

第5章 機率分配



觀念題

1. (a) 間斷隨機變數

可能值為：0, 1, 2, ...

(b) 連續隨機變數

可能值為：[0, ∞]

(c) 間斷隨機變數

可能值為：0, 1, 2, ...

(d) 連續隨機變數

可能值為：[0, ∞]

(e) 間斷隨機變數

可能值為：0, 1, ..., 20

2.

$f(x, y)$	y			$g(x)$
	-1	0	1	
x	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
	1	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	$\frac{2}{5}$
$h(y)$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	1

$$E(XY) = 1 \times (-1) \times \frac{1}{5} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{5} = 0$$

$$E(X) = 0 \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$E(Y) = -1 \cdot \frac{2}{5} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 0$$

$$E(XY) = 0 = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

但 X, Y 並不獨立 ($\because f(x, y) \neq g(x)h(y)$)

3. 此敘述不正確，因不知 X 與 Y 是否獨立，故無法因邊際分配而得知聯合分配。

4. 可從機率分配的性質及計算方法來比較間斷機率分配與連續機率分配

5. $E(X_i) = P_i, \text{Var}(X_i) = P_i(1 - P_i)$

$$E(X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i$$

$$\text{Var}(X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i(1 - P_i)$$

6. (a) $E(U) = E(X - Y + Z) = E(X) - E(Y) + E(Z) = 20 - 14 + 10 = 16$

$\because X, Y, Z$ 為獨立變數

$$\therefore V(U) = V(X + Y + Z) = V(X) + V(Y) + V(Z) = 5 + 3 + 2 = 10$$

(b) $E(T) = E(2Y - X - 2Z) = 2E(Y) - E(X) - 2E(Z) = 2 \times 14 - 20 - 2 \times 2 = 4$

$$\therefore V(T) = V(2Y - X - 2Z) = 4 \cdot V(Y) + V(X) + 4V(Z) = 4 \times 3 + 5 + 4 \times 2 = 25$$

$$(c) U + T = X - Y - Z + 2Y - X - 2Z = Y - Z$$

$$\therefore E(W) = E(Y) - E(Z) = 14 - 10 = 4$$

$$V(W) = V(Y) + V(Z) = 3 + 2 = 5$$

$$7. \because E(X|Y) = 2Y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E(E(X|Y)) = E(2Y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X) = 2E(Y^2) \dots\dots\dots (a)$$

$$\therefore E(Y|X) = -3 + 0.5X$$

$$\Rightarrow E(E(Y|X)) = E(-3 + 0.5X)$$

$$\Rightarrow E(Y) = -3 + 0.5E(X) \dots\dots\dots (b)$$

$$\because V(X) = 4, E(Y) = 0$$

將 $E(Y) = 0$ 帶入 (b) 中

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -3 + 0.5E(X)$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X) = 6$$

將 $E(X) = 6$ 帶入 (a) 式

$$\Rightarrow E(Y^2) = \frac{E(X)}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow V(X) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - 0^2 = 3$$

$$\because E(Y|E) = -3 + 0.5X \text{ 時, } 0.5 = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sigma_X^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{依題意知 } 0.5 = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow Cov(X, Y) = 2$$

$$8. Cov(aX + b, cY + d)$$

$$= E[((aX + b) - (a\mu_X + b))((cY + d) - (c\mu_Y + d))]$$

$$= E[(aX - a\mu_X)(cY - c\mu_Y)]$$

$$= Cov(aX, cY) = ac Cov(X, Y)$$

計算與應用題

1. X : 2 數之和

(a)

s	X 值
1, 3	4
1, 5	6
1, 7	8
1, 9	10
3, 5	8
3, 7	10
3, 9	12
5, 7	12
5, 9	14
7, 9	16

(b) $X = 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14$ or 16

2. X , 猜對之題數

(a) $X = 0, 1, 2, 3$

$$(b) P(X = 0) = f(0) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X = 1) = f(1) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{24}$$

$$P(X = 2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X = 3) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{24}$$



x	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{11}{24}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{24}$

(c) $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = \frac{3}{4}$

3. (a) $\because Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 34 - 25 = 9$

