

HWb 賓大 11b F14094015 張庭範

6.20 The weights of a large number of miniature poodles are approximately normally distributed with a mean of 8 kilograms and a standard deviation of 0.9 kilogram. If measurements are recorded to the nearest tenth of a kilogram, find the fraction of these poodles with weights

- (a) over 9.5 kilograms;
- (b) of at most 8.6 kilograms;
- (c) between 7.3 and 9.1 kilograms inclusive.

$$\mu = 8, \sigma = 0.9$$

$$(a) z = \frac{9.5 - 8}{0.9} \approx 1.67$$

$$P(z > 1.67) = 1 - P(z < 1.67)$$

$$= 1 - 0.9523$$

$$= 0.0477 \#$$

$$(b) z = \frac{8.6 - 8}{0.9} = 0.67$$

$$P(z \leq 0.67) = 0.7486 \#$$

(c)

$$z_{7.3} = \frac{7.3 - 8}{0.9} = -0.78 \quad P(z \leq 1.22) - P(z \leq -0.78)$$

$$z_{9.1} = \frac{9.1 - 8}{0.9} = 1.22 \quad = P(z \leq 1.22) - P(z \geq 0.78) \\ = 0.8888 - (1 - 0.7873) = 0.6711 \#$$

**6.28** As part of the research on "the role of English as a gateway to knowledge", a survey is conducted among 1000 college students, in which 72% of the students agree with the statement. If 100 students are picked at random, what is the probability that

- (a) at least 80 of them agree with the statement?
- (b) at most 68 of them agree with the statement?

$$n = 100, p = 0.72, M = 72, \sigma = \sqrt{20.16} = 4.49$$

(a)

$$z = \frac{79.5 - 72}{4.49} = 1.67$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(z > 1.67) &= 1 - P(z < 1.67) \\ &= 1 - 0.9523 = 0.0477 \# \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\frac{68.5 - 72}{4.49} = -0.98$$

$$(X < -0.98) = 1 - 0.9823 = 0.0177 \#$$

**6.58** The number of automobiles that arrive at a certain intersection per minute has a Poisson distribution with a mean of 5. Interest centers around the time that elapses before 10 automobiles appear at the intersection.

- What is the probability that more than 10 automobiles appear at the intersection during any given minute of time?
- What is the probability that more than 2 minutes elapse before 10 cars arrive?

$$\lambda = 5 \Rightarrow \mu = 5, \sigma^2 = 5$$

(a)

$$P(X > 10) = 1 - \sum_{X=0}^{10} P(X, 5) = 1 - 0.9863 \\ = 0.0137 \#$$

(b)

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \alpha = 10$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}$$

