

43.

X : 5 個訊號中，訊號轉換錯誤的個數 $\sim \text{Bin}(n = 5, p = 0.2)$ $x = 0, 1, \dots, 5$

$$P(\text{Message will be wrong}) = P(X \geq 3) = \sum_{x=3}^5 \binom{5}{x} (0.2)^x (0.8)^{n-x}$$

Assumption: 每個訊號的轉換皆為獨立進行。

50.

X : 丟 10 次硬幣中，硬幣出現正面的個數 $\sim \text{Bin}(n = 10, p)$ $x = 0, 1, \dots, 10$

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} P(h, t, t | x = 6) &= \frac{P(h, t, t \text{ and } x = 6)}{P(x = 6)} = \frac{P(x = 6 | h, t, t) \cdot P(h, t, t)}{P(x = 6)} \\ &= \frac{\binom{7}{5} p^5 (1-p)^2 \times p(1-p)^2}{\binom{10}{6} p^6 (1-p)^4} = \frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} P(t, h, t | x = 6) &= \frac{P(t, h, t \text{ and } x = 6)}{P(x = 6)} = \frac{P(x = 6 | t, h, t) \cdot P(t, h, t)}{P(x = 6)} \\ &= \frac{\binom{7}{5} p^5 (1-p)^2 \times p(1-p)^2}{\binom{10}{6} p^6 (1-p)^4} = \frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

53.

(a)

X : 80,000 對新人皆在 4 月 30 出生的對數 $\sim \text{Bin}(n = 80,000, p = \left(\frac{1}{365}\right)^2)$ $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 80,000$

則因為 $n = 80,000 > 20$ 且 $p = \left(\frac{1}{365}\right)^2 < 0.05$ ，所以可用 *Poisson* 逼近。

Hence, $X \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda = np \approx 0.6)$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - \frac{e^{-0.6} \cdot (0.6)^0}{0!} = 1 - e^{-0.6} \approx 0.4512$$

(b)

Y : 80,000 對新人在同一天慶生的對數 $\sim \text{Bin}(n = 80,000, p = \frac{1}{365})$ $y = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 80,000$

則因為 $n = 80,000 > 20$ 且 $p = \frac{1}{365} < 0.05$ ，所以可用 *Poisson* 逼近。

Hence, $Y \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda = np \approx 219.18)$

$$\Rightarrow P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - P(Y = 0) = 1 - \frac{e^{-219.18} \cdot (219.18)^0}{0!} = 1 - e^{-219.18} \approx 1$$

64.

依題意可知，某地區每月每100,000人平均有1人自殺，
則每400,000人平均有4人自殺。

X : 每400,000人中自殺的人數 $\sim Poi(\lambda = 4)$ $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty$

(a)

$$P(X \geq 8) = 1 - P(X \leq 7) = 1 - \sum_{x=0}^7 \frac{e^{-4} \cdot 4^x}{x!} \equiv p_1$$

(b)

Y : 一年內，自殺人數在8人以上的月數 $\sim Bin(n = 12, p_1)$ $y = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 12$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \geq 2) &= 1 - P(Y = 0) - P(Y = 1) \\ &= 1 - (1 - p_1)^{12} - 12 \cdot p_1 \cdot (1 - p_1)^{11} \end{aligned}$$

(c)

I : 直到發生第一次自殺人數在8人以上所經過的月數 $\sim Geo(p_1)$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$

$$P(I = i) = (1 - p_1)^{i-1} \cdot p_1$$

Assumption : 每個月自殺人數在8人以上皆為獨立發生。

74.

(a)

X : 5人中能參加面試的人數 $\sim Bin(n = 5, p = \frac{2}{3})$ $x = 0, 1, \dots, 5$

$$P(X = 5) = \binom{5}{5} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5$$

(b)

Y : 8人中能參加面試的人數 $\sim Bin(n = 8, p = \frac{2}{3})$ $y = 0, 1, \dots, 8$

$$P(Y \geq 5) = \sum_{y=5}^8 \binom{8}{y} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^y \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{8-y}$$

(c)

U : 在必須與6位談到話的情況下，願意來面試的有5位之事件。

$P(U) = P\{\text{第6位談話的人恰為第5位願意來面試的人}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{\left[\binom{5}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \right]}_{\text{前5位中，取4位願意來面試}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{2}{3}}_{\text{第6位，為第5位願意面試的人}} \\ &= \binom{5}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

(d)

 V : 在必須與 7 位談到話的情況下，願意來面試的有 5 位之事件。 $P(V) = P\{\text{第 7 位談話的人恰為第 5 位願意來面試的人}\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \underbrace{\left[\binom{6}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \right]}_{\text{前 6 位中, 取 4 位願意來面試}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{2}{3}}_{\text{第 7 位, 為第 5 位願意面試的人}} \\
 &= \binom{6}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

78.

$$P(\text{取到 2 白球與 2 黑球}) = \frac{\binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{4}{2}}{\binom{8}{4}} \equiv p_2$$

 X : 直到取到 2 白球與 2 黑球, 所需的試行次數 $\sim \text{Geo}(p_2)$ $x = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$

$$P(X = n) = (1 - p_2)^{n-1} \cdot p_2$$

Theoretical Exercises

10.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E\left[\frac{1}{X+1}\right] &= \sum_{x=0}^n \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \binom{n}{x} \cdot p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x} \\
 &= \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n+1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{p(n+1)} \cdot \sum_{y=1}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{y} \cdot p^y \cdot (1-p)^{n+1-y} \quad (\text{Let } y = x+1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{p(n+1)} \cdot \left\{ \sum_{y=0}^{n+1} \left[\binom{n+1}{y} \cdot p^y \cdot (1-p)^{n+1-y} \right] - (1-p)^{n+1} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1 - (1-p)^{n+1}}{p(n+1)}
 \end{aligned}
 \left(\begin{aligned}
 &\because \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \binom{n}{x} = \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{n!}{(n-x)!x!} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+1} \\
 &= \frac{(n+1)!}{(n-x)!(x+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \\
 &= \binom{n+1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1}
 \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\left(\because \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} \cdot p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x} = 1 \right)$$

16.

 $X \sim Poi(\lambda)$

$$\frac{P(X=i)}{P(X=i-1)} = \frac{\frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^i}{i!}}{\frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{i-1}}{(i-1)!}} = \frac{\lambda}{i}$$

Case1: $1 \leq i \leq [\lambda]$

$$\frac{P(X=i)}{P(X=i-1)} = \frac{\lambda}{i} > 1 \Rightarrow P(X=i) > P(X=i-1) \Rightarrow P(X=i) \text{ increases monotonically}$$

Case2: $[\lambda] < i$

$$\frac{P(X=i)}{P(X=i-1)} = \frac{\lambda}{i} < 1 \Rightarrow P(X=i) < P(X=i-1) \Rightarrow P(X=i) \text{ decreases monotonically}$$

By case1 & case2

 $\Rightarrow P(X=i)$ reaches its maximum when i is the largest integer not exceeding λ .