

1-1 모평균  $\mu$  와 모분산  $\sigma^2$  을 가진 모집단이 정규분포를 따르지 않아도 표본의 크기  $n$  이 충분히 크면, 표본평균  $\bar{x}$  는 근사적으로 평균이  $\mu$ , 분산이  $\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$  인 정규분포를 따른다.  
즉,  $\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

1-2 모평균  $\mu$  에 대한 구간추정을 한다고 하자.

모분산  $\sigma^2$  을 알고 있으면 정규분포를 사용한다. 표본평균을 표준화하면 표준정규분포를 따른다:  $\frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$

모분산  $\sigma^2$  을 모르면 표준편차를 대신 사용한다. 이때 표본평균을 표준화하면  $t$  분포를 따른다:  $\frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

하지만 표본의 크기가 충분히 크면, 중심극한정리에 의해 정규분포를 사용할수 있다.

즉,  $\frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$ .

2-1 a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

▷ 고유값:  $\det(\lambda I - A) = 0$  의 해

$$\begin{aligned} \det \left( \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) &= \det \left( \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-6 & 1 \\ -2 & \lambda-3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= (\lambda-6)(\lambda-3)+2 \\ &= \lambda^2-9\lambda+18+2 \\ &= \lambda^2-9\lambda+20 \\ &= (\lambda-5)(\lambda-4) \\ \therefore \lambda &= 4, 5 \end{aligned}$$

▷ 고유벡터:  $(\lambda I - A)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$  의 해

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \lambda = 4: & \left( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x_1+x_2 \\ -2x_1+x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -2x_1+x_2=0 \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \lambda = 5: & \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1+x_2 \\ -2x_1+2x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -x_1+x_2=0 \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} s \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, P^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot D &= P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 10 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \triangleright \det(\lambda I - A) &= \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ &= (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2) = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) \\ &\quad \therefore \lambda = 1, 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\triangleright (\lambda I - A)\vec{x} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \lambda = 1: & \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \lambda = 2: & \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -x_1 - x_3 \\ x_1 + x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} s + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} t \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right] \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right] \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right] \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot D = P^{-1}AP &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (\lambda-3)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2), \lambda_1=3, \lambda_2=1, \lambda_3=2$$

$$\therefore D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2-2) A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) \det(\lambda I - A^T A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (\lambda-1)^3 - (\lambda-1) \\ = (\lambda-1)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 - 1) \\ = (\lambda-1)\lambda(\lambda-2) \Rightarrow \lambda_1=2, \lambda_2=1, \lambda_3=0$$

$$3) (\lambda I - A^T A) \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\cdot \lambda=2: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ -x_1 + x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{w}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cdot \lambda=1: \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_2 \\ -x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{w}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cdot \lambda=0: \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 - x_2 \\ -x_1 - x_2 \\ -x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{w}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cdot \text{정규화표준화: } \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, V^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4) \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5) AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - AA^T) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1), \quad \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$(\lambda I - AA^T) \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\bullet \lambda = 2: \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{w}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \lambda = 1: \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{w}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = U \Sigma V^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3-1  $(n-1)S^2/\sigma^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \text{ 에서 } \left( \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \sim N(0, 1) \text{ 이므로 } V \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{(X_i - \bar{X}) + (\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma} \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{X_i - \bar{X}}{\sigma} \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma^2} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{X_i - \bar{X}}{\sigma} \right)^2 + n \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 + \underbrace{\frac{2}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i \bar{X} - \mu X_i - \bar{X}^2 + \bar{X} \mu)}_{\bar{X} n \bar{X} - \mu n \bar{X} - n \bar{X}^2 + n \mu \bar{X}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{X_i - \bar{X}}{\sigma} \right)^2 + n \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1} \cdot (n-1) + \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{(n-1)}{\sigma^2} S^2 + \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} + \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 \dots (*)$$

- $\bar{X}$  과  $S^2$  은 독립이기 때문에 (성질 2),  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$  와  $\left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2$  도 독립이다.
- $V \sim \chi^2(n)$ ,  $\left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$  이므로, 각각의 mgf 는  $(1-2t)^{-n/2}$  와  $(1-2t)^{-1/2}$  이다.
- 식(\*) 의 양쪽에 mgf 를 구하면,

$$\begin{aligned} (1-2t)^{-n/2} &= E \left[ \exp \left( \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} t + \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 t \right) \right] \\ &= E \left[ \exp \left( \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} t \right) \cdot \exp \left( \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 t \right) \right] \\ &= E \left[ \exp \left( \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} t \right) \right] \cdot E \left[ \exp \left( \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 t \right) \right] \quad \text{독립성} \end{aligned}$$

$$= M_{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}}(t) \cdot (1-2t)^{-1/2}$$

$$\therefore M_{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}}(t) = (1-2t)^{-\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = (1-2t)^{-\frac{(n-1)}{2}} \text{ 이므로 } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

3-2

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

< t 분포의 정의 > 확률변수  $X$ 가 표준정규분포,  $Y$ 가 자유도  $n$ 인 카이제곱 분포를 따르면서

$X$ 와  $Y$ 가 독립일 때 :  $T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$  는 자유도  $n$ 인  $t$  분포를 따른다.

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}{S/\sqrt{n}} \\ &= \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{S^2}} \\ &= \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2(n-1)}{S^2(n-1)}} \\ &= \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)/(\sigma/\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{(n-1)S^2/\sigma^2(n-1)}} \end{aligned}$$

여기서  $\frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$  ,  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$  이므로

$$T = \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)/(\sigma/\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{((n-1)S^2/\sigma^2)/(n-1)}} \text{ 은 자유도 } (n-1) \text{인 } t \text{ 분포를 따른다.}$$

4.1  $X = \text{DSL 사람의 키}$ ,  $Y = \text{DSL 학회원이 아닌 사람의 키}$

$$n_x = 105, n_y = 105$$

$$\bar{X} = 173.5, S_x = 7.05$$

$$\bar{Y} = 171.4, S_y = 7.05$$

a)  $H_0: \mu_x = \mu_y$  vs  $H_1: \mu_x > \mu_y$  (단측검정)

b)  $\alpha = 0.05$

• 합동 표준편차 :  $S_p = \sqrt{\frac{104(7.05)^2 \times 2}{208}} = 7.05$

• 검정통계량 :  $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_x} + \frac{1}{n_y}}} \sim N(0,1)$  because 대표본

• 기각역 설정 : if  $Z > \underbrace{Z_{0.05}}_{1.645}$  then reject  $H_0$

• 통계적 결론 :  $7.05 > 1.645$  이므로 reject  $H_0$ .

∴ 유의수준 5%에서 DSL 학회원의 평균키가 DSL 학회원이 아닌 사람의 평균키보다 크다고 할 수 있다.

## 4.2

a)  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$  vs  $H_1$ : 적어도 하나의  $\mu_i$ 는 다른것과 다르다

$\mu_1 = \text{DSL 학회 사람들의 키의 모평균}$

$\mu_2 = \text{ESC 사람들의 키의 모평균}$

$\mu_3 = \text{다른 학회 사람들의 키의 모평균}$