

1.	h	1	2	3	4
a)	$P_X(h)$	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
b)	$F_X(h)$	0.3	0.5	0.9	1

c) $P(X < 3) = P_X(1) + P_X(2) = \underline{0.5}$

$P(X \geq 2) = P_X(2) + P_X(3) + P_X(4) = \underline{0.7}$

d) $E(X) = 1 \cdot 0.3 + 2 \cdot 0.2 + 3 \cdot 0.4 + 4 \cdot 0.1 = \underline{2.3}$

e) $V(X) = E(X^2) - \mu^2$

$E(X^2) = 1^2 \cdot 0.3 + 2^2 \cdot 0.2 + 3^2 \cdot 0.4 + 4^2 \cdot 0.1 = 6.3$

$V(X) = 6.3 - 2.3^2 = 1.01$

$D(X) = \underline{1.005}$

↓ deluppgift e)

f) $E(Y) = E(2 \cdot X^2) = 2 \cdot E(X^2) = 2 \cdot 6.3 = \underline{12.6}$

← där $\mu = \lambda \cdot t$

② $X \sim P_0(\mu)$ eller $X \sim P_0(\lambda \cdot t)$ $\lambda = \frac{2}{s}$ (per sekund)

a) $t = 1s$ $\lambda \cdot t = \frac{2}{s} \cdot 1s = 2$ $X \sim P_0(2)$ dvs. $\mu = 2$

$$P_X(k) = \frac{\mu^k}{k!} e^{-\mu}$$

$$P_X(0) = \frac{2^0}{0!} e^{-2} = e^{-2} = \underline{\underline{0.135}}$$

b) $t = 3s$ $\mu = \lambda \cdot t = \frac{2}{s} \cdot 3s = 6$ $X \sim P_0(6)$

$$P_X(0) = \frac{6^0}{0!} e^{-6} = \underline{\underline{0.0025}}$$

c) $t = 1s$ $\mu = \lambda \cdot t = 2$ $X \sim P_0(2)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 6) &= 1 - P(X \leq 6) \\ &= 1 - F_X(6) \quad \leftarrow \text{tabell} \\ &= 1 - 0.9955 \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.0045}} \end{aligned}$$

3. $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 4 \quad \wedge \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot x}$$

a) $P(X > 10) = 1 - P(X \leq 10)$
 $= 1 - F_X(10)$
 $= 1 - [1 - e^{-\frac{1}{4} \cdot 10}] = e^{-2.5} = \underline{\underline{0.082}}$

b) $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2 \quad \wedge \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(X > 10) = 1 - F_X(10)$$
$$= 1 - [1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10}] = e^{-5} = \underline{\underline{0.0067}}$$

c) $P(X > 10) = 0.001$

$$1 - F_X(10) = 0.001$$

$$e^{-\lambda \cdot 10} = 0.001$$

$$-\lambda \cdot 10 = \ln(0.001)$$

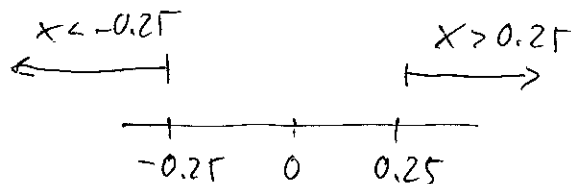
$$\lambda = \frac{-\ln(0.001)}{10} = 0.69$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{0.69} \approx \underline{\underline{1.45}}$$

(4)

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$X \sim N(0, 0.5)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } P(|X| > 0.25) &= 1 - P(-0.25 < X \leq 0.25) \\
 &= 1 - [F_X(0.25) - F_X(-0.25)] \\
 &= 1 - \left[\Phi\left(\frac{0.25-0}{0.5}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-0.25-0}{0.5}\right) \right] \\
 &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &= 2 - 2 \cdot \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 - 2 \cdot 0.6915 = \underline{\underline{0.617}}
 \end{aligned}$$

mågra beräknade: $P(X > 0.25) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{\underline{0.3085}}$ (gäller)