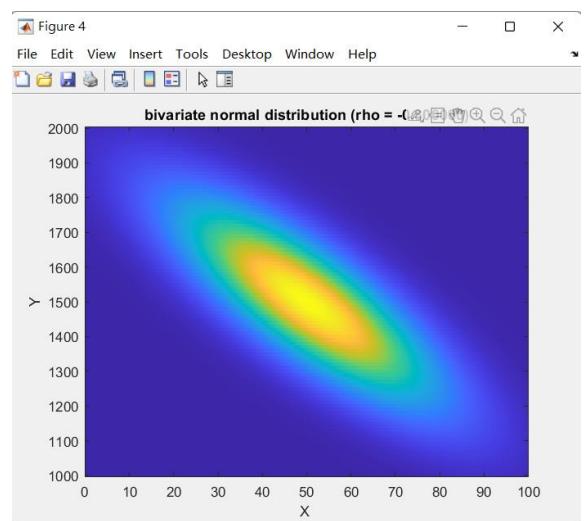
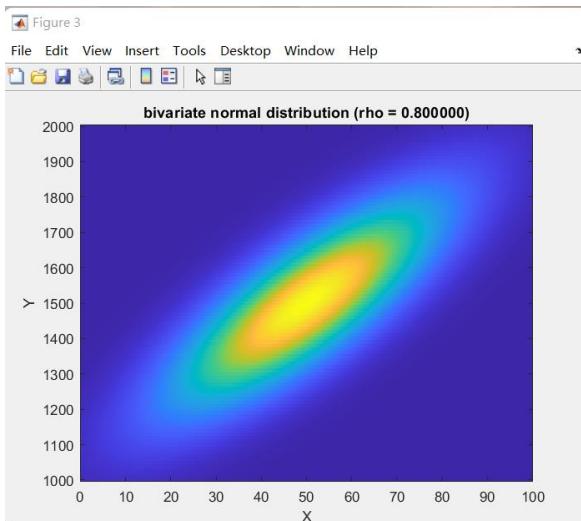
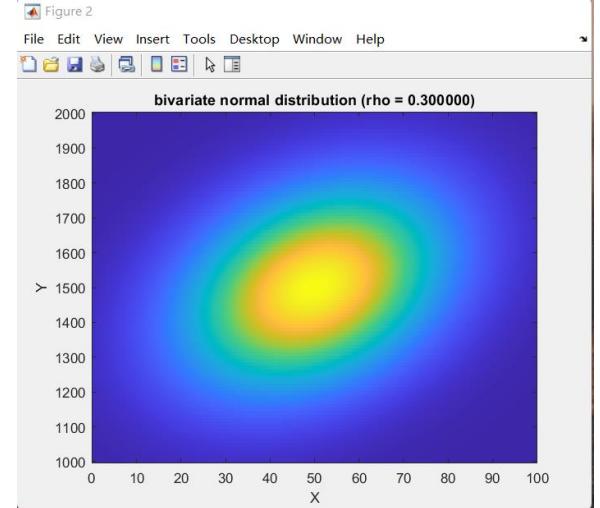
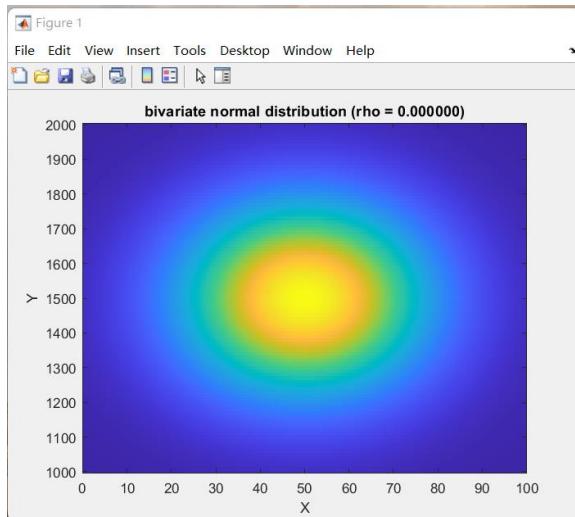
$$P(T \leq x) = \frac{5^x}{9!} \int_0^x t^9 e^{-\frac{t}{5}} dt$$

$$= 0.542$$

$$1 - 0.542 = 0.458 \#$$

Matlab

1a

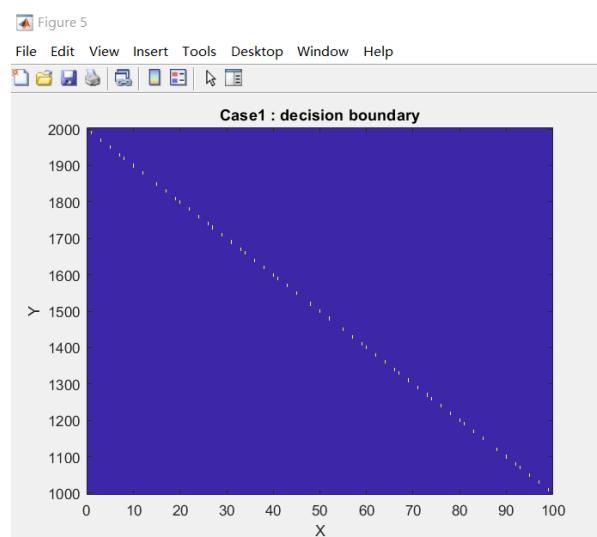
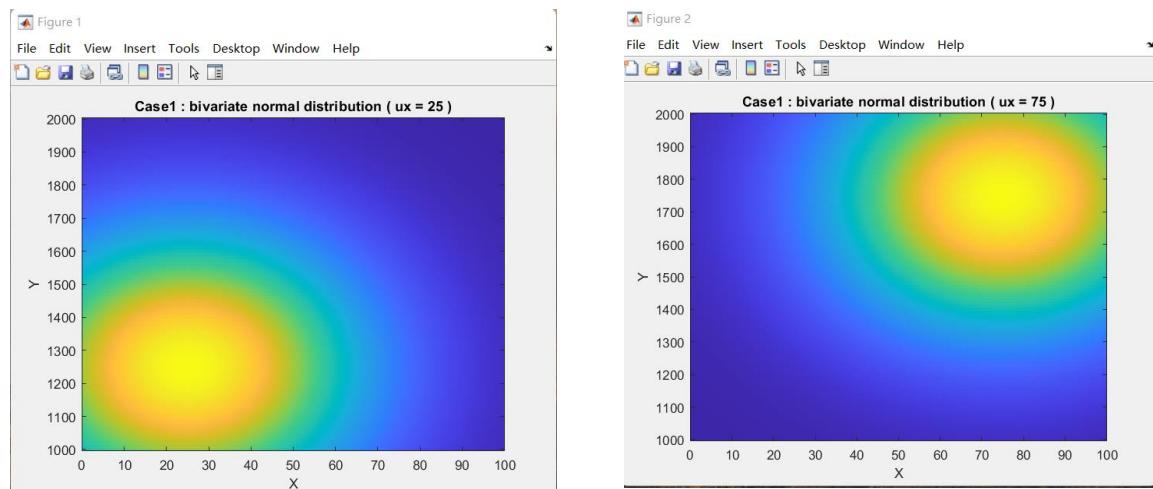


