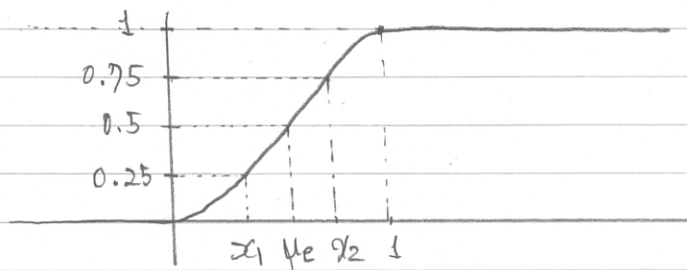




1章の演習問題

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ (i) } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x < 0) \\ 3x^2 - 2x^3 & (0 \leq x < 1) \\ 1 & (x \geq 1) \end{cases}$$



例 81 x_1, μ_e, x_2 は $N(0, 1)$ の値

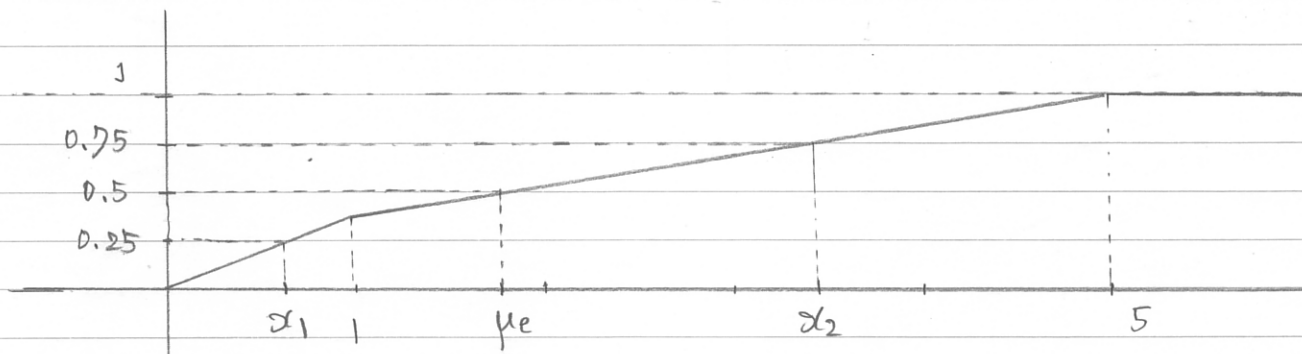
$$F(\mu_e) = 0.5 \therefore 3\mu_e^2 - 2\mu_e^3 = 0.5 \therefore \mu_e = 0.5$$

$$F(x_1) = 0.25 \therefore 3x_1^2 - 2x_1^3 = 0.25 \therefore x_1 = 0.326352$$

$$F(x_2) = 0.75 \therefore 3x_2^2 - 2x_2^3 = 0.75 \therefore x_2 = 0.673648$$

$$\therefore \delta = x_2 - x_1 = 0.673648 - 0.326352 = 0.347296$$

$$\text{ii) } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x < 0) \\ x/3 & (0 \leq x < 1) \\ (x+1)/6 & (1 \leq x < 5) \\ 1 & (x \geq 5) \end{cases}$$

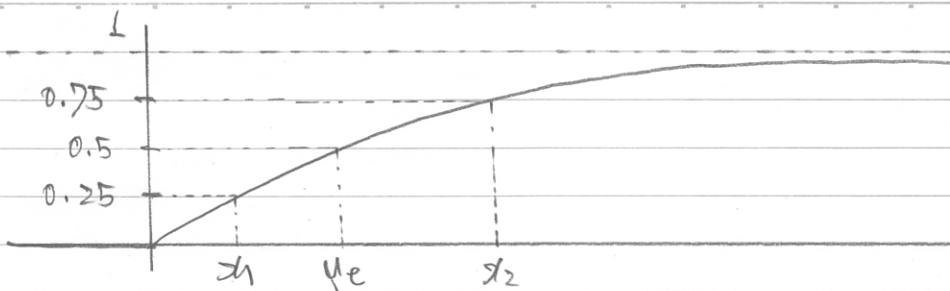


$$\text{例 81 } F(\mu_e) = \frac{\mu_e + 1}{6} = 0.5 \therefore \mu_e + 1 = 3 \therefore \mu_e = 2$$

$$F(x_1) = x_1/3 = 0.25 \therefore x_1 = 0.75, \quad F(x_2) = (x_2 + 1)/6 = 0.75 \therefore x_2 + 1 = 4.5 \therefore x_2 = 3.5$$

$$\therefore \delta = x_2 - x_1 = 3.5 - 0.75 = 2.75$$

$$\text{iii) } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x < 0) \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & (x \geq 0) \end{cases}$$



② ①

$$F(\mu_e) = 1 - e^{-\lambda \mu_e} = 0.5 \quad \therefore e^{-\lambda \mu_e} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore -\lambda \mu_e = -\log 2 \quad \therefore \mu_e = \frac{1}{\lambda} \log 2$$

$$F(x_1) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x_1} = 0.25 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore e^{-\lambda x_1} = \frac{3}{4} \quad \therefore -\lambda x_1 = \log 3 - \log 4 \quad \therefore x_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \log 4 - \frac{1}{\lambda} \log 3$$

$$F(x_2) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x_2} = 0.75 = \frac{3}{4} \quad \therefore e^{-\lambda x_2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore -\lambda x_2 = -\log 4 \quad \therefore x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \log 4$$

$$\therefore \delta = x_2 - x_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \log 4 - \frac{1}{\lambda} \log 4 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \log 3 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \log 3$$

② $E(X_i) = \mu$, $V(X_i) = \sigma^2$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) とおく.

$$\therefore E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = E(X_1) + \dots + E(X_n) = \mu + \dots + \mu = n\mu$$

また $X_1, \dots, X_n$ は互いに独立である.

$$V(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = V(X_1) + \dots + V(X_n) = \sigma^2 + \dots + \sigma^2 = n\sigma^2$$

③ $X_i = i$ 番目の重さ ($i=1, 2, \dots, 20$) とする. $F(X_i) = 18.4$,

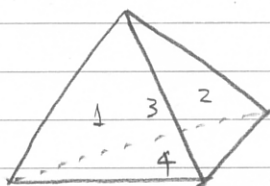
$V(X_i) = 0.3^2$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, 20$) とする. $X_1, \dots, X_n$ は互いに独立である. $Z=2$

$Y = X_1 + \dots + X_{20} + 1.2$ とおく.

$$E(Y) = E(X_1 + \dots + X_{20}) + 1.2 = 20 \times 18.4 + 1.2 = 369.2$$

$$V(Y) = V(X_1 + \dots + X_{20}) = 20 \times 0.3^2 = 1.8 \quad \therefore \sigma = \sqrt{V(Y)} = \sqrt{1.8} \approx 1.34$$

④



(i) 1から4までの数字はどれも同様に確からしく出現するからである.