$$\text{b) } \bar{X}_n \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \quad n = 25 \quad \bar{X}_n \sim N(0, 0.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(|\bar{X}_n| > 0.25) &= 1 - P(|\bar{X}_n| \leq 0.25) \\
 &= 1 - P(-0.25 < \bar{X}_n \leq 0.25) \\
 &= 1 - [F_{\bar{X}_n}(0.25) - F_{\bar{X}_n}(-0.25)] \\
 &= 1 - \left[\Phi\left(\frac{0.25-0}{0.1}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-0.25-0}{0.1}\right) \right] \\
 &= 1 - \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-2.5) \\
 &= 2 - 2 \cdot \Phi(2.5) = 2 - 2 \cdot 0.9938 = \underline{\underline{0.0124}}
 \end{aligned}$$

mågra beräknade $P(\bar{X} > 0.25) = 1 - \Phi(2.5) = \underline{\underline{0.0062}}$ (gäller)

4.

$$c) P(|\bar{X}_n| > 0.25) = 0.003$$

$$1 - P(|\bar{X}_n| \leq 0.25) = 0.003$$

$$1 - P(-0.25 < \bar{X}_n < 0.25) = 0.003$$

$$1 - [F_{\bar{X}_n}(0.25) - F_{\bar{X}_n}(-0.25)] = 0.003$$

$$1 - \left[\Phi\left(\frac{0.25 - 0}{0.5/\sqrt{n}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-0.25 - 0}{0.5/\sqrt{n}}\right) \right] = 0.003$$

$$2 - 2 \cdot \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}\right) = 0.003$$

$$1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}\right) = 0.0015$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}\right) = 0.9985 \quad \text{tabell}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2} = 2.96$$

$$n = \underline{\underline{35}}$$

några beräkningar:

$$P(\bar{X}_n > 0.25)$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}\right) = 0.997$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2} = 2.75$$

$$n = \underline{\underline{31}} \quad \text{gäller!}$$

5. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$ σ okänd litet stickprov

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

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$n = 9$$

$$t_{0.025}(8) = 2.3060$$

$$I_{\mu} = 11.1 \pm 2.306 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{0.039}}{3}$$

$$= 11.1 \pm 0.153 = (10.93; 11.23)$$

6. $X \sim N$ parade stickprov

$$a) I_{\Delta\mu} = \bar{z} \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \cdot \frac{s_z}{\sqrt{n}} \quad z_i = y_i - x_i$$

$$z = (0.1; 0.15; 0.05; -0.1; 0.25)$$

$$\bar{z} = 0.09$$

$$s_z^2 = 0.01675$$

$$s_z = 0.1294$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$n = 5$$

$$t_{0.025}(4) = 2.7764$$

$$I_{\Delta\mu} = 0.09 \pm 2.7764 \cdot \frac{0.1294}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= 0.09 \pm 0.161 = (-0.071; 0.251)$$

b) nej intervallet innehåller 0.

$$\textcircled{7} \text{ a) } X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \quad X \sim \text{Bin}(100, p) \\ Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \quad Y \sim \text{Bin}(100, p)$$

b) k_1 för skillnad mellan två proportioner:

$$p_1^* = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{11}{100} \quad p_2^* = \frac{y}{n} = \frac{8}{100}$$

$$|\Delta p| = p_1^* - p_2^* \pm \lambda_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p_1^*(1-p_1^*) + p_2^*(1-p_2^*)}{n}}$$

$$\alpha = 0.01$$

$$\lambda_{0.005} = 2.58$$

$$d = 0.0414$$

$$|\Delta p| = 0.03 \pm 2.58 \cdot 0.0414 = 0.03 \pm 0.1067 = (-0.077; 0.137)$$

c) nej, intervallet innehåller 0.

8. t-test $\mu_0 = 20$ $S = 0.155$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{18.22 - 20}{\sqrt{0.024}/\sqrt{10}} = -36.33$$

$$\Omega_\alpha = \{ t < -t_\alpha(n-1) \} \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

$$t_{0.05}(9) = 1.8331$$

$$t < -t_\alpha(n-1) ?$$

$$-36.33 < -1.8331 \quad \text{TRUE} \quad \text{förkasta } H_0$$

→ accepterar $H_a: \mu < 20$

→ Köp!

• några har räknat ut ett ensidigt KI:

$$I_\mu = \left(-\infty, \bar{x} + t_\alpha(n-1) \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$= \left(-\infty, 18.31 \right) \quad \text{med samma slutsats!}$$