

# Innlevering 4

## Oppgave 1

$$S = \frac{1}{2} g t^2, \quad g = \frac{2s}{t^2}, \quad G = \frac{2S}{T^2}$$

$$E[S] = \mu_s \quad \text{og} \quad \text{Var}[S] = \sigma_s^2$$

$$E[T] = \mu_t \quad \text{og} \quad \text{Var}[T] = \sigma_t^2$$

$$S = 241.3 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 7.02 \text{ s}$$

a) Vi bruker keil forplantningsformelen

$$\mu_g = E[G] = \frac{2\mu_s}{\mu_t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_g^2 &= \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial S}\right)^2 \sigma_s^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)^2 \sigma_t^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{T^2}\right)^2 \sigma_s^2 + \left(\frac{-4S}{T^3}\right)^2 \sigma_t^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{\mu_t^2}\right)^2 \sigma_s^2 + \left(\frac{4\mu_s}{\mu_t^3}\right)^2 \sigma_t^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_g^2 = \left(\frac{2}{7.02}\right)^2 \cdot 2^2 + \left(\frac{-4 \cdot 241.3}{7.02^3}\right)^2 \cdot 1^2 = 7.79 //$$

$$\sigma_g = \sqrt{7.79} = 2.79 //$$

b)

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm

# Definisjon av parametrene
mu_s = 241.3
sigma_s = 2
mu_t = 7.02
sigma_t = 1

# Antall simuleringer
n = 10000

# Simulering av S og T
S_sim = np.random.normal(mu_s, sigma_s, n)
T_sim = np.random.normal(mu_t, sigma_t, n)

# Beregning av G for hver simulering
G_sim = 2*S_sim / T_sim**2

# Beregning av approksimerte verdier for mu_g og sigma_g fra simuleringen
mu_g_sim = np.mean(G_sim)
sigma_g_sim = np.std(G_sim)

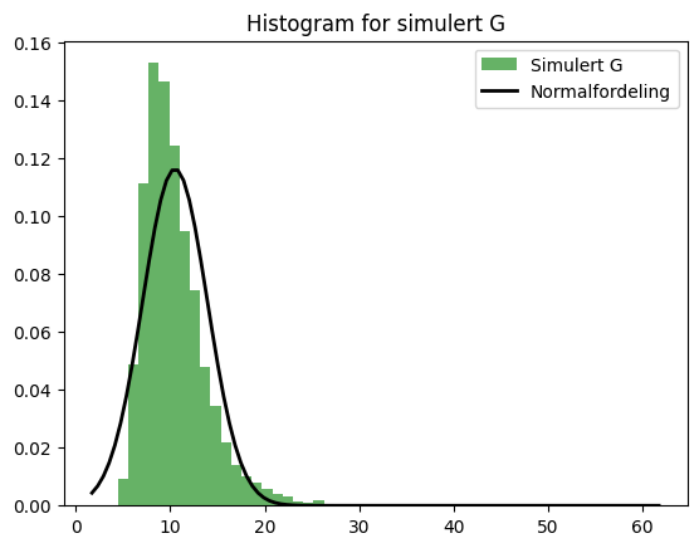
# Sannsynlighetshistogram for G
plt.hist(G_sim, bins=50, density=True, alpha=0.6, color='g', label='Simulert G')

# Plott av normalfordeling med funnede mu_g og sigma_g
xmin, xmax = plt.xlim()
x = np.linspace(xmin, xmax, 100)
p = norm.pdf(x, mu_g_sim, sigma_g_sim)
plt.plot(x, p, 'k', linewidth=2, label='Normalfordeling')

plt.title("Histogram for simulert G")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