X の値	1	2	3	4	計
出現確率	$1/4$	$1/4$	$1/4$	$1/4$	1



(ii) Y のとりうる値は 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 例として $Y=3$ とする. 出目 $(1, 2), (2, 1)$ の 2 通り. 全部の出方は $4 \times 4 = 16$ 通り. $Y=3$ とする確率は $2/16$. 以下同様にして
下表が得られる

Y の値	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	計
出現確率	$1/16$	$2/16$	$3/16$	$4/16$	$3/16$	$2/16$	$1/16$	1

$$(iii) E(Y) = 2 \times \frac{1}{16} + 3 \times \frac{2}{16} + 4 \times \frac{3}{16} + 5 \times \frac{4}{16} + 6 \times \frac{3}{16} + 7 \times \frac{2}{16} + 8 \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{80}{16} = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(Y) &= E(Y^2) - \{E(Y)\}^2 \\ &= 4 \times \frac{1}{16} + 9 \times \frac{2}{16} + 16 \times \frac{3}{16} + 25 \times \frac{4}{16} + 36 \times \frac{3}{16} + 49 \times \frac{2}{16} + 64 \times \frac{1}{16} - 25 \\ &= \frac{440}{16} - 25 = 27.5 - 25 = 2.5 \end{aligned}$$

[5] (i)

X の値	-1	0	1	計
出現確率	$7/20$	$7/20$	$6/20$	1

(ii)

Y の値	0	1	計
出現確率	$12/20$	$8/20$	1

$$(iii) P(X=-1, Y=0) = \frac{3}{20}, \text{ 一方 } P(X=-1) \cdot P(Y=0) = \frac{7}{20} \times \frac{12}{20} \neq \frac{3}{20}$$

$\therefore P(X=-1, Y=0) \neq P(X=-1) \cdot P(Y=0) \therefore X$ と Y は独立でない.

$$(iv) E(X) = -1 \times \frac{7}{20} + 0 \times \frac{7}{20} + 1 \times \frac{6}{20} = -\frac{1}{20}, E(Y) = 0 \times \frac{12}{20} + 1 \times \frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - \{E(X)\}^2 = 1 \times \frac{7}{20} + 0 \times \frac{7}{20} + 1 \times \frac{6}{20} - \frac{1}{400} = \frac{13}{20} - \frac{1}{400} = \frac{259}{400}$$

$$\therefore \sigma(X) = \frac{\sqrt{259}}{20}$$

$$V(Y) = E(Y^2) - \{E(Y)\}^2 = 0 \times \frac{12}{20} + 1 \times \frac{8}{20} - \frac{4}{25} = \frac{8}{20} - \frac{4}{25} = \frac{40-16}{100} = \frac{24}{100}$$

$$\therefore \sigma(Y) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{10}$$

$$\therefore \rho(X, Y) = (-1) \times 1 \times \frac{4}{20} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{20} - \left(-\frac{1}{20}\right) \times \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{3}{20} + \frac{1}{50} = \frac{-15+2}{100} = -\frac{13}{100}$$

$$= -0.13$$



$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{-0.13}{\frac{\sqrt{259}}{20} \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{10}} = -\frac{0.13}{\frac{\sqrt{6216}}{200}} = -0.13 \times 200 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{6216}} = -\frac{26}{\sqrt{6216}}$$

$$\approx -0.33$$

6	Xの値	1	2	3	計	Yの値	-1	0	計
	出現率	4/24	8/24	12/24	1	出現率	6/24	18/24	1

すなわち $i=1, 2, 3; j=-1, 0$ に対して $P(X=i, Y=j) = P(X=i) \cdot P(Y=j)$ となる。
 X と Y は独立である。

7 $X_i = i$ 番目の製品の重量 ($i=1, 2, \dots, 12$) である。また $X_i \sim N(50.0, 0.8^2)$ 。

$Y =$ 箱の重量である。また $Y \sim N(35, 0.5^2)$ 。

すなわち $U = X_1 + \dots + X_{12} + Y$ である。また $X_1, \dots, X_{12}, Y$ は互いに独立である。また U は正規分布の再生性から、

$$U \sim N(12 \times 50.0 + 35, 12 \times 0.8^2 + 0.5^2) = N(635, 7.93) \approx N(635, 2.8^2)$$

すなわち箱詰め重量は平均 635g、標準偏差 2.8g の正規分布である。

8 (i) $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} (1 - ax) dx = \left[x - \frac{a}{2} x^2 \right]_0^{\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \therefore a = \frac{1}{2}$

(ii) $x < 0$ の場合: $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^x 0 du = 0$

$0 \leq x \leq 2$ の場合: $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x (1 - \frac{u}{2}) du = \left[u - \frac{u^2}{4} \right]_0^x = x - \frac{x^2}{4}$

$x > 2$ の場合: $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^2 p(u) du + \int_2^x p(u) du = F(2) + 0 = 1$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x < 0) \\ x - \frac{x^2}{4} & (0 \leq x \leq 2) \\ 1 & (x > 2) \end{cases}$$

(iii) $P(\frac{1}{4} \leq X < \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - \frac{x}{2}) dx = \left[x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{13}{64}$

(iv) 箱詰め重量 x は $0 \leq x \leq 2$ である。



$$\therefore P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \left(1 - \frac{u}{2}\right) du = \left[u - \frac{u^2}{4}\right]_0^x = x - \frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore 4x - x^2 = 1 \quad \therefore x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 2 \pm \sqrt{3} \quad x = 2 + \sqrt{3} \text{ is not valid} \quad \therefore \underline{x = 2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

