

Forelesning 16

MET1190

Plan:

- ① Om eksamen
- ② Eksamen 06/2019

① Om eksamen

Wisetlow: - leveres som en pdf i wisetlow, håndskrevet
- Skriv id-nr øverst på hver side
- viktig hvordan besvarelser skrives (begrunnelser)

Eksamensoppgaver:

- eksamenstid: 3t + 1t
- oppgaver: 14 deloppgaver
- oppgavetyper som før
- Oppsummering av kurset: A-B-C

Vurdring: B / IB helhetsvurdring,
indikator: 40%-60% grense

② Eksamen 06/2019

1. a) På hvert spørsmål: 3 alternativer
1 riktig
velger tilfeldig
 $\Downarrow$
 $p = 1/3$
Sannsynlighet
for riktig svar

$X =$ antall riktig svar

Binomisk fordelt: $n = 90$
 $p = 1/3$

$$E(X) = n \cdot p = 90 \cdot 1/3 = \underline{\underline{30}}$$

- b) $P(X \geq 30) = ?$ Bruk
Normaltilnærming

$$E(X) = n \cdot p = 90 \cdot 1/3 = \underline{30} \leftarrow \mu = 30$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= n \cdot p \cdot (1-p) = 90 \cdot 1/3 \cdot 2/3 \\ &= \underline{20} \leftarrow \sigma^2 = 20 \end{aligned}$$

X er tilnærmet normalfordelt $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

med $\mu = 30, \sigma^2 = 20$

(god tilnærming siden $\sigma^2 > 5$)

$$P(X \geq 30) = 1 - P(X \leq 29)$$

$$\approx 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{29 - 30 + 0.5}{\sqrt{20}}\right)$$

hestfalls-
korrelasjon

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{-1 + 0.5}{\sqrt{20}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-0.112)$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{0.54}}$$

$$\left(-0.5 \boxed{\div} 20 \boxed{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \boxed{Z \geq p} \boxed{1-} \boxed{+1} \boxed{=} \right)$$

c) R: antall riktige svar for student B

$$P_B = p(\text{riktig svar} \mid \text{treffer}) \cdot p(\text{treffer}) \\ + p(\text{riktig svar} \mid \text{bommer}) \cdot p(\text{bommer})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.60 + 0 \cdot 0.40$$

$$= \underline{0.30}$$

Forventer at B vil gjøre det
dårligere: $P_B = 0.30 < P_A = 1/3$

$$E(R) = 90 \cdot 0.3 \\ = 27 < E(X) = 30$$

2. 0.58% 0.8% -2.41% 0.37% -0.38%
 -0.16% -1.65% -0.45% 0.96% -0.21%
 -0.75%

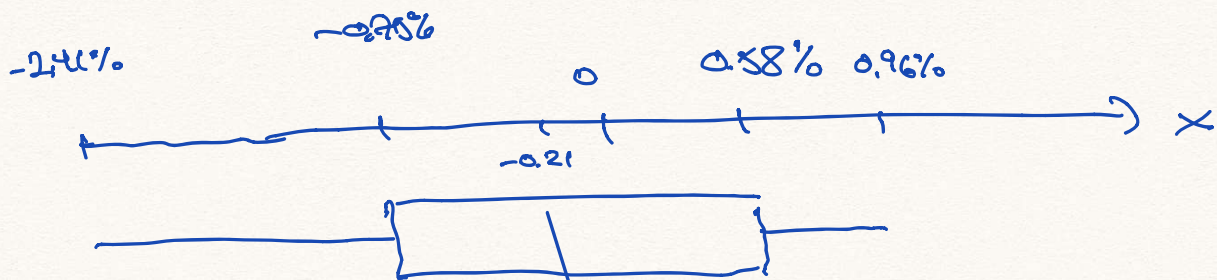
a) -2.41% -1.65% -0.75% -0.45% -0.38%
 -0.21% -0.16% 0.37% 0.58% 0.8%
 0.96%

median: $x_6 = \underline{\underline{-0.21\%}}$

Övre kvartil: $0.58\% = x_9$

Nedre kvartil: $-0.75\% = x_3$

Kvartilbredd: $0.58\% - (-0.75\%)$
 $= \underline{\underline{1.33\%}}$



$$b) \quad \bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \approx -0.2927\% \\ S_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \approx 1.027$$

Konfidensintervall: $\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2}^{n-1} \cdot S_x / \sqrt{n}$

$$t_{\alpha/2}^{n-1} = t_{0.065}^{10} \approx 1.650 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ INV } [F_{2P}] \\ 0.935 \text{ } \end{array} \right.$$

$87\% = 1 - \alpha$
 $\alpha = 13\% = 0.13$

$$-0.29\% \pm 1.650 \cdot 1.027 / \sqrt{11}$$

$$= -0.29\% \pm 0.51\% \rightarrow \underline{\underline{[-0.80\%, 0.22\%]}}$$

c) Hvis X_i er normaltfordelt
 Uafhængige betingelser

För: Hvis X_i er bestemt af
 mange faktorer som i stor
 grad er uafhængige $\rightarrow$
 normalfordelt

Mot: trellur u faale h. dger i
 nai, ikke uafhængige

3.

