

Lösningar till tenta i Matematisk statistik

MA4025

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$$\begin{aligned} 1. (a) P(2 \leq X \leq 5) &= P(X=2) + P(X=3) + P(X=4) + P(X=5) = \\ &= \frac{3^2}{2!} e^{-3} + \frac{3^3}{3!} e^{-3} + \frac{3^4}{4!} e^{-3} + \frac{3^5}{5!} e^{-3} = \frac{3^2}{2} e^{-3} \left(1 + 1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{20} \right) = \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.7169}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 \text{ och eftersom}$$

$$X \in \text{Poi}(3) \text{ är } E(X) = V(X) = 3 \text{ varmed}$$

$$E(X^2) = 3 + 3^2 = \underline{\underline{12}}$$

(Man kan även lösa uppgiften genom att beräkna $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3}$ mha derivering under summatecknet men detta är en betydligt mödosammare väg.)

$$(c) \text{ Enligt CGS är } \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \overset{\text{appr.}}{\infty} N(100 \cdot 3, \sqrt{100 \cdot 3})$$

(eftersom $E(X_i) = 3$ och $V(X_i) = 3$). Därmed är

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{appr.}) P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 303\right) &= \Phi\left(\frac{303 - 300}{\sqrt{300}}\right) = \\ &= \Phi(0.17) = \underline{\underline{0.5675}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 (a) V(X^3) = E(X^6) - E(X^3)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^3) &= \int_0^{\infty} x^3 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \stackrel{\text{PI}}{=} \left[x^3 (-e^{-\lambda x}) \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} 3x^2 (-e^{-\lambda x}) dx \\ &= 0 + 3 \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx \stackrel{\text{PI}}{=} 3 \left(\left[x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x}\right) \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} 2x \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x}\right) dx \right) \\ &= 3 \left(0 + \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx \right) = \frac{6}{\lambda} \left(\left[x \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x}\right) \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} 1 \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x}\right) dx \right) \\ &= \frac{6}{\lambda} \left(0 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx \right) = \frac{6}{\lambda^2} \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{6}{\lambda^2} \left(0 - \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^0\right) \right) = \frac{6}{\lambda^3} \end{aligned}$$

På liknande sätt blir

$$E(X^6) = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{\lambda^5} \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{720}{\lambda^6}$$

varmed slutligen $V(X^3) = \frac{720}{\lambda^6} - \left(\frac{6}{\lambda^3} \right)^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{684}{\lambda^6}}}$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad P(|X-3| \leq 2) &\stackrel{\lambda=3}{=} P(-2 \leq X-3 \leq 2) = \\ &= P(1 \leq X \leq 5) = \int_1^5 3e^{-3x} dx = \left[-e^{-3x} \right]_1^5 = \\ &= -e^{-15} + e^{-3} = \underline{\underline{0.0498}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad 0.55 &= P(X \leq 5) = 1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot 5} \quad \text{så } e^{-5\lambda} = 0.45 \\ \text{dvs } -5\lambda &= \ln 0.45 \quad \text{dvs } \lambda = -\frac{\ln 0.55}{5} = \underline{\underline{0.1196}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d) \quad P(2^X \leq y) &= P(X \ln 2 \leq \ln y) = P\left(X \leq \frac{\ln y}{\ln 2}\right) = \\ &= 1 - e^{-\lambda \ln y / \ln 2} = 1 - (e^{\ln y})^{-\lambda / \ln 2} = 1 - y^{-\lambda / \ln 2} \\ f_Y(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} (1 - y^{-\lambda / \ln 2}) = \frac{\lambda}{\ln 2} y^{\lambda / \ln 2 - 1} \\ \text{så } m &= \int_1^m f(y) dy = \int_1^m \frac{\lambda}{\ln 2} y^{\lambda / \ln 2 - 1} dy = \\ &= \left[y^{\lambda / \ln 2} \right]_1^m = m^{\lambda / \ln 2} - 1 = 0.5 \\ \text{dvs } m^{\lambda / \ln 2} &= 1.5 \quad \text{dvs } m = \underline{\underline{1.5^{\ln 2 / \lambda}}} \end{aligned}$$

3 (a) Tot 58 obs. $s_a^2 m = \frac{X_{(28)} + X_{(29)}}{2} =$

{sorterade 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 ... 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 ... 4 5 5 ... 5}