[9] $X = 100$ 枚の γ イオンに付着した α 粒子の数

題意より $X \sim B(100, 1/2) \quad \therefore E(X) = 100 \times \frac{1}{2} = 50, \quad V(X) = 100 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 25$

二項分布を正規分布に近似する:

$$P(50-k \leq X \leq 50+k) \doteq P(50-k-0.5 \leq X \leq 50+k+0.5) \quad N(50, 25)$$

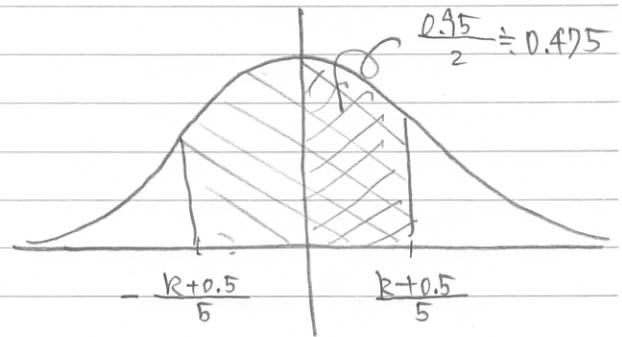
$$= P(49.5-k \leq X \leq 50.5+k) = P\left(\frac{49.5-k-50}{5} \leq Z \leq \frac{50.5+k-50}{5}\right) \quad N(0, 1)$$

$$= P\left(-\frac{k+0.5}{5} \leq Z \leq \frac{k+0.5}{5}\right) \quad N(0, 1) \geq 0.95$$

正規分布表より $\frac{k+0.5}{5} = 1.96 \quad \therefore k = 9.3$

問題より $\underline{k = 10}$

付着した α 粒子の数の誤差 ϵ の分布: $V_m(>1)$ となる



$$P(|X-50| \geq 5m) \leq \frac{1}{m^2} \quad \therefore P(|X-50| \leq 5m) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{m^2}$$

$$5m = k \text{ かつ } \frac{1}{m^2} \leq \frac{1}{k^2} \quad \therefore P(|X-50| \leq k) \geq 1 - \frac{5^2}{k^2} \geq 0.95$$

$$\therefore \frac{5^2}{k^2} \leq 0.05 \quad \therefore k^2 \geq \frac{5^2}{0.05} \quad \therefore k \geq 5/\sqrt{0.05} \doteq 22.36 \quad \therefore \underline{k = 23}$$

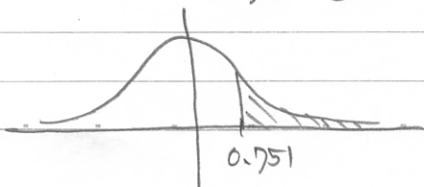
[10] $X = 100$ 回の γ イオンに付着した α 粒子の数の割合

(i) $X \sim B(100, 1/6)$

(ii) 二項分布を正規分布に近似する: $np = 100 \times \frac{1}{6} \doteq 16.7, \quad npq \doteq 13.89$

$$\therefore P(X \geq 20) \doteq P(X \geq 20) \quad N(16.7, 13.89) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{20-16.7}{\sqrt{13.89}}\right) \quad N(0, 1)$$

$$= P\left(Z \geq \frac{3.3}{3.73}\right) = P(Z \geq 0.88) = 0.5 - \Phi(0.88) = 0.5 - 0.3106 = \underline{0.1894}$$





[11] $X \sim N(60, 8^2)$ (a) $P(X < 50) = P(Z < \frac{50-60}{8}) = P(Z < -1.25)$

$= 0.5 - \Phi(1.25) = 0.5 - 0.3944 = 0.1056$

(b) $P(X > 70) = P(Z > \frac{70-60}{8}) = P(Z > 1.25)$

$= 0.5 - \Phi(1.25) = 0.1056$

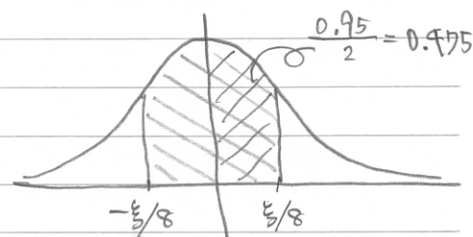
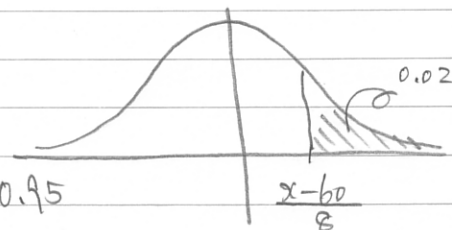
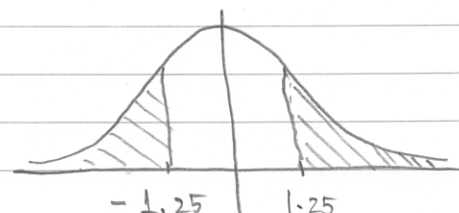
(c) $P(X > x) = P(Z > \frac{x-60}{8}) = 0.02$

$\therefore \Phi\left(\frac{x-60}{8}\right) = 0.5 - 0.02 = 0.48$

$\therefore \frac{x-60}{8} = 2.0537 \therefore x = \underline{76.4296}$

(d) $P(|X-60| < \xi) = P\left(\frac{|X-60|}{8} < \frac{\xi}{8}\right) = P(|Z| < \frac{\xi}{8}) = 0.95$

$\frac{\xi}{8} = 1.96 \therefore \xi = \underline{15.68}$



[12] $X = 500$ 個の不良品の数

$X \sim B(500, 0.02)$

$\therefore np = 500 \times 0.02 = 10, npq = 500 \times 0.02 \times 0.98 = 9.8$

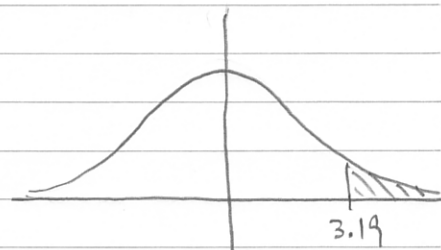
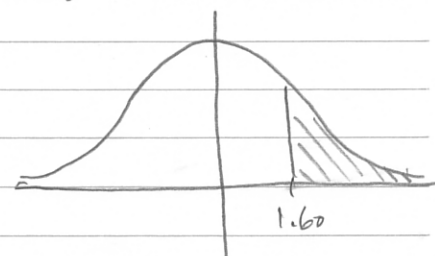
(a) $P(X \geq 15) = P(Z \geq \frac{15-10}{\sqrt{9.8}}) = P(Z \geq \frac{5}{3.13}) = P(Z \geq 1.60)$

