

6. (1)

F'	{10}	{20}	{30}	{40}	{50}	{60}	{70}	{80}	{90}	{100}
$f(X)$	15	30	45	60	75	90	100	100	100	100
P	2	5	7	12	20	25	18	7	3	1

(%)

G'	{15}	{20}	{45}	{60}	{75}	{90}	{100}
Y	15	30	45	60	75	90	100
Q	2	5	7	12	20	25	29

(%)

(2)

F'	{10}	{20}	{30}	{40}	{50}	{60}	{70}	{80}	{90}	{100}
$f(X)$	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	100
P	2	5	7	12	20	25	18	7	3	1

(%)

G'	{20}	{30}	{40}	{50}	{60}	{70}	{80}	{90}	{100}
Y	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Q	2	5	7	12	20	25	18	7	4

7. $Q(\{Y \text{ or } [y, y+\Delta y] \text{ is in } \mathcal{E}\}) = g(y)\Delta y$ where $g(y)$ is the probability density function.

- i.e., we have $P(\{X \text{ or } [x, x+\Delta x] \text{ is in } \mathcal{E}\}) = p(x)\Delta x$ where $p(x)$ is the probability density function.

$$Q(\{Y \text{ or } [y, y+\Delta y] \text{ is in } \mathcal{E}\}) = P(\{X^2 \text{ or } [y, y+\Delta y] \text{ is in } \mathcal{E}\})$$

$$= P(\{X \text{ or } [-\sqrt{y+\Delta y}, -\sqrt{y}] \text{ is in } \mathcal{E}\}) + P(\{X \text{ or } [\sqrt{y}, \sqrt{y+\Delta y}] \text{ is in } \mathcal{E}\})$$

明5012 2. 確率は
同C 値.

排反事象

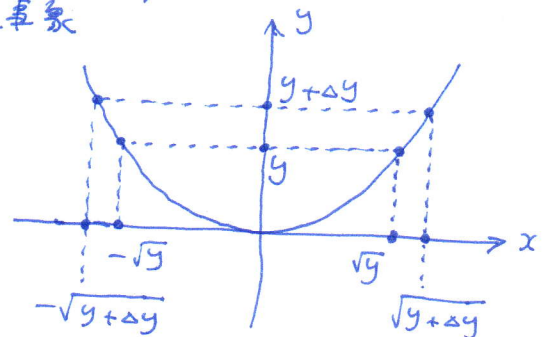
$$= 2 P(\{X \text{ or } [\sqrt{y}, \sqrt{y+\Delta y}] \text{ is in } \mathcal{E}\})$$

i.e., $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $\sqrt{y+\Delta y} - \sqrt{y} = \epsilon$ where ϵ is small and Δy is small.

$$f(x+\epsilon) = f(x) + f'(x)\epsilon + \dots$$

i.e., $\sqrt{x+\epsilon} \approx \sqrt{x} + \frac{\epsilon}{2\sqrt{x}}$

i.e., $\sqrt{y+\Delta y} \approx \sqrt{y} + \frac{\Delta y}{2\sqrt{y}}$



$$\therefore = 2 P(\{X \text{ or } [\sqrt{y}, \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}\Delta y] \text{ is in } \mathcal{E}\}) = 2 p(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \Delta y$$

$\begin{matrix} \overline{\overline{x}} & \overline{\overline{x}} & \overline{\overline{\Delta x}} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x & x & \Delta x \end{matrix}$

24 or $g(y)$.

$$\therefore g(y) = 2 p(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{y})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi y}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

$$8. (1) {}_{10}C_6 \cdot {}_4C_3 \cdot \left(\frac{6}{10}\right)^6 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^1 \doteq 0.11$$

$$(2) {}_{10}C_5 \cdot {}_5C_3 \cdot \left(\frac{6}{10}\right)^5 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \doteq 0.05$$

$$9 (1) E(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot P_0(k, \lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \\ = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \lambda e^{\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$(2) E(x) = \sum_{k=0}^N k \cdot {}_N C_k p^k q^{N-k} \quad \text{を計算したい.}$$

$$2\text{重因数}: \sum_{k=0}^N {}_N C_k (px)^k q^{N-k} = (px+q)^N \quad \text{の両辺を } x \text{ について微分:}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N {}_N C_k p^k q^{N-k} \cdot k x^{k-1} = N(px+q)^{N-1} \cdot p$$

$$x=1 \text{ として } \sum_{k=0}^N {}_N C_k p^k q^{N-k} \cdot k = N(p+q)^{N-1} \cdot p$$

$$p+q=1 \text{ より, } E(x) = \sum_{k=0}^N k \cdot {}_N C_k p^k q^{N-k} = Np$$

$$10. E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2} dx$$

$$x-\mu=y \text{ とおく. } y: -\infty \rightarrow +\infty \text{ とき, } dx=dy \text{ あり.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y+\mu) e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}y^2} dy = \mu \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}y^2} dy = \mu$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\text{奇関数}) \times (\text{偶関数}) dy = 0$$

正規分布の
正規化条件.