3.) Nodel 2 n reale realizacijami Ber (p) = Bin(1,p), p. E (0,1), Oro: R^ > [0,1] Preinter tu Ho: pr=po proti p / po velikosti 0.05, rije enakomemo najmoinėjsi med vremi nepr. za Ho proti A st. znač. 0.05: Oro(x11...1xm) = \ 1: \(\x_1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \x_1 \c Diogram na prikaruje graf luntis (1/20) in (2/20), ti statel. Rot: C, (ro) = mas (C/P(Bin(M, ro) < C) < 2} -) ce poracuramo lo ra 7 po, Cr(po)= min f C/ P(Bir (mpo)>c) ≤ 2) dolino diagram? a) 1.7. 7 inversijo "C.I. consists of all possible values of Vo that test would not reject for given data. If we invert equation, we get boundary values and all values in between use in the internal. 4 na neli totri bomo mosali dossiti (nasediti mverijo) enact zu 1.7.! It predovanj veno, da je C(x) = 1 po 1 po(x) < 11 obnovje tovpanja st. zavranja 1-x. p tro: Pro(roe((x))= Pro(φρο(x) < 1) () isremo Tore; tale po, da lo \$p. (x) < 1, tore; da lo: c; (po) = \(\int X_i \) in C_1(po) \(\int \frac{7}{2} \times \times \) \(\int \frac{7}{2} \times \times \) Dejansko nes tanima samo 1. I sogoj , rer je mejni, če najdemo tega bosta držalu tudi drugadva. Karo lome to nashi ix diagrama Torre na gradu diagramu so deliter intervala (0,1) na m delor. Eu deur n'in vrale irmed deliter se po formulah zu C7 in Cz poracuna priradajoù C in se ga navise na graf. Pri 2 raporednih vrednostih p dolimo tako bodini enako, lodini raslieno (+1) vrednost cj. Radi bi ugotorili pri kalenh p ne te "Roki" rgodijo. Po principu invertije potsebujemo torej najmanji (modaja meja) in najveiji tak po, da lor C; (po) = { x, 24 j = {1,24 Eupirimo torej enaili tu spodujo in Egornjo mejo: rpodnja meja: S(x)=min{po|Cr(po)= \(\tilde{X} \) \} zgornja meja: t(x)=mat fpo |C1 (no) = \(\int x_i\) Ea valo vrednost xxxxxx \(\tilde{\times}\) \(\tilde priblizno vsednost po Tabela nexaltatov skoli na noaslednji strani.

7=1	0.007	0.143
0	0.002	0.216
	0.004	0.278
2	0 - 016	0.4771
3	0.038	0.386
4	0.066	0.436
5	0.096	0.484
6	0.128	0.530
7		0.574
8	0.158	0.616
9	0.192	
	0.558	0.656
10	0.266	0.698
11	0.200	0.736
12	The second secon	0.772
13	0.344	0.808
14	0.384	0.842
15	0.416	0.872
	0.470	0.906
6	0.516	
7	0.564	0.936
8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.962
8	0.614	0.984
0	0.668	0.996
A Company of the Comp	0.724	Light to the of the contract o
1	0.786	0.998
3	0.858	10-999

```
l) po= w. Grainnaile & in & ix dp. is a)
    Uemo: n=23, po=10. Yz diagrama prebereno C1(po)=9 in Cr(po)=18.
     Korse Xin Bin (1, po) je I Xi ~ m. Bin (1, po) = Bin (n, po) = Bin (23, po).
              ta binomsto gorardeljenos.s. vemo: P[Bin(n,po)=R]=(2) \chi^{2}(1-p)^{M-R}
      Veme, da mora regati Ero (Pro) = x=0.05
         Potter Raspirence:
  E_{ro}(\phi_{ro}) = P(Bin(n_{1}p_{0}) < C_{1}) + P(Bin(n_{1}p_{0}) > C_{2}) + d_{1} \cdot P(Bin(n_{1}p_{0}) = C_{1}) + d_{2} \cdot P(Bin(n_{1}p_{0}) = C_{2})
= \sum_{i=0}^{c_{1}-1} (\hat{n}) p_{i} (1-p_{0})^{m-i} + \sum_{i=c_{2}+1}^{m} (\hat{n}) p_{i} (1-p_{0})^{m-i} + d_{1} \cdot (\hat{c}_{1}) p_{0} (1-p_{0})^{m-c_{1}} + d_{2} \cdot (\hat{c}_{1}) p_{0} \cdot (1-p_{0})^{m-c_{1}}
                  = \alpha = 0.05
Imamo \tau ne knanki, potrebujemo \tau enaili tu nistom. Elbrajajimo \frac{\partial E_{po}(\cdot)}{\partial p_0} = ... = 0 obvod 1. Ilena = \frac{C_1-1}{2} \binom{n}{i} i \cdot p_0^{i-1} \binom{1-p_0}{n-i} \binom{n-i}{i} \binom{1-p_0}{n-i-1} \binom{n-i}{i} \binom{1-p_0}{n-i-1} \binom{n-i}{i} \binom{n-i}{i-1} \binom{n-
                                                       =\sum_{i=1}^{c_{i}-1}\binom{m}{i}p_{i}^{i-1}(1-p_{0})^{m-i-1}(i(1-p_{0})-(m-i)p_{0})=
 Ubvodi ostalih ilenov so podobni:
  odvod 2. dena = \sum_{i=c_2+1}^{m} {m \choose i} po (1-po)^{n-i-1} (i-npo)
  dodood 3. Ilona = \delta_1 (c_1) p_0^{c_1-1} (1-p_0)^{m-c_1-1} (c_1-mp_0)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Hala rapidizana are delipan
   odvod 4. Ilena = +2 (ci) por (1-po) n-C2-1 (C2-npo)
      \frac{\partial E_{ro}}{\partial r_0} = \sum_{i=0}^{c_1-1} {m \choose i} p_0^{i-1} (1-p_0)^{m-i-1} (i-np_0) + \sum_{i=c_1+1}^{m} {m \choose i} p_0^{i-1} (1-p_0)^{m-i-1} (i-np_0)^{m-i-1} (i-np_0)^
                                       + 81(cn) po (1-po) m-C1-1 (c1-mpo) + 82(cn) po (1-po) m-C2-1 (c2-mpo)=0
 Imamo 2 enachi ta 2 nernasti. Chonacimo:

d_1 = \frac{2^{-1}}{2^{-1}} (\frac{n}{i}) p_i (1-p_0)^{m-i} = P(Bin(m, p_0) \in C_1) up
          az = { (i) po (1-po) = P(Rin (m/po) > Cz)
            a_{3} = \text{Bin}(\hat{c}_{1}) f_{0}^{C_{1}} (1-f_{0})^{m-C_{1}} = \xi_{1} \cdot P(\text{Bin}(n_{1}f_{0}) = C_{1})
a_{4} = \text{Bin}(\hat{c}_{1}) f_{0}^{C_{2}} (1-f_{0})^{m-C_{2}} = \xi_{1} \cdot P(\text{Bin}(n_{1}f_{0}) = C_{2})
               Q_1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{i} p_0^{i-1} (1-p_0)^{m-i-1} (i-m_0)
                0,= M(C) po (1-ro) m-C1-1 (C1-npo)
                    by= an( c2) po (1-po) m-c1-1 (C2-mpo)
```