15 st 24 st 10 st

$$= \frac{4 + 4}{2} = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

(b) $\begin{cases} H_0: \text{jämn fördelning} \\ H_1: \text{ojämn fördelning} \end{cases}$

| k | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| O_k | 5 | 15 | 4 | 24 | 10 |
| E_k | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 |

$\Rightarrow N = 58$

$$T = \sum_{k=1}^5 \frac{(O_k - E_k)^2}{E_k} = \frac{(5-11.6)^2}{11.6} + \frac{(15-11.6)^2}{11.6} + \frac{(4-11.6)^2}{11.6} + \frac{(24-11.6)^2}{11.6} + \frac{(10-11.6)^2}{11.6}$$

$$= 3.75 + 0.99 + 4.98 + 13.26 + 0.22$$

$$= 23.20 > 9.4877 = \chi^2_{0.05, 5-1}$$

så H_0 förkastas på 5% sign.nivå dvs det är bevisat att X är ojämnt fördelad. Eftersom

$U = 23.20 > 18.4668 = \chi^2_{0.001, 4}$ är p-värdet < 0.001

(c) $\begin{cases} H_0: m_1 = m_2 \\ H_1: m_1 \neq m_2 \end{cases}$ inle parat stickprov, inle krotdata

Rankning:

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|
| Före | 7.1 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 5.0 | $n_1 = 5$ | | |
| | 7 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| Efter | 2.1 | 1.9 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 2.8 | $n_2 = 7$ |
| | 2 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 3 | |

så $r = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} r_i = 7 + 10 + 12 + 8 + 5 = 42$

varmed $T = \frac{2r - n_1(n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2 (n_1 + n_2 + 1) / 3}} = \frac{2 \cdot 42 - 5 \cdot 13}{\sqrt{35 \cdot 13 / 3}} = 1.54$

men $|1.54| \neq 1.96 = \chi_{0.05/2}$ dvs Dr Frisk kan inte bevisa att medianen av X förändrats vid bytet av behandling. p-värdet $= 2(1 - \Phi(1.54)) =$
 $= 2(1 - 0.9382) = \underline{\underline{0.1236}}$

$$4. \begin{cases} H_0: \mu = 0.9 \\ H_1: \mu < 0.9 \quad (\mu = 0.88) \end{cases} \quad \sigma = 0.38, \lambda_{0.01} = 2.326348$$

$$\text{Styrkans} = P(\text{förläsa } H_0 | H_1) = P(T < -\lambda_\alpha | \mu = 0.88) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{\sigma} < -\lambda_\alpha \mid \mu = 0.88\right)$$

$$= P\left(\bar{X} < \frac{-\lambda_\alpha \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} + 0.9 \mid \mu = 0.88\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - 0.88)}{\sqrt{n}} < \frac{\sqrt{n}\left(-\frac{\lambda_\alpha \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} + 0.9 - 0.88\right)}{0.38} \mid \mu = 0.88\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(-2.326348 + \frac{0.01\sqrt{n}}{0.38}\right) = 0.9$$

$$\text{dvs } -2.326348 + \frac{0.01\sqrt{n}}{0.38} = 1.281552$$

↑ Från percentil-
tabellen

$$\text{dvs } n = \left(\frac{0.38}{0.01} (1.281552 + 2.326348)\right)^2$$

$$= 18796.46 \dots$$

Svar: Man behöver minst 18797 obs.

5.

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \pi_1 = \pi_2 & \pi_1 = P(\text{5G-mobil före}) \quad \pi_2 = P(\text{5G-mobil efter}) \\ H_1: \pi_1 < \pi_2 & \lambda_{0.05} = 1.644854 \end{cases}$$

$$p_1 = \frac{29093}{32822} = 0.8863 \dots (1) \quad p_2 = \frac{13102}{14667} = 0.8932 \dots (2)$$

$$p = \frac{29093 + 13102}{32822 + 14667} = 0.8885 \dots (3)$$

$$T = \frac{0.8863 \dots - 0.8932 \dots}{\sqrt{0.8885 \dots (1 - 0.8885 \dots) \left(\frac{1}{32822} + \frac{1}{14667}\right)}} = \frac{-0.0069 \dots}{\sqrt{0.0000097 \dots}}$$

$$= -2.2108 < -1.644854 = -\lambda_\alpha$$

så H_0 förkastas på 5% sign.nivå dvs
sannolikheten att köpa 5G-mobil har ökat.