$\sigma_x = \sqrt{Var(X)} = 3$

因此, $P(|X - 3| \leq 4.8) = P(|X - 3| \leq 1.6\sigma_x) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{1.6^2}$
 $= 0.61$

(b) $P(|X - 3| \geq c) = P\left(|X - 3| \geq \frac{c}{3}\sigma_x\right) \leq \frac{9}{c^2} = 0.16$

$\Rightarrow c = 7.5$

(c) $V(X) = 9, V(Y) = 9V(X) = 81$

$E(XY) = E(3X^2 - X) = 3E(X^2) - E(X) = 51$

(d) $Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 51 - 3(3 \times 3 - 1) = 27$

4. X : 檢驗過程所出現的良品數

P : 不良率

(a) 設 D 表不良品

G 良品

s	X
DD	0
DGD	1
GDD	1
DGGD	2
GDGD	2
GGDD	2
\vdots	\vdots

$$(b) f(x) = \binom{x+1}{1} P^2(1-P)^x = (x+1)P^2(1-P)^x \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(c) P = 0.1 \Rightarrow P(X < 2) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) \\ = 0.01 + 0.018 = 0.028$$

$$5. (a) f(x) = k(1+x^2) \quad x = -1, 0, 1, 2$$

$$\sum_{x=-1}^2 f(x) = 1 = k(2 + 1 + 2 + 5) \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$(b) P(X < 2) = 1 - P(X = 2) = 1 - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(c) E(X) = \sum_{i=-1}^2 x \cdot f(x)$$

$$= (-1)\frac{2}{10} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{10} + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{10} + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{10} = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + 4 \cdot \frac{5}{10} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(X) = \frac{12}{5} - 1^2 = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$6. (a) f(x) = kx(1-x) \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1 = 1 \int_0^1 k(x-x^2) dx = k \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^1 = \frac{k}{6}$$

$$\therefore k = 6$$

$$(b) P(X \geq 0.2) = \int_{0.2}^1 6(x-x^2) dx = 6 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{x=0.2}^1$$

$$= (3x^2 - 2x^3) \Big|_{x=0.2}^1 = 1 - (0.12 - 0.016) = 0.896$$

$$(c) \mu = \int_0^1 xf(x) dx = \int_0^1 (6x^2 - 6x^3) dx = \left(2x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 \right) \Big|_{x=0}^1$$

$$= 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 7. (a) \quad 1 &= \sum_x \sum_y f(x, y) = k \sum_{x=0}^2 \sum_{y=1}^2 (x + y) \\
 &= k[(0 + 1) + (0 + 2) + (1 + 1) + (1 + 2) + (2 + 1) + (2 + 2)] \\
 &= 15 \cdot k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{y=1}^2 f(x, y) = \frac{1}{15}(2x + 3) \quad x = 0, 1, 2$$

x	0	1	2
$g(x)$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{7}{15}$

$$g(0) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 0, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$g(1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$g(2) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) + P(X = 2, Y = 2) = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$h(y) = \sum_{x=0}^2 f(x, y) = \frac{1}{5}(y + 1) \quad y = 1, 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(1) &= P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 1) \\
 &\quad + P(X = 2, Y = 1) = \frac{2}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(2) &= P(X = 0, Y = 2) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) \\
 &\quad + P(X = 2, Y = 2) = \frac{3}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

y	1	2
$h(y)$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$

$$(b) E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^2 x \cdot g(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{14}{15} = \frac{19}{15}$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{y=1}^2 y \cdot h(y) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{6}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \sum_{x=0}^2 \sum_{y=1}^2 xyf(x, y) = \sum_{x=0}^2 \sum_{y=1}^2 xy \cdot \frac{1}{15}(x+y) \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2}{15} + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{15} + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{3}{15} + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{4}{15} \\ &= \frac{30}{15} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{x=0}^2 x^2 \cdot g(x) = \frac{1}{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{7}{15} = \frac{33}{15}$$

$$Var(X) = \frac{33}{15} - \left(\frac{19}{15}\right)^2 = \frac{266}{225}$$

$$Var(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum_{y=1}^2 y^2 \cdot h(y) = \frac{2}{5} + 4 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{14}{5}$$

$$Var(Y) = \frac{14}{5} - \left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{6}{25}$$

$$(c) f(0, 1) = \frac{1}{15} \neq g(0) \cdot h(1) = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{25}$$