$= 0.5 - \Phi(1.60) = 0.5 - 0.4452 = \underline{0.0548}$

(b) $500 \times 0.04 = 20 \therefore P(X \geq 20) = P(Z \geq \frac{20-10}{\sqrt{9.8}})$

$= P(Z \geq \frac{10}{3.13}) = P(Z \geq 3.19) = 0.5 - \Phi(3.19)$

$= 0.5 - 0.4993 = \underline{0.0007}$



[13] $X = 100 \Omega$ 規格の抵抗器の抵抗 (Ω),

$Y = 50 \Omega$ 規格の抵抗器の抵抗 (Ω) とする。独立に

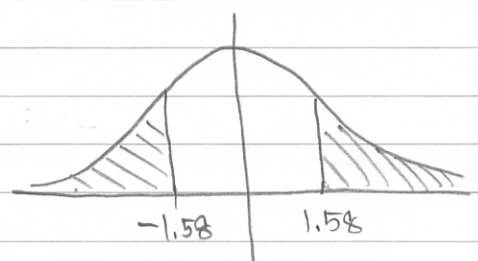
$X \sim N(100, 3^2), Y \sim N(50, 1^2)$ とし X と Y は互いに独立

よって $W = X + Y \sim N(100 + 50, 3^2 + 1^2) = N(150, 10)$

$\therefore P(W < 145) = P(Z < \frac{145-150}{\sqrt{10}}) = P(Z < -\frac{5}{3.162})$

$= P(Z < -1.58) = 0.5 - \Phi(1.58) = 0.5 - 0.4430$

$= \underline{0.057}$





[14] X = 交通事故で1年間に死亡する人数. 題意より $X \sim \lambda = 36$ のポアソン分布に従う.

$$\therefore P(X \geq 40) = \sum_{k=40}^{\infty} e^{-36} \cdot \frac{36^k}{k!}$$

ポアソン分布表には $\lambda = 36$ の場合の値が与えられていない. 上の確率を別の方法で求める.
ポアソン分布は二項分布 $n p = \lambda = 36$ と $n \rightarrow \infty$ としたときの極限として得られる.
題意より $n = 250000$ とすると $p = 36/250000$

$$\therefore n p = 36, \quad n p q = 36 \times (1 - 36/250000) \doteq 39$$

$X \sim B(250000, 36/250000)$ と表すと二項分布の正規近似が成り立つ.

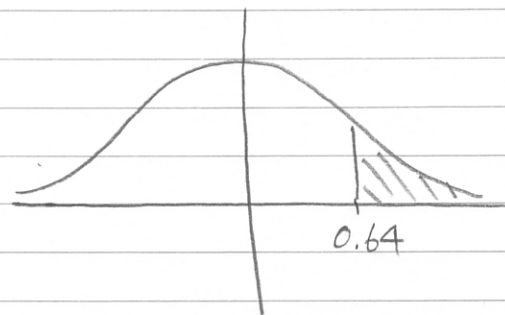
$$P(X \geq 40) \doteq P(X \geq 40)_{N(36, 39)} = P(Z \geq \frac{40 - 36}{\sqrt{39}}) = P(Z \geq \frac{4}{6.245})$$

$$= P(Z \geq 0.64) = 0.5 - \Phi(0.64)$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.2389 = \underline{0.2611}$$

Mathematica で 112 行の正確な近似値を求める.

$$P(X \geq 40) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{39} e^{-36} \cdot \frac{36^k}{k!} \doteq \underline{0.273696}$$



[15] (i) X = 賭を繰り返す全部で m 回負けるまでに勝負した回数

と仮定. X のとりうる値は $X = m, m+1, m+2, \dots$

「 $X = x$ 」ということは、 x 回目の勝負で m 回目の負けとなったことである. それ以前の $x-1$ 回の勝負の中で $m-1$ 回負けたこととなる. この場合の数は ${}_{x-1}C_{m-1}$ 通りである.
その各々が起こる確率は $p^m (1-p)^{x-m}$ とする. よって確率の和の公式より.

$$P(X = x) = {}_{x-1}C_{m-1} p^m (1-p)^{x-m} \text{ である.}$$

(ii) $m C_r \equiv \binom{m}{r}$ と書く. 以下 2つの公式が成り立つ:

$$\text{公式 1: } \binom{m}{r-1} + \binom{m}{r} = \binom{m+1}{r}$$

(証明) $x(1+x)^n + (1+x)^n = (1+x)^{n+1}$ の二項展開式の x^r の係数を比較すると
左辺は $\binom{m}{r-1} + \binom{m}{r}$ であり、右辺は $\binom{m+1}{r}$ である. $\square$



例2: $\sum_{k=m}^{\infty} \binom{k-1}{m-1} p^m (1-p)^{k-m} = 1$

(証明) 確率分布の性質より $\sum_{k=m}^{\infty} \binom{k-1}{m-1} p^m (1-p)^{k-m} = \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} P(X=k) = 1 \quad \square$

$E(X) = \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} k \cdot \binom{k-1}{m-1} p^m (1-p)^{k-m} = (*)$

$\Rightarrow k \binom{k-1}{m-1} = k \cdot \frac{(k-1)!}{(m-1)!(k-m)!} = m \cdot \frac{k!}{m!(k-m)!} = m \binom{k}{m}$

$\therefore (*) = \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} m \binom{k}{m} p^m (1-p)^{k-m} = \frac{m}{p} \underbrace{\sum_{k=m}^{\infty} \binom{k}{m} p^{m+1} (1-p)^{k-m}}_{L} = \frac{m}{p} \cdot L$

$\Rightarrow L = p^{m+1} + \binom{m+1}{m} p^{m+1} (1-p) + \binom{m+2}{m} p^{m+1} (1-p)^2 + \dots$

