

機率論 HW4

4.1

根據題目，有 $4+5+8+3=20$ 枚硬幣，總方法數為 $\binom{20}{2}$ ，結果如圖：

Outcome	X	P(X=x)
(2, 2)	4	$\frac{\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{4 \times 3}{20 \times 19} = \frac{3}{95}$
(2, 1), (1, 2)	3	$\frac{\binom{4}{1}\binom{5}{1}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{4 \times 5}{20 \times 19} = \frac{2}{19}$
(2, 0.5), (0.5, 2)	2.5	$\frac{\binom{4}{1}\binom{8}{1}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{4 \times 8}{20 \times 19} = \frac{16}{95}$
(2, 0.2), (0.2, 2)	2.2	$\frac{\binom{4}{1}\binom{3}{1}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{4 \times 3}{20 \times 19} = \frac{6}{95}$
(1, 1)	2	$\frac{\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{5 \times 4}{20 \times 19} = \frac{1}{19}$
(1, 0.5), (0.5, 1)	1.50	$\frac{\binom{5}{1}\binom{8}{1}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{5 \times 8}{20 \times 19} = \frac{4}{19}$
(1, 0.2), (0.2, 1)	1.20	$\frac{\binom{5}{1}\binom{3}{1}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{5 \times 3}{20 \times 19} = \frac{3}{38}$
(0.5, 0.5)	1	$\frac{\binom{8}{2}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{8 \times 7}{20 \times 19} = \frac{14}{95}$
(0.5, 0.2), (0.2, 0.5)	0.70	$\frac{\binom{8}{1}\binom{3}{1}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{8 \times 3}{20 \times 19} = \frac{12}{95}$
(0.2, 0.2)	0.40	$\frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{20}{2}} = \frac{3}{20 \times 19} = \frac{3}{190}$

$$P\{X = x\} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{95}, & \text{if } x = 4 \\ \frac{2}{19}, & \text{if } x = 3 \\ \frac{16}{95}, & \text{if } x = 2.5 \\ \frac{6}{95}, & \text{if } x = 2.2 \\ \frac{1}{19}, & \text{if } x = 2 \\ \frac{4}{19}, & \text{if } x = 1.5 \\ \frac{3}{38}, & \text{if } x = 1.2 \\ \frac{14}{95}, & \text{if } x = 1 \\ \frac{12}{95}, & \text{if } x = 0.7 \\ \frac{3}{190}, & \text{if } x = 0.4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

4.14

$$\Omega = \{\text{all permutations}\}, \#\Omega = 5!$$

在 Ω 裡，先考慮 $X=0$ 的事件:Player 1 輸給 Player 2:

$$p(X = 0) = \frac{\binom{5}{2}3!}{5!} = \frac{1}{2}$$

從 5 個數字隨機挑 2 個數字，小的給 Player1 大的給 Player2，剩下三個做 permutation

在 Ω 裡，考慮 $X=1$ 的事件:Player 1 贏 Player 2，然後輸給 Player3:

$$p(X = 1) = \frac{\binom{5}{3}2!}{5!} = \frac{1}{6}$$

從 5 個數字隨機挑 3 個，最大、次大、最小的數字分別給 Player3、Player1、Player2，剩下 2 個做 permutation

在 Ω 裡，考慮 $X=2$ 的事件:Player1 贏 Player2 還有 Player3，然後輸給 Player4:

$$p(X = 2) = \frac{\binom{5}{4}2!}{5!} = \frac{1}{12}$$

從 5 個數字隨機挑 4 個，最大和次大的數字分別給 Player4 跟 Player1，其他兩個數字則任意給 Player2 以及 Player3，剩下 1 個給 Player5，Player2 的點數可能比 Player3 大或小

在 Ω 裡，考慮 $X=3$ 的事件:Player1 只輸給 Player5

$$p(X = 3) = \frac{3!}{5!} = \frac{1}{20}$$

Player5 和 Player1 先分別取走最大和最小的點數，Player4, Player3, Player2 點數大小情況不知要再做 permutation。