$\therefore X, Y$ 不互相獨立

$$(d) P(X \leq 2, Y = 1) = P(Y = 1) = h(1) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(X > 1, Y \leq 1) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{15}(2+1) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(X + Y = 2) = P(X = 0, Y = 2) + P(X = 1, Y = 1)$$



$$= \frac{1}{15}(2+2) = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$P(X > Y) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(e) P(X = 2|Y = 1) = \frac{P(X = 2, Y = 1)}{P(Y = 1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(Y = 1|X = 2) = \frac{P(X = 2, Y = 1)}{P(X = 2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{7}{15}} = \frac{3}{7}$$

(f) $Z = X + Y$

x	0	1	2
$g(x)$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{7}{15}$

y	1	2
$h(y)$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$

z	1	2	3	4
$f(z)$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{4}{15}$

$$f(1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$f(2) = P(X = 0, Y = 2) + P(X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$f(3) = P(X = 1, Y = 2) + P(X = 2, Y = 1) = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$f(4) = P(X = 2, Y = 2) = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$E(Z) = \sum_{z=1}^4 z \cdot f(z) = \frac{1}{15} + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{15} + 3 \cdot \frac{6}{15} + 4 \cdot \frac{4}{15} = \frac{43}{15}$$

$$\text{Var}(Z) = E(Z^2) - [E(Z)]^2$$

$$E(Z^2) = \sum_{z=1}^4 z^2 f(z) = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{16}{15} + \frac{54}{15} + \frac{64}{15} = \frac{135}{15} = 9$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(Z) = 9 - \left(\frac{43}{15}\right)^2 = \frac{176}{225}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(g)} E(X^2Y) &= \sum_{x=0}^2 \sum_{y=1}^2 x^2 y f(x \cdot y) \\ &= 1^2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2}{15} + 1^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{15} + 2^2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{3}{15} + 2^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{4}{15} \\ &= \frac{52}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(h)} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\ &= 2 - \frac{19}{15} \times \frac{8}{5} = \frac{-2}{75} \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \text{(a)} \int_0^1 \int_0^y 6x dx dy = \int_0^1 (3x^2|_0^y) dy = \int_0^1 3y^2 dy = y^3|_0^1 = 1$$

由此可知， $f(x, y)$ 為一良好之 $p.d.f$ 。

$$\text{(b)} f(x) = \int_x^1 6x dy = 6x \int_x^1 1 dy = 6x (y|_x^1) = 6x(1-x)$$

$$\text{(c)} \because E(Y|X=x) = \int f(y) \cdot f(Y|x=x) dy$$

$$\therefore \text{先求 } f(Y|X=x) = \frac{f(X, Y)}{f(X)} = \frac{6x}{6x(1-x)}$$

$$\text{再求 } E(Y|X=x) = \int_x^1 \frac{1}{(1-x)} dy = \frac{y^2}{2(1-x)} \Big|_x^1 = \frac{1+x}{2}$$



9. (a)

	Y	0	1	2	3	總和
X	0	0.05	0.05	0.1	0	0.2
1	0.05	0.1	0.25	0.1	0.5	
2	0	0.15	0.1	0.05	0.3	
總和	0.1	0.3	0.45	0.15	1	

$$\because \sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i) = 1$$

$$\therefore 1 - 0.2 - 0.5 = 0.3 \Rightarrow f_x(X = 2)$$

$$\because f_Y(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i|Y)$$

$$\therefore 0.45 - 0.25 - 0.1 = 0.1 \Rightarrow f(X = 0, Y = 2)$$

$$\because \text{已知 } P(Y = 0|X = 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{P(Y = 0, X = 2)}{P(X = 2)} = 0 \Rightarrow P(Y = 0, X = 2) = 0$$

$$\text{設： } P(X = 1, Y = 3) = 2P, P(X = 1, Y = 0) = P$$

$$\text{則 } f_x(X = 1) = \sum_{j=1}^k f(Y_j|X) \Rightarrow P + 0.1 + 0.25 + 2P = 0.5 \Rightarrow$$

$$P = 0.05$$

依此概念，則可推導出 Y 與 X 之聯合機率函數之各值。

(b)