例1 $p^{m+1} + \left\{ \binom{m}{m-1} + \binom{m}{m} \right\} p^{m+1} (1-p) + \left\{ \binom{m+1}{m-1} + \binom{m+1}{m} \right\} p^{m+1} (1-p)^2 + \dots$
 $= \left\{ p^{m+1} + \binom{m}{m-1} p^{m+1} (1-p) + \binom{m+1}{m-1} p^{m+1} (1-p)^2 + \dots \right\}$
 $+ \left\{ p^{m+1} (1-p) + \binom{m+1}{m} p^{m+1} (1-p)^2 + \dots \right\}$
 $= p \left\{ p^m + \binom{m}{m-1} p^m (1-p) + \binom{m+1}{m-1} p^m (1-p)^2 + \dots \right\}$
 $+ (1-p) \left\{ p^{m+1} + \binom{m+1}{m} p^{m+1} (1-p) + \dots \right\}$

例2 $p + (1-p)L$

$\therefore L = p + (1-p)L \quad \therefore pL = p \quad \therefore L = 1 \quad \therefore E(X) = \frac{m}{p}$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} k^2 \binom{k-1}{m-1} p^m (1-p)^{k-m} = (*)$

$\Rightarrow k^2 \binom{k-1}{m-1} = \{k(k+1) - k\} \binom{k-1}{m-1} = k(k+1) \frac{(k-1)!}{(m-1)!(k-m)!} - k \binom{k-1}{m-1}$
 $= m(m+1) \frac{(k+1)!}{(m+1)!(k-m)!} - k \binom{k-1}{m-1} = m(m+1) \binom{k+1}{m+1} - k \binom{k-1}{m-1}$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \binom{k}{m} &= m(m+1) \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} \binom{k+1}{m+1} p^m (1-p)^{k-m} - \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} k \binom{k-1}{m-1} p^m (1-p)^{k-m} \\ &= m(m+1) \underbrace{\sum_{k=m}^{\infty} \binom{k+1}{m+1} p^m (1-p)^{k-m}}_N - E(X) = m(m+1)N - \frac{m}{p} \end{aligned}$$

例2: $N = 1/p^2$ を示す:

$$N = p^m + \binom{m+2}{m+1} p^m (1-p) + \binom{m+3}{m+1} p^m (1-p)^2 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例1} \quad & p^m + \left\{ \binom{m+1}{m} + \binom{m+1}{m+1} \right\} p^m (1-p) + \left\{ \binom{m+2}{m} + \binom{m+2}{m+1} \right\} p^m (1-p)^2 + \dots \\ &= \left\{ p^m + \binom{m+1}{m} p^m (1-p) + \binom{m+2}{m} p^m (1-p)^2 + \dots \right\} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\left\{ p^m (1-p) + \binom{m+2}{m+1} p^m (1-p)^2 + \dots \right\}}_M \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{p} \left\{ p^{m+1} + \binom{m+1}{m} p^{m+1} (1-p) + \binom{m+2}{m} p^{m+1} (1-p)^2 + \dots \right\} + M \\ &= \frac{1}{p} \times L + M = \frac{1}{p} + M \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例1} \quad & M = p^m (1-p) + \left\{ \binom{m+1}{m} + \binom{m+1}{m+1} \right\} p^m (1-p)^2 + \left\{ \binom{m+2}{m} + \binom{m+2}{m+1} \right\} p^m (1-p)^3 + \dots \\ &= \left\{ p^m (1-p) + \binom{m+1}{m} p^m (1-p)^2 + \binom{m+2}{m} p^m (1-p)^3 + \dots \right\} \\ &\quad + \left\{ p^m (1-p)^2 + \binom{m+2}{m+1} p^m (1-p)^3 + \dots \right\} \\ &= \frac{1-p}{p} \left\{ p^{m+1} + \binom{m+1}{m} p^{m+1} (1-p) + \binom{m+2}{m} p^{m+1} (1-p)^2 + \dots \right\} \\ &\quad + (1-p)^2 \left\{ p^m + \binom{m+2}{m+1} p^m (1-p) + \dots \right\} \\ &= \frac{1-p}{p} \times L + (1-p)^2 \times N = \frac{1-p}{p} + (1-p)^2 N \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore N = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1-p}{p} + (1-p)^2 N \quad \therefore N = \frac{1}{p^2} \quad \therefore E(X^2) = m(m+1) \cdot \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{m}{p}$$

$$\therefore V(X) = m(m+1) \cdot \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{m}{p} - \frac{m^2}{p^2} = \frac{m^2 + m - pm - m^2}{p^2} = \frac{(1-p)m}{p^2}$$



$$[16] \text{ (i) } \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

(ii) ~~Aの確率~~ $P(A)$ (i), (ii), (iii) ... α ~~の確率~~ $P(\alpha)$ 2/3

(i) 1回目にAが1/3以外に2/3

(ii) 1回目にAが1/3, 2回目にBが1/3, 3回目にAが1/3以外に2/3 $\therefore \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$

(iii) 1回目にAが1/3, 2回目にBが1/3, 3回目にAが1/3, 4回目にBが1/3, 5回目にAが1/3以外に2/3 $\therefore \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$

(iv)

よって確率 P は

$$P = \frac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 \times \frac{2}{3} + \dots = \frac{2}{3} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 + \dots \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$[17] \text{ (i) } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ の場合: } P_1(x) = \int_0^2 (1-x)(2-y) dy = (1-x) \int_0^2 (2-y) dy = 2(1-x)$$

$$x < 0 \text{ の場合: } P_1(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 dy = 0 \quad \therefore P_1(x) = \begin{cases} 2(1-x) & (0 \leq x \leq 1) \\ 0 & (x < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 2 \text{ の場合: } P_2(y) = \int_0^1 (1-x)(2-y) dx = (2-y) \int_0^1 (1-x) dx = \frac{1}{2}(2-y)$$

$$y < 0 \text{ の場合: } P_2(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 dx = 0 \quad \therefore P_2(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(2-y) & (0 \leq y \leq 2) \\ 0 & (y < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x P_1(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2(1-x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y P_2(y) dy = \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{1}{2}(2-y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (2y - y^2) dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 P_1(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x^2(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore V(X) = E(X^2) - \{E(X)\}^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$