在 Ω 裡，考慮 $X=4$ 的事件:Player1 全贏

$$p(X = 4) = \frac{4!}{5!} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Player1 先取走最大的點數，剩下 4 個做 permutation

$$P\{X = x\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{6}, & \text{if } x = 1 \\ \frac{1}{12}, & \text{if } x = 2 \\ \frac{1}{20}, & \text{if } x = 3 \\ \frac{1}{5}, & \text{if } x = 4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

4.17

CDF:

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{2}, & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{x+1}{4}, & \text{if } 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & \text{if } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

```

par(las=1)
# 定義 CDF 函數
F_x <- function(x) {
  ifelse(x < 0, 0,
         ifelse(x >= 0 & x < 1, x / 2,
                ifelse(x >= 1 & x < 3, (x + 1) / 4, 1)))
}

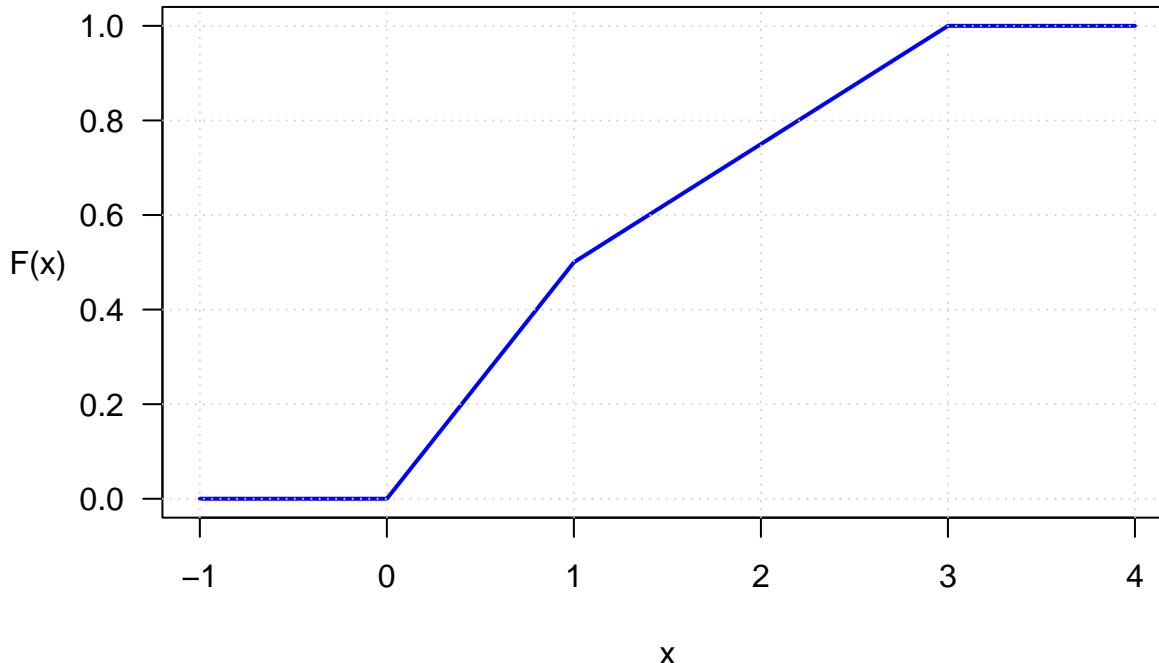
# 生成 x 值範圍
x_values <- seq(-1, 4, by = 0.01)

# 計算對應的 F(x) 值
F_values <- sapply(x_values, F_x)

# 繪製 CDF 函數圖
plot(x_values, F_values, type = "l", col = "blue", lwd = 2,
      xlab = "x", ylab = "", main = "CDF Function",
      ylim = c(0, 1))
mtext("F(x)", side=2, line=2.5)
grid()

```

CDF Function



(a)

使用 CDF:

$$P(X < 1) = F(1^-) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b)

使用 CDF:

$$P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - F(2) = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(c)