T	0	1	2	3	4	5
f(T)	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.05

$$(c) E(X) = 0 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0.5 + 2 \times 0.3 = 1.1$$

$$E(X^2) = 0 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0.5 + 4 \times 0.3 = 1.7$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 1.7 - (1.1)^2 = 0.49$$

$$\therefore Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$\therefore \text{先求出 } E(Y) = 0 \times 0.1 + 1 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.45 + 3 \times 0.15 = 1.65$$

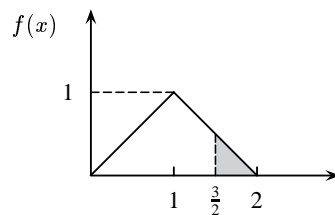
$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 1.9 - (1.1)(1.65) = 0.085$$

10. 依題意知三角形的面積為 1

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(a)(1) = 1, \text{ 因此 } a = 2$$

於是, $P\left(X > \frac{3}{2}\right) = \text{陰影三角形的面積}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$



11. X : 紅球的個數 $X = 0, 1, 2, 3$

Y : 白球的個數 $Y = 0, 1, 2$

$$(a) f(x, y) = \frac{C_x^3 C_y^2 C_{(4-x-y)}^3}{C_4^8} \quad 1 \leq x + y \leq 4$$

		y		
		0	1	2
x	0	0	$\frac{2}{70}$	$\frac{3}{70}$
	1	$\frac{3}{70}$	$\frac{18}{70}$	$\frac{9}{70}$
	2	$\frac{9}{70}$	$\frac{18}{70}$	$\frac{3}{70}$
	3	$\frac{3}{70}$	$\frac{2}{70}$	0



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b) } P(X + Y \leq 2) &= P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 0, Y = 2) \\
 &\quad + P(X = 1, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 1) \\
 &\quad + P(X = 2, Y = 0) \\
 &= \frac{2 + 3 + 3 + 18 + 9}{70} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

12. $f(x) = \frac{60}{77} \frac{1}{x}$, $x = 2, 3, 4, 5$

$$E(X) = \sum_{x=2}^5 x f(x) = \frac{240}{77}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{x=2}^5 x^2 \cdot f(x) = \frac{60}{77} (2 + 3 + 4 + 5) = \frac{120}{11}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{120}{11} - \left(\frac{240}{77}\right)^2 = 1.1941$$

標準差 = 1.093

13. (a) 三次均未出現紅色 $X = -15$

出現一次紅色 $X = -5$

出現二次紅色 $X = 5$

出現三次紅色 $X = 15$

$$P(X = -15) = \frac{20}{38} \cdot \frac{20}{38} \cdot \frac{20}{38} = \frac{1000}{6859}$$

$$P(X = -5) = \frac{3!}{2!1!} \cdot \frac{18}{38} \cdot \frac{20}{38} \cdot \frac{20}{38} = \frac{2700}{6859}$$

$$P(X = 5) = \frac{3!}{1!2!} \cdot \frac{18}{38} \cdot \frac{18}{38} \cdot \frac{20}{38} = \frac{2430}{6859}$$

$$P(X = 15) = \frac{18}{38} \cdot \frac{18}{38} \cdot \frac{18}{38} = \frac{729}{6859}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } E(X) &= (-15) \cdot \frac{1000}{6859} + (-5) \frac{2700}{6859} + 5 \cdot \frac{2430}{6859} + 15 \cdot \frac{729}{6859} \\ &= -\frac{5415}{6859} \doteq -0.7895 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{標準差} = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} = \sqrt{E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= (-15)^2 \cdot \frac{1000}{6859} + (-5)^2 \frac{2700}{6859} + 5^2 \cdot \frac{2430}{6859} + 15^2 \frac{729}{6859} \\ &= \frac{517275}{6859} \doteq 75.4155 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 \\ &= 75.4155 - (-0.7895)^2 = 74.7299 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{標準差} = \sqrt{74.7299} = 8.6482$$

(c) 若次替押注紅色與黑色，則其預期得利相同。因為每次賭局中，不出現紅色與不出現黑色的機率相同。

14.