X	29	54	40	41	45	12
Y	60	30	52	44	36	81

$$a) \quad r = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x \cdot s_y} = \frac{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

r $\approx \underline{-0.9808}$

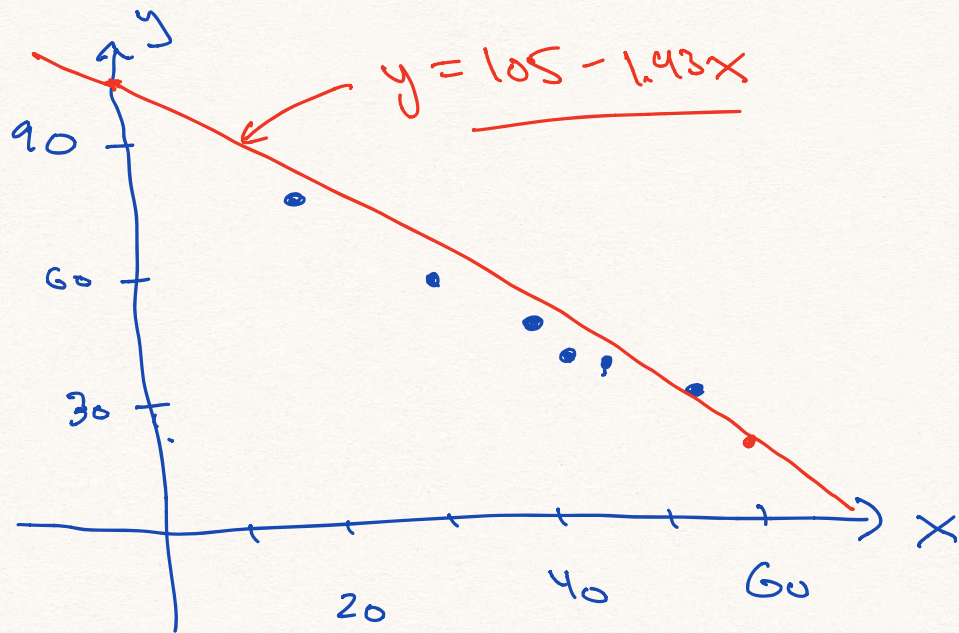
Sterk negatief samenhangend
 x og y siden r er nært -1.

b) $y = \alpha + \beta x + \varepsilon$ regressionslikning

m $\hat{\beta} = r \cdot \frac{s_y}{s_x} \approx \underline{-1.4290}$

b $\hat{\alpha} = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta} \cdot \bar{x} \approx \underline{104.6}$

likne $y = 105 - 1.43 \cdot x$



$$y = 105 - 1.43x$$

Ser at fejringen blir meget lille,
det skal være lidt større udvik over
og under regn. linjen.

c) Hypotesetest:

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \beta = 0 \\ H_1: \beta \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

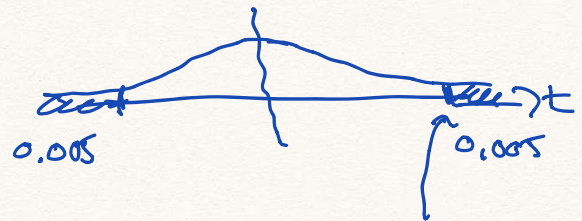
ingen
sammen-
hæng
mellem
 x og y

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

t-fordelt med $n-2$
frihedsgrader hvis
 $\beta = \beta_0 = 0$.

Förhastningsområde:

$$\alpha = 1\%$$



Förhastningsområde:

$$T > 4.60 \text{ eller } T < -4.60,$$

$$\text{dvs } \underline{|T| > 4.60}$$

(tvåsidig)

$$\begin{aligned} & t_{\alpha/2}^{n-2} \\ &= t_{0.005}^4 \\ &\approx \underline{4.60} \end{aligned}$$

Vislater igen M. 1300

$\beta > 0$: positiv sammenheng mellom X og Y

$\beta < 0$: negativ " " " "

$\beta \neq 0$: sammenheng

$$SE(\hat{\beta})^2 \approx \frac{s_y^2 \cdot (1-r^2)}{(n-2) \cdot s_x^2} \approx 0.0201$$

"

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{(n-1)s_x^2}, \quad \sigma^2 \text{ finnes ved } s^2 = \frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 (1-r^2)}{n-2}$$

Kalk:

$$\boxed{r} \boxed{x^2} \boxed{1-r^2} \boxed{1} \boxed{=}$$

$$\boxed{*} \boxed{s_y} \boxed{x^2} \boxed{=}$$

$$\boxed{\div} \boxed{s_x} \boxed{x^2} \boxed{=}$$

$$\boxed{\div} \boxed{1} \boxed{=} \rightarrow 0.0201$$

$$T = \frac{\hat{\beta} - \beta_0}{SE(\hat{\beta})} = \frac{-1.43 - 0}{\sqrt{0.0201}} \approx \underline{-10.1}$$

Fork. omr: $|T| > 4.60$

$\Rightarrow$ Vi forkaster H_0 , det er
sammenheng mellom X og Y .

