

2017 - Juni - 9.

2) Far

| Mor | a | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ | A |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A | | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ |

derved er det $\frac{1}{4}$ sandsynlighed at ungen far genet (aa)

b) Mor aa: 8%, Aa: 92%

Far Aa

$$P(\text{lamm aa}) = P(\text{Mor AA}) P(\text{lamm aa} | \text{mor AA})$$

$$+ P(\text{Mor Aa}) P(\text{lamm aa} | \text{mor Aa})$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,92 \cdot 0 + 0,08 \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 0,02 = 2\%$$

$\frac{1}{4}$ fra a)

c) For Aa

Mor at eller AA

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4\% \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 92\% \end{array}$$

Mor er sannsynligheten for at moren er over

Bays setting

$$P(\text{mor } aA) = 0,08 \quad P(\text{mor } AA) = 0,92$$

Vidre

$$P(\text{tre friske barn} | \text{mor } AA) = 1$$

$$P(\text{tre friske barn} | \text{mor } aA) = \underbrace{(1 - \frac{1}{4})^3}_{a'} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3$$

Bays setting

$$P(\text{mor } aA | \text{tre friske barn})$$

$$= \frac{P(\text{mor } aA) \cdot P(\text{tre friske barn} | \text{mor } aA)}{P(\text{mor } aA) + P(\text{tre friske barn} | \text{mor } AA) + P(\text{mor } AA) \cdot P(\text{tre friske barn} | \text{mor } AA)}$$

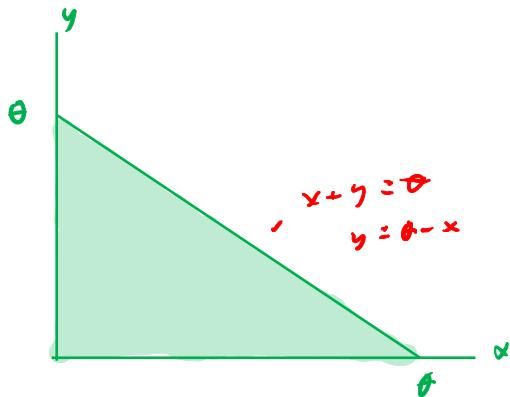
$$= \frac{0,08 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3}{0,08 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 + 0,92 \cdot 1} = \underline{\underline{0,015}} = 1,5\%$$

3) stochastisch variable und zweidimensionale (uniform)

$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} K & \text{für } x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \leq \theta \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

$\theta > 0$ \Rightarrow ein Parameter

Überprüfen, ob $f_{x,y}(x,y) \geq 0$ ist:



variable ar *

Man setzt

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dx dy = \iint_A K dx dy = K \underbrace{\iint_A dx dy}_{\text{Fläche}}$$

$$1 = K \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{2} / \cdot \frac{2}{\theta^2}$$

Aktuell sei

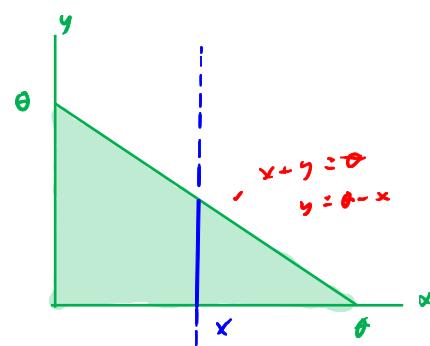
$$K = \frac{2}{\theta^2}$$

a) Marginalverteilung für X

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy$$

Fürmer für ($0 < x < \theta$)

$$f_x(x) = \int_0^{\theta-x} \underbrace{\frac{2}{\theta^2}}_{K} dy = \frac{2}{\theta^2} \int_0^{\theta-x} dy = \frac{2}{\theta} [y]_0^{\theta-x} = \frac{2}{\theta} (\theta - x)$$



