

微乙小考五 (2015/5/28)

1. (7%) 已知 $P(X = 1, Y = 3) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(X = 1, Y = 4) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(X = 2, Y = 3) = \frac{7}{24}$, $P(X = 2, Y = 4) = \frac{5}{24}$ 。求 $P(X^2 + Y^2 = 10)$ 及 $E(X^2 + Y^2)$ 。

sol: $P(X^2 + Y^2 = 10) = P(X = 1, Y = 3) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$E(X^2 + Y^2) = 10 \times \frac{1}{4} + 17 \times \frac{1}{4} + 13 \times \frac{7}{24} + 20 \times \frac{5}{24} = \frac{353}{24}$$

2. (7%) X 為隨機變數, 已知 $E(X) = 3$, $\text{Var}(X) = 2$, 求 $E(X^2)$ 及 $E((X + 1)^2)$ 。

sol: $E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + (E(X))^2 = 2 + 3^2 = 11$

$$E((X + 1)^2) = E(X^2 + 2X + 1) = E(X^2) + 2E(X) + 1 = 18$$

3. (6%) 令 $W = k$, $k \geq 1$, 表示在連續進行白努利試驗時, 第 k 次試驗才首次出現 +。令 p 為一次白努利試驗出現正面之機率, 設 $q = 1 - p$ 。求 $E(W)$ 及 $\text{Var}(W)$ 。

sol: (i)

$$E(W) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot P(W = k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot q^{k-1} p = p \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot q^{k-1}$$

and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{1}{1-q}$, So $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot q^{k-1} = \frac{d}{dq} (\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k) = \frac{d}{dq} (\frac{1}{1-q}) = \frac{1}{(1-q)^2}$

Thus, $E(W) = p \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot q^{k-1} = p \cdot \frac{1}{(1-q)^2} = \frac{1}{p}$.

(ii)

$$E(W(W - 1)) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k - 1) \cdot q^{k-1} p = pq \cdot \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k - 1) \cdot q^{k-2}$$

and $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k - 1) \cdot q^{k-2} = \frac{d^2}{dq^2} (\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k) = \frac{d}{dq} (\frac{1}{(1-q)^2}) = \frac{2}{(1-q)^3}$

So, $E(W^2) = E(W(W - 1) + E(W)) = \frac{2q}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p}$

Then $\text{Var}(W) = E(W^2) - (E(W))^2 = \frac{2q}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{q}{p^2}$