4.

a)

$$H_0: \mu \geq \mu_0$$

$$H_1: \mu < \mu_0$$

venstresidig test.

Testobservator:

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

Fordeling:

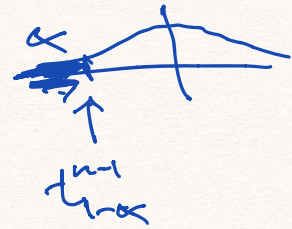
$\mu = \mu_0$: t-fordelt med $n-1$
frihetsgrader

Forkefningsområde:

$$T < t_{1-\alpha}^{n-1}$$

"

$$-t_{\alpha}^{n-1}$$



b) $p < \alpha$: Forkaster nullhypotesen
 $p \geq \alpha$: Beholder — 1. —

p = sannsynligheten for $\bar{a}$
 for den realiste t -verdien,
 eller noe som er ennå
 mer ekstremt, gitt at
 H_0 er sann.

<u>5.</u>	X_1	$\mu_1 = 0.10$	$\sigma_1 = 0.12$
	X_2	$\mu_2 = 0.18$	$\sigma_2 = 0.16$
	X_3	$\mu_3 = 0.08$	$\sigma_3 = 0.07$
		$Cov(X_1, X_2) = 0.015$	
		$Cov(X_1, X_3) = 0$	
		$Cov(X_2, X_3) = -0.01$	

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \quad p(0.05 < X_1 < 0.15) &= p\left(\frac{0.05 - 0.10}{0.12} \leq Z \leq \frac{0.15 - 0.10}{0.12}\right) \\
 &= p\left(-5/12 \leq Z \leq 5/12\right) = \Phi(5/12) - \Phi(-5/12)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 6(0.417) - 6(-0.417) \\
 &\approx 0.662 - 0.338 \approx \underline{\underline{0.32}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{12} \boxed{7.29} \rightarrow 0.662$$

$$b) \quad u = 0.4x_1 + 0.6x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(u) &= \text{Var}(0.4x_1 + 0.6x_2) \\
 &= \text{Cor}(0.4x_1 + 0.6x_2, 0.4x_1 + 0.6x_2) \\
 &= 0.4^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_1) + 2 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.4 \cdot \text{Cor}(x_1, x_2) \\
 &\quad + 0.6^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.16 \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \sigma_1^2}}{0.12^2} + 0.48 \cdot 0.015 + 0.36 \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \sigma_2^2}}{0.16^2}$$

$$= 0.01872$$

$$\sigma_u = \sqrt{0.01872} \approx \underline{\underline{0.1368}}$$

$$c) \quad V = 0.4x_1 + 0.2x_2 + 0.4x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(V) &= 0.4 \cdot \mu_1 + 0.2 \cdot \mu_2 + 0.4 \cdot \mu_3 \\ &= 0.4 \cdot 0.10 + 0.2 \cdot 0.08 + 0.4 \cdot 0.08 \\ &= \underline{0.108} = \mu_V \end{aligned}$$

$$p(V < 0) = ?$$

V er normalfordelt
Siden x_1, x_2, x_3 er
normalf.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(V) &= 0.4^2 \cdot \overset{0.12^2}{\sigma_1^2} + 0.2^2 \cdot \overset{0.16^2}{\sigma_2^2} + 0.4^2 \cdot \overset{0.02^2}{\sigma_3^2} \\ &\quad + 2 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.2 \cdot \text{Cor}(x_1, x_2) \leftarrow 0.015 \\ &\quad + 2 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0.4 \cdot \text{Cor}(x_2, x_3) \leftarrow -0.01 \\ &\approx 0.0049 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_V \approx \sqrt{0.0049} = \underline{0.07}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(V < 0) &= p\left(Z < \frac{0 - 0.108}{0.07}\right) = p(Z < -1.54) \\ &= \phi(-1.54) \approx \underline{\underline{0.062}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(aX+bY) = a^2 \cdot \text{Var}(X) + b^2 \cdot \text{Var}(Y)$$

wobei $\text{Cor}(X,Y) = 0$

Gesamt:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(aX+bY) &= \text{Cor}(aX+bY, aX+bY) \\ &= \text{Cor}(aX, aX) + \text{Cor}(aX, bY) \\ &\quad + \text{Cor}(bY, aX) + \text{Cor}(bY, bY) \\ &= a^2 \cdot \text{Var}(X) + ab \cdot \text{Cor}(X, Y) \\ &\quad + ba \cdot \text{Cor}(Y, X) + b^2 \cdot \text{Var}(Y) \\ &= \underline{a^2 \cdot \text{Var}(X) + b^2 \cdot \text{Var}(Y)} \\ &\quad + \underline{2ab \cdot \text{Cor}(X, Y)} \end{aligned}$$