x	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
$y = x^2 + 2x$	0	3	8	15

$$E(Y) = \sum_{x=0}^3 (x^2 + 2x)f(x) = 3 \times 0.3 + 8 \times 0.5 + 15 \times 0.1 = 6.4$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum_{x=0}^3 (x^2 + 2x)^2 f(x) = 3^2 \times 0.3 + 8^2 \times 0.5 + 15^2 \times 0.1 = 57.2$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = 57.2 - 6.4^2 = 16.24$$

15. $\mu = 75$, $\sigma = 3$,

利用 Chebyshev 定理 $P(|X - \mu| < k\sigma) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{k^2}$

$$P(69 < X < 81) = P(|X - 75| < 2 \times 3) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} = 75\%$$



至少有 $500 \times 0.75 = 375$ (人)的成績介於 69 分到 81 分之間

16. (a) $P(X = 1, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{30}$

(b) $P(X = 0, 1 \leq Y < 3) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 0, Y = 2)$
 $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$

(c) $P(X + Y \leq 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 0, Y = 1)$
 $+ P(X = 1, Y = 0) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

(d) $P(X > Y) = P(X = 1, Y = 0) + P(X = 2, Y = 0)$
 $+ P(X = 2, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{27}{120} = \frac{9}{40}$

(e) $P(X = 0|Y = 2) = \frac{P(X = 0, Y = 2)}{P(Y = 2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{30}} = \frac{15}{19}$

(f)

		y				$g(x)$
		0	1	2	3	
x	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{59}{120}$
	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{30}$		$\frac{54}{120}$
	2	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{40}$			$\frac{7}{120}$
$h(y)$		$\frac{34}{120}$	$\frac{63}{120}$	$\frac{19}{120}$	$\frac{4}{120}$	1

$$f(0, 0) = \frac{1}{12} \neq \frac{34}{120} \times \frac{59}{120} = P(X = 0) \cdot P(Y = 0)$$

$\therefore X, Y$ 不獨立

17. (a) $E(X) = (-500) \times 0.4 + 2000 \times 0.6 = 1000$

$$E(100X) = 10^5$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

$$E(X^2) = 2500000$$

$$\text{Var}(100X) = (10^2)^2 \times 1.5 \times 10^6 = 1.5 \times 10^{10}$$

(b) $E(Y) = 0 \times 0.6 + 2500 \times 0.4 = 10^3$

$$E(100Y) = 100 \times 10^3 = 10^5$$

$$E(Y^2) = 2.5 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = 2.5 \times 10^6 - (10^3)^2 = 1.5 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{Var}(100Y) = 1.5 \times 10^{10}$$

(c) $E(50X + 50Y) = 50E(X) + 50E(Y) = 10^5$

$$\text{Var}(50X + 50Y) = 50^2 \times \text{Var}(X) + 50^2 \times \text{Var}(Y) = 7.5 \times 10^9$$

(d) 三者投資策略之期望利得雖相同，但 (c) 之變異數 $7.5 \times 10^9 < 1.5 \times 10^{10}$ 故 (c) 之風險較小

18. 令 X 與 Y 分別代表 A 、 B 零件之長度的隨機變數，則 $E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 2 + 4 = 6$ (公分)

$$\text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = 1^2 + 2^2 = 5$$

所以新零件長度的標準差為 $\sqrt{5}$ 公分

19. (a)

$f(x, y)$	x				$h(y)$
	1	2	3	4	
1	0.04	0.14	0.23	0.07	0.48
y					
2	0.07	0.17	0.23	0.05	0.52
$g(x)$	0.11	0.31	0.46	0.12	1

(b) $P(Y = 1|X = 1) = \frac{P(X = 1, Y = 1)}{P(X = 1)} = \frac{4}{11}$

$$P(Y = 2|X = 1) = \frac{P(X = 1, Y = 2)}{P(X = 1)} = \frac{7}{11}$$



y	1	2
$f(y x)$	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{7}{11}$

$$P(X = 1|Y = 1) = \frac{P(X = 1, Y = 1)}{P(Y = 1)} = \frac{4}{48} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P(X = 2|Y = 1) = \frac{14}{48} = \frac{7}{24}$$

