FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS,
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Pattern Recognition

Lab 3 - Statistics

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Random variable

Random variable

A random variable is described as a variable whose values depend on outcomes of a random phenomenon.

Probability mass function

Probability density function - describes probability that a random variable would have a given value.

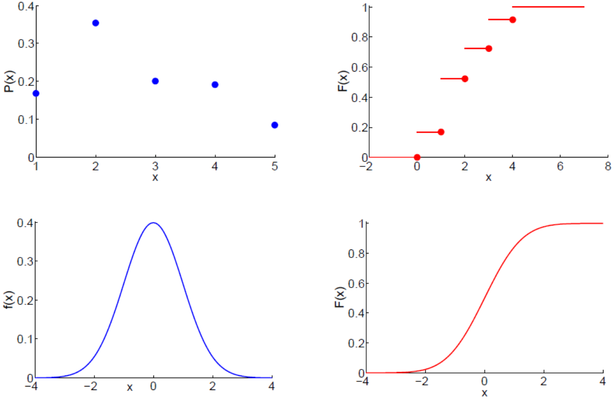
Probability density function

Probability density function - describes probability that a random variable would fall within a given range.

Cummulative distribution function

A function which for each value X determines the probability $P(x < X)$.

PMF, PDF and CDF



Bernoulli scheme

Bernoulli schéma

Let us consider n independent experiments. The probability that each experiment succeeds is p. Then for the variable X which determines the number of successful experiments we get:

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k} \tag{1}$$

A student has to finish and exam with 10 questions. Each question has 4 possible answer and only one of them is correct. What is the probability that student who is guessing completely randomly will a) guess at least 5 questions correctly b) at most 5 questions correctly

Solution a)

12. Exercise

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- $P(A) = P(X = 5) + P(X = 6) + P(X = 7) + P(X = 8) + P(X = 9) + P(X = 10)$

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- $P(X = 5) = \binom{10}{5} 0.25^5 \cdot 0.75^5$

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- $P(X = 5) = \binom{10}{5} 0.25^5 \cdot 0.75^5$
- $P(A) = \sum_{k=5}^{10} \binom{10}{k} 0.25^k \cdot 0.75^{10-k}$

Approximately 75% of tourists like bryndzové halušky. What is the probability that from 20 tourists a) at least 17 will like halušky b) all of them would like halušky.

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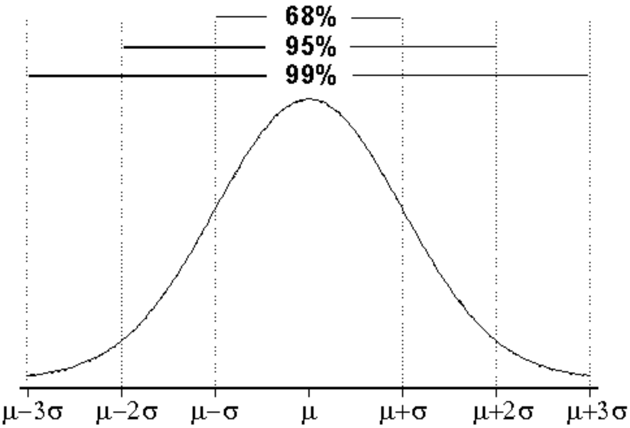
Standard deviation



Approxiamting distribution parameters

Sample mean

$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$

Sample variance

$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2$

Sample standard deviation

$S = \sqrt{S^2}$

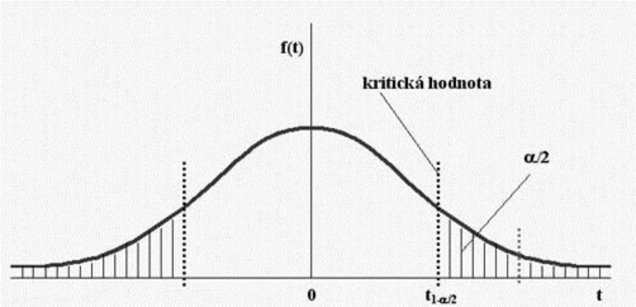
Sample covariance

$S_{XY} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})(Y_i - \overline{Y})$

Approxiamting distribution parameters

Confidence intervals

$P(G_D < \theta < G_H) = 1 - \alpha$



Approxiamting distribution parameters

α	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.1	0.2
$u_{\alpha/2}$	2.5758	2.3263	1.9599	1.6448	1.299

$$X \sim N(0,1) P(|X| > u_{\alpha/2}) = \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \alpha &= P(-u_{\alpha/2} < U < u_{\alpha/2}) \\ &= P(-u_{\alpha/2} < \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma} < u_{\alpha/2}) \\ &= P(\overline{X} - u_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \overline{X} + u_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) \end{aligned}$$

Test statistics

If we know the σ value of the original distribution we can use normal distribution:

$$u = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

If we do not know it and we have $n > 30$ we will use:

$$u = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

Otherwise we use the Student distribution:

$$t = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

14. Exercise

Let us assume that the height of boys of ages 9-10 is distributed normally with unknown mean and standard deviation$\sigma^2 = 39.112$. We measured a height of 15 boys and calculated the sample mean as 139.13 cm. Determine the 99% confidence interval for this value.

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- $139.13 \pm 2.5758 \cdot \frac{6.253}{\sqrt{15}}$

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- $134.97 \leq \mu \leq 143.28$

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- $1 - \alpha = P(\overline{X} - t_{\alpha/2,n-1} \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \overline{X} + t_{\alpha/2,n-1} \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}})$

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- $109.65 \leq \mu \leq 114.34$

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A random variable X has a normal distribution. The mean and variance are unknown. We measured the following values of X: 27, 15, -3, -6, 12, 20, 13, 0, 7, 10. Determine the 95% confidence interval for the distribution mean.

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- $n = 10, S = 10.319, \overline{X} = 9.5$

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- $9.5 \pm 2.262 \cdot \frac{10.319}{\sqrt{10}}$

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- $9.5 \pm 2.262 \cdot \frac{10.319}{\sqrt{10}}$
- $2.118 \leq \mu \leq 16.881$

We picked a sample from a normal distribution with known variance $\sigma^2 = 0.66$. The picked values are: 1.3, 1.8, 1.4, 1.2, 0.9, 1.5, 1.7. Determine the 95% confidence interval for the mean μ of the distribution.

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- $n = 7, \sigma = 0.245, \overline{X} = 1.4$

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- $n = 7, \sigma = 0.245, \overline{X} = 1.4$
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- $1.4 \pm 1.9599 \cdot \frac{0.245}{\sqrt{7}}$

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- $1.4 \pm 1.9599 \cdot \frac{0.245}{\sqrt{7}}$
- $1.218 \leq \mu \leq 1.581$

We claim that bearing made with an automatic lathe have a diameter mean of 10mm. Using a test with critical values $\alpha = 0.05$ test the hypothesis that if we pick 16 random bearings then their mean is 10.3mm for a) $\sigma^2 = 1$ b)$S^2 = 1.21$
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- $10.3 \pm 1.9599 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}}$

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- $10.3 \pm 1.9599 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}}$
- $9.81 \leq \mu \leq 10.789$
- We do not reject the hypothesis

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- $10.3 \pm 2.131 \cdot \frac{1.1}{\sqrt{16}}$
- $9.71 \leq \mu \leq 10.88$
- We do not reject the hypothesis