$

$$.3 P(|W - E[W]| \leq 2 \cdot \text{std}(W)) = P(W \leq 2 \cdot \text{std}(W) + E[W]) = P(W \leq 130) = 0.9982$$

$$2 \cdot \text{std}(W) = 2 \times 10 = 20 \quad 20 + 110 = 130$$

$$.4 P(W > 120) = 1 - P(W \leq 120) = 1 - \sum_{w=0}^{120} P(w; 100) = 1 - \sum_{w=0}^{120} \frac{e^{-100} 100^w}{w!} = 1 - 0.9993 = 0.0007$$

.5 我認為該矩矩, 因為從 .4 看幾乎為 0, 而且 100 天有超過 120 件, 平均為每天 1.2, 最少情況下每天有可能 2 件

(請翻面繼續作答)

[3]

$$P(Y \geq 10) = 1 - \sum_{y=0}^9 \sum_{x=0}^y P(Y, 100, X)$$

$\leq 5\%$ defective: 100中 ≤ 5 个为缺陷

N 代表全部的批量

2. 接受, 因為是機率問題, 所以不會是絕對不多

[4] 令 $\lambda = np \rightarrow p = \frac{\lambda}{n}$

$$B(x; n, p) = P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X=k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} \quad \leftarrow \text{代 } \lambda$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-k+1)}{(n-k)!} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \dots \left(\frac{n-k+1}{n}\right) = 1$$

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

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

(請翻面繼續作答)