

Plan

- 1 Estimatorer.
- 2 Beskrivelse av datasett.

Repetisjon:

i	X_i	Y_i
1	x_1	y_1
2	x_2	y_2
3	x_3	y_3
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
n	x_n	y_n

Sentralmål: "typisk verdi"

* utvalgsgjennomsnitt

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

* median $x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(n)}$

$$\text{median: } \begin{cases} x_{(n+1/2)} & n \text{ odde} \\ \frac{x_{(n/2)} + x_{(n/2+1)}}{2} & n \text{ partall} \end{cases}$$

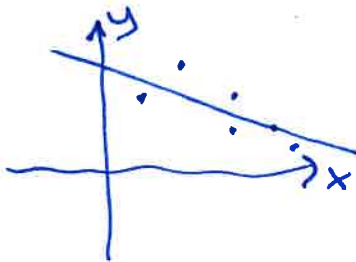
Spredningsmål: "varians"

* utvalgsvarians / std. avvik

$$S_x^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot [(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$S_x = \sqrt{S_x^2}$$

Spredningsdiagram:

Regressionslinjen: passer best mulig med dataene

$$y = \alpha + \beta x \quad \text{der}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta = r_{xy} \cdot s_y / s_x \\ \alpha = \bar{y} - \beta \cdot \bar{x} \end{cases}$$

Sammenheng mellom x og y :* utvalgs kovarians / utvalgs korrelasjon

$$s_{xy} = \frac{1}{n-1} [(x_1 - \bar{x})(y_1 - \bar{y}) + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})(y_n - \bar{y})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot (y_i - \bar{y})$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x \cdot s_y}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 \leq r_{xy} \leq 1 \\ r_{xy} > 0 : \text{pos. sammenh.} \\ r_{xy} < 0 : \text{neg. sammenh.} \end{cases}$$

Oppgaver 8:

$$8.) \quad \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2$$

Alt I:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2x_i\bar{x} + \bar{x}^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n 2x_i\bar{x} + \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n \cdot \bar{x}^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\bar{x} \cdot (n\bar{x}) + n\bar{x}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2n\bar{x}^2 + n\bar{x}^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$2\bar{x} = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

Alt 2:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = (x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_3 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2$$

$$= (x_1^2 - 2x_1\bar{x} + \bar{x}^2) + (x_2^2 - 2x_2\bar{x} + \bar{x}^2) + \dots + (x_n^2 - 2x_n\bar{x} + \bar{x}^2)$$

$$= (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - 2\bar{x}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) + n \cdot \bar{x}^2$$

$$= (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - 2\bar{x}(n \cdot \bar{x}) + n\bar{x}^2$$

$$= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 - n\bar{x}^2$$

$$9) \quad \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right) \geq 0 \quad | \cdot (n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \geq n\bar{x}^2 = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2$$

① Estimatorer

Populasjon: Alle BI-studenter

Variabel: X } Månedlig kostnader
til en tilfeldig valgt BI-student

X : normalfordelt med $E(X) = \mu$
 $Var(X) = \sigma^2$

Tilfeldig utvalg: n BI studenter

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n : trukket fra fordelingen $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
uavhengige

↓
Datasett:

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

Estimatorer: stokastisk variabel som brukes til å
estimere en ukjent parameter

Ekse: $\hat{\mu} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \bar{X}$

Krav til estimatorer:

1) Førvæntningsrett: $E(\bar{X}) = \mu$

2) $Var(\bar{X})$ minst mulig

3) $Var(\bar{X}) \rightarrow 0$ når $n \rightarrow \infty$

$\hat{\theta}$: Estimator for en parameter θ

Ekso: $\theta = \mu$
 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}(x_1 + \dots + x_n)$

- i) $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$
- ii) $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta})$ minst mulig
- iii) $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) \rightarrow 0$ når $n \rightarrow \infty$

Ekso: x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n trekkes fra $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ uavhengige

Velger $\hat{\mu} = \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$

Spørsmål:

i) $E(\bar{X}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n}(x_1 + \dots + x_n)\right) = \frac{1}{n}E(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$
 $= \frac{1}{n}(E(x_1) + E(x_2) + \dots + E(x_n))$
 $= \frac{1}{n}(\mu + \mu + \dots + \mu) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\mu = \underline{\underline{\mu}}$ (ok)

ii) $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n}(x_1 + \dots + x_n)\right)$
 $= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \text{Var}(x_1 + \dots + x_n) = \frac{1}{n^2}(\text{Var}(x_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(x_n))$
 $= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n\sigma^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}}$ (ok)

iii) $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \rightarrow 0$ når $n \rightarrow \infty$ (ok)

Estimator for σ^2 :

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
uavhengige

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad \leftarrow \hat{\sigma}^2$$

