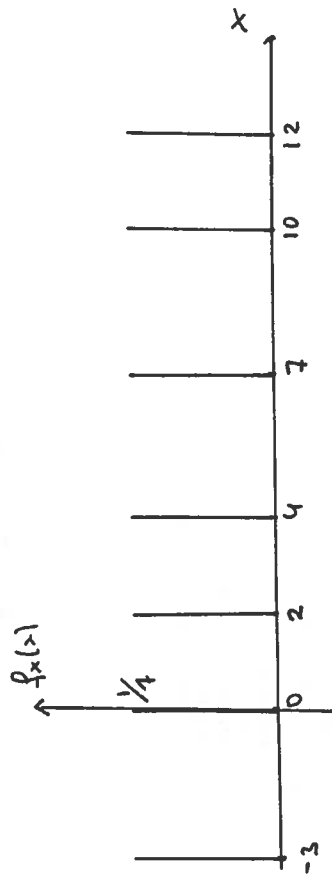


oppgave 1: stokastiske variable

① For at $f_X(x)$ er en gyldig tetthetsfunksjon, har vi at $\sum f_X(x) = 1$.

$$\text{derived: } \sum f_X(x) = k + k + k + k + k + k = 1 \\ \Rightarrow k = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{7}}}$$

②



③ Forventningsverdien af x :

$$E[x] = \sum x \cdot f_X(x) = \frac{1}{7}(-3 + 0 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 10 + 12) = \underline{\underline{4,57}}$$

varians:

$$\text{var}(x) = E[x^2] - E[x]^2$$

$$E[x^2] = \sum x^2 \cdot f_X(x) = \frac{1}{7}((-3)^2 + 0^2 + 2^2 + 4^2 + 7^2 + 10^2 + 12^2) = 46$$

$$\text{var}(x) = E[x^2] - E[x]^2 = 46 - 4,57^2 = \underline{\underline{25}}$$

oppgave 1 (fortsett)

④

$$\text{Beregn } P_X(X \geq 2) = P_X(X=2) + P_X(X=4) + P_X(X=7) \\ + P_X(X=10) + P_X(X=12) \\ = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{7}}}$$

$$\text{Beregn } P_X(X > 2) = P_X(X=4) + P_X(X=7) + P_X(X=10) \\ + P_X(X=12) \\ = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{7}}}$$

⑤

Fordeingsfunksjon for x :

$$\forall i \text{ har } F_X(x) = \sum_{x_i \leq x} P(x_i)$$

$$F_X(x = -3) = \sum_{x_i \leq -3} P_X(x_i) = P_X(x = -3) = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$F_X(x = 0) = \sum_{x_i \leq 0} P_X(x_i) = P_X(x = -3) + P_X(x = 0) = \frac{2}{7}$$

osv., derived:

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -3 \\ \frac{1}{7} & -3 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{7} & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{3}{7} & 2 \leq x < 4 \\ \frac{4}{7} & 4 \leq x < 7 \\ \frac{5}{7} & 7 \leq x < 10 \\ \frac{6}{7} & 10 \leq x < 12 \\ \frac{7}{7} & 12 \leq x \end{cases}$$

Oppgave 2: Stokastiske prosesser.

ETSPMP eksamen F16

oppgave 2 (fortsett)

① Skille af process $X(t)$

