

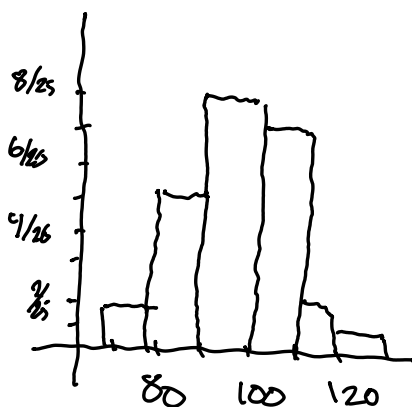
Løsning: Oppgaveark 10

1.

a) Frekvenstabell:

71-80	2	2/25
81-90	5	5/25
91-100	8	8/25
101-110	7	7/25
111-120	2	2/25
121-130	1	1/25

Histogram:



ja, det likner
på en
normalfordeling

b)

Gjennomsnitt:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{25} (104 + \dots + 97) \approx \underline{\underline{98.04}}$$

kalke

Median:

79 80 83 86 87 87 88 91 92 94 96 97
98 98 99 103 104 104 107 108 109 109 111
119 122 $\Rightarrow$ Median $\underline{\underline{98}}$

Siden fordelingen er omtrent som normalfordeling, forventer vi at gennemsnitt og median er omtrent like. Differansen er

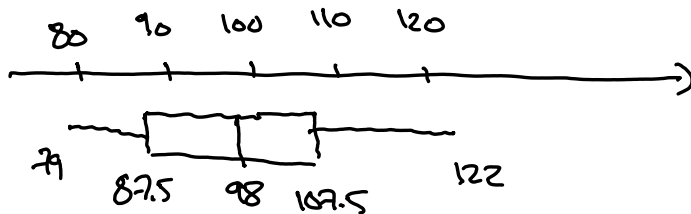
$$98,04 - 98 = \underline{\underline{0.04}}$$

c) Øvre kvartil: 107.5

Nedre kvartil: 87.5

$$\frac{25+1}{4} = \underline{\underline{6.5}}$$

(Gjennomsnitt av
6. og 7. størst/
måling) minste



Boxplot:

d) Kvartilbredde: $107.5 - 87.5 = \underline{\underline{20}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standardavvik: } s^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{24} ((104 - 98.04)^2 + \dots + (97 - 98.04)^2) \approx 133.7 \\ &\quad \text{(kalk.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow s \approx \sqrt{133.7} \approx \underline{\underline{11.6}}$$

Ettersen fordelingen ligner normalfordeling,
 og vi har et for std. normalfordeling,



$$z_{0.25} - z_{0.75} \approx 1.35$$

så forventer vi kvartilbredde $\approx 1.35s$

Kvartilbredde: 20

$$1.35 \cdot s = 1.35 \cdot 11.6 = \underline{15.6}$$

2. Konfidenzniveau $\alpha : (1-\alpha) \cdot 100\%$ kont. interval
 er $(\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma/\sqrt{n}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma/\sqrt{n})$

2) $\alpha = 0.06$: $\bar{x} = 98.04$ $n = 25$
 $\sigma = 10$ $z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$ (kalk)

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\underline{(\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma/\sqrt{n}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma/\sqrt{n}) = 98.04 \pm 3.92}} \\ & = (94.12, 101.96) = \underline{\underline{(94.1, 102.0)}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Sam a) med $\alpha = 0.10$

$$z_{\alpha/2} = 1.645 \leftarrow (\text{tabelle})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma/\sqrt{n}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma/\sqrt{n}) \\ & = 98.04 \pm 3.29 = (94.75, 101.33) \\ & = \underline{\underline{(94.8, 101.3)}} \end{aligned}$$

c) $P(\mu > B) = 0.02$

$\uparrow$

$$P(\mu \leq B) = 1 - 0.02 = 0.98$$

$\uparrow$

Ensidig konfidensniva ^{> 0}, $\alpha = 0.02$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Bruger } z_{\alpha} = z_{0.02} = 2.054$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \bar{x} + z_{\alpha} \cdot \sigma/\sqrt{n} = 98.0 + 2.054 \cdot 10/\sqrt{25} \\ &= 98.0 + 4.1 = \underline{\underline{102.1}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Ukjent σ : Bruger s^2 for å estimere σ^2

$$s^2 \approx 133.7 \Rightarrow s \approx 11.56 \approx \underline{\underline{11.6}} \leftarrow (\text{fra lds})$$

Bruger t-fordeling med $n-1 = 24$ frih.gr.
istedet for std. normalfordeling:

$$(\bar{x} - t_{\alpha/2}^{n-1} \cdot s/\sqrt{n}, \bar{x} + t_{\alpha/2}^{n-1} \cdot s/\sqrt{n})$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \bar{x} &= 98.04 \\ s &= 11.56 \\ n &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\stackrel{11}{\downarrow} \quad t_{\alpha/2}^{n-1} = t_{0.025}^{24} \approx 2.064$$

kalk: 24 [INV]

[df, t 2P] 0.975 [=] <

Skal gi 2,064

Hvis kalkulatoren ikke
klarer dette, betyr det
at batteriet er dødt.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2}^{n-1} \cdot s/\sqrt{n} &= 98.04 \pm 2.064 \cdot \frac{11.56}{\sqrt{25}} \\ &= 98.04 \pm 4.77 = \underline{\underline{(93.3, 102.8)}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Som i a) men $\alpha = 0.10 \Rightarrow t_{\alpha/2}^{n-1}$ kalk

$$= t_{0.05}^{24} \approx 1.711$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2}^{n-1} \cdot s/\sqrt{n} &= 98.04 \pm 1.711 \cdot \frac{11.56}{\sqrt{25}} \\ &= 98.04 \pm 3.96 = \underline{\underline{(94.1, 102.0)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \quad p(\mu > B) = 0.02$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$p(\mu \leq B) = 1 - 0.02 = 0.98$$

$\uparrow$

Ensidig konfidensintervall, $\alpha = 0.02$

$$t_{\alpha}^{n-1} = t_{0.02}^{24} \approx \underline{2.172}$$

$$B = \bar{x} + t_{\alpha}^{n-1} \cdot s/\sqrt{n}$$

$$= 98.04 + 2.172 \cdot 11.56/\sqrt{25}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{103.1}}$$

4.

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{0.025}^4 \cdot s/\sqrt{5} = 98.04 \pm 2.776 \cdot s/\sqrt{5}$$

hvor $\bar{x}, s$ regnes ut fra hver gruppe
av fem observasjoner $\leftarrow$ Brak kalk.

$$a) \quad [91.8, 116.2]$$

$$b) \quad [74.3, 123.7]$$

$$c) \quad [91.3, 107.5]$$

$$d) \quad [86.5, 109.5]$$

$$e) \quad [81.1, 98.6]$$

5. Se løsning for Eksamen MET1190
12/2019, Oppg. 2