tagritimo v obliti interna enail:

$$a_1 + a_2 + b_1 \cdot a_3 + b_2 \cdot a_4 = 0.05$$
 $b_1 + b_2 + b_1 \cdot b_3 + b_2 \cdot b_4 = 0$
 $b_1 + b_2 + b_1 \cdot b_3 + b_2 \cdot b_4 = 0$
 $b_2 + b_2 + b_3 \cdot b_3 + b_4 \cdot b_4 = 0$
 $b_3 + b_4 \cdot b_4 \cdot b_4 = 0$
 $b_4 + b_2 + b_3 \cdot b_4 \cdot b_4 = 0$
 $b_5 + b_7 \cdot b_4 \cdot b_4 = 0$
 $b_7 \cdot b_7 \cdot b_7 \cdot b_8 \cdot b_8 = 0$
 $b_8 \cdot b_8 \cdot$

Ed N=999 je kochiient zagranja = 0.9548513

La N=9990 je roeliient raupanja = 0.954727

d) M= M+10=33/10= 10. C1, C1/ 81/82=? Postojer je jodoben kot v b) le da morano sproti preverjati ie ustreznost (1 in CZ. Intem enail ortaja identien rot Nb): $E_{ro}(\phi_{ro}) = \alpha \qquad \frac{\partial E_{ro}(\phi_{ro})}{\partial ro} = 0$ Kontrukcija sistema je identična kot v U): $\begin{bmatrix} a_3 & a_4 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.05 - a_1 - a_2 \\ -b_1 - b_2 \end{bmatrix}$ A orture enal bot v b) 8 paras zanima In B (ker imamo vole & majani odvishimi od Cj) moramo paritina sobre primere: · le aprênt $C_1 = 0$ in $C_1 = M_1 = 0$ $\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_1 = 0$ · (= 0 in c2 = m1 =) a1= l1=0; d2 in l2 sta rot v l) · (a C170 in Cr=M1 => d2=br=0; d1 in b1 sta rot vb) · licer: B je enal kot v b) Prevenjati moramo tudi, da sta 8, 8, 8 E [0,1], drugace resitu ni pravilna. Implementisano v R in dolimo: $C_1 = 14$, $C_2 = 25$, $\delta_1 = 0.6147119$, $\delta_2 = 0.1786467$

e) $td m_1 = m + 10 = 33$ napravile diagram pot va)

"Kako se lolimo:

- interval (0,1) raxdelimo na 19 delov -> vsak del psedstavlja eno vsednost parametra p

- tu $\forall p_i$ is delitve poračunomo $C_1(p_i)$ in $C_2(p_i)$ po formulah: $C_1(p_i) = \max \{C|P(Bin(n_i,p_i) < C) \leq \frac{2}{7}\}$

cr(pi)= min {(|P(Bin(ny,pi)>c) ≤ 2}

Wer Martavimo: $m_n = 33$, $\alpha = 0.05$, $\Omega = 999$ (interval vramono (0.001, 0.999) da relevie iride) V R poraturomo C_j $\forall p_i$ in dolimo priloženi diagram.

Vidime tudi, da jed p = 6 diagram ujemo i resultatom ir d), karje spodbudno.