Rpis Lista 13 S'rednia z n observacji X=12,6=7. Tectujemy hipoteze o vartości średniej. Mo 10 20 40 9.0 0,175 0,55285 0,00671778 10.0 0,366256 0,2013 0,071 11.0 0,651 0,523 0,666 $Z = \frac{x-y}{x} \cdot \sqrt{n} \sim N(0,1)$ Stutancy sume tych ppd > 2. (1-FN(0,1)(Z)) Wolfram

Ho: po=0,5

H1: p1=0,75

Obsrav akceptacj: {0,1,...,123. Cel: Bledy I i II rodraju D Bład I ratraju (d): $p_0 = 0.5$ $d = P(x < 0) + P(x > 12) = Fx_0(0) + P(1 - Fx_0(12)) \approx 0 + 0.131588$ 2) Brad II rodraju (B): p=0,75 B = P(x<0)+ P(x712) = Fx1(0) + Fx1(1-Fx1(12)) = 0+0,898188

12ad3 [3] X

ma rocktad

normalny 2 pourametrani: X ~ N(14, E)

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Wyina (zyć £1/2 ozy 1: taka, ie £1/2, £1/2, £1)

Rocktad rinienny $(x-m)^T E^{-1}(x-m)$

1) Obliczomy mocierz E1/2

$$\begin{cases}
a c + ab = 3 \\
b d + ab = 3 \\
a c + cd = 3
\end{cases}$$

$$b+c=\frac{5}{9}$$

$$b+c=\frac{2}{6}$$

$$b+c=\frac{5}{9}$$

$$b+c=\frac{2}{9}$$

$$5d=29$$

$$9d=\frac{2}{9}$$

$$9d=\frac{2}{9}$$

$$9d=\frac{2}{9}$$

$$a + d = \frac{3}{b}$$

$$a + d = \frac{3}{c}$$

$$b = C$$

$$a+d=\frac{3}{b}$$

$$a+d=\frac{3}{c}$$

$$a+d=\frac{3}{c}$$

$$c=\frac{5}{2a}=\frac{5}{5d}=\frac{5}{5d}=\frac{1}{d}$$

$$d \cdot (\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{d}) = 2$$

$$d = 1 = c = b$$

$$a = 2$$

2) Obliczamy macieur odzurotna:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I-I}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II-I}} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{E}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\mathcal{E}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{T}$$
techy:

3) Utedy:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{bmatrix}^{T} \\
\text{Utedy} &: \\
(X - M)^{T} & \Sigma^{-1} (X - M) &= \underbrace{(X - M)^{T} \cdot (\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}})^{T}}_{MT} \cdot \underbrace{(X - M)^{T} \cdot (\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}})^{T}}_{MT}
\end{array}$$
Second with ACE Seconds.

$$M = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(x_{i} - y_{i} \right)}_{-1} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 - 1 \\ 1 - 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - 1 \\ x_{2} - 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{-2} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 - (x_{1} - 1) + (x_{1} - x_{2}) + (x_{2} - 2) \\ -(x_{1} - 1) + 2(x_{2} - 2) \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} - x_{2} + 1 \\$$

rocktadie N(0,1)

-> Suma ich twadratów Mi + Mi ma rozktag X(2)

(2) tasność z rzykładei) $M^{T}M = [M_{1}, M_{2}] \{M_{1}\} = M_{1}^{2} + M_{2}^{2} \sim \chi^{2}(z)$

(Zad8) Zat., ie XaN(1,2) ovaz yaN(4,7), Cov(X,Y)=1 Znaleić wartości P(X+Y>0), P(X-Y<2), P(3X+44>0) Dierry, ie dla X ~ N (M, 612), Y ~ N (M2, 622) ax+ by ~ N(amn + BMz, a26, + b26, + 2ab Cov (x,y)) Stord X+y~ N(5,11) X-y~ N(-3,7) 3x + 4y ~ N (19, 9.2+16.7+2.3.4) ~ N (19, 154) Wolfram: 1) P(X+y70) ≈ 0,675282 2) P(X-YZZ) 20,762475 2) P(3X+43 720) ~ 0,45605 [20d 9] X1, X2, X3 - niezaleine, maje, ten sam rocktad. P(X1 < X2 < X3) = P(X3 < X1 < X2) P(X1 < X2 / X2 < X3) = P(X1 < X2). P(X2 < X3) =

 $= P(X_1 < X_2) P(X_3 < X_1) = P(X_3 < X_1 \land X_1 < X_2) = P(X_3 < X_1 < X_2)$