

## Question #1 (6 points)

$$a) X \sim N\left(\mu=1; \sigma^2=\frac{1}{100}\right) \quad Z \sim N(0,1) \quad \text{où} \quad Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(1 \leq \bar{X} \leq 1.05) &= P(0 \leq Z \leq 0.5) \\ &= \Phi(0.5) - \Phi(0) \\ &= 0.69146 - 0.5 \\ &= 0.19146 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) P(T > U) &= P(T - U > 0) = P(V > 0) \quad \text{où} \quad V = T - U \Rightarrow V \sim N(3, 9) \\ &= P(Z > -1) \\ &= 1 - \Phi(-1) \\ &= \Phi(1) \\ &= 0.84134 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) y = \sum_{i=1}^{100} (x_i - 1)^2$$

$$1.c) Y \sim \chi^2_{100}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.c) Y &\sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \\ Y &\sim N(100, 200) \end{aligned}$$

$$d) G = \sum_{i=1}^6 (X_i - 1)^2 \quad \text{et} \quad H = \sum_{i=7}^9 (X_i - 1)^2$$

5582  
Par la loi de Fisher:

$$F = \frac{G/u}{H/v} = \frac{G/6}{H/3} = \frac{G}{2H}$$

On a:

$$\begin{aligned} P(G > mH) &= 0.01 \\ &= P\left(\frac{G}{2H} > \frac{m}{2}\right) = 0.01 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{2} = F_{0.01; 6, 3} = 27.91 \Rightarrow m = 55.82$$

# Question #2 (6 points)

a)  $H_0: X \sim \text{Poi}(c)$   
 $H_1: X \neq \text{Poi}(c)$

b) On rejette  $H_0$  si  
 $\mu_0 > \chi^2_{0.05; K-p-1}$

$$\hat{c} = \frac{15 \cdot 0 + 45 \cdot 1 + 25 \cdot 2 + 15 \cdot 3}{15 + 45 + 25 + 15} = 1.4$$

1)

X	O <sub>i</sub>	P(X=k)	E
0	15	$\frac{1.4^0 \cdot e^{-1.4}}{0!} = 0.2466$	24.66
1	45	0.3452	34.52
2	25	0.2417	24.17
3	15	0.1128	11.28

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \mu_0 &= \frac{(15 - 24.66)^2}{24.66} + \frac{(45 - 34.52)^2}{34.52} + \\ &\quad \frac{(25 - 24.17)^2}{24.17} + \frac{(15 - 11.28)^2}{11.28} \\ &= 3.7841 + 3.1816 + 0.0285 + 1.2268 \\ &= 8.22 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \chi^2_{0.05; 2} = 5.99$$

On rejette  $H_0$ , car  $\mu_0 > \chi^2_{0.05; 2}$



### Question #3 (8 points)

$$a) n \geq \left( \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{e} \right)^2 \cdot 0.5(1-0.5)$$

$$n \geq \left( \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{e} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$n \geq \left( \frac{1.96}{0.045} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$n \geq 474.27$$

$$n = 475$$

b)  $p$ : proportion actuelle d'unités non-conformes d'une production.

$$H_0: p = 0.10 \quad H_1: p > 0.10$$

c) • Rejeter  $H_0$ , car  $0.0024 < 0.05$

$$\bullet \quad 1) 1 - 0.0024 = 0.9976 \Rightarrow \Phi(Z_0) = 0.9976$$

$$Z_0 = 2.82$$

$$2) Z_0 = \frac{\hat{p} - 0.10}{\sqrt{\frac{0.10(1-0.10)}{400}}} = 2.82 \Rightarrow \hat{p} = 0.1423$$

$$3) 400 \cdot 0.1423 = 56.92 \approx 57 \text{ unités}$$

d)  $\beta = P(\text{Erreur de deuxième espèce})$

$$\beta = P\left(p_0 - p_1 + Z_{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}} \mid H_1\right)$$

$$= P\left(Z < \frac{0.10 - 0.11 + 1.645 \sqrt{\frac{0.10 \cdot 0.90}{500}}}{\sqrt{\frac{0.11 \cdot 0.89}{500}}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi(0.86)$$

$$= 0.80511$$

$$= 80.511\%$$

# Question #4 (12 points)

a) On sait que  $X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IC}(\mu_2) &= \bar{X} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}; n-1} \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= 50,3 \pm t_{0,05; 8} \cdot \frac{1,48}{3} \\ &= 50,3 \pm 1,86 \cdot \frac{1,48}{3} \\ &= [49,3824; 51,2176] \end{aligned}$$

b)  $X_{n+1} \in \bar{X} \pm t_{n-1}(\frac{\alpha}{2}) S \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$

$$X_{n+1} \in 50,3 \pm 1,86 \cdot 1,476 \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{9}}$$

$$X_{n+1} \in 50,3 \pm 2,89$$

$$X_{n+1} \in [47,41; 53,13]$$

c)  $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = 0,5$   
 $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq 0,5$

Rejeter  $H_0$  si  $\chi_0^2 < \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}; n-1}^2$

$$1) \chi_0^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{15 \cdot 0,37}{0,5} = 11,1$$

$$2) \chi_{n-1}^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) = 27,49 \quad \chi_0^2 < \chi_{15; \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2$$

$$3) \chi_{(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}); n-1}^2 = 6,27 \quad \chi_0^2 > \chi_{(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}); n-1}^2$$

On ne peut pas rejeter.



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

$$\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$$

Rejeter si  $F_0 < F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}; n_1-1; n_2-1}$  ou  $F_0 > F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}; n_1-1; n_2-1}$

$$1) F_0 = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{0,37}{2,18} = 0,17$$

$$2) F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}; n_1-1; n_2-1} = \frac{1}{3,20} = 0,3125 \quad F_0 < F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}; \dots} \quad (\text{rejeter } H_0)$$

$$3) F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}; n_1-1; n_2-1} = 4,10$$

$$e) H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Rejeter  $H_0$  si  $T_0 > t_{\alpha; v}$

$$1) v = \frac{(S_1^2/n_1 + S_2^2/n_2)^2}{\frac{(S_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1+1} + \frac{(S_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2+1}} - 2$$

$$= 9,94$$

$$\approx 10$$

$$2) T_0 = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$= 4,07673$$

$$3) t_{0,05; 10} = 1,81$$

On rejette  $H_0$ , oui on peut affirmer qu'en moyenne les délais du protocole expérimental sont plus courts que ceux du protocole standard.

# Question # 5 (14 points)

$$a) \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}}$$

$$1) S_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n \bar{X} \bar{Y}$$

$$1.1) \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{244,10}{12} = 20,34$$

$$1.2) \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i = \frac{1182,20}{12} = 98,52$$

Reprenons  $S_{xy} = 25\,631,34 - 12(20,34)(98,52)$   
 $= 1\,584,58$

$$2) S_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{X}^2 = 5567,37 - 12(20,34)^2 = 602,78$$

$$3) \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{1\,584,58}{602,78} = 2,63$$

$$4) \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X} = 98,52 - 2,63 \cdot 20,34 = 45,02$$

$$Y = 45,02 + 2,63X + \epsilon$$

b)

Source de variation	Somme des carrés	Degrés de liberté	Moyenne des carrés	F <sub>0</sub>
Régression	SSR = 4167,45	1	$\frac{MSR}{SSR/1} = 4167,45$	$\frac{MSR}{MSE} = 32,69$
Erreur	SSE = 1274,86	n-2 = 10	$MSE = SSE/(n-2) = 127,49$	—
Totale	5450,197	n-1 = 9	—	—

$$1) SSR = \hat{\beta}_1 S_{xy} = 2,63 \cdot 1\,584,58 = 4167,45$$

$$2) SSE = SST - SSR$$

$$= S_{yy} - SSR$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - n \bar{Y}^2 - 4167,45$$

$$= 121\,916,60 - 12(98,52)^2 - 4167,45$$

$$= 1274,86$$





$$H_0: \beta_1 = 0 \text{ (aucun lien)}$$

$$H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0 \text{ (lien)}$$

On rejette  $H_0$  si  $f_0 > F_{\alpha; 1; n-2}$

$$3) F_{\alpha; 1; n-2} = 4,67$$

On rejette  $H_0$ , alors c'est possible qu'il y ait une rég. entre les 2

$$c) \hat{\sigma}^2 = MSE = 128,0415$$

$$d) 1) \hat{Y}_0 \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}; n-2} \sqrt{MSE \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{S_{xx}} \right)} \quad 2) \hat{Y}_0 = 45,02 + 2,63(20) = 97,62$$

$$\hat{Y}_0 \pm 2,23 \sqrt{127,49 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{(20 - 20,31)^2}{602,78} \right)}$$

$$\hat{Y}_0 \pm 26,21$$

$$97,62 \pm 26,21 \Rightarrow [71,41, 123,83]$$

$$e) R^2 = \hat{\beta}_1^2 \frac{S_{xx}}{S_{yy}} = 2,63^2 \cdot \frac{602,78}{121916,60 - 12(98,52)^2} = 0,7661$$

$R^2$  est proche de 1, alors il y a une certaine régression linéaire.