使用 CDF:

$$P\left(\frac{1}{3} < X < \frac{5}{3}\right) = P(X < \frac{5}{3}) - P(X \leq \frac{1}{3}) = F\left(\frac{5}{3}^-\right) - F\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4.20

遊戲規則: 下注一元, 若轉到紅色則贏一元並結束遊戲, 若轉到不是紅色, 則繼續下注一元兩次。

$X \Rightarrow$ 結束時獲得的錢, $W \Rightarrow$ 轉到紅色, $L \Rightarrow$ 沒有轉到紅色, 情況如下圖:

case	獲得的錢	機率
$\{W\}$	1	$\frac{18}{38} = \frac{9}{19}$
$\{L, W, W\}$	$-1 + 1 + 1 = 1$	$\frac{20}{38} \times \frac{18}{38} \times \frac{18}{38} = \frac{810}{19^3}$
$\{L, W, L\}$	$-1 + 1 - 1 = -1$	$\frac{20}{38} \times \frac{18}{38} \times \frac{20}{38} = \frac{900}{19^3}$
$\{L, L, W\}$	$-1 - 1 + 1 = -1$	$\frac{20}{38} \times \frac{20}{38} \times \frac{18}{38} = \frac{900}{19^3}$
$\{L, L, L\}$	$-1 - 1 - 1 = -3$	$\frac{20}{38} \times \frac{20}{38} \times \frac{20}{38} = \frac{1000}{19^3}$

(a)

$$P(X > 0) = \frac{9}{19} + \frac{810}{19^3} = \frac{4059}{19^3}$$

(b)

$$P(X > 0) = \frac{4059}{19^3} = \frac{4059}{6859} > 0.5$$

贏錢機率大於 0.5, 我們有較大的機會贏錢, 但這並不能保證平均來說會獲利, 還需要分析期望值。

(c)

$$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{4059}{19^3} + (-1) \times \frac{900 + 900}{19^3} + (-3) \times \frac{1000}{19^3} = \frac{-741}{6859}$$

由期望值來看, 平均來說獲利 < 0 , 這是因為贏一元的機率雖然 > 0.5 , 但輸錢卻有可能會輸到 3 元, 這個策略是不好的。

4.22

兩個隊伍比賽，誰先贏 i 場就結束比賽，令 A 贏比賽的機率為 p ，B 贏比賽的機率是 $1-p$ ，
定義: $N \equiv$ 比賽總場數， $W \equiv$ A 贏， $L \equiv$ B 贏

(a)

$i=2$, N 的可能性只有 $N=2$ 或 $N=3$ 兩種。

第一種 $N=2$: (1) A 贏兩場，B 沒贏 (2) B 贏兩場，A 沒贏

$$P(N = 2) = P(WW) + P(LL) = p^2 + (1-p)^2$$

第二種 $N=3$: (1) 第三場 A 贏，前兩場 A 與 B 各贏一場 (共 2 種情況) (2) 第三場 B 贏，前兩場 A 與 B 各贏一場 (共 2 種情況)

$$P(N = 3) = 1 - P(N = 2) = 1 - (p^2 + (1-p)^2) = 2p(1-p)$$

$$E(N) = 2 \times P(N = 2) + 3 \times P(N = 3) = 2 \times (p^2 + (1-p)^2) + 3 \times 2p(1-p) = -2p^2 + 2p + 2$$

找 $E(N)$ 的最大值:

$$\frac{\partial E(N)}{\partial p} = -4p + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E(N)}{\partial p^2} = -4 < 0$$

