

Lab8

N K Sathvik

Submission deadline:october 18,2023

1

if $X \sim \text{exp}(1)$ then $W = \text{scale} * (X^{\frac{1}{\text{shape}}}) \sim \text{weib}(\text{scale}, \text{shape})$

Proof: $P(W \leq x) = P(\text{scale} * (X^{\frac{1}{\text{shape}}}) \leq x)$

$= P(X \leq (\frac{x}{\text{scale}})^{\text{shape}})$

$= 1 - e^{-(\frac{x}{\text{scale}})^{\text{shape}}}$

The CDF of weibull distribution is for $x \geq 0$ and 0 for $x \leq 0$

The probability that $D_i \geq 1$ is 99.6%

As we are checking for rainfall below 5 centimeters, the probability that the total rain is less than 5 cm is less than 99.6 percent

n	probability(simple)	probability(strat)	confidence interval(simple)	confidence interval(strat)
100	0.4	0.300	[0.2357,0.4842]	[0.3892,0.3962]
10000	0.3703	0.375	[0.3586,0.3835]	[0.3782,0.3783]

2

$X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{18}, X_{20}, \dots)$

$h(y_{19}) = E(f(X, Y) | Y = y_{19}) = \prod_{j=1, j \neq 19}^{38} G_{\alpha_j}(y_{19})$

Since

$X = \max(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots)$ has a CDF of $F_1 F_2 F_3 \dots$ from the question in the exam as X_{19} is largest implies Y_{19} is the largest we can use the above formula

calculated $\mu = 0.6065$

3

$(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2) = (0, \sqrt{2 \ln(i)})$

The expectation of log-normal distribution is $\exp(\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})$

Since x_i are independent $E(h(x)) = \frac{1}{5} \prod_{i=1}^5 E(x_i) = \frac{1}{5} \prod_{i=1}^5 i = 24$

computed $\mu = 3.1182$