

8.4 Poisson分配與指數分配

習題解答 8.4.1.

(1) $P(k, T) = \frac{(\lambda T)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda T}$, 所以

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(k, T) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda T)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda T} = e^{-\lambda T} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda T)^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda T} \cdot e^{\lambda T} = 1$$

(2) $P_X(k) = \frac{m^k}{k!} e^{-m}$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= 1 \cdot \frac{m}{1!} e^{-m} + 2 \cdot \frac{m^2}{2!} e^{-m} + 3 \cdot \frac{m^3}{3!} e^{-m} + 4 \cdot \frac{m^4}{4!} e^{-m} + \dots \\ &= m e^{-m} \left(1 + m + \frac{m^2}{2!} + \frac{m^3}{3!} + \dots \right) = m e^{-m} \cdot e^m = m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= 1^2 \cdot \frac{m}{1!} e^{-m} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{m^2}{2!} e^{-m} + 3^2 \cdot \frac{m^3}{3!} e^{-m} + 4^2 \cdot \frac{m^4}{4!} e^{-m} + \dots \\ &= m e^{-m} \left(1 + 2m + 3 \frac{m^2}{2!} + 4 \frac{m^3}{3!} + \dots \right) \\ &= m e^{-m} \left(1 + (m + m) + \left(\frac{m^2}{2!} + 2 \frac{m^2}{2!} \right) + \left(\frac{m^3}{3!} + 3 \frac{m^3}{3!} \right) + \dots \right) \\ &= m e^{-m} \left(\left(1 + m + \frac{m^2}{2!} + \frac{m^3}{3!} + \dots \right) + m \left(1 + m + \frac{m^2}{2!} + \frac{m^3}{3!} + \dots \right) \right) \\ &= m e^{-m} \cdot (e^m + m e^m) = m + m^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = m + m^2 - m^2 = m$$

習題解答 8.4.2.

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y = k) &= P(X_1 + X_2 = k) = \sum_{i=0}^k P(X_1 = i) \cdot P(X_2 = k - i) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{m^i}{i!} e^{-m} \cdot \frac{m^{k-i}}{(k-i)!} e^{-m} = e^{-2m} \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{m^k}{i!(k-i)!} \\
&= \frac{e^{-2m} m^k}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} = \frac{e^{-2m} m^k}{k!} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k \mathbf{C}_i^k \right) = \frac{e^{-2m} m^k}{k!} \cdot 2^k \\
&= \frac{(2m)^k}{k!} e^{-2m}
\end{aligned}$$

習題解答 8.4.3.

比較相鄰兩點的 $P(k)$ 如下:

$$P(k+1) - P(k) = \frac{m^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} e^{-m} - \frac{m^k}{k!} e^{-m} = \frac{m^k e^{-m}}{(k+1)!} (m - (k+1))$$

所以若 m 不是自然數, 則

$$P(k) > P(k-1) \Leftrightarrow P(k) - P(k-1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow k < m$$

$$P(k) > P(k+1) \Leftrightarrow P(k+1) - P(k) < 0 \Leftrightarrow k > m - 1$$

如果 k^* 是 $m-1$ 與 m 之間唯一自然數, 則由上得

$$P(0) < P(1) < \dots < P(k^* - 1) < P(k^*) > P(k^* + 1) > P(k^* + 2) > \dots$$

若 m 是自然數, 可檢查 $P(m-1) = P(m)$, 其他皆類似得

$$P(0) < P(1) < \dots < P(m-2) < P(m-1) = P(m) > P(m+1) > \dots$$

結論皆正確.

習題解答 8.4.4.

$$\begin{aligned}
P_Z(k) &= \sum_{i+j=k} \frac{m^i}{i!} e^{-m} \cdot \frac{l^j}{j!} e^{-l} = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{m^i}{i!} e^{-m} \cdot \frac{l^{k-i}}{(k-i)!} e^{-l} \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} m^i l^{k-i} \frac{e^{-(m+l)}}{k!} = \frac{e^{-(m+l)}}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^k (\mathbf{C}_i^k m^i l^{k-i}) \\
&= \frac{(m+l)^k}{k!} e^{-(m+l)}
\end{aligned}$$

習題解答 8.4.5.

由上習題易知 $P_Z(k) = \frac{(nm)^k}{k!} e^{-nm}$.

習題解答 8.4.6.

如第三節例,

$$f_Z(t) = \int_0^t \lambda e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda s} ds = \lambda^2 \int_0^t e^{-\lambda t} = \lambda^2 t e^{-\lambda t}, t > 0$$

習題解答 8.4.8.

(1) $m = 1, P(k) = \frac{1}{k!}e^{-1}, k = 0, 1, \dots \Rightarrow P(1) = e^{-1} \approx 0.368.$

(2) 因為平均 1 頁 1 個錯誤, 所以平均 4 頁有 4 個錯誤, 取 $m = 4:$

$$P(k) = \frac{4^k}{k!}e^{-4}, k = 0, 1, \dots \Rightarrow P(4) = \frac{4^4}{4!}e^{-4} = \frac{32}{3}e^{-4} \approx 0.195$$

習題解答 8.4.9.

由題意知, 10 天平均發生約 $\frac{10}{30} \times 10 = \frac{10}{3}$ 次 (假設一個月 30 天). 故

$$P(k) = \frac{(\frac{10}{3})^k}{k!}e^{-\frac{10}{3}}, k = 0, 1, \dots \Rightarrow P(1) = \frac{10}{3}e^{-\frac{10}{3}} \approx 0.119$$

習題解答 8.4.11.

由課本, 串聯部分為

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\hat{L}}(t) &= R_1(t) \cdots R_n(t) = e^{-\frac{n}{\mu}t} \\ E(\hat{L}) &= \int_0^{\infty} R_{\hat{L}}(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n}{\mu}t} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{\mu}{n} e^{-\frac{n}{\mu}t} \Big|_0^b = \frac{\mu}{n} \end{aligned}$$

並聯部分為:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\hat{L}}(t) &= 1 - (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\mu}})^n \\ E(\hat{L}) &= \int_0^{\infty} R_{\hat{L}}(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} 1 - (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\mu}})^n dt \\ &\stackrel{\omega=1-e^{-\frac{t}{\mu}}}{=} \mu \int_0^1 \frac{1 - \omega^n}{1 - \omega} d\omega = \mu \int_0^1 1 + \omega + \cdots + \omega^{n-1} d\omega \\ &= (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n})\mu \end{aligned}$$