所以當 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 時， $E(N)$ 有最大值。

$E(N)$ 函數圖形

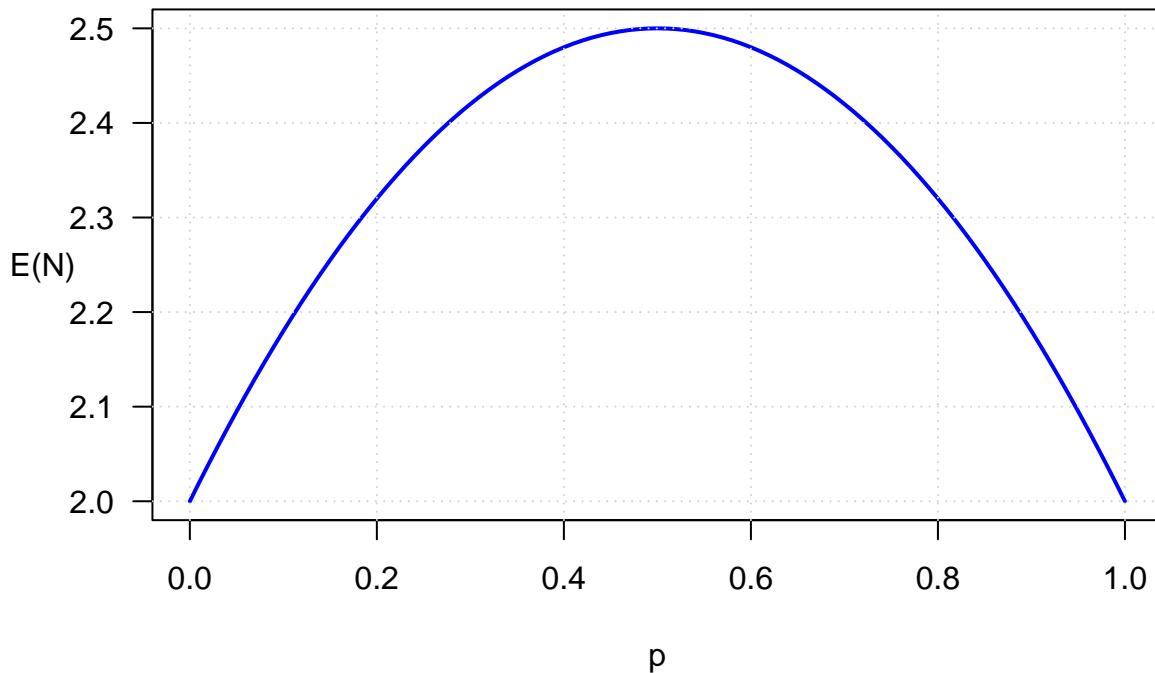
```
f_p <- function(x) {
  -2 * x^2 + 2 * x + 2
}

# 生成 p 值範圍
p_values <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)

# 計算對應的 f(p) 值
f_values <- f_p(p_values)

par(las=1)
# 繪製函數圖
plot(p_values, f_values, type = "l", col = "blue", lwd = 2,
      xlab = "p", ylab = "", main = expression(E[p](N)==-2*p^2+2*p+2))
mtext("E(N)", side=2, line=2)
grid()
```

$$E_p(N) = -2p^2 + 2p + 2$$



由圖形來看也和推導結果符合。

(b)

i=3, N 的可能性只有 N=3,4,5 三種。

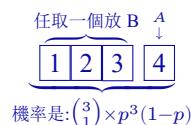
N=3

(1) A 贏三場, B 沒贏 (2) B 贌三場, A 沒贏

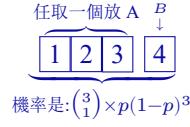
$$P(N = 3) = P(WWW) + P(LLL) = p^3 + (1-p)^3$$

N=4

(1) 前 3 場中 A 贌 2 場, B 贌 1 場, 第 4 次 A 贌



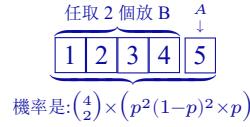
(2) 前 3 場中 B 贌 2 場, A 贌 1 場, 第 4 次 B 贌



$$\Rightarrow P(N = 4) = \overbrace{3p^3(1-p)}^{(1)} + \overbrace{3p(1-p)^3}^{(2)}$$

