

习题概统
第六章

6.1.

$$1. (1) EX = 0.75 \times 1000 = 750 \quad EX = 0.75 \times 1000 = 750$$

$$DX = 0.1875 \times 1000 = 187.5$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2$$

$$= 187500$$

$$P\{|X - 750| < 50\} \geq 1 - \frac{187.5}{50^2} = 0.925$$

$$(2) EX = \frac{3}{4}n$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{3}{16}n^2 - \left(\frac{3}{4}n\right)^2 = \frac{3}{16}n^2 - \frac{9}{16}n^2 = -\frac{6}{16}n^2$$

$$P\{|X - 0.75n| < 0.01n\} \geq 1 - \frac{(0.01n)^2}{\frac{3}{16}n^2}$$

$$\geq 1 - 1875 \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore 1 - 1875 \frac{1}{n} \geq 0.9$$

$$\therefore n \geq 18750$$

$$2. P\{|X - \mu| \geq 3\sigma\} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{9\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$3. E(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= 3$$

$$D(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 p(x) dx - [E(\xi)]^2 = 3$$

$$\therefore P\{0 < \xi < 6\} \geq \frac{1}{2} P\{0 < \xi < 12\}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

6.2.

$$1. E(X_i) = -\frac{a}{2i} + \frac{a}{2i} = 0$$

$$E(X_i^2) = \frac{a^2}{4i^2} + \frac{a^2}{4i^2} = \frac{a^2}{2i^2}$$

$$D(X_i) = \frac{a^2}{2i^2}$$

$$E(X_i^2) = a^2$$

$$D(X_i) = a^2$$

$$X_i \in [1, 3]$$

$$D(X_i) = a^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right| > \varepsilon\right\} = 0$$

2.

$$E(\xi_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = 0$$

$$E(\xi_n^2) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = \frac{1}{n^2} \ln n$$

$$D(\xi_n) = \ln n$$

$$X_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$D(X_n) = \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

$$E(X_n) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1$$

$$4. E(X_n) = \ln n$$

$$D(X_n) = \ln n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \ln n \rightarrow 0$$

$\{X_n\}$ 满足大数定律

6.3.

$$1.00P\{0.4n < \mu_n < 0.6n\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{0.1n}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{4}}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-0.1n}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{4}}}\right) \geq 90\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) - \Phi(-0.2\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.9$$

$$\therefore \Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.95$$

$$\therefore n \geq 68$$

2) 由切比雪夫不等式

$$E(X) = \frac{n}{2} \quad P(X) = \frac{n}{4}$$

$$P\{| \mu_n - E(\mu_n) | < 0.1n\} = 1 - \frac{\frac{n}{4}}{(0.1n)^2} \geq 0.9$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{25}{n} \leq 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq 250$$

综上, 棣莫弗-拉普拉斯定理更精确

$$6.6. \quad P\{0.76n < X < 0.84n\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{0.04n}{\sqrt{0.8 \times 0.2n}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-0.04n}{\sqrt{0.8 \times 0.2n}}\right) \geq 0.9$$

$$\text{解得 } n \geq 271$$

至少 271 次



$$= \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0.76n}^{0.84n} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\sigma^2 = (0.8)^2$$

$$\sigma = 0.8$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0.76n}^{0.84n} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0.76n}^{0.84n} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$