

Løsning:

Prøve-eksamen I MET1190 Statistikk

1. a)

A = du vinner et spill

 $p(A) = \frac{5}{36} = \frac{5}{12}$ siden det er $6 \times 6 = 36$ mulige utfall, og du vinner i 15 av disse utfallene

 $\left(\frac{36-6}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \right)$ (ellers 6 utfall gir like terninger)
b) $X =$ antall spill du vinner (blant 50)
 X er binomisk fordelt med $p = p(A) = \frac{5}{12}$ og $n = 50$,
og tilnærmet normalfordelt med $\mu = E(X) = np = \frac{250}{12} \approx 20,83$

 og $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = np(1-p) = \frac{250}{12} \cdot \frac{7}{12} = \frac{1750}{144} \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1750}{144}} \approx 3,486$
 $\approx 12,15$
(tilnærmingen er ganske god siden $\text{Var}(X) = np(1-p) = 12 > 5$)Med normaltilnærming og heltallskorrelasjon får vi:

$$p(X \geq 20) = 1 - p(X \leq 19) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{19,5 - 20,83}{3,486}\right)$$

$$\approx 1 - 0,351 = 0,649 \approx \underline{\underline{0,65}}$$

(Uten tilnærming er $p(X \geq 20) \approx 0,646 \approx 0,65$)c) Dersom du vinner et spill, vil du doble pengene. Siden $2^4 = 16$ (nær $2^3 = 8$), må du vinne 4 ganger for å få mer enn 30.000kr ($2.000\text{kr} \times 16 = 32.000\text{kr}$).

$$p(VVVV) = p(A)^4 = \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^4 \approx 0,030 \leftarrow \text{Geinnt: } \frac{32000 - 2000}{= 30.000\text{kr}}$$

$$p(\text{tapert}) = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^4 \approx 0,970 \leftarrow \text{Tap: } 2000\text{kr}$$

$$\text{Forventet total gevinst: } \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^4 \cdot 30.000 + (1 - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^4) \cdot (-2000)$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^4 \cdot 32000 - 2000 \approx \underline{\underline{-1035\text{kr}}}$$

$$\text{Sannsynlighet for å tape alt: } 1 - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^4 \approx \underline{\underline{0,97}}$$

2.

a) Hypoteser:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0: p &\geq 1/3 \\ H_1: p &< 1/3 \end{aligned}$$

p = andelen feiringkost
som gir 5 eller 6

$$p_0 = \underline{1/3}$$

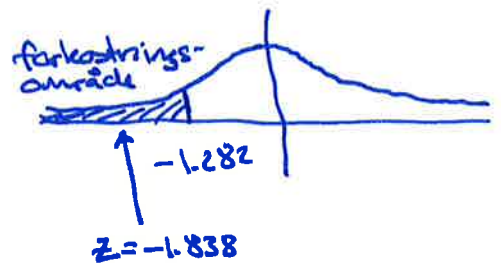
Testobservator:

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}} = \frac{X - np_0}{\sqrt{np_0(1-p_0)}}$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{X}{n} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = \text{antall kost} \\ \text{som gir 5 eller 6} \\ n = 25 \end{array} \right.$$

Forkastningsområde: $\alpha = 0.10$

$$Z < -z_{\alpha} = -1.282$$



Siden Z er tilnærmet normalfordelt
når $p = p_0$; $np_0(1-p_0) = 50/9 > 5$

Realisert Z-verdi:

$$Z = \frac{4 - 25 \cdot 1/3}{\sqrt{25 \cdot 1/3 \cdot 2/3}} \approx -1.838$$

Vi forkaster H_0 ; $p < 1/3$ b) Hypoteser:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0: \mu &= 3.5 \\ H_1: \mu &\neq 3.5 \end{aligned}$$

μ = gjennomsnittlig levetid
 $\mu_0 = \underline{3.5}$

Testobservator:

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{3.28 - 3.50}{1.568/\sqrt{25}} \approx -0.701 \quad \left(t = -0.701 \text{ er realisert verdi av } T \right)$$

P-verdi:

$$p(|T| > 0.701) = 2 \cdot p(T < -0.701) = \underline{\underline{0.49}}$$



c)

Hypoteser:

$$H_0: p \leq 1/6$$

$$H_1: p > 1/6 = p_0$$

p = sannsynlighet for å slå 1

$$p_0 = 1/6$$

p-verdi 0.043:

Siden p-verdien er mindre enn $\alpha = 0.05$, er observert resultat usannsynlig (under kritisk grense) gitt at H_0 er sann.