20 poplärar ^(Totalt 45 lärtar) 25 icke-poplärar

$$6. (a) P(\text{minst 1 poplär}) = 1 - P(\text{ingen poplär}) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{25}{45} \cdot \frac{24}{44} \cdot \frac{23}{43} \cdot \frac{22}{42} \cdot \frac{21}{41} = \underline{\underline{0.9565}}$$

$$(b) P(\text{högst 2 hårdrockslärar men ingen glamrock}) =$$

$$= P(0 \text{ hårdrock, ingen glam}) + P(1 \text{ hårdrock, ingen glam}) +$$

$$+ P(2 \text{ hårdrock, ingen glam})$$

$$= \frac{20}{45} \cdot \frac{19}{44} \cdot \frac{18}{43} \cdot \frac{17}{42} \cdot \frac{16}{41} + \binom{5}{1} \frac{15}{45} \cdot \frac{20}{44} \cdot \frac{19}{43} \cdot \frac{18}{42} \cdot \frac{17}{41} +$$

$$+ \binom{5}{2} \frac{15}{45} \cdot \frac{14}{44} \cdot \frac{20}{43} \cdot \frac{19}{42} \cdot \frac{18}{41} =$$

$$= 0.0126... + 0.0594... + 0.0979...$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.1701}}$$

7.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{29} x_i = 227.3 \quad \sum_{i=1}^{29} x_i^2 = 1811.2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{42} y_i = 344.1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^{42} y_i^2 = 2865.2$$

$$\bar{x} = 7.8379 \quad \bar{y} = 8.1928 \quad \bar{\Delta} = \bar{x} - \bar{y} = -0.3549 \quad (1)$$

$$s_x^2 = \frac{1}{28} (1811.2 - 29\bar{x}^2) \quad s_y^2 = \frac{1}{41} (2865.2 - 42\bar{y}^2)$$

$$= 1.0585 \quad = 1.1228 \quad (2)$$

$$s_{\Delta}^2 = \frac{(29-1)1.0585 + (42-1)1.1228}{29+42-2} = 1.0967 \quad (2)$$

$$t_{0.025, 29+42-2} \sqrt{1.0967} \sqrt{\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{42}} = 0.1226 \quad (3)$$

$\approx t_{0.025, 50} = 2.0086$ avrundas nedåt avrundas uppåt

$$\text{Konf. int. } (-0.3549 - 0.1226, -0.3549 + 0.1226)$$

$$\underline{\underline{(-0.4775, -0.2324)}}$$

$$8. (a) \quad X \in U(a, 2a) \quad \text{så} \quad V(X) = \frac{1}{12}(a-b)^2 = \frac{a^2}{12} = 0.8$$

$$\text{så} \quad a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{12}} = (\pm) 0.2582$$

varmed $X \in U(a, 2a)$ bara med $a = 0.2582$

$$(b) \quad x_1 = 7.5, \quad x_2 = 12.1, \quad x_3 = 8.0 \quad E(X) = \frac{a+2a}{2} = \frac{3}{2}a$$

$$Q(a) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (x_i - E(X))^2 = (7.5 - \frac{3}{2}a)^2 + (12.1 - \frac{3}{2}a)^2 + (8 - \frac{3}{2}a)^2$$

ska minimeras

$$\frac{dQ}{da} = 2(-\frac{3}{2})(7.5 - \frac{3}{2}a + 12.1 - \frac{3}{2}a + 8 - \frac{3}{2}a) = 0$$

$$\text{dvs } 27.6 - \frac{9}{2}a = 0 \quad \text{dvs } a = 27.6 \frac{2}{9} \\ = \underline{\underline{6.1333}}$$

$$(c) \quad f(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$

$$X \in U(a, 2a), \quad Y \in U(a, 2a) \quad \text{så} \quad X+Y \in (2a, 4a)$$

$$f(z) = \int_{\substack{a < x < 2a \\ a < z-x < 2a \\ x < z-a, x > z-2a}} f(x) f(z-x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\min(2a, z-a)}^{\min(2a, z-a)} \left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)^2 dx$$

$\max(a, z-2a)$

$$= \frac{\min(2a, z-a) - \max(a, z-2a)}{4a^2}$$