(mu_g_sim, sigma_g_sim)
```

✓ 0.1s



2

$$\mu = 10g$$

$$\sigma = 0.2g$$

- a) både  $X$  og  $Y$  er normalfordelt med  $\mu$  og  $\sigma^2$ .

gjennomsnittet av  $X$  og  $Y$  er  $\bar{x} = \frac{X+Y}{2}$

dette gir oss en ny normalfordeling med  $\mu = 10g$  og  $\sigma = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{x} \geq 10.2) &\rightarrow P\left(Z \geq \frac{10.2 - 10}{\frac{0.2}{\sqrt{2}}}\right) = P(Z \geq 1.41) \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq 1.41) \\ &= 1 - 0.9207 = 0.0793 // \end{aligned}$$

for at  $|X - Y| > 0.4g$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P(|X - Y| > 0.4) &= 2 \cdot P(X - Y > 0.4) \quad \text{siden fordelingen er symmetrisk om 0} \\ &= 2 \cdot P\left(Z > \frac{0.4}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 0.2}\right) \\ &= 2 \cdot (1 - P(Z < 1.41)) \\ &= 2 \cdot (1 - 0.9207) = 2 \cdot 0.0793 = 0.1586 // \end{aligned}$$

- b) For alternativ 1:

$$\mu_A = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i \quad \text{og} \quad \mu_B = \bar{y} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 y_i$$

$$E[\hat{\mu}_A] = \mu_A \quad \text{Var}[\hat{\mu}_A] = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 \text{Var}[X_i] = \frac{5\sigma^2}{25} = \frac{\sigma^2}{5}$$

$$E[\hat{\mu}_B] = \mu_B \quad \text{Var}[\hat{\mu}_B] = \frac{\sigma^2}{5} \quad \text{Samme som ovenfor}$$

For alternativ 2:

$$\bar{\mu}_A = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u} + \bar{v}) \quad \text{og} \quad \bar{\mu}_B = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u} - \bar{v})$$

$$E[\hat{\mu}_A] = \frac{1}{2}(E[\bar{u}] + E[\bar{v}]) = \frac{1}{2}((\mu_A + \mu_B) + (\mu_A - \mu_B)) = \mu_A$$

$$E[\hat{\mu}_B] = \frac{1}{2}(E[\bar{u}] - E[\bar{v}]) = \frac{1}{2}((\mu_A + \mu_B) - (\mu_A - \mu_B)) = \mu_B$$

$$\text{Var}[N_A] = \frac{1}{2^2} (\text{Var}[\bar{U}] + \text{Var}[V]) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{5} + \frac{\sigma^2}{5} \right) = \frac{\sigma^2}{10}$$

$$\text{Var}[N_B] = \frac{1}{2^2} (\text{Var}[\bar{U}] + \text{Var}[V]) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{5} + \frac{\sigma^2}{5} \right) = \frac{\sigma^2}{10}$$

Bege alternative gir godt estimert av  $\mu$   
 men alternativ 2 gir lavere varians og a  
 derfor 2 foretrukne.

///

(3)

a) Gitt at  $X_i \sim \text{poi}(\lambda)$ , a SAE for  $\lambda$

$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i | \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} e^{-n\lambda}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!}$$