Vi forkaster H_0 ; $p > 1/6$

3.

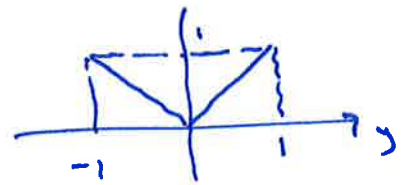
a) $X \sim N(123, 11)$ side X normalfordelt med $\mu = E(X) = 123$,
 \parallel $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = 121 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{121} = 11.$

$$Z = \frac{X - 123}{11} \sim N(0, 1) \text{ std. normalfordelt}$$

$$P(120 < X < 130) = P\left(-\frac{3}{11} < Z < \frac{7}{11}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{7}{11}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{3}{11}\right) \\ \approx 0.7377 - 0.3925 \\ \approx \underline{\underline{0.345}}$$

b)

$$E(Y) = \int_{-1}^1 y \cdot f(y) dy \\ = \int_{-1}^0 y \cdot (-y) dy + \int_0^1 y \cdot y dy \\ = -\frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = (0 - \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{1}{3} - 0) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$



c) A: produceret av maskin A
B: — | — — — B
D: defekt

$$P(A) = 0.80 \quad P(D|A) = 0.05 \\ P(B) = 0.20 \quad P(D|B) = 0.01$$

$$P(A|D) = \frac{P(A \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(D|A) \cdot P(A) + P(D|B) \cdot P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{0.05 \cdot 0.80}{0.05 \cdot 0.80 + 0.01 \cdot 0.20} = \frac{0.04}{0.04 + 0.002} = \frac{0.04}{0.042}$$

$$= \frac{40}{42} = \frac{20}{21} \approx \underline{\underline{0.95}}$$

4.

$$a) E(x) = \sum_{i=1}^6 i \cdot p(i) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \dots + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = (1 + \dots + 6) \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{6 \cdot 7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{2} = \underline{\underline{3.5}}$$

$$E(y) = E(x) = \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{2} = 3.5}}$$

$$E(x-y) = E(x) - E(y) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$b) \text{Var}(x) = E(x^2) - E(x)^2 = \left(1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \dots + 6^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}\right) - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= (1^2 + \dots + 6^2) \cdot \frac{1}{6} - \frac{49}{4} = \frac{91}{6} - \frac{49}{4} = \frac{182 - 147}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{35}{12}}}$$

Desmed er

$$\text{Var}(x-y) = \text{Var}(1 \cdot x + (-1) \cdot y) = 1^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x) + (-1)^2 \cdot \text{Var}(y)$$

$$= \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(y) = 2 \cdot \frac{35}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{35}{6} \approx 5.83}}$$

(siden $\text{Var}(x) = \text{Var}(y)$).

$$\text{Cov}(x+y, x-y) = \text{Cov}(x, x) + \text{Cov}(x, -y) + \text{Cov}(y, x)$$

$$+ \text{Cov}(y, -y) = \text{Var}(x) - \text{Cov}(x, y) + \text{Cov}(x, y) - \text{Var}(y)$$

$$= \text{Var}(x) - \text{Var}(y) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

c) To variabler U, V er uafhængige hvis
 $p(U=u, V=v) = p(U=u) \cdot p(V=v)$ for alle u, v .

$$\text{Siden } p(x+y=3, x-y=0) = 0$$

$$p(x+y \neq 3) \cdot p(x-y \neq 0) = \frac{2}{36} \cdot \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{108} \neq 0$$

følger det at $x+y, x-y$ ikke er uafhængige

5.

a) Vi kaller aukostningen til hovedindløb (0) for X
— 11 ——— Bakketrast (15) " Y

Korrelationskoeff. i utværet:

$$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x \cdot S_y} = \frac{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} \quad (n=12)$$

$$\approx -0.3861 \approx \underline{\underline{-0.39}}$$

Estimat for regressionsligning:

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

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2} = r \cdot \frac{S_y}{S_x} \approx -0.6690 \approx \underline{\underline{-0.67}}$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}\bar{x} \approx 0.1622 \approx \underline{\underline{0.16}}$$

||

$$\underline{\underline{y = 0.16 - 0.67x}}$$

b) 90% Konfidensinterval for β :

$$\hat{\beta} \pm t_{n/2}^{n-2} \cdot SE(\hat{\beta})$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \underline{\underline{-0.67}}$$

$$t_{n/2}^{n-2} = t_{0.05}^{10} \approx \underline{\underline{1.8125}}$$

$$SE(\hat{\beta})^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{(n-1) \cdot S_x^2}$$

$$\text{der } \sigma^2 \text{ estimeres ved } S^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-2} \cdot SSE$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-2} (SST - SSR)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-2} (SST - R^2 \cdot SST)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-2} SST \cdot (1 - R^2)$$

Dette gir:

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} SS_T (1-R^2) = \frac{1}{n-2} (n-1) S_y^2 (1-R^2)$$

$$SE(\hat{\beta})^2 = \frac{S^2}{(n-1)S_x^2} = \frac{\frac{n-1}{n-2} S_y^2 (1-R^2)}{(n-1)S_x^2} = \frac{1}{n-2} \frac{S_y^2}{S_x^2} (1-R^2)$$

$$SE(\hat{\beta}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-2} \frac{S_y^2}{S_x^2} (1-R^2)} \approx \sqrt{0.2555} = \underline{0.5055}$$

Konfidensintervall for $\hat{\beta}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta} \pm t_{\alpha/2}^{n-2} \cdot SE(\hat{\beta}) &= -0.669 \pm 1.8125 \cdot 0.5055 \\ &= \underline{\underline{(-1.59, 0.25)}} \end{aligned}$$

Tolkning:

β = elstra kvartalsvis aukostning for Babbarost
når aukostningen til totalindeksen er 1%
høyere

Det er 90% sannsynlig at dette stigningsstøttet
ligger i intervallet $(-1.59, 0.25)$ om stat.
betingelser er oppfylt.

c)

$H_0: \beta = 0$
$H_1: \beta \neq 0$

$$T = \frac{\hat{\beta} - \beta_0}{SE(\hat{\beta})} = \frac{\hat{\beta}}{SE(\hat{\beta})}$$

t-fordelt med $n-2$ df
når $\beta = \beta_0 = 0$.

Forkastningsområde:

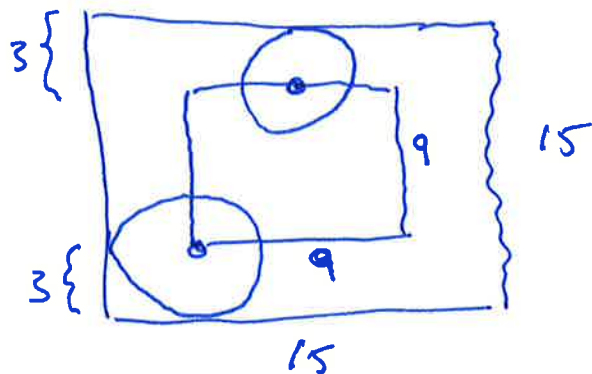
$$|T| > t_{\alpha/2}^{n-2} = 2.228$$

Realisert verdi:

$$t = \frac{-0.669}{0.5055} \approx -1.32$$

Vi beholder H_0 ; ingen sammenheng

6.



Vi kan se at myntens centrum
hæver indenfor en 15×15 -flis.

Siden myntens radius er $6/2 = 3$,
hæver hele mynten indenfor en flis
(uten at berøre kantene) hvis og
bare hvis myntens centrum hæver
indenfor et mindre kvadrat, vist
på figur, som er 9×9 , siden
 $15 - 2 \cdot 3 = 9$.

Sandsynligheden for at have mynter
en flis (uten at lade på nogen
kant):

$$p = \frac{9 \cdot 9}{15 \cdot 15} = \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{9}{25}$$
$$= \underline{\underline{36\%}}$$