Stokastisk variabel
estimator for σ^2

Forventningsrett:

$$\begin{aligned} E(S^2) &= E\left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] = \frac{1}{n-1} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot E\left[(X_1 - \bar{X})^2 + (X_2 - \bar{X})^2 + \dots + (X_n - \bar{X})^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[E[(X_1 - \bar{X})^2] + E[(X_2 - \bar{X})^2] + \dots + E[(X_n - \bar{X})^2] \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \left[E(X_1^2 - 2\bar{X}X_1 + \bar{X}^2) + \dots + E(X_n^2 - 2X_n\bar{X} + \bar{X}^2) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \left[E(X_1^2) + E(X_2^2) + \dots + E(X_n^2) - E(n\bar{X}^2) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \left[n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - n E(\bar{X}^2) \right] = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - n\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} (n\sigma^2 - \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} (n-1)\sigma^2 = \sigma^2 \quad (\checkmark) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} E(\bar{X}^2) - E(\bar{X})^2 = \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \Rightarrow E(\bar{X}^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} & -2X_1\bar{X} - 2X_2\bar{X} - \dots - 2X_n\bar{X} + n\bar{X}^2 \\ &= -2\bar{X}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) + n\bar{X}^2 = -2\bar{X} \cdot n\bar{X} + n\bar{X}^2 \\ &= -2n\bar{X}^2 + n\bar{X}^2 = -n\bar{X}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} E(X_i^2) - E(X_i)^2 = \text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2 \Rightarrow E(X_i^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

Estimering av p ved binomisk fordeling:

$$X \sim \text{Binom}(n, p) : \quad \hat{p} = \frac{X}{n}$$

$$i) E(\hat{p}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot X\right) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot np = p \quad (\checkmark) \text{ ok.}$$

$$ii) \text{Var}(\hat{p}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n}X\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot npq$$

$$= \frac{pq}{n} = \frac{p(1-p)}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{når } n \rightarrow \infty \quad (\checkmark)$$

② Beskrivelse av datasett.

a) Frekvenstabell (histogram).

Ex: Datasett

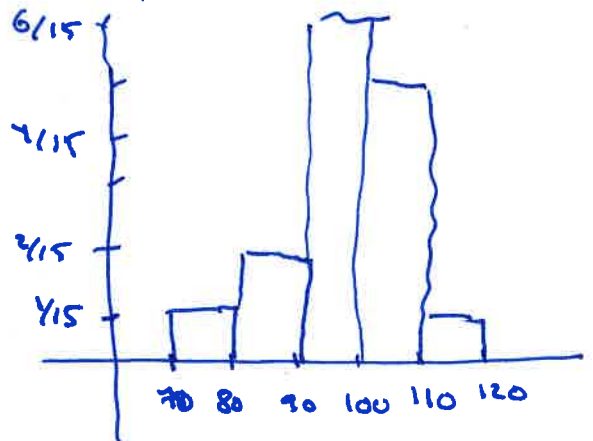
104	109	111	109	87
91	103	99	108	96
79	87	94	92	97

$n=15$

Frekvenstabell:

	antall	frekvens
71-80	1	1/15
81-90	2	2/15
91-100	6	6/15
101-110	5	5/15
111-120	1	1/15
	<u>15</u>	<u>1 = 100%</u>

Minste verdi 79
Største " 111

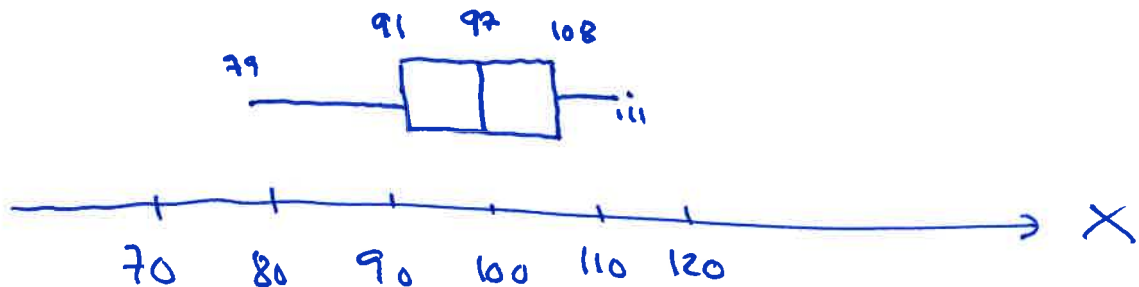


Bokplott: 79 87 87 (91) 92 94 96 (97) 99
103 104 (108) 109 109 111

Median: $x_{(\frac{n+1}{2})} = x_{(5)} = 97$

Nedre kvartil: $x_{(\frac{n+1}{4})} = x_{(4)} = 91$

Øvre kvartil: $x_{(\frac{3 \cdot (n+1)}{4})} = x_{(10)} = 108$



Sentral mål: \bar{x} gj.snitt
median
modus = den verdien med størst frekvens

Spredningsmål: s_x std. avvik / s_x^2 varians
kvartilbredde = Øvre kvartil - nedre kvartil
variansspennbredde = største - minste verdi