

常態分配

標準常態分配查表 $z \sim N(0,1)$

1. $P(0 < z < 1.52) = 0.4357$
2. $P(-0.86 < z < 1.43) = 0.7287$
3. $P(0.68 < z < 2.13) = 0.2317$
4. $P(z > 1.81) = 0.0351$
5. $P(-2.10 < z < -0.63) = 0.2464$
6. $P(z > -1.38) = 0.9162$
7. $P(z < -1.77) = 0.0384$
8. $P(z = 2.13) = 0$

逆向查表

1. 若 $P(0 < z < k) = 0.4370$ ，則 $k = 1.53$
2. 若 $P(z > k) = 0.1446$ ，則 $k = 1.06$
3. 若 $P(-k < z < k) = 0.7016$ ，則 $k = 1.04$
4. 若 $P(z > -k) = 0.9495$ ，則 $k = 1.64$

利用轉換公式： $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$ 解應用問題

1. 假設美國鯷魚的長度呈常態分配，此分配的平均數 $\mu = 10.3$ 公分，標準差 $\sigma = 0.65$ 公分，求下列長度鯷魚的百分比
 - (a) 9 公分以下
 - (b) 10.8 公分以上
 - (c) 介於 9.5 公分到 10.6 公分之間
 - (d) 某餐廳聲稱他們所售的鯷魚最長的前 20%，則他們所售的鯷魚至少要多少公分？
 - (e) 某餐廳聲稱他們所售的鯷魚中等長度 30%，則他們所售的鯷魚介於多少公分之間？

Sol :

$$(a) P(x < 9) = P\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{9 - 10.3}{0.65}\right) = P(z < -2) = 0.5 - 0.4772 = 0.0228 = 2.28\%$$

$$(b) P(x > 10.8) = P\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} > \frac{10.8 - 10.3}{0.65}\right) = P(z > 0.77) = 0.5 - 0.2794 = 0.2206 = 22.06\%$$

$$(c) P(9.5 < x < 10.6) = P\left(\frac{9.5 - 10.3}{0.65} < \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{10.6 - 10.3}{0.65}\right) = P(-1.23 < z < 0.46) \\ = 0.1772 + 0.3907 = 0.5679 = 56.79\%$$

(d) 查表得知 $z = 0.84$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow 0.84 = \frac{x - 10.3}{0.65} \Rightarrow 0.546 = x - 10.3 \Rightarrow x = 10.846 \text{ 公分}$$

(e) 查表得知 $z = \pm 0.39$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow$$

$$0.39 = \frac{x - 10.3}{0.65} \Rightarrow 0.2535 = x - 10.3 \Rightarrow x = 10.5535$$

$$-0.39 = \frac{x - 10.3}{0.65} \Rightarrow -0.2535 = x - 10.3 \Rightarrow x = 10.0465$$

2. 假設人類的智商呈常態分配，平均智商 $\mu = 110$ 分，標準差 $\sigma = 10$ 分，求下列百分比

(a) 123 分以上 (b) 95 分以上 (c) 介於 100 分到 120 分之間 (d) 89 分以下

(e) 軍校錄取新生，智商分數為必要條件，若要求新生智商為前 20%，則智商分數最低錄取分數為多少？

Sol :

$$(a) P(x > 123) = P\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} > \frac{123 - 110}{10}\right) = P(z > 1.3) = 0.5 - 0.4032 = 0.0968 = 9.68\%$$

$$(b) P(x > 95) = P\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} > \frac{95 - 110}{10}\right) = P(z > -1.5) = 0.5 + 0.4332 = 0.9332 = 93.32\%$$

$$(c) P(100 < x < 120) = P\left(\frac{100 - 110}{10} < \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{120 - 110}{10}\right) = P(-1 < z < 1) = 0.3413 + 0.3413 = 0.6826 = 68.26\%$$

$$(d) P(x < 89) = P\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{89 - 110}{10}\right) = P(z < -2.1) = 0.5 - 0.4821 = 0.0179 = 1.79\%$$

$$(e) \text{查表得 } z = 0.84, \text{ 根據 } z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$0.84 = \frac{x - 110}{10} \Rightarrow 8.4 = x - 110 \Rightarrow x = 118.4 \text{ 分}$$

二項分配逼近常態分配(連續性修正因子)

注意：(1) $np > 5$ ($np < 5$ 請用 Poisson 分配)