Sam gir

$$\ln(L(\lambda)) = \ln \left( \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} e^{-n\lambda}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!} \right) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \ln(\lambda) - n\lambda - \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i! \right)$$

Deriver med hensyn på  $\lambda$

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \ln(L(\lambda)) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda} - n$$

setter lik 0 og løse for  $\lambda$

$$0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda} - n \rightarrow \hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

a  $\hat{\lambda}$  forventningsrett?

$$E[\hat{\lambda}] = E \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[x_i] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda = \lambda$$

$\hat{\lambda}$  er forventningsrett

$$\text{Var}[\hat{\lambda}] = \text{Var} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right] = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} n\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

b) For at  $\tilde{\lambda}$  skal være forventningsrett m.e?  $\hat{\lambda} = \lambda$

$$E[\tilde{\lambda}] = E[\alpha \bar{X} + \beta \bar{Y}] = \alpha E[\bar{X}] + \beta E[\bar{Y}] = \alpha \lambda + \beta \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$$

derfor skal være lik  $\lambda$

$$\alpha \lambda + \beta \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right) = \lambda$$

$$\alpha + \beta \frac{1}{2} = 1 //$$

For variansen:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[\tilde{\lambda}] &= \text{Var}[\alpha \bar{X} + \beta \bar{Y}] = \alpha^2 \text{Var}[\bar{X}] + \beta^2 \text{Var}[\bar{Y}] \\ &= \alpha^2 \frac{\lambda}{n} + \beta^2 \frac{\lambda}{2m} // \end{aligned}$$

c)

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import poisson

# Gitt
lambda_ = 12
n = 42
m = 35
r = 1000

# Optimaliserte konstanter basert på forrige diskusjon
alpha = 2/3
beta = 2/3

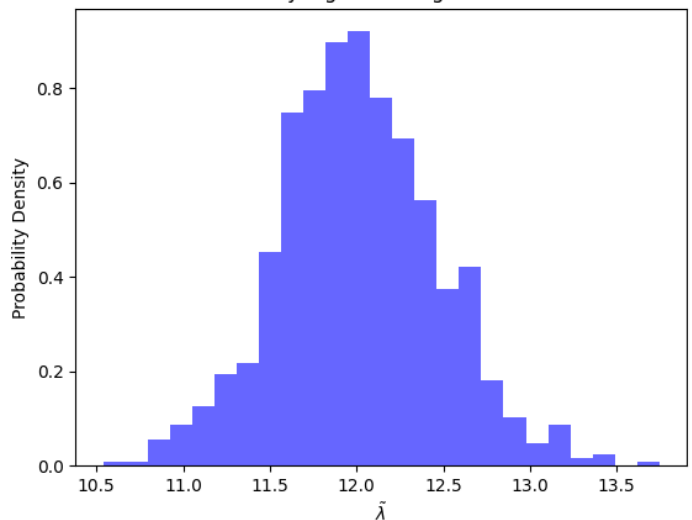
# Simulering
lambdatilde_values = []

for _ in range(r):
    X = poisson.rvs(mu=lambda_, size=n)
    Y = poisson.rvs(mu=lambda_/2, size=m)
    lambdatilde = alpha * np.mean(X) + beta * np.mean(Y)
    lambdatilde_values.append(lambdatilde)

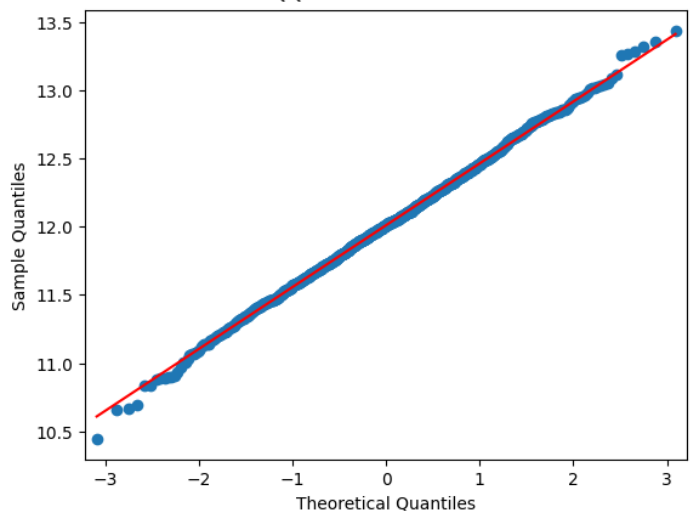
# Sannsynlighetshistogram
plt.hist(lambdatilde_values, bins=25, density=True, alpha=0.6, color='blue')
plt.title('Sannsynlighetshistogram for $\tilde{\lambda}$')
plt.xlabel('$\tilde{\lambda}$')
plt.ylabel('Sannsynlighetstetthet')
plt.show()
```