$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 p_2(y) dy = \int_0^2 \frac{y^2}{2} (2-y) dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore V(Y) = E(Y^2) - \{E(Y)\}^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy \cdot p(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^2 xy(1-x)(2-y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 x(1-x) dx \int_0^2 y(2-y) dy = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \rho(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = 0 \quad \therefore \rho(X, Y) = 0$$

(iii) $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2$ の場合: $p(x, y) = p_1(x) \cdot p_2(y)$

その他の場合: $p(x, y) = p_1(x) \cdot p_2(y) = 0$

$\int_0^2 \int_0^1 p(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^2 p(x, y) dy dx = 1 \quad \therefore X \text{ と } Y \text{ は 独立}$

[18] (i) $X = 5$ のサイコロを同時に投げたときの表の枚数, $\bar{X} = X/5$

とすると、確率分布 $X \sim B(5, 1/2)$

X の値は $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$. $\bar{X}$ の値は $0, 1/5, 2/5, 3/5, 4/5, 1$.

$$P(\bar{X}=0) = P(X=0) = {}^5C_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = 1/32$$

$$P(\bar{X}=1/5) = P(X=1) = {}^5C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = 5/32$$

$$P(\bar{X}=2/5) = P(X=2) = {}^5C_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = 10/32$$

$$P(\bar{X}=3/5) = P(X=3) = {}^5C_3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 10/32$$

$$P(\bar{X}=4/5) = P(X=4) = {}^5C_4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 = 5/32$$

$$P(\bar{X}=1) = P(X=5) = {}^5C_5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = 1/32$$

$\bar{X}$ の値	0	1/5	2/5	3/5	4/5	1	合計
確率	1/32	5/32	10/32	10/32	5/32	1/32	1

確率分布の図形は省略

$$(ii) E(\bar{X}) = 0 \times \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{32} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{10}{32} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{10}{32} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{32} + 1 \times \frac{1}{32} = \frac{16}{32} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(\bar{X}^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{1}{32} + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \times \frac{5}{32} + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \times \frac{10}{32} + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \times \frac{10}{32} + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \times \frac{5}{32} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{32} = \frac{3}{10}$$



$$\therefore V(X) = \frac{3}{10} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{20}$$

[14] (i) $P(X=k) = (1-r)r^k \quad (0 < r < 1, k=1, 2, \dots)$

n 次幂数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^k = \frac{1}{1-r}$ の収束半径は ± 1 であり、左辺は開区間 $(-1, 1)$ の頂点

微分可能で

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k r^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k r^{k-1} = \frac{1}{(1-r)^2} \quad \dots \dots (1)$$

上式に $t=r$ を代入すると $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k r^{k-1} = \frac{1}{(1-r)^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E(X) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = (1-r) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k r^k = r(1-r) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k r^{k-1} \\ &= r(1-r) \times \frac{1}{(1-r)^2} = \frac{r}{1-r} \end{aligned}$$

(1) の両辺に $t=r$ を代入すると $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k r^k = \frac{r}{(1-r)^2}$ 。左辺の n 次幂数の収束半径は ± 1 であり、左辺は開区間 $(-1, 1)$ の頂点微分可能で

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 r^{k-1} = \frac{(1-r)^2 + 2r(1-r)}{(1-r)^4} = \frac{1+r}{(1-r)^3}$$

上式に $t=r$ を代入すると $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 r^{k-1} = \frac{1+r}{(1-r)^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E(X^2) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot P(X=k) = (1-r) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 r^k = r(1-r) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 r^{k-1} \\ &= r(1-r) \times \frac{1+r}{(1-r)^3} = \frac{r+r^2}{(1-r)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore V(X) = E(X^2) - \{E(X)\}^2 = \frac{r+r^2}{(1-r)^2} - \frac{r^2}{(1-r)^2} = \frac{r}{(1-r)^2}$$

(ii) $P(x) = \frac{1}{2\alpha} e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{\alpha}} \quad (\alpha > 0, -\infty < x < \infty)$.

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{\alpha}} dx = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left\{ \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\mu} x e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\alpha}} dx}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_{\mu}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\alpha}} dx}_{I_2} \right\}$$



$$I_1 = \left[x \cdot d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} \right]_{-\infty}^{\mu} - \int_{-\infty}^{\mu} d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} dx = d\mu - d \left[d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} \right]_{-\infty}^{\mu} = d\mu - d^2$$

$$I_2 = \left[x \left(-d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} \right) \right]_{\mu}^{\infty} + d \int_{\mu}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} dx = d\mu + d \left[-d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} \right]_{\mu}^{\infty} = d\mu + d^2$$

$$\therefore E(X) = \frac{1}{2d} (d\mu - d^2 + d\mu + d^2) = \frac{2d\mu}{2d} = \mu$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{2d} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{d}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2d} \left\{ \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\mu} x^2 e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} dx}_{I_3} + \underbrace{\int_{\mu}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} dx}_{I_4} \right\} = \frac{1}{2d} (I_3 + I_4)$$

$$I_3 = \left[x^2 d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} \right]_{-\infty}^{\mu} - \int_{-\infty}^{\mu} 2x \cdot d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} dx = d\mu^2 - 2d \int_{-\infty}^{\mu} x e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} dx$$

$$= d\mu^2 - 2d I_1 = d\mu^2 - 2d(d\mu - d^2) = d\mu^2 - 2d^2\mu + 2d^3$$

$$I_4 = \left[x^2 \left(-d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} \right) \right]_{\mu}^{\infty} - \int_{\mu}^{\infty} 2x \left(-d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} \right) dx = d\mu^2 + 2d \int_{\mu}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{d}} dx$$

$$= d\mu^2 + 2d(d\mu + d^2) = d\mu^2 + 2d^2\mu + 2d^3$$

$$\therefore E(X^2) = \frac{1}{2d} (d\mu^2 - 2d^2\mu + 2d^3 + d\mu^2 + 2d^2\mu + 2d^3) = \frac{1}{2d} (2d\mu^2 + 4d^3) = \mu^2 + 2d^2$$