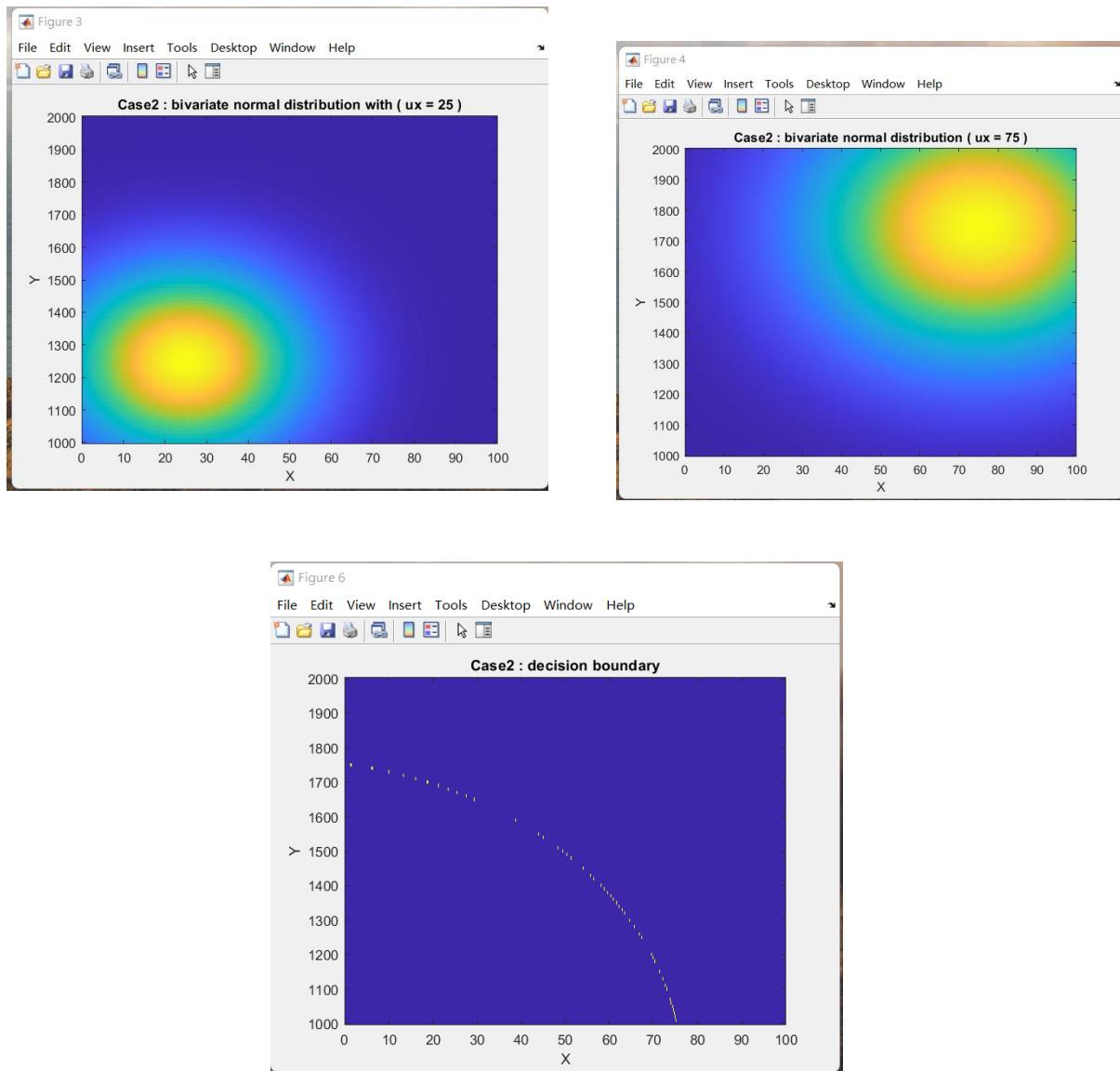
圖片 1 ~ 4 分別為 Distribution 1 ~-4

1b

隨著 rho 的變化 圖形呈現不同分布  
Rho 越大 -> 圖形分布越靠近左下及右上  
Rho 為 0 -> 圖形在中心呈現圓形  
Rho 越小 -> 圖形分布越靠近左上及右下

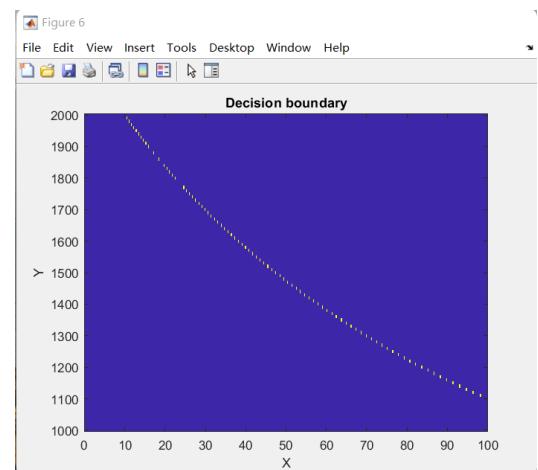
