1-1) 对于10人的10个里面 是至一 建五色 光学改是 XI,…, Xn Old 整图,

 $\frac{N \to \infty}{\sqrt[3]{\ln}}$ or $\frac{\overline{X} - M}{\sqrt[3]{\ln}}$ or $\frac{\overline{X} - M}{\sqrt[3]{\ln}}$ or $\frac{\overline{X} - M}{\sqrt[3]{\ln}}$

: 중심구한경2로 이용해 오집만이 불포는 악지 못하더라도 포볼III한이 극한분포가 깊은 집구현포소 수업한다는 것은 약 수 있다.

 $\frac{1-2}{CL7} = \frac{CL7}{S/m} \rightarrow N(0,1) \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{ele} \quad \vec{cst} \quad f \quad \vec{c} = \vec{cst}$

 $1-\alpha = \rho(-x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < z = \frac{x-M}{s/m} < x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) \stackrel{?}{\sim} o(x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) \stackrel{?}{\sim} o(x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) \stackrel{?}{\sim} o(x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})$

उध्योग उध्यवस्था अगा पारे रोह स्वयं र प्राणि सहस्य

 $\frac{1-3)}{7) S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{2} = \frac{n}{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} - \overline{x}^{2} \right) \xrightarrow{P} 1 - (E(x_{i}^{2}) - M^{2}) = 0^{2}$ $\therefore S^{2} \xrightarrow{P} 0^{2}$

$$\frac{11}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{\sqrt{N-M}}{\sqrt{N}}$$

 $(ii) \quad S^2 \xrightarrow{p} O^2 \Rightarrow \frac{S}{O} \xrightarrow{j} 1 \quad , \quad \frac{\overline{X} - M}{O} \xrightarrow{p} NO(1)$

by Slutcky's theorem, S. X-M D. N. (011)

$$(n-1)S^{2} \sim \mathcal{N}_{n-1}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\chi_i - M}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{(x_i - \overline{x}) + (\overline{x} - M)}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{(x_i - \overline{x}) + (\overline{x} - M)}{\sigma} \right)^2 - 2 \cdot (x_i - \overline{x}) (\overline{x} - M)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{(x_i - \overline{x}) + (\overline{x} - M)}{\sigma} \right)^2 - 2 \cdot (x_i - \overline{x}) (\overline{x} - M)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{x_i - x_i}{\sigma} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_i - x_i}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} + \left(\frac{\overline{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\overline{\chi}-M}{\sqrt[6]{n}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2$$

$$E[etV] = E[exp(t(n-1)s^2/\sigma^2)] \cdot exp((x-n)^2)] , s^2, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= E[exp(t(n-1)s^2/\sigma^2)] \cdot (1-2t)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$2-2) \quad T = \frac{\overline{X} - M}{S/Dn} \quad N \quad \pm n-1$$

$$T = \frac{\overline{X} - M}{S} \rightarrow \frac{32 \cdot 2}{52} \times \frac{S}{50} \times \frac{S}{$$

$$\frac{\overline{X} - M}{\sigma / \sigma_{n}} = \frac{\overline{X} - M}{\sigma / \sigma_{n}} \qquad \frac{\overline{X} - M}{\sigma / \sigma_{n}} \sim N(O_{1})$$

$$= \frac{S}{\sqrt{M}} \times \frac{M}{\sigma} \qquad \frac{\overline{S}^{2}(n+) \cdot H}{\sqrt{M}} \qquad \frac{\overline{X} - M}{\sigma^{2}} \sim N(O_{1}).$$

$$= \frac{\overline{X} - M}{\sigma / \sigma_{n}} \qquad \frac{\overline{X} - M}{\sigma / \sigma_{n}} \sim N(O_{1}).$$

: TE 자유도 N-1인 t 분조를 따른다.

#3

$$3-1$$
) $N_1=101$ N_0 : 측정이 응한 DSL 확인전들은 [평년 기. 128. > $/0.05$ $N_2=101$ N : 측정이 응한 DSL 학원이 아닌 사람들의 평균 기. $109.9/1.05$

(a)
$$H_0: M_0 = M$$
, $H_1: M_0 > M$

$$t = \frac{(108.5 - 109.9) - 0}{(108.5 - 109.9)^{2}} = -1.411181132 \frac{S_{2}^{2} - S_{1}^{2}}{m} = \frac{(1.05)^{2}}{101}$$

$$dt = \frac{\left(\frac{2 \cdot (1.05)^2}{101}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{514}{101} + \frac{524}{10^2}\right)} = \frac{4(1.05)^4}{105} = 200$$

$$(18.5 - 19.9) \pm t_{200, 0.025} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot (1.05)^2}{101}} = (-3.356, 0.5563)$$

智慧和2001 代刊了他们 等部型 Ho 7时 X.

: 학기원들의 정권기가 학교원이 아닌 사람보다 크다고 할 수 있다.