

系所組別：醫學資訊研究所

考試科目：機率統計

考試日期：0220，節次：3

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

1. [10%] Find the probability of randomly selecting 3 good apples in succession from a basket containing 10 apples of which 4 have spoiled.
2. [15%] A coin is tossed twice. Let X denote the number of heads on the first toss and Y the total number of heads on the 2 tosses. If the coin is unbalanced and a head has 40% chance of occurring, find
 - (a) the joint probability distribution of X and Y ;
 - (b) the marginal distributions of Y ;
 - (c) the probability that at least 1 head occurs.
3. [10%] Prove that the variance of a random variable X is $\sigma^2 = E(X^2) - \mu^2$
4. [10%] An electrical firm manufactures a 100-watt light bulb, which, according to specifications written on the package, has a mean life of 900 hours with a standard deviation of 50 hours. At most, what percentage of the bulbs fail to last even 700 hours? Assume that the distribution is symmetric about the mean. [Hint: use Chebyshev's theorem]
5. An experiment often consists of repeated trials, each with two possible outcomes that may be labeled success or failure. The process is referred to as a Bernoulli process. Each trial is called a Bernoulli trial.
 - [10%] (a) Please describe four properties of the Bernoulli process.
 - [5%] (b) Please write out the formula of the distribution $b(x; n, p)$ of **binomial random variable** X , the number of successes in n independent trials. A Bernoulli trial can result in a success with probability p and a failure with probability $q = 1 - p$.
 - [10%] (c) Please use binomial expansion of $(q + p)^n$ to show that $\sum_{x=0}^n b(x; n, p) = 1$.
6. [10%] Let X be a binomial random variable with probability distribution $b(x; n, p)$. Prove that Poisson distribution is a limiting form of the binomial distribution, i.e.,
when $n \rightarrow \infty$, $p \rightarrow 0$, and $\mu = np$ remains constant, $b(x; n, p) \rightarrow p(x; \mu)$.
7. [20%] Find the moment-generating function of the **binomial random variable** X and then use it to verify that $\mu = np$ and $\sigma^2 = npq$.