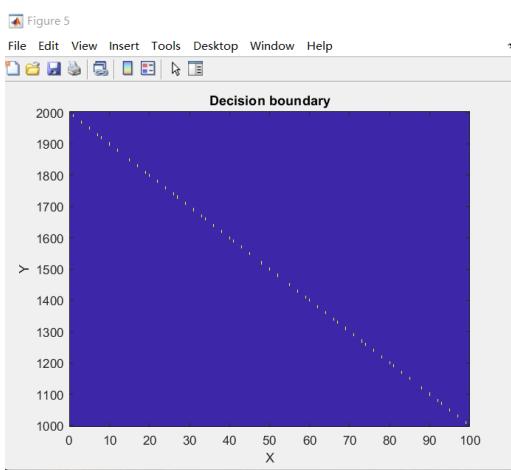
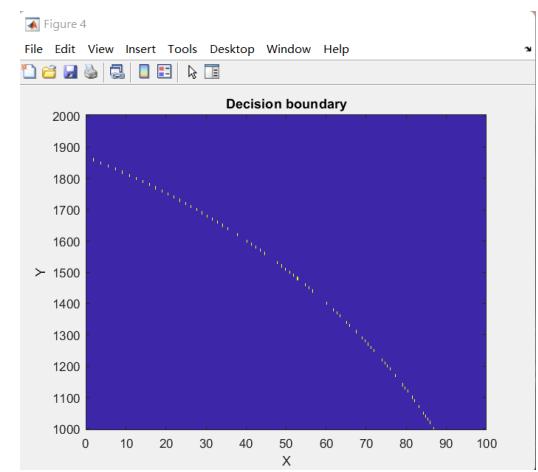
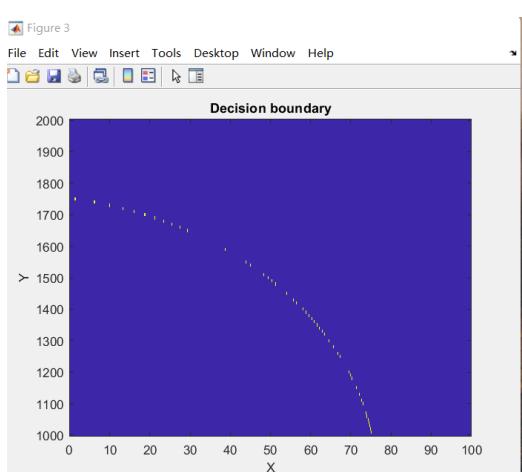
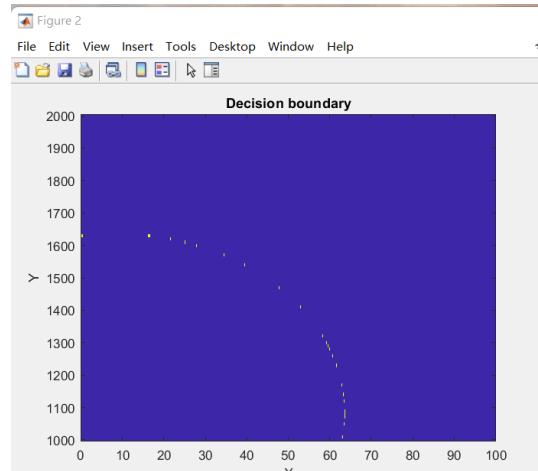
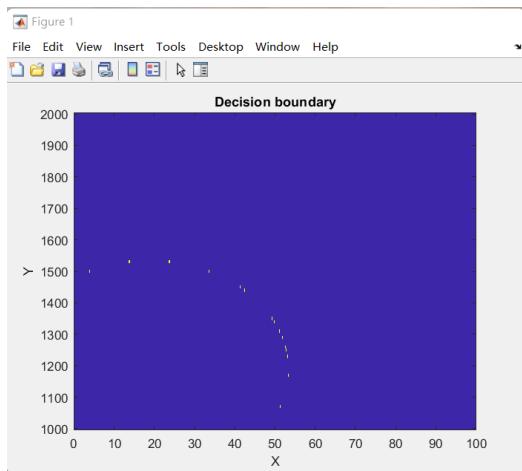
2a