✓ 0.1s

Sannsynlighetshistogram for  $\tilde{\lambda}$



QQ Plot of Simulated  $\tilde{\lambda}$



```
import statsmodels.api as sm

# QQ-plot
sm.qqplot(np.array(lambdatilde_values), line='s')
plt.title('QQ Plot of Simulated $\tilde{\lambda}$')
plt.show()
```

✓ 0.9s

her se vi at målepunkterne våre ligger  
bra på linjen som betyr at vi har  
en tilnærmet normalfordelt fordeling. //

(4)

a)  $\mu$  representerer gjennomsnittlig mengde koffein i 100 coca-cola

$\sigma$  indikerer hvor mye individuelle målinger kan forventes å variere fra  
forventningen  $\mu$ .

b) for å utlede et  $(1-\alpha) \cdot 100\%$  konfidensintervall for  $\mu$  da  $\sigma$  er kjent  
bruke vi formelen for konfidensintervall for en normalfordelt populasjon med kjent varians

$$\bar{X} \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

gitt  $\bar{x} = 8.2$ ,  $\sigma = 0.19$  og  $n = 12$ , og vi ønsker  $\alpha = 0.05$

for vi  $z_{\frac{0.05}{2}} = z_{0.025} = 1.960$

og et konfidensintervall på

$$\text{min} \rightarrow 8.2 - 1.960 \cdot \frac{0.19}{\sqrt{12}} = 8.09 //$$

$$\text{max} \rightarrow 8.2 + 1.960 \cdot \frac{0.19}{\sqrt{12}} = 8.31 //$$

b) for at bredden på 95% konfidensintervall skal  
skal være 0.2 må vi finne et uttrykk og  
løse for  $n$

feilen er gitt som  $z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\text{Så vi vil at } \frac{0.2}{2} \geq z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$0.05 \geq 1.96 \cdot \frac{0.19}{\sqrt{n}}$$

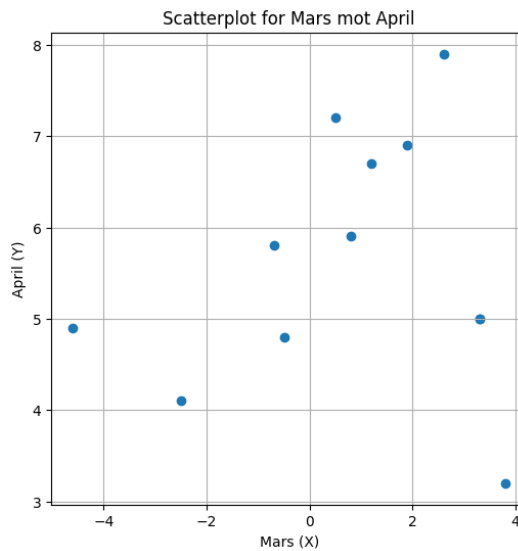
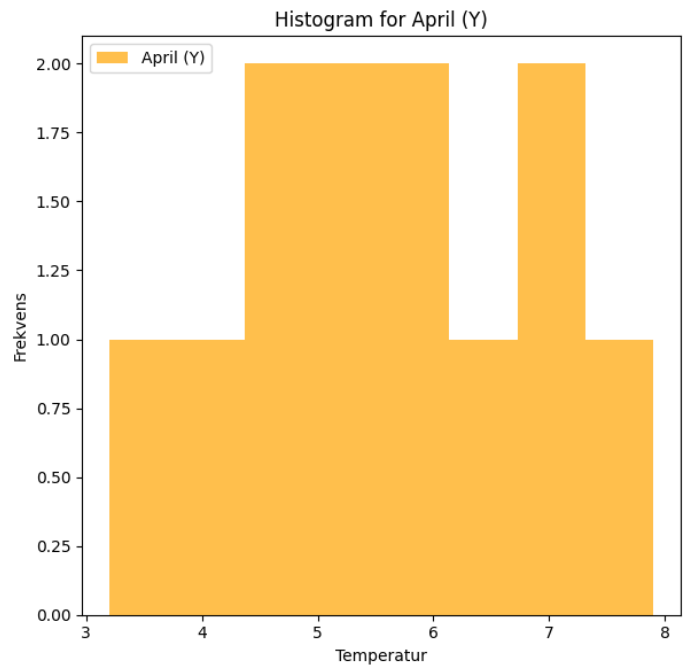
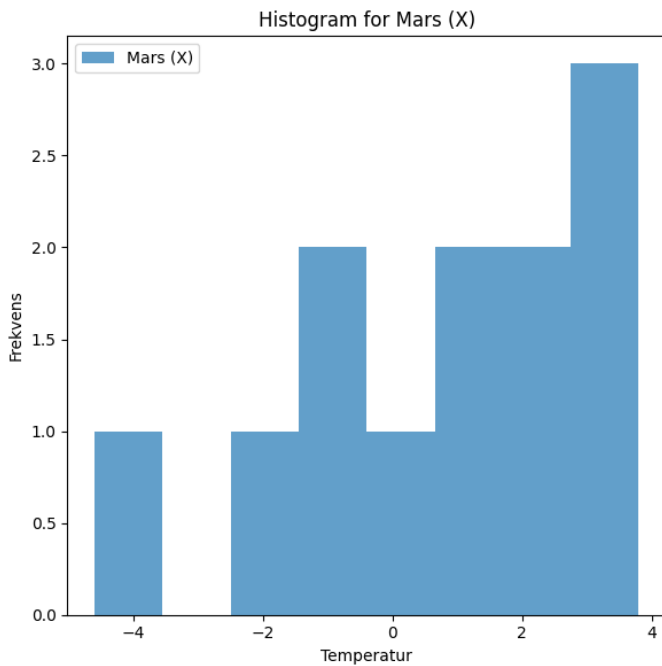
$$n \geq \left( \frac{1.96 \cdot 0.19}{0.05} \right)^2$$

