

21.

 X : 25 歲男性的身高 (英吋) $\sim N(\mu = 71, \sigma^2 = 6.25)$

$$Z \equiv \frac{X - 71}{2.5} \sim N(0, 1)$$

(a)

$$P(X > 74) = P\left(\frac{X - 71}{2.5} > \frac{74 - 71}{2.5}\right) = P(Z > 1.2) = 0.1151$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 77 | X \geq 72) &= \frac{P(X > 77)}{P(X \geq 72)} = \frac{P\left(\frac{X - 71}{2.5} > \frac{77 - 71}{2.5}\right)}{P\left(\frac{X - 71}{2.5} \geq \frac{72 - 71}{2.5}\right)} \\ &= \frac{P(Z > 2.4)}{P(Z \geq 0.4)} = \frac{0.0082}{0.3446} = 0.0238 \end{aligned}$$

24.

 X : The lifetimes of interactive computer chip $\sim N(\mu = 1.4 \times 10^6, \sigma^2 = 9 \times 10^{10})$

$$Z \equiv \frac{X - 1.4 \times 10^6}{3 \times 10^5} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$P(X < 1.8 \times 10^6) = P\left(Z < \frac{1.8 \times 10^6 - 1.4 \times 10^6}{3 \times 10^5}\right) = P(Z < 1.33) = 0.9082 \equiv p_1$$

 Y : 100 片中，壽命小於 1.8×10^6 的片數 $\sim Bin(n = 100, p_1 = 0.9082)$

$$Z_1 \equiv \frac{Y - 90.82}{\sqrt{90.82 \times 0.0918}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$P(Y \geq 20) \approx P\left(\frac{Y - 90.82}{\sqrt{90.82 \times 0.0918}} > \frac{19.5 - 90.82}{\sqrt{90.82 \times 0.0918}}\right) = P(Z_1 > -24.7001) \approx 1$$

31.

(a)

 $X \sim Unif(0, A)$

$$E[|X - a|] = \int_a^A \frac{x - a}{A} dx + \int_0^a \frac{a - x}{A} dx = \frac{A}{2} - \left(a - \frac{a^2}{A}\right) \equiv f(a)$$

$$\frac{d}{da} f(a) = \frac{2a}{A} - 1 \stackrel{let}{=} 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{A}{2}$$

(b)

 $X \sim Exp(\lambda)$

$$E[|X - a|] = \int_0^a (a - x)\lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x} dx + \int_a^\infty (x - a)\lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x} dx = a + \frac{2}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda a} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \equiv h(a)$$

$$\frac{d}{da} h(a) = 1 - 2e^{-\lambda a} \stackrel{let}{=} 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

32.

X : 修復一台機器所花的時間 $\sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = \frac{1}{2})$

(a)

$$P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} dx = 1 - \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2} - 1 \right) = e^{-1}$$

(b)

$$P(X > 10 | X > 9) = P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} dx = 1 - \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1} - 1 \right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Theoretical Exercises

9.

 $Z \sim N(0,1)$

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z > x) &= \int_x^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz \\ &= - \int_{-x}^{-\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \quad (\text{Let } y = -z \Rightarrow dy = -dz) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{-x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{-x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = P(Z < -x) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} P(|Z| > x) &= P(Z > x \text{ or } Z < -x) \\ &= P(Z > x) + P(Z < -x) = 2P(Z > x) \quad \dots \text{by (a)} \end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} P(|Z| < x) &= 1 - P(|Z| \geq x) = 1 - P(|Z| > x) \\ &= 1 - [2 \cdot P(Z > x)] = 1 - 2[1 - P(Z \leq x)] \\ &= 1 - 2[1 - P(Z < x)] = 1 - 2 + 2P(Z < x) \\ &= 2P(Z < x) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

13.

(a)

 $X \sim \text{Unif}(a, b)$

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(m) &= \int_a^m \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} (m-a) \Rightarrow \frac{m-a}{b-a} = \frac{1}{2} \\ &\Rightarrow m = \frac{b+a}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$F_X(m) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P(X < m) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{m - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \left(Z \equiv \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(Z < \frac{m - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{By 9.(b)} \Rightarrow P(Z > 0) = P(Z < 0)$$

$$\text{and } P(Z > 0) + P(Z < 0) = 1 \Rightarrow P(Z < 0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots(2)$$

By(1) & (2)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m - \mu}{\sigma} = 0 \Rightarrow m = \mu$$

(c)

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

$$F_X(m) = \int_0^m \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - e^{-\lambda m} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow e^{-\lambda m} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow m = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

15.

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

$$\text{Let } Y = cX \Rightarrow X = \frac{Y}{c}, \quad |J| = \left|\frac{dx}{dy}\right| = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$h(y) = f\left(\frac{y}{c}\right) \cdot |J| = \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot \frac{y}{c}} \cdot \frac{1}{c} = \frac{\lambda}{c} \cdot e^{-\frac{\lambda}{c} y} \quad 0 < y < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = cX \sim \text{Exp}\left(\frac{\lambda}{c}\right)$$

21.

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \quad \left(\text{Let } y = \sqrt{2x} \quad dx = y dy\right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} y^{-1} \cdot y dy = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \cdot dy$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\pi} \cdot P(Z > 0) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\pi} \quad (Z \sim N(0,1))$$