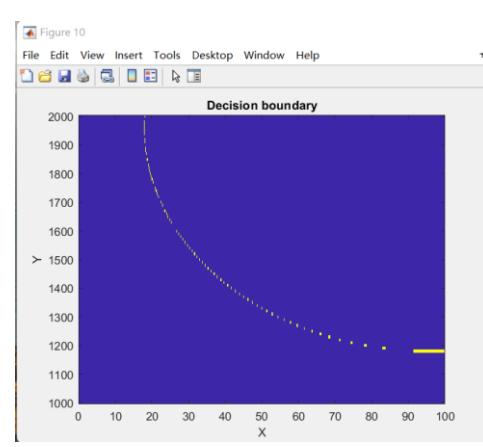
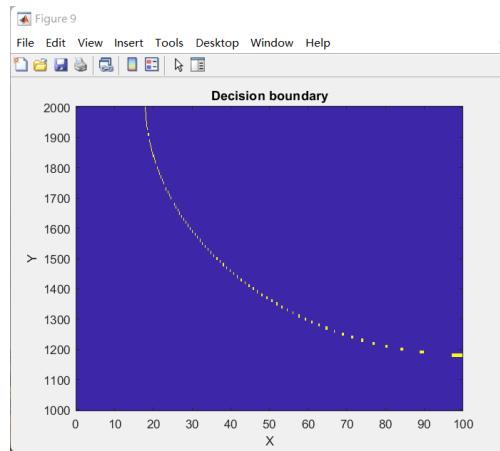
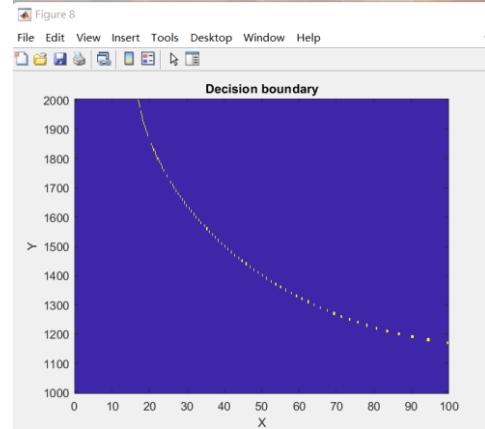
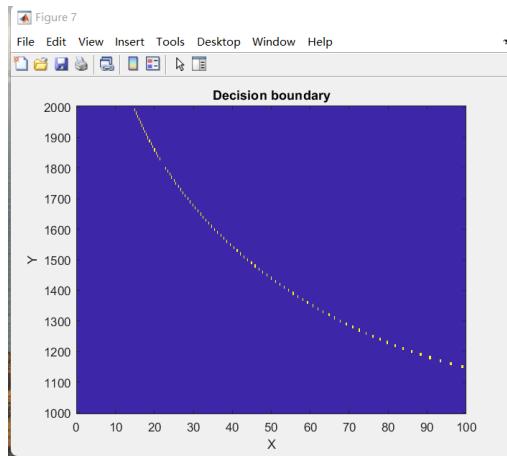




