

Problem-01

Data = (2, 4, 6, 8)

without replacement (a random sample of size 2):

(2, 4), (2, 6), (2, 8), (4, 6), (4, 8), (6, 8)

(i) Population mean, $\mu = \frac{(2+4+6+8)}{4} = 5$

sample data:

	[1]	[2]	
[1,]	2	4	→ mean = 3
[2,]	2	6	→ 4
[3,]	2	8	→ 5
[4,]	4	6	→ 5
[5,]	4	8	→ 6
[6,]	6	8	→ 7

$$E = \sum \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}) + (4 \cdot \frac{1}{6}) + \dots$$

$$\therefore \text{sample mean, } \bar{Y} = \frac{3+4+5+5+6+7}{6} = 5$$

$$\text{Expected value, } E(\bar{Y}) = \sum (\bar{Y} \cdot P(\bar{Y})) = 30 \times \frac{1}{6} = 5$$

$$\therefore \mu = E(\bar{Y})$$

The sample mean is an unbiased estimate of population mean.

(ii) $v(\bar{Y}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \cdot \frac{N-n}{N-1}$

$$v(\bar{Y}) = E(\bar{Y}^2) - \{E(\bar{Y})\}^2$$

$$= \left\{ (3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2) \times \frac{1}{6} \right\} - (5)^2$$

$$= 1.6667$$

$$n=2, N=4$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\text{var}(\text{data}) \times (N-1)}{N} = 5$$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{n} \times \frac{(N-n)}{(N-1)} = v(\bar{Y}) = 1.667$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$

$$(iii) s^2 = 2, 8, 18, 2, 8, 2$$

$$s = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$

$$E(s^2) = 6.67$$

$$\therefore s^2 \neq E(s^2) \text{ [Biased]}$$

$$(iv) \alpha = 5\% = 0.05$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$\mu = \bar{x} + z \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

For population mean,

Lower bound = 2.46, Upper bound = 7.53

Therefore, we are 95% confident that the population mean is between 2.46 and 7.53

For population total, $n = 20$

$$LB = 11.23, UB = 28.76$$

therefore, we are 95% confident that the population total is between 11.23 and 28.76

with replacement,

(2, 2), (2, 4), (2, 6), (2, 8), (4, 2), (4, 4), (4, 6), (4, 8),
(6, 2), (6, 4), (6, 6), (6, 8), (8, 2), (8, 4), (8, 6),
(8, 8)

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$

$$N^2 \times \text{sigma}^2$$

$$\boxed{\text{Variance total} = N^2 \times \sigma^2}$$

Problem - 09:

$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$$

$$H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$$

$$n_1 = 20$$

$$n_2 = 20$$

$$F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \quad s_1^2 > s_2^2$$

$$s_1^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \sum (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{20 - 1} \left[\sum x_{1i}^2 - \frac{(\sum x_{1i})^2}{n_1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{19} \left[34335 - \frac{(827)^2}{20} \right]$$

$$= 7.29$$

$$s_2^2 = \frac{1}{20 - 1} \left(78751 - \frac{(1251)^2}{20} \right)$$

$$= 26.365$$

$$s_2^2 > s_1^2: f_{cal} = \frac{26.365}{7.29} = 3.61$$

$$\boxed{f_{tab} = 0.33} \quad (\text{Null rejected})$$

$$p\text{-value} = ?$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 82.7$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 62.55$$

$$\frac{827}{20} = 41.35$$

$$\frac{1251}{20} = 62.55$$

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X + \epsilon$$

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

$$H_0: \rho = 0, H_1: \rho \neq 0$$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\sqrt{\frac{s^v}{SS(X)}}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{SP(XY)}{SS(X)}$$

$$s^v = \frac{1}{n-2} [SS(Y) - \hat{\beta} \cdot SP(XY)]$$

$$SS(X) = \sum X^v - \frac{(\sum X)^v}{n}$$

$$SS(Y) = \sum Y^v - \frac{(\sum Y)^v}{n}$$

$$SP(XY) = \sum XY - \frac{(\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n}$$

t distributed - (n-2) d.f

Problem - 10:

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>X^v</u>	<u>Y^v</u>	<u>XY</u>
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$$\sum X = 1550, \sum Y = 586, \sum X^v = 240308$$

$$\sum Y^v = 34430, \sum XY = 90866$$

$$t = \frac{r \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$r = \frac{SP(XY)}{\sqrt{SS(X) \cdot SS(Y)}}$$

|t| > t_{0.05, n-2}
rejected H₀

$$n = 10$$

$$SS(X) = \sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n} = 240308 - \frac{(1550)^2}{10} = 58$$

$$SS(Y) = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{n} = 34430 - \frac{(526)^2}{10} = 904$$

$$SP(XY) = \sum XY - \frac{(\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n} = 90866 - \frac{1550 \times 526}{10} = 36$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{SP(XY)}{SS(X)} = \frac{36}{58} = 0.62$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} [SS(Y) - \beta^2 SP(XY)] = \frac{1}{10-2} [904 - 0.62^2 \times 58] = 8.51$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{SS(X)}}} = \frac{0.62}{\sqrt{\frac{8.51}{58}}} = 1.62$$

$$r = \frac{SP(XY)}{\sqrt{SS(X) \cdot SS(Y)}} = \frac{36}{\sqrt{58 \times 904}} = 0.50$$

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{0.50\sqrt{10-2}}{\sqrt{1-(0.50)^2}} = 1.63$$

$$p = 0.000136 \quad [\text{regression table (2/2)}]$$

Problem-02 $n_1 = 27, n_2 = 20$

$$\bar{x} = 8.14$$

$$\bar{y} = 8.57$$

(i) ~~mean~~

$$(ii) s_x^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right)$$

$$s_y^2 = \frac{1}{n_2 - 1} \left(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} \right)$$

$$\text{standard error} = \sqrt{\frac{s_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_y^2}{n_2}}$$

$$\text{ratio} = \sqrt{\frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(x - y) &= \text{var}(x) + \text{var}(y) \\ &= s_x^2 + s_y^2 \end{aligned}$$

Problem - 3

theory also use the same way
for the same way

Problem-7

$$\bar{X}_1 = 34.533.29$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 34.5161$$

$$n_1 = 31, n_2 = 31$$

$$s_1^2 = 1.41 = \frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \left[\sum x_{1i}^2 - \frac{(\sum x_{1i})^2}{n} \right]$$

$$s_2^2 = 1.09 = \frac{1}{n_2 - 1} \left[\sum x_{2i}^2 - \frac{(\sum x_{2i})^2}{n} \right]$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$= -4.34$$

p value = table - 4 n_1 & 30 n_2

Problem-8 :

$$a_1 = 44, a_2 = 41, n_1 = 80, n_2 = 90$$

$$p_1 = \frac{a_1}{n_1}$$

$$q = p - p; p = \frac{a_1 + a_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{a_2}{n_2}$$

$$Z = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\sqrt{pq \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$= 1.22$$

$$p \text{ value} = 2 \times 0.888$$

Problem-06

$$\mu_0 = 37000, \sigma \bar{x} = 38100$$

$$H_0: \mu < 37000 \quad n = 48$$

$$H_1: \mu > 37000 \quad SD = 5200$$

$$Z = \frac{\sigma \bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{SD}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1.46$$

$$P = 0.9279$$