

1.

$$a) \sum_{k} p_x(k) = 1 \rightarrow p_x(4) = 0.1$$

$k$	1	2	3	4
$F_x(k)$	0.2	0.7	0.9	1

$$c) P(X < 3) = P(X \leq 2) = F_x(2) = 0.7$$

$$d) E(X) = \sum_{k} k \cdot p_x(k) = 0.2 + 1 + 0.6 + 0.4 = 2.2$$

$$e) V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 5.6 - 2.2^2 = 0.87$$

$$E(X^2) = 1 \cdot 0.2 + 4 \cdot 0.5 + 9 \cdot 0.2 + 16 \cdot 0.1 = 5.6$$

2.

	S	S*	
D	0.05	0.01	0.06
D*	0.02	0.92	0.94
	0.07	0.93	1

S = signal

D = defect

$$a) P(D) = 0.06$$

$$b) P(D^*) = 0.94$$

$$c) P(S^* | D) = \frac{P(S^* \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.01}{0.06} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$d) P(S | D^*) = \frac{P(S \cap D^*)}{P(D^*)} = \frac{0.02}{0.94} = \frac{1}{47}$$

$$e) P(\text{fel}) = P(S^* \cap D) + P(S \cap D^*) = 0.01 + 0.02 = 0.03$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \quad F_x(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t f_x(u) du \\
 &= \int_0^t \frac{3}{64} u^2 (4-u) du = \frac{3}{64} \left[ 4 \int_0^t u^2 du - \int_0^t u^3 du \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{64} \left[ 4 \cdot \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_0^t - \frac{u^4}{4} \Big|_0^t \right] = \frac{3}{64} \left[ \frac{4}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{4} t^4 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Check:  $F_x(0) = 0 \checkmark$

$F_x(4) = 1 \checkmark$

$$\text{a) } F_x(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{16} t^3 - \frac{3}{256} t^4 & 0 < t \leq 4 \\ 1 & t > 4 \end{cases}$$

b)  $P(X \leq 1) = F_x(1) = \frac{1}{16} - \frac{3}{256} = \frac{13}{256} = 5.1\%$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cdot f_x(t) dt = \frac{3}{64} \int_0^4 t^3 (4-t) dt = \dots \\
 &= \frac{3}{64} \left[ t^4 \Big|_0^4 - \frac{t^5}{5} \Big|_0^4 \right] = \frac{12}{5} = 2.4
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Kostnader  $K = 2000 \cdot X$

$E(K) = E(2000 \cdot X) = 2000 \cdot E(X) = 4800$

$$(4) \quad X_i \in N(200, 0.5) \quad \mu = 200 \quad \sigma = 0.5$$

$$\bar{X} \in N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \quad n = 25$$

$$\bar{X} \in N(200, 0.1)$$

$$P(|\bar{X} - \mu| > 0.25) = 1 - P(|\bar{X} - \mu| \leq 0.25)$$

$$= 1 - P(-0.25 < \bar{X} - \mu \leq 0.25)$$

$$\mu = 200$$

$$= 1 - P(199.75 < \bar{X} \leq 200.25)$$

soll. dass  $\bar{X}$  nicht abweicht mehr als 0.25!

$$= 1 - F_{\bar{X}}(200.25) + F_{\bar{X}}(199.75)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{200.25 - 200}{0.1}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{199.75 - 200}{0.1}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(2.5) + \Phi(-2.5)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(2.5) + 1 - \Phi(2.5)$$

$$= 2 - 2 \cdot \Phi(2.5)$$

$$= 2 - 2 \cdot 0.99379$$

$$= 0.0124$$

$$\approx 1.24\%$$

⑤

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \in t(m-1)$$

$$I_{\mu} = \bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2}(m-1) \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$m = 8$$

$$k = 7$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\bar{X} = 199.29$$

$$S = 0.716$$

$$a) I_{\mu} = 199.3 \pm 0.6$$

$$= (198.7; 199.9) \quad 95\% \text{ KI}$$

b) Nej, med 95% konfidens är skildagren för små.

⑥

$$a) X \in \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

$$b) P_{\text{obs}} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{20}{100} = 20\%$$

$$c) I_p = P_{\text{obs}} \pm \sqrt{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{P_{\text{obs}}(1-P_{\text{obs}})}{n}}$$

normal approximation

$$= 0.2 \pm 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.2 \cdot 0.8}{100}}$$

$$= 0.2 \pm 1.96 \cdot 0.04 = 0.2 \pm 0.0784$$

$$\approx 0.2 \pm 0.08$$

$$d) \text{ bredd: } b = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} = 2 \cdot 0.0784 = 0.1568$$

$\leadsto$

$$n = p(1-p) \cdot 4 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha/2}}{b}\right)^2 \quad \text{med } \alpha = 0.01 \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha/2} = 2.58$$

$$n = 173 \quad \text{om man antar att } p \text{ blir detsamma: } p = 0.2$$

$$n_0 = 271 \quad \dots \text{ om man inte gör det: } p = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (maximum)}$$

(7)

$$\frac{\bar{X}_A - \bar{X}_B - \Delta\mu}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B}}} \in t(f)$$

$$f = n_A + n_B - 2 = 20$$

$$|\Delta\mu| = \bar{X}_A - \bar{X}_B \pm t_{\alpha/2}(f) \cdot S_p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B}}$$

$$S_p^2 = \frac{(n_A - 1)S_A^2 + (n_B - 1)S_B^2}{f}$$

$$= \frac{9 \cdot 5.4^2 + 11 \cdot 5.2^2}{20} = \frac{262.44 + 297.44}{20}$$

$$= 28$$

$$S_p = 5.29$$

$$t_{\alpha/2}(f) = t_{0.025}(20) = 2.09$$

$$a) |\Delta\mu| = 28.3 - 31.1 \pm 2.09 \cdot 5.29 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12}}$$

$$= -2.8 \pm 4.735$$

$$= (-7.53; 1.93) \quad 95\% \text{ KI}$$

b) Nej, konfidensintervallet inkluderer 0.

8

$$z = (3; 4; 3; 5; 0; -1; 3; 3)$$

$$\frac{\bar{z} - \mu}{s_z / \sqrt{n}} \in t(n-1)$$

$$I_{\mu} = \bar{z} \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \cdot \frac{s_z}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= 2.5 \pm 2.36 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}}$$

$$= 2.5 \pm 1.67$$

$$\approx (0.83; 4.17)$$

$$\bar{z} = 2.5$$

$$s_z = 2$$

$$t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(7)$$

$$= 2.36$$