2b

根據觀察，2a 的兩個 case 只有 standard deviation x 跟 standard deviation y 有不同，所以在接下來的實驗中，我分別調整 Distribution1 的 standard deviation 去觀察圖形變化，過程中固定 Distribution2 的值  
 圖 1 的 standard deviation x 為 10 standard deviation y 為 100  
 每次分別增加 5、50 總共做 10 次





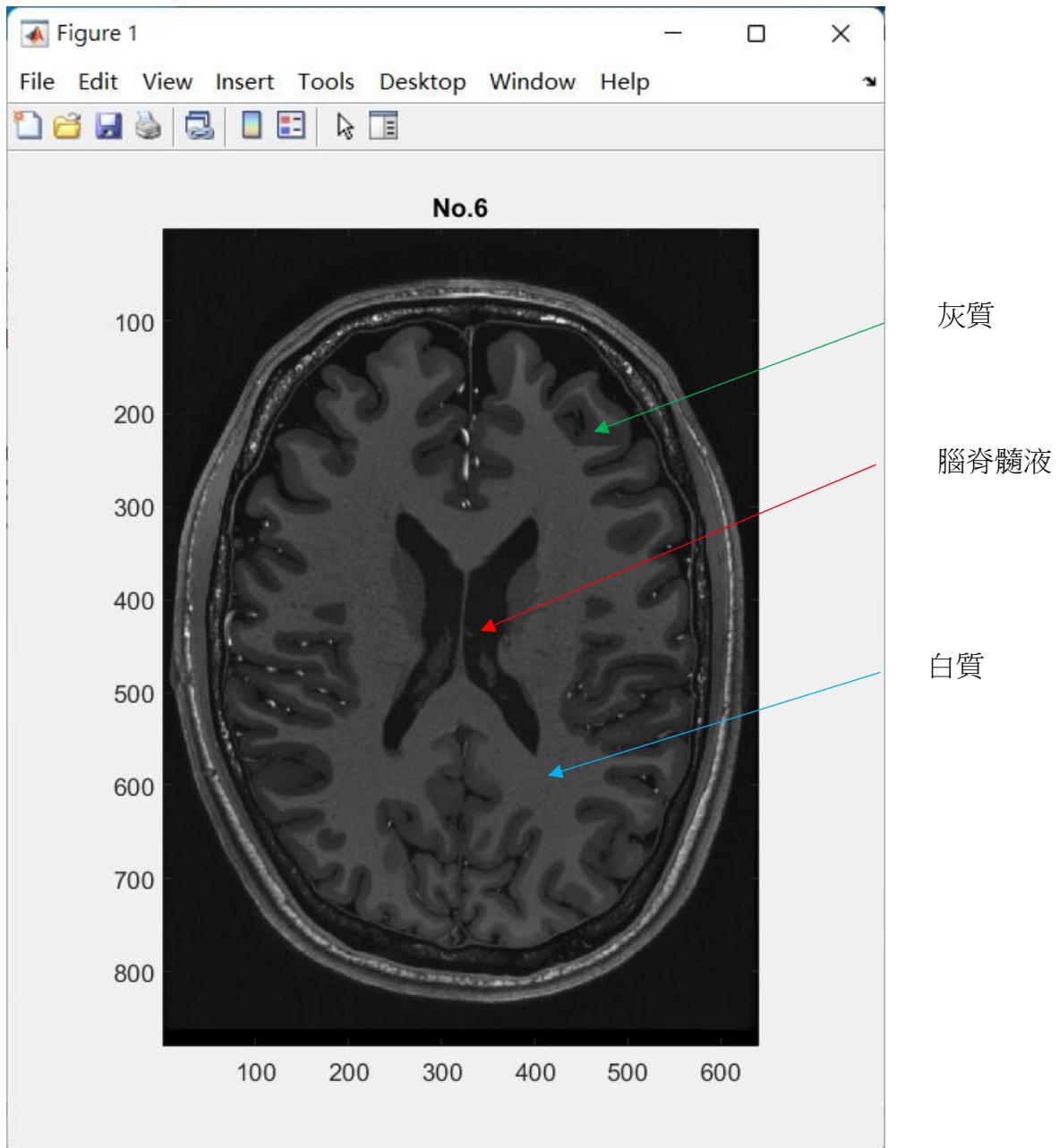
根據以上圖片我麼得出以下結論

當 distribution1 的 standard deviation x 、 standard deviation y 小於 distribution2 時，decision boundary 的曲線凹口朝左下，並且越小彎曲程度越大