$$P(X = 3|Y = 1) = \frac{23}{48}$$

$$P(X = 4|Y = 1) = \frac{7}{48}$$

x	1	2	3	4
$f(x y)$	$\frac{4}{48}$	$\frac{14}{48}$	$\frac{23}{48}$	$\frac{7}{48}$

$$(c) P(X = 1, X + Y \geq 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) = 0.11$$

$$P(X + Y < 4) = P(X + Y \leq 3)$$

$$= P(X = 1, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) + P(X = 2, Y = 1) = 0.04 + 0.07 + 0.14 = 0.25$$

$$P(1 \leq X + Y < 3) = P(1 \leq X + Y \leq 2) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0.04$$

$$(d) P(Y = 1|X = 2) = \frac{P(X = 2, Y = 1)}{P(X = 2)} = \frac{14}{31}$$

$$P(X = 2|Y = 1) = \frac{14}{48} = \frac{7}{24}$$

$$(e) E(X) = 1 \times 0.11 + 2 \times 0.31 + 3 \times 0.46 + 4 \times 0.12 = 2.59$$

$$E(Y) = 1 \times 0.48 + 2 \times 0.52 = 1.52$$

$$E(X^2) = 1^2 \times 0.11 + 2^2 \times 0.31 + 3^2 \times 0.46 + 4^2 \times 0.12 = 7.41$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 7.41 - 6.7081 = 0.7019$$

$$E(Y^2) = 1^2 \times 0.48 + 2^2 \times 0.52 = 2.56$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = 0.2496$$

$$(f) E(XY) = \sum_x \sum_y xyf(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \times 1 \times 0.04 + 1 \times 2 \times 0.14 + 1 \times 3 \times 0.23 + 1 \times 4 \times 0.07 \\ &\quad + 2 \times 1 \times 0.07 + 2 \times 2 \times 0.17 + 2 \times 3 \times 0.23 + 2 \times 4 \times 0.05 \\ &= 3.89 \end{aligned}$$

$$(g) \because f(1, 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0.04$$

$$\neq P(X = 1)P(Y = 1) = 0.11 \times 0.48 = 0.0528$$

$\therefore X, Y$ 不獨立

$$(h) \text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= 0.7019 + 0.2496 - 2 \times 0.0468$$

$$= 0.8579$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= 3.89 - (2.59)(1.52)$$

$$= -0.0468$$

$$20. (a) E(P) = E(2X - 3Y + 4Z) = 2E(X) - 3E(Y) + 4E(Z) = -7$$

$$\text{Var}(P) = 2^2 \cdot \text{Var}(X) + (-3)^2 \cdot \text{Var}(Y) + 4^2 \text{Var}(Z)$$

$$= 4 \times 3 + 9 \times 7 + 16 \times 5 = 155$$

$$(b) E(Q) = E(X + 2Y - Z) = E(X) + 2E(Y) - E(Z) = 4 + 18 - 3$$

$$= 19$$

$$\text{Var}(Q) = \text{Var}(X) + 2^2 \cdot \text{Var}(Y) + (-1)^2 \cdot \text{Var}(Z) = 3 + 28 + 5$$

$$= 36$$

$$(c) E(X^2) = 19, E(Y^2) = 88, E(Z^2) = 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(P, Q) &= E(PQ) - E(P)E(Q) \\ &= E[(2X - 3Y + 4Z)(X + 2Y - Z)] - (-7)(19) = -56 \end{aligned}$$

21. (a) X : 第一次出現正面的次數 $X = 0, 1$

(b) Y : 兩次出現正面的次數 $X = 0, 1, 2$

$f(x, y)$	y			$g(x)$
	0	1	2	
0	0.16	0.24	0	0.40
1	0	0.24	0.36	0.60
$h(y)$	0.16	0.48	0.36	1

$$\begin{aligned} f(0, 0) &= P(\text{第一次出現反面, 兩次均未出現正面}) \\ &= (1 - 0.6)^2 = 0.16 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0, 1) = (1 - 0.6) \times 0.6 = 0.24$$

$$f(0, 2) = 0 = f(1, 0)$$

$$f(1, 1) = 0.6 \times (1 - 0.6) = 0.24$$

$$f(1, 2) = 0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.36$$

$$(c) P(Y = 1|X = 0) = \frac{P(X = 0, Y = 1)}{P(X = 0)} = \frac{24}{40} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(X = 0, Y = 1) = \frac{P(X = 0, Y = 1)}{P(Y = 1)} = \frac{24}{48} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(d) P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 0, Y = 1) \\ &\quad + P(X = 1, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 1) \\ &= 0.64 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(0 \leq X + Y \leq 2) = 0.16 + 0.48 = 0.64$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(e) } f(0, 0) &= P(X = 0, Y = 0) = 0.16 \neq P(X = 0)P(Y = 0) \\ &= 0.064 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore X, Y$ 不獨立