N=5

(1) 前四場中，A 與 B 各贏 2 場，最後一場 A 贏



(2) 前四場中，A 與 B 各贏 2 場，最後一場 B 贏



$$P(N = 5) = \overbrace{\left(\binom{4}{2} \times (p^2(1-p)^2 \times p) \right)}^{(1)} + \overbrace{\left(\binom{4}{2} \times (p^2(1-p)^2 \times (1-p)) \right)}^{(2)} = 6p^2(1-p)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(N) &= 3 \times P(N = 3) + 4 \times P(N = 4) + 5 \times P(N = 5) \\ &= 3p^3 + 3(1-p)^3 + 4(3p^3(1-p) + 3p(1-p)^3) + 5(6p^2(1-p)^2) \\ &= 3 \times (2p^4 - 4p^3 + p^2 + p + 1) \end{aligned}$$

找 E(N) 的最大值:

$$\frac{\partial E(N)}{\partial p} = 24p^3 - 36p^2 + 6p + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 8p^3 - 12p^2 + 2p + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2p-1)(4p^2-4p-1) = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ or } \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$ 不在 0 和 1 之間

$$\frac{\partial^2 E(N)}{\partial p^2} = 72p^2 - 72p + 6$$

代入 $p = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 E(N)}{\partial p^2} = 72p^2 - 72p + 6 = 18 - 36 + 6 = -12 < 0$$

$p = \frac{1}{2}$ 時，E(N) 有最大值。

E(N) 函數圖形:

```

# 定義函數  $f(p)$ 
f_p <- function(p) {
  3 * (2 * p^4 - 4 * p^3 + p^2 + p + 1)
}

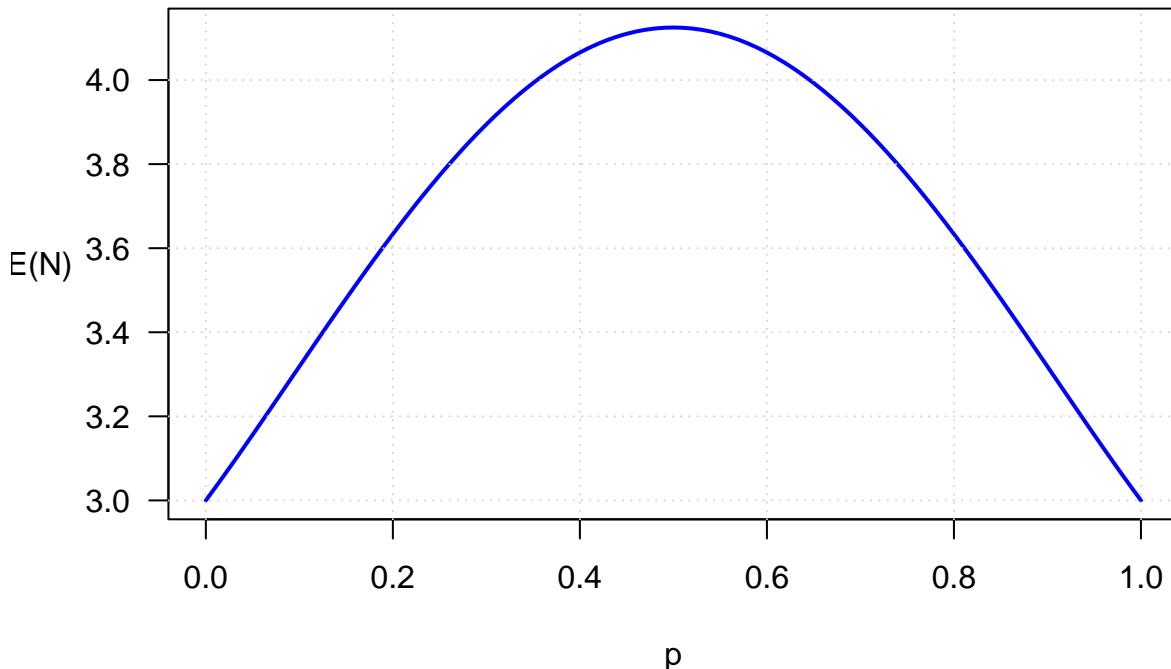
# 生成  $p$  值範圍
p_values <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)

# 計算對應的  $f(p)$  值
f_values <- f_p(p_values)

par(las=1)
# 繪製函數圖
plot(p_values, f_values, type = "l", col = "blue", lwd = 2,
     xlab = "p", ylab = "", main = expression(E[p](N)==3 * (2 * p^4 - 4 * p^3 + p^2 + p + 1)))
mtext("E(N)", side=2, line=2.5)
grid()