Första ordning marginaltätheten för Y

symmetrisk med X

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{2}{\theta^2}(\theta - y)$$

Eftersom $f_X(x)$ och $f_Y(y)$ är varhängiga

Givet att X och Y är varhängiga har vi

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

för alla $x < y$

Först har vi

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

Alltså är X och Y inte varhängiga

c) Väntat

$$E(X^r) = \frac{2\theta^r}{(r+1)(r+2)}$$

Här har vi

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^r) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^r f_X(x) dx = \int_0^{\theta} x^r \frac{2}{\theta^2}(\theta - x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\theta^2} \int_0^{\theta} \theta x^r - x^{r+1} dx = \frac{2}{\theta^2} \left[\theta \frac{1}{r+1} x^{r+1} - \frac{1}{r+2} x^{r+2} \right]_0^{\theta} \\ &= \frac{2}{\theta^2} \left(\frac{\theta^{r+2}}{r+1} - \frac{\theta^{r+2}}{r+2} \right) = 2\theta^r \left(\frac{1}{r+1} - \frac{1}{r+2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2\theta^r}{(r+1)(r+2)} \end{aligned}$$

D) ermede σ

$$E(x') = E(x) = \frac{2\theta}{2+3} = \theta^2$$

$$E(x^2) = \frac{3\theta^2}{3+4} = \frac{\theta^2}{6}$$

$$V(x) = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{6} - \left(\frac{\theta^2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{18}$$

d) Finn den betingende fordelingen

for y gitt $x=x$ ut fra at $f(y|x=x)$

Hvilken form har det?

(Betinget fordeling for y , $x=x$)

Finner at

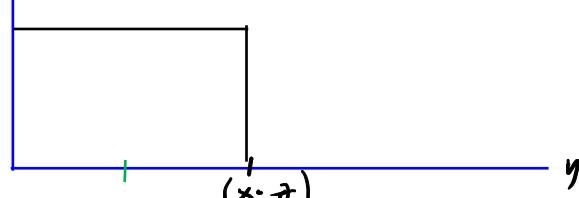
$$f_{y|x=x}(y|x) = \frac{f_{xy}(x,y)}{f_x(x)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } y < 0 \text{ og } y > (\theta-x) \\ \frac{2/\theta^2}{(2/\theta^2)(\theta-x)} & \text{for } 0 \leq y \leq (\theta-x) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } y < 0 \text{ og } y > (\theta-x) \\ \frac{1}{\theta-x} & \text{for } 0 \leq y \leq (\theta-x) \end{cases}$$

skisse

$$f_{y|x=x}(y|x)$$



$y|x=x \sim \text{uniform } (0, \theta-x)$

Betringet forventning

$$E(Y|X=x) = \int_0^{a-x} y \frac{1}{a-x} dy = \frac{1}{a-x} \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{a-x} = \frac{\frac{a-x}{2}}{a-x} = \frac{a-x}{2}$$

c) Finn sannsynligheten $P(x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{\theta^2}{2})$

Gjentatt

$$P((x,y) \in A) = \iint_A f_{xy}(x,y) dx dy$$

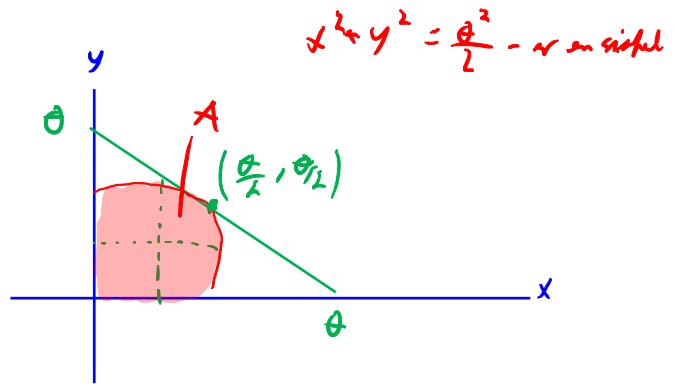
Finner her følgende område.

