Stochastile II - Übeng 03

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Aufgabe 1

Folgende konkrefe Stichprobe mit Unifang
$$n=21$$
 se gegeben:

$$(5,1)$$
; $6,78$; $3,54$; $8,30$; $7,38$; $6,92$; $4,12$; $1,48$; $3,62$; $9,00$; $6,76$; $6,72$; $5,42$; $5,42$; $5,32$; $0,08$; $5,52$; $4,80$; $5,30$; $6,32$; $4,26$; $1,44$) =:×

Dann ist
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = \frac{109,48}{21} = 5 \frac{16}{75} \approx 5,123$$

a) and Vorleying:
$$\left[\overline{X} - \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{o}^2/}}{\sqrt{n}} t_{n-1,1-\frac{\omega}{2}}, \overline{X} + \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{o}^2/}}{\sqrt{n}} t_{n-1,1-\frac{\omega}{2}} \right]$$

$$t_{20,0,05} = 1.725$$
 $t_{20,0,575} = 2,086$ $t_{20,0,995} = 2,845$

$$\chi^{2}_{20,0,35} = 31.41 \qquad \chi^{2}_{20,0,375} = 34.17 \qquad \chi^{2}_{20,0,995} = 40.00$$

$$\chi^{2}_{20,0,05} = 10.85 \qquad \chi^{2}_{20,0,025} = 9.581 \qquad \chi^{2}_{20,0,005} = 7.484$$

c) Fall $1-\alpha = 0.8 \implies \alpha = 0.1 \implies 1-\frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.35$ (Verlesucz) $[4,187, 6,230] \times [2,818, 10,387]$ ist min. 0.9-K1 fir (μ, α^2)

=> [3,827, 6,600] x [2,493, 13,413] ist uin. 0,95-Kl
for (4,00)

0,0025 - Quantile der angegebenen Verteilungen und nicht gegeben

Neine Angabe möglich für 0,95-K1

$$f_0(x) = \frac{2}{\sigma^3 \sqrt{2\pi^2}} \times^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} I_{(0,\infty)}(x)$$



$$L(o_1 \times_{1 \cdots 1} \times_L) = \prod_{j=1}^n f_0(x_j)$$

$$\left(a \, f_0(x) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(a \left(\frac{2}{17} \right) - 3 \, lao + 2 \, la \times - \frac{x^2}{2o^2} \right)$$

$$\left(u \left(\left(o_{1} \times_{1} \dots \times u \right) \right) = \frac{h}{2} \left(u \left(\frac{2}{H} \right) - 3n \left(u o \right) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(u \times_{j} \right) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \chi_{j}^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial o} \left(u \left(u \left(o_{1} \times_{1} \dots \times u \right) \right) \right) = \frac{-3u}{\sigma} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{\sigma^{3}} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$=: \chi^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -3ua^2 + \overline{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow o^2 = \frac{\overline{x^2}}{3u} = o^2(x_{u}, x_u)$$

$$Eo^2 = \frac{1}{3} E(X_i^3)$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} \implies g'(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\rightarrow u \quad dx = \frac{\sigma^2}{x} d\theta = -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{4} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{4} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$