```

$$E_p(N) = 3(2p^4 - 4p^3 + p^2 + p + 1)$$



由函數圖形來看，跟推導結果符合。

4.39**(a)**

$$E(X^2) = Var(X) + (E(X))^2 = 1 + 9 = 10$$

$$E((4X - 1)^2) = E(16X^2) - E(8X) + 1 = 10 \times 16 - 8 \times 3 + 1 = 137$$

(b)

$$Var(5 - 2X) = 4Var(X) = 4$$

TE2

Let $W = e^X$, then

$$F_W(w) = Pr(W \leq w) = Pr(e^X \leq w) = Pr(X \leq \ln(w)) = F_X(\ln(w))$$

TE4**(a)**

$$\text{Presume } \frac{4}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{a}{n} + \frac{b}{n+1} + \frac{c}{n+2}, \text{ then}$$

$$a \times (n+1)(n+2) + b \times (n)(n+2) + c \times (n)(n+1) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+b+c)n^2 + (3a+2b+c)n + 2a = 4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = -4 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ 2\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2}\right) \right\}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right) \right\} \stackrel{m=n+1}{=} 2 \left\{ \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)}_{(*)} - \underbrace{\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m+1}\right)}_{(**)} \right\} = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\star) : 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots = 1 \\ (\star\star) : \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (\star) - (\star\star) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b)

$$E(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) = 2$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2} \right) \\ &= 4 \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \dots \right\} \\ &= -2 + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

(Since $\int_3^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ diverges we can apply the integral test for convergence.)

If you don't know this test, you may browse this page!

TE5

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left((a_1 + \dots + a_j) Pr(N = j) \right) \\ &= a_1 Pr(N = 1) + (a_1 + a_2) Pr(N = 2) + \dots + (a_1 + \dots + a_n) Pr(N = n) + \dots \\ &= a_1 \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} Pr(N = i)}_{Pr(N \geq 1)} + a_2 \underbrace{\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} Pr(N = j)}_{Pr(N \geq 2)} + a_3 \underbrace{\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} Pr(N = k)}_{Pr(N \geq 3)} \dots \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i Pr(N \geq i) \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
E[N] &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j \times Pr(N = j) = Pr(N = 1) + 2Pr(N = 2) + \dots \\
&= 1 \times Pr(N = 1) + (1+1)Pr(N = 2) + (1+1+1)Pr(N = 3) \stackrel{(\star)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} Pr(N \geq i) \\
(\star) : \left(\text{Set } a_k = 1, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \text{ and substitute } a_k = 1 \text{ into this identity} : \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (a_1 + \dots + a_j) Pr(N = j) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i Pr(N \geq i) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}
E[N(N+1)] &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j(j+1) Pr(N = j) = 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{j(j+1)}{2} Pr(N = j) \stackrel{(\star\star)}{=} 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (1+2+\dots+j) Pr(N = j) \\
&\stackrel{(\star\star\star)}{=} 2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i Pr(N \geq i)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{
\begin{array}{l}
(\star\star) : \frac{j(j+1)}{2} = 1+2+\dots+j \\
(\star\star\star) : \text{Set } a_k = k, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \text{ and substitute } a_k = k \text{ into} : \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (a_1 + \dots + a_j) Pr(N = j) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i Pr(N \geq i)
\end{array}
\right.$$

TE7

$$\begin{aligned}
E[(X - \mu)^3] &= E[(X^3 - 3X^2\mu + 3X\mu^2 - \mu^3)] = E[X^3] - 3 \underbrace{(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)}_{E(X^2)} \mu + 3\mu^3 - \mu^3 = E[X^3] - 3\sigma^2\mu - \mu^3 \\
\left(\text{We used the fact that } E(X^2) = Var(X) + (E(X))^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2. \right)
\end{aligned}$$