

1.10 ポアソン分布と指数分布

[2] 例題 8) $X \sim \text{Poisson}(10)$. $\therefore P(X=6) = \frac{10^6}{6!} \cdot e^{-10} = \frac{10^6}{720} \times e^{-10} \doteq \underline{0.0631}$

[3] $X = 100$ 個の製品中の不良品の個数と可。 $X \sim B(100, 0.03)$

$P(X \leq 2) \stackrel{B(100, 0.03) \uparrow}{=} P(X \leq 2) \stackrel{\text{Poisson}(3)}{=} \sum_{k=0}^2 \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3} = \frac{17}{2} \times e^{-3} \doteq \underline{0.4232}$
ポアソン分布の近似
 $\lambda = 100 \times 0.03 = 3$
 $P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2) = 0.0498 + 0.1494 + 0.2240 = 0.4228 \leftarrow \text{Poisson 分布表利用}$

[4] $X = 1$ 個 - 7 割の製品に 1 個の欠陥と可。 $\therefore X \sim \text{Poisson}(1)$

$\therefore P(X=0) = \frac{1^0}{0!} \cdot e^{-1} = \frac{1}{2.718}$ $\therefore$ 1 個の欠陥 = $1000 \times \frac{1}{2.718} = \underline{368}$ 個

[5] $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ と可。 例題 8) $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2 \therefore \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \therefore X \sim \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{2})$

(1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} & (x \geq 0) \\ 0 & (x < 0) \end{cases}$

(2) $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2$, $V(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 2^2 = 4$

(3) $P(1 \leq X \leq 2) = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = [-e^{-\frac{x}{2}}]_1^2 = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - e^{-1} = \underline{\frac{\sqrt{e}-1}{e}}$

[6] (1) e^x のマクローリン展開

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

(1)

$1 = e^0 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{0^k}{k!} \therefore \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = 1$

(2) (1) の両辺に x をかけ、 x を微分する。

$$x e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

(2)

x を λ と置き、 λ を微分する。 $\lambda e^{\lambda} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \therefore \lambda = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \left(e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \right) = E(X)$

例 (2) 两边对 x 求导得 $1 + e^x + x^2 e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot \frac{x^k}{k!}$

上式对 $x=1$ 求导得 $\lambda e^1 + \lambda^2 e^1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$

$\therefore \lambda + \lambda^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \left(e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \right) = E(X^2) = V(X) + \{E(X)\}^2 = V(X) + \lambda^2 \therefore V(X) = \lambda$

[7] (1) $\int_0^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{\infty} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\lambda x} + e^0 = 1$

(2) $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot p(x) dx = \lambda \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx$

$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \left[x \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \right) \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \right) dx$

$= -\frac{1}{\lambda} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^{\lambda x}} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\lambda x} - 1 \right\} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

$\therefore E(X) = \lambda \times \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

例. $E(X^2) = \lambda \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx \therefore \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx = \left[x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \right) \right]_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{\lambda x}} = 0$

$= \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda^3}$

$\therefore E(X^2) = \lambda \times \frac{2}{\lambda^3} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$

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