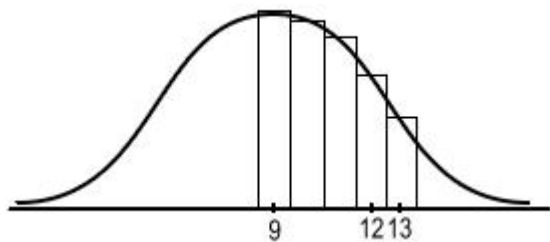
(2) 要考慮連續性修正因子

1. 一家電池生產工廠，已知有 6% 為瑕疵品，由母體中隨機選取 150 顆電池，有 12 顆或更多瑕疵品的機率為？

Sol :

6% 為瑕疵品，94% 為良品

$$P(x \geq 12) = P(x = 12) + P(x = 13) + \dots = C_{12}^{150} (0.06)^{12} (0.94)^{138} + C_{13}^{150} (0.06)^{13} (0.94)^{137} + \dots$$



$$\mu = np = (150) \cdot (0.06) = 9, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{(150) \cdot (0.06)(0.94)} = 2.9$$

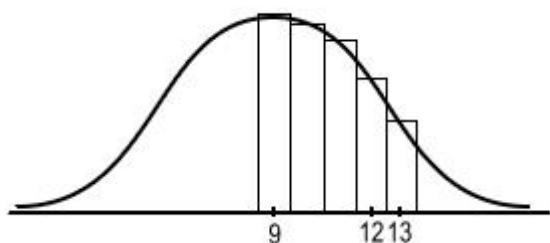
$$P(x \geq 12) = P(x > 11.5) = P\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} > \frac{11.5 - 9}{2.9}\right) = P(z > 0.86) = 0.5 - 0.3051 = 0.1949$$

2. 某家藥廠所生產的新心臟病藥治癒率有 60%，今有 15 個病人服用此新藥，有 12 人或更多被治癒的機率為？

Sol :

60%成功率，40%失敗率

$$P(x \geq 12) = P(x = 12) + P(x = 13) + \dots = C_{12}^{15} (0.6)^{12} (0.4)^3 + C_{13}^{15} (0.6)^{13} (0.4)^2 + \dots$$



$$\mu = np = (15) \cdot (0.6) = 9, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{(15) \cdot (0.6)(0.4)} = 1.9$$

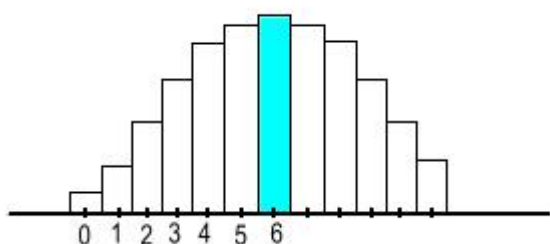
$$P(x \geq 12) = P(x > 11.5) = P\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} > \frac{11.5 - 9}{1.9}\right) = P(z > 1.32) = 0.5 - 0.4066 = 0.0934$$

3. 投擲一枚硬幣 12 次，(a)恰好出現 6 次正面的機率 (b)出現 5 次(或更多)正面的機率

Sol : 算法一(二項分配)

$$C_{12}^6 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 = \frac{12!}{6!6!} \times \frac{1}{2^{12}} = \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} \times \frac{1}{4096} = 0.2256$$

算法二(常態分配)



$$\mu = np = (12)(0.5) = 6, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{(12)(0.5)(0.5)} = 1.732$$

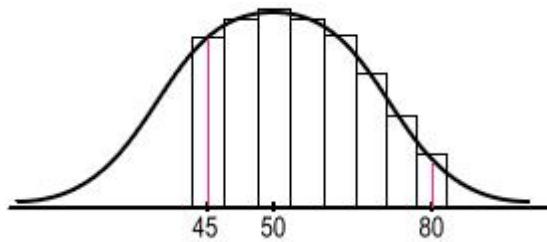
$$P(x = 6) = P(5.5 < x < 6.5) = P\left(\frac{5.5 - 6}{1.732} < z < \frac{6.5 - 6}{1.732}\right)$$

$$= P(-0.29 < z < 0.29) = 0.1141 + 0.1141 = 0.2282$$

4. 投擲一枚硬幣 100 次，(a)出現 45 次(包含)到 80 次(包含)個正面的機率

Sol :

$$P(45 \leq x \leq 80) = \sum_{k=45}^{80} C_k^{100} (0.5)^k (0.5)^{100-k} \text{ 計算不易}$$



$$\mu = np = (100)(0.5) = 50, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{(100)(0.5)(0.5)} = 5$$

$$P(45 \leq x \leq 80) = P(44.5 < x < 80.5) = P\left(\frac{44.5 - 50}{5} < z < \frac{80.5 - 50}{5}\right)$$

$$= P(-1.1 < z < 6.1) = 0.5 + 0.3643 = 0.8643$$