當 distribution1 的 standard deviation x 、 standard deviation y 等於 distribution2 時，decision boundary 的呈現協直線，並且兩端分別在正左上及正右下，剛好呈現對角線

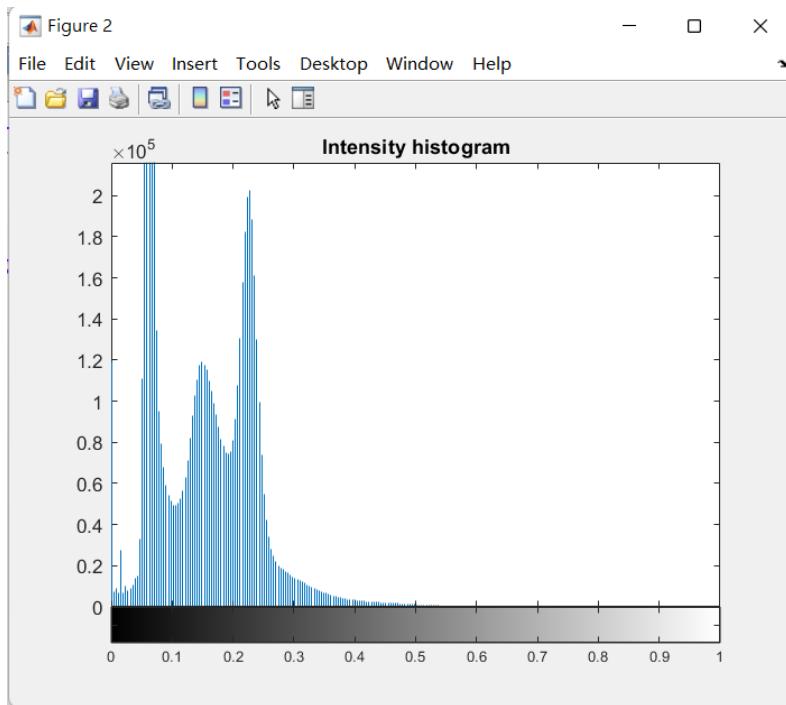
當 distribution1 的 standard deviation x 、 standard deviation y 大於 distribution2 時 decision boundary 的曲線凹口朝右下，並且越大彎曲程度越大