$$\therefore V(X) = E(X^2) - \{E(X)\}^2 = \mu^2 + 2d^2 - \mu^2 = 2d^2$$

$$(iii) \quad p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{m}{d} (x-r)^{m-1} e^{-\frac{(x-r)^m}{d}} & (x \geq r) \\ 0 & (x < r) \end{cases} \quad (-\infty < r < \infty, d > 0, m > 0)$$

$$P(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt \quad (s > 0) \text{ は正の実数である.}$$

$$E(X) = \int_r^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{m}{d} (x-r)^{m-1} e^{-\frac{(x-r)^m}{d}} dx = \frac{m}{d} \int_r^{\infty} x (x-r)^{m-1} e^{-\frac{(x-r)^m}{d}} dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{(x-\mu)^m}{\alpha} \\
 dt &= \frac{m}{\alpha} (x-\mu)^{m-1} dx \\
 \begin{array}{l} x | \mu \rightarrow \infty \\ t | 0 \rightarrow \infty \end{array} & \quad \frac{m}{\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} t^{\frac{1}{m}} + \mu \right) e^{-t} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{m} dt \\
 &= \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right)-1} dt + \mu \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt}_{=1} = \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right) + \mu
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha} (x-\mu)^{m-1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^m}{\alpha}} dx = \frac{m}{\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 (x-\mu)^{m-1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^m}{\alpha}} dx \\
 \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{(x-\mu)^m}{\alpha} \\ dt = \frac{m}{\alpha} (x-\mu)^{m-1} dx \\ \begin{array}{l} x | \mu \rightarrow \infty \\ t | 0 \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \end{array} & \quad \frac{m}{\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} t^{\frac{1}{m}} + \mu \right)^2 e^{-t} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{m} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} t^{\frac{1}{m}} + \mu \right)^2 e^{-t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} \left(\alpha^{\frac{2}{m}} t^{\frac{2}{m}} + 2\mu \cdot \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} t^{\frac{1}{m}} + \mu^2 \right) e^{-t} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \alpha^{\frac{2}{m}} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{2}{m}} e^{-t} dt + 2\mu \cdot \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{1}{m}} e^{-t} dt + \mu^2 \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt}_{=1}$$

$$= \alpha^{\frac{2}{m}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{\left(\frac{2}{m}+1\right)-1} dt + 2\mu \cdot \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right)-1} dt + \mu^2$$

$$= \alpha^{\frac{2}{m}} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{m}+1\right) + 2\mu \cdot \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right) + \mu^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore V(X) &= E(X^2) - \{E(X)\}^2 = \alpha^{\frac{2}{m}} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{m}+1\right) + 2\mu \cdot \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right) + \mu^2 \\
 &\quad - \left\{ \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right) + \mu \right\}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \alpha^{\frac{2}{m}} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{m}+1\right) + 2\mu \cdot \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right) + \mu^2 - \alpha^{\frac{2}{m}} \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right) - 2\mu \cdot \alpha^{\frac{1}{m}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right) - \mu^2$$

$$= \alpha^{\frac{2}{m}} \left\{ \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{m}+1\right) - \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right) \right\}$$

[20] $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 3hph2. $\mu_1 = E(X) = 0$, $\mu_2 = E(X^2) = \sigma^2$.

$$\text{a) } \mu_3 = E(X^3) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow -\infty \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \int_a^b x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$



$$\therefore \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Big|_a^b = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(e^{-\frac{a^2}{2\sigma^2}} - e^{-\frac{b^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx &= \left[x^2 \left(-\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b 2x \left(-\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(b^2 e^{-\frac{b^2}{2\sigma^2}} - a^2 e^{-\frac{a^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) + 2\sigma^2 \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow[a \rightarrow -\infty, b \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 + 2\sigma^2 \bar{E}(X) = 0 + 2\sigma^2 \times 0 = 0 \quad \therefore \mu_3 = E(X^3) = 0$$

$$\mu_4 = E(X^4) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow -\infty \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \int_a^b x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx &= \left[x^3 \left(-\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b 3x^2 \left(-\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(b^3 e^{-\frac{b^2}{2\sigma^2}} - a^3 e^{-\frac{a^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) + 3\sigma^2 \int_a^b x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow[a \rightarrow -\infty, b \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 + 3\sigma^2 \bar{E}(X^2) = 3\sigma^2 \times \sigma^2 = 3\sigma^4$$

$$(ii) \mu_n = E(X^n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow -\infty \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \int_a^b x^n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b x^n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx &= \left[x^{n-1} \left(-\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b (n-1)x^{n-2} \left(-\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(b^{n-1} e^{-\frac{b^2}{2\sigma^2}} - a^{n-1} e^{-\frac{a^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) + (n-1)\sigma^2 \int_a^b x^{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow[a \rightarrow -\infty, b \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 + (n-1)\sigma^2 \bar{E}(X^{n-2}) = (n-1)\sigma^2 \cdot \mu_{n-2}$$



$$\therefore \mu_n = (n-1)\sigma^2 \mu_{n-2} \quad (n=3, 4, 5, \dots)$$

偶数: $\mu_n = (n-1)\sigma^2 \mu_{n-2} = (n-1)\sigma^2 (n-3)\sigma^2 \cdot \mu_{n-4}$

$$= \dots = \underbrace{(n-1)\sigma^2 (n-3)\sigma^2 \dots 1 \cdot \sigma^2}_{\frac{n-2}{2} \text{ 個}} \cdot \mu_2$$

$$= (n-1)!! \underbrace{\sigma^2 \dots \sigma^2}_{\frac{n-2}{2} \text{ 個}} \cdot \sigma^2 = (n-1)!! \underbrace{\sigma^2 \dots \sigma^2}_{\frac{n}{2} \text{ 個}} = \underbrace{(n-1)!! \sigma^n}$$

奇数: $\mu_n = (n-1)\sigma^2 \mu_{n-2} = (n-1)\sigma^2 (n-3)\sigma^2 \cdot \mu_{n-4}$

$$= \dots = \underbrace{(n-1)\sigma^2 (n-3)\sigma^2 \dots 2\sigma^2}_{\frac{n-2}{2} \text{ 個}} \cdot \mu_1$$

$$= (n-1)!! \sigma^{n-2} \underbrace{\mu_1}_0 = 0$$

[21] 省略

2章の演習問題 (pp. 80-81)