$$n \geq 55.42$$

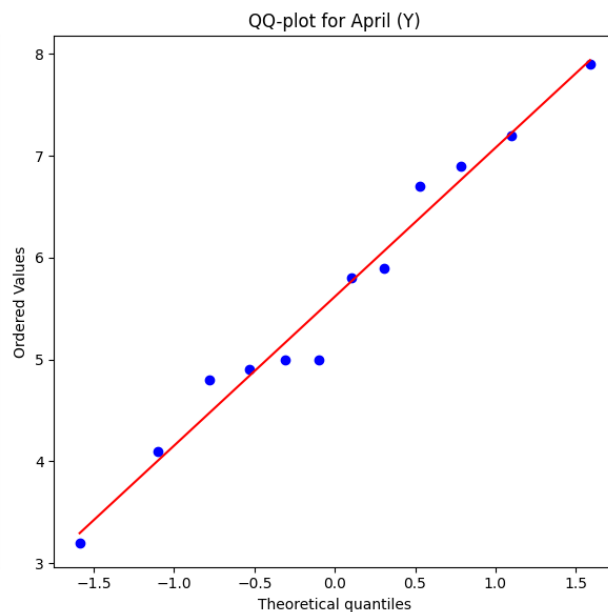
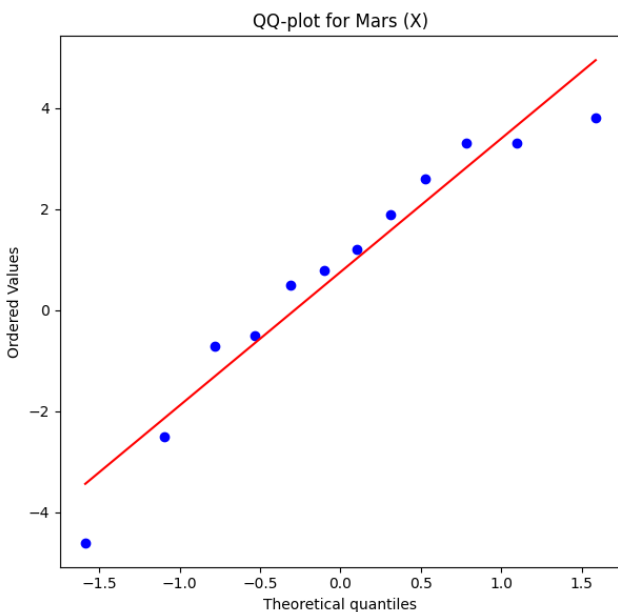
$$\text{altså } n \geq 56 //$$

5

Histogrammene er ikke tilstrekkelig for å si om de er normalfordelt, men utelukker det ikke.



Her ser vi ingen lineær sammenheng mellom X og Y. Dermed er antakelsen om uavhengighet rimelig.



Vi ser et bedre QA plottene viser at de er rimelig  $\bar{x}$  og  $s$  normalfordeling, men kunne vel bedre  $\bar{x}$  sjekke med mer data. //

b)

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$t_{\frac{0.01}{2}, 11-1} = 3.106$$

$$\bar{x} = 0.76^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$s = 2.53^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\min = 0.76 - 3.106 \cdot \frac{2.53}{\sqrt{12}} = -1.508 //$$

$$\max = 0.76 + 3.106 \cdot \frac{2.53}{\sqrt{12}} = 3.028 //$$