3a

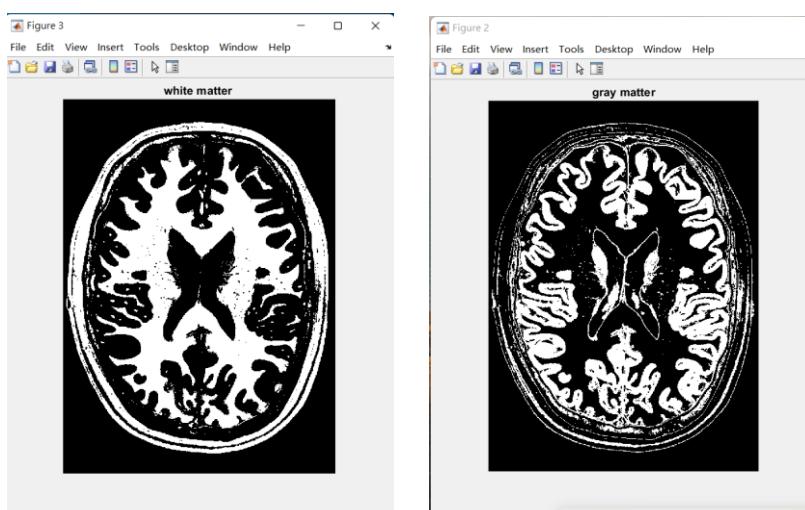


挑選第 6 張圖片

3b

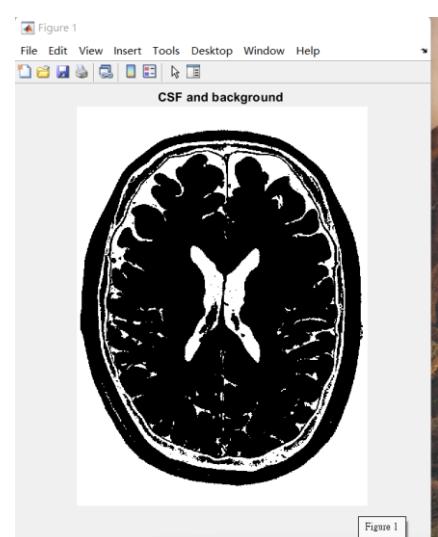


3c



白質

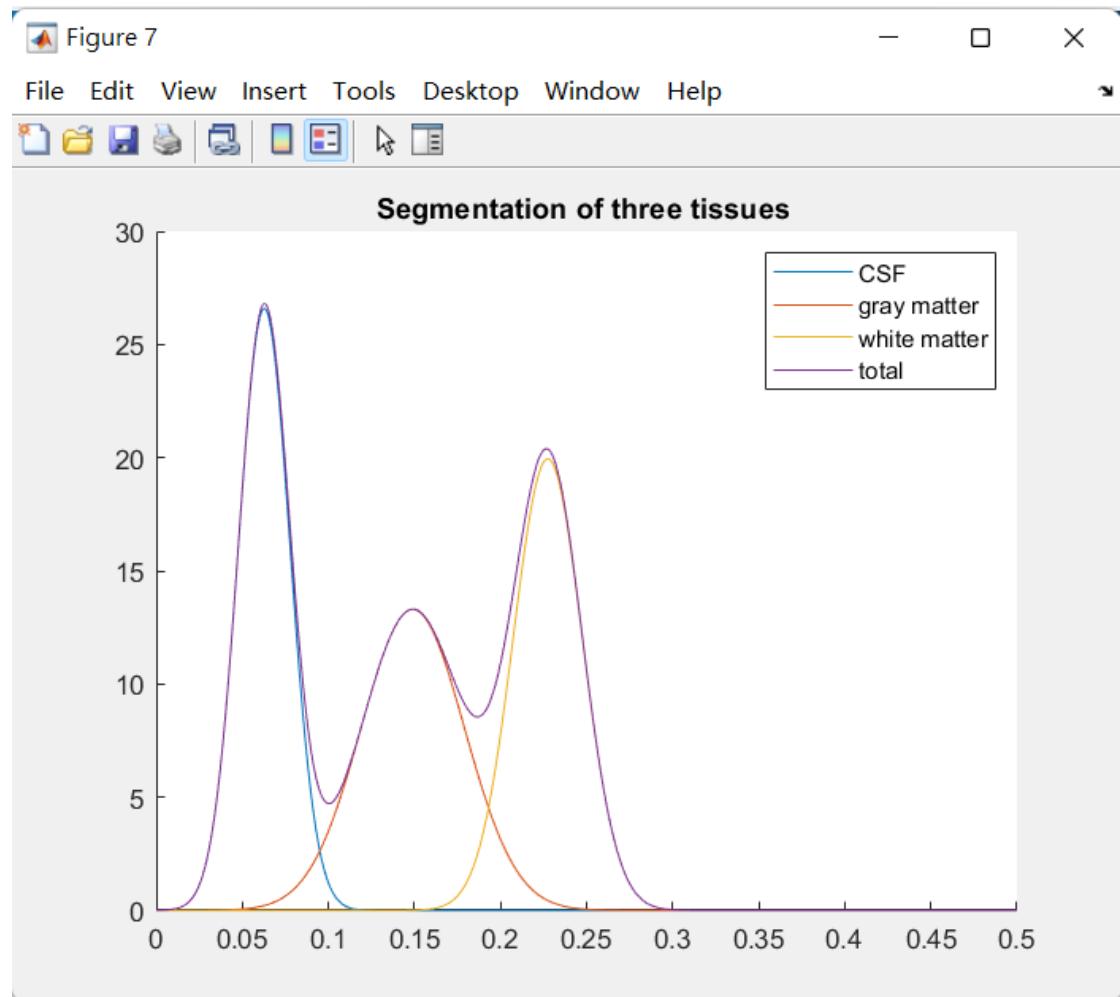
灰質



腦脊髓液

白色部分為選取部分

3d



與 3b 看起來沒有差很多

本次作業與 114096116 曾渝華討論