10) (i) X = 1台を売った次に売れるまでの日数とする。題意より X は $\lambda = \frac{2}{30} = \frac{1}{15}$ の指数分布に在る。20日間以上買手が来ない確率は

$$P(X \geq 20) = \int_{20}^{\infty} \frac{1}{15} e^{-\frac{x}{15}} dx = e^{-\frac{20}{15}} = \underline{0.2636}$$

$$\text{また } E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 15$$

(ii) Y = 1ヵ月内に売れるTVの台数とする。題意より Y は $\lambda = 2$ のポアソン分布に在る。2台以上売れる確率は

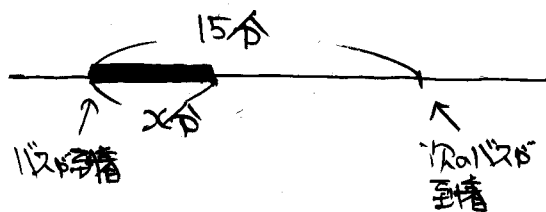
$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \geq 4) &= 1 - \{P(Y=0) + P(Y=1) + P(Y=2) + P(Y=3)\} \\ &= 1 - (0.1353 + 0.2707 + 0.2707 + 0.1804) = \underline{0.1429} \end{aligned}$$

(iii) 1ヵ月内に2台~3台のTVが売れるというとき、TVが2台と3台売れるという2つの

$$\text{場合がある確率は } P(2 \leq Y \leq 3) = P(Y=2) + P(Y=3) = 0.2707 + 0.1804 = \underline{0.4511}$$

11) ① X の分布関数を求める: 右図より

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{15} & (0 \leq x \leq 15) \\ 0 & (x < 0) \\ 1 & (x \geq 15) \end{cases}$$



② X の密度関数を求める:

$$f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{15} & (0 \leq x \leq 15) \\ 0 & (x < 0 \text{ or } x \geq 15) \end{cases}$$

③ 客が10分以上待つ確率は

$$P(X \geq 10) = \int_{10}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{10}^{15} \frac{1}{15} dx = \frac{5}{15} = \underline{\frac{1}{3}}$$

3章の演習問題 (pp.110-112)

8 題意より $n=100$, $\bar{X}=5.002$, $S^2=0.009$, $\alpha=0.01$, $z(\alpha/2)=z(0.005)=2.5758$

・平均値の信頼区間: ~~母平均の区間推定 (母分散未知・大標本)~~ の公式より

$$5.002 - \frac{0.009}{\sqrt{100}} \times 2.5758 < \mu < 5.002 + \frac{0.009}{\sqrt{100}} \times 2.5758$$

$$\therefore 5.002 - 0.00232 < \mu < 5.002 + 0.00232 \quad \therefore \underline{4.9997 < \mu < 5.0043}$$

・分散の信頼区間: ~~母分散の区間推定 (母平均未知)~~ の公式より.

$$\frac{99 \times (0.009)^2}{\chi_{99}^2(\alpha/2)} < \sigma^2 < \frac{99 \times (0.009)^2}{\chi_{99}^2(1-\alpha/2)}$$

$\therefore z$ ~~表にない~~ $\chi_{99}^2(\alpha/2) = \chi_{100}^2(0.005) = 40.2$, $\chi_{99}^2(1-\alpha/2) = \chi_{100}^2(0.995) = 67.3$

$$\sqrt{\frac{99}{40.2}} \times 0.009 < \sigma < \sqrt{\frac{99}{67.3}} \times 0.009 \quad \therefore \underline{0.0076 < \sigma < 0.0109}$$

9 題意より $n=50$, $\bar{X}=25.013$, $S^2=0.024$, $\alpha=0.05$, $z(\alpha/2)=z(0.025)=1.96$

・平均値の区間推定: ~~母平均の区間推定 (母分散未知・大標本)~~ の公式より

$$25.013 - \frac{0.024}{\sqrt{50}} \times 1.96 < \mu < 25.013 + \frac{0.024}{\sqrt{50}} \times 1.96$$

$$\therefore 25.013 - 0.006652 < \mu < 25.013 + 0.006652 \quad \therefore \underline{25.0063 < \mu < 25.0197}$$

・分散の区間推定: ~~母分散の区間推定 (母平均未知)~~ の公式より

$$\frac{49 \times (0.024)^2}{\chi_{49}^2(\alpha/2)} < \sigma^2 < \frac{49 \times (0.024)^2}{\chi_{49}^2(1-\alpha/2)}$$

$\therefore z$ ~~表にない~~ $\chi_{49}^2(\alpha/2) = \chi_{50}^2(0.025) = 71.4$, $\chi_{49}^2(1-\alpha/2) = \chi_{50}^2(0.975) = 32.4$ β_2

$$\sqrt{\frac{49 \times 0.024}{71.4}} < \sigma < \sqrt{\frac{49 \times 0.024}{32.4}} \quad \therefore \underline{0.0199 < \sigma < 0.0295}$$

13 題意より $n=105$, $\bar{X}=42$, $S^2=66.2$, $\alpha=0.1$, $z(\alpha/2)=z(0.05)=1.6449$

・平均値の区間推定: ~~母平均の区間推定 (母分散未知・大標本)~~ の公式より

$$42 - \sqrt{\frac{66.2}{105}} \times 1.6449 < \mu < 42 + \sqrt{\frac{66.2}{105}} \times 1.6449$$

$$\therefore 42 - 1.31 < \mu < 42 + 1.31 \quad \therefore \underline{40.7 < \mu < 43.3}$$

• ~~母平均の推定~~：母平均の推定（母平均の推定）の公式は

$$\frac{104 \times 66.2}{\chi_{104}^2(\alpha/2)} < \sigma^2 < \frac{104 \times 66.2}{\chi_{104}^2(1-\alpha/2)}$$

∴ ~~χ²分布表~~ $\chi_{104}^2(\alpha/2) \div \chi_{100}^2(0.25) = 124.3$, $\chi_{104}^2(1-\alpha/2) \div \chi_{100}^2(0.95) = 77.9$. p.2.

$$\frac{104 \times 66.2}{124.3} < \sigma^2 < \frac{104 \times 66.2}{77.9} \quad \therefore \underline{55.39 < \sigma^2 < 88.38}$$