Arealet av hvert sirkel er radsisen $(\frac{\theta}{2})$

$$\frac{1}{4} \pi \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi \theta^2}{8}$$

Dersom

$$\begin{aligned} P(x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{\theta^2}{2}) &= \iint_A \frac{2}{\theta^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{2}{\theta^2} \underbrace{\iint_A dx dy}_{\text{Arealet av } A} \\ &= \frac{2}{\theta^2} \cdot \frac{\pi \theta^2}{8} = \frac{\pi \theta^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2 &= \frac{\theta^2}{2} \quad (\text{ligger i sirkelen}) \\ \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} &= \theta \quad (\text{ligger på linjen}) \end{aligned}$$

2) Flervaks: 5 muligkster

Sannsynligheten for å vite svarer er r

 \rightarrow gjette svarer er $1-r$

Total sannsynlighet \rightarrow langs setning

Vis sannsynligheten for å få riktig på oppgaven

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{richtig}) &= P(\text{vet svar}) P(\text{richtig} | \text{vet svar}) \\ &\quad + P(\text{vet ikke svar}) P(\text{richtig} | \text{vet ikke svar}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= r \cdot 1 + (1-r) \cdot 0.2$$

$$P(\text{vet svar} | \text{svarer riktig})$$

$$\frac{P(\text{svarer riktig} | \text{vet svar}) P(\text{vet svar})}{P(\text{vet svar}) P(\text{richtig} | \text{vet svar}) + P(\text{vet ikke} | \text{richtig svar})} - \frac{\text{sannsynlighet}}{\text{Total}}$$

$$\frac{r \cdot r}{r \cdot 1 + (1-r) \cdot 0.2} : \frac{r}{r + (1-r) \cdot 0.2} = \frac{r}{0.8r + 0.2}$$

b) 238 studenter

$$238 \cdot 15 = 3570 \text{ svar}$$

15 spørsmål

$$2433 \text{ riktige}$$

5 alternativer

X : antall riktige svar $\sim \text{Binomial}(3570, p)$

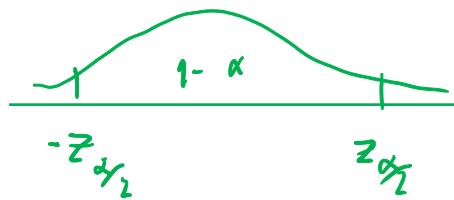
der P er sannsynligheten for riktig svar

Generelt binomial

$$\text{Estimator } \hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$$

(1 - α) 100% konfidensintervall

$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$



Skal ha 99% konfidensintervall

$$\text{Estimat } \hat{p} = \frac{2432}{3570} = 0,682$$

$$99\% \text{ konf. int. } z_{0,005}$$

$$\alpha = 0,001 \quad \alpha/2 = 0,0005$$

$$\hat{p} \pm 2,576 \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{3570}}$$

Som gir

$$0,682 \pm 0,020$$

$$\underline{\text{dvs, } [0,662, 0,702]}$$

c) Krav til binomial

- Gjentas "forsikr" n ganger (OK)
- Tre muligheter for hvert forsikr (OK)
 ζ : riktig, F : galt svar
- Samme sannsynlighet for hvert "forsikr" (Nei!)
Forsikr på eleven, os oppgaverne
- Uavhengige "forsikr" (Nei!)

j) Koncentrera oss om den sista delhoppgåvan

γ : antall riktiga $\sim \text{Binom}(238, 9)$

57: svarta rätt

Konf.int. 95% för q ger $[0.185, 0.294]$

$$q = r + 0.2(1-r)$$

Konfidenstervall för q

$$[0.195, 0.294]$$

Hur är

$$0.185 < q < 0.294$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$0.185 < r + 0.2(1-r) < 0.294, \text{ löser för } r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{0.185 - 0.2}{0.8} < r < \frac{0.294 - 0.2}{0.8}$$

Dette blir

$$-0.019 < r < 0.117$$

Så 95% konf.int. för r blir (siden $r \geq 0$)

$$[0, 0.117]$$

Jvs, $r=0$ är en "märkig värde" av r