22. 計算 X 與 Y 的期望值，得 $E(X) = 1$ ， $E(Y) = 0.9$ ，因此甲機率的效率較高。

$$23. x_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{在第 } i \text{ 個車站有下車的旅客} \\ 0 & \text{其他情形} \end{cases}$$

其中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$

依題意知，任一旅客在第 i 個車站不下車的機率為 $\frac{9}{10}$ ，且每位旅客是否下車是彼此獨立的。因此，20 個旅客在第 i 個車站皆不下車的機率為 $\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}$ ；相反的，在第 i 個車站有人下車的機率為 $1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}$ 。因此， x_i 的機率分配為

x_i	0	1
$f(x_i)$	$\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}$	$1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}$

所以， $E(X_i) = 1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}$ ，令 $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{10}$ 故
 $E(X) = E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{10}) = 10 \left[1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20} \right] = 8.784$ 。

24. 令 $X = i$ 表示第 i 次射擊首次擊中目標， $Y = j$ 表示第 i 次射擊第二次擊中目標。因此， $X = i, Y = j (i < j)$ 表示在第 i 次與 j 次皆擊中目標，而其餘 $j - 2$ 次皆未擊中目標。

(a) $P(X = i, Y = j) = P_{ij} = p^2 q^{j-2}$ $i = 1, 2, \dots$
 $j = i + 1, i + 2, \dots$, 且 $q = 1 - p$

(b) 邊際機率分配

$$P(X = i) = \sum_{j=i+1}^{\infty} P_{ij} = \sum_{j=i+1}^{\infty} p^2 q^{j-2} = pq^{i-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(Y = j) = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} P_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} p^2 q^{j-2} = (j-1)p^2 q^{j-2}, j = 2, 3, \dots$$

25. (a) X 之邊際機率分配表：

X	20	30	40	50
$f(X)$	7/36	9/36	9/36	11/36

Y 之邊際機率分配表：

Y	0	1	2
$f(Y)$	5/18	6/18	7/18

(b) $E(X) = 110/3 = 36.67$

在 $Y = 0, 1, 2$ 時， X 之條件機率函數：

X	20	30	40	50
$f(X Y = 0)$	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10
$f(X Y = 1)$	1/8	2/8	2/8	3/8
$f(X Y = 2)$	9/28	8/28	6/28	5/28

$\Rightarrow E(X|Y = 0) = 40, E(X|Y = 1) = 38.75,$

$E(X|Y = 2) = 32.5$

(c) $V(X) = 1100/9 = 122.22$ 。

$V(X|Y = 0) = 100, V(X|Y = 1) = 110.9375, V(X|Y = 2) = 32.5$ 。

26. 設 X 與 Y 分別表示粉彩眼影與閃亮唇蜜

(a) X 與 Y 的聯合機率分配表

Y \ X	30	35	40	45
30	0	0.1	0	0
35	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
40	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
45	0	0	0.1	0
50	0	0	0	0.1

X(粉彩眼影)的邊際機率分配：

X	30	35	40	45
$f(X)$	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

Y(閃亮唇蜜)的邊際機率分配：

Y	30	35	40	45	50
$f(Y)$	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1

- (b) $E(X) = 37.5$, $V(X) = 26.25$; $E(Y) = 38.5$,
 $V(Y) = 30.25$
- (c) $E(XY) = 1,455 \Rightarrow Cov(X, Y) = 11.25$, $\rho_{XY} = 0.4$
- (d) 不獨立。
- (e) 令每日賣化妝品所得佣金 $S = 2X + 2Y$
 $E(S) = 2E(X) + 2E(Y) = 152$,
 $V(S) = 4V(X) + 4V(Y) + 8Cov(X, Y) = 316$