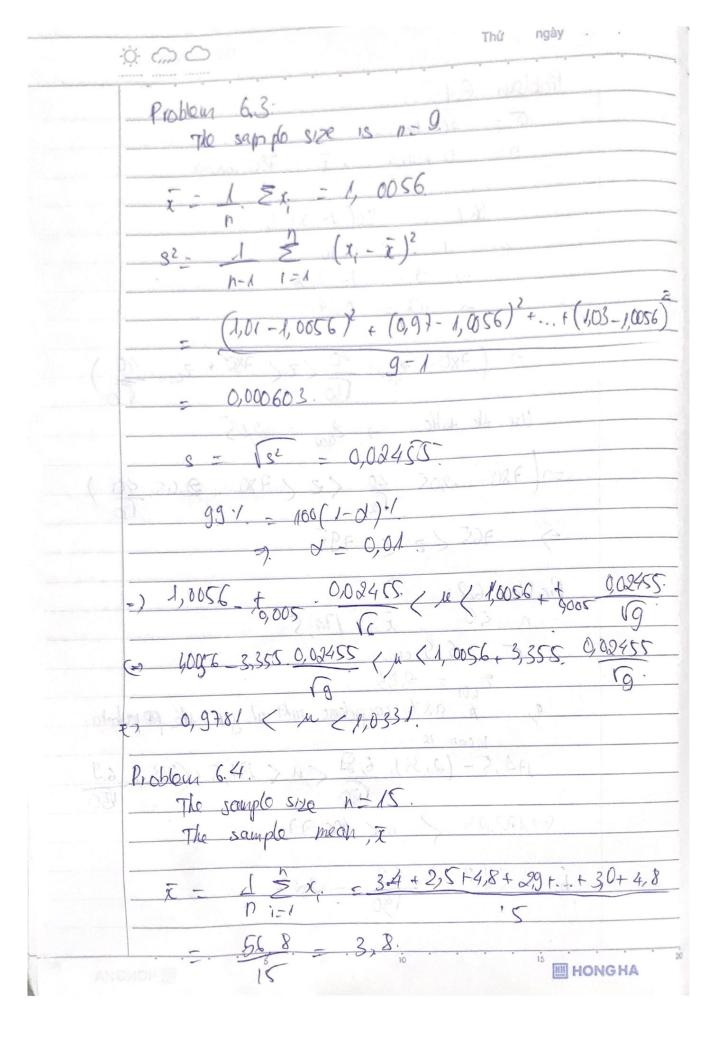
| | Problem 6.1: |
|---|--|
| | 5 - 40 hours |
| | n= 30 pubs , = 380 hours |
| | |
| | 86% = 100(1-α)%. |
| | 1 2 0.96 |
| | =2 0 - 1-0,96 |
| | $\frac{a - 0.04}{1000} = \frac{0.04}{1000} = \frac{0.04}{$ |
| | (1)+ - + (050/1-160) + / 4500/1-100/ |
| | => (780-702. 40 < Z < 780 + 2000. 40) |
| | 130 janua 130/ |
| | Use the table -> 200 - 2,05 |
| | 1 2 2 2 2 2 |
| | => (780-2,05.40 < Z < 780 + 2,05.40) |
| | (30 |
| | => 765 < 2 < 795. |
| 1 | |
| | Problem 62: 70 2800 1200 (-1) |
| 1 | n- 50. |
| 1 | 0 3350 = 316,95 cm. 224600 3350 3301 |
| 1 | 2.22 |
| | a A 98% cangidano interval jor the population |
| | Mean 15: |
| 1 | 194,5- (2,35). 6,9 (U < 174,5+(233.) 6,9 |
| | 150 |
| | (a) (1) 2 13 7 (b) (a) |
| | (=) 172,23 / u < 196,97. |
| 1 | 0 / (22) 6.9 |
| | b, e < (2,33) . 6,9 - 9,27 |
| | |

15



$$S^2 = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (z_j - \overline{z})^2$$

= 1 ((3,4-3,787) +(2,5-3,787) + ... (4,8-3,787)

= 0,9427

S = N2 = 10,9427 = 0,97

95.1 = 100(1-0).1

=) 3,8- to,025.0,97. V/+1 < x < 3,8+ to,025.0,97. V/+1

E) 3,8-2,145.0,97. [1+] < x <3,8 + 9,145.0,97. [1+]

er 1,65 < x < 5,95

Problem 6.5.

7- Zb (PG) < P < P + 3/2 (PG)

The sample 0120; 1-1000.

p = 208 = p = 1-p = 1000

(). 0,1.94. < p < 0, 962

where 100(1-0)-1. = 59 d = 001. Problem 6.6 We have gby = 100/(1-d)/ 0, 57-2,055 (0,56.043) €7 0A981 <p < 0,6419 can be 96% save the error of estimator \$=0.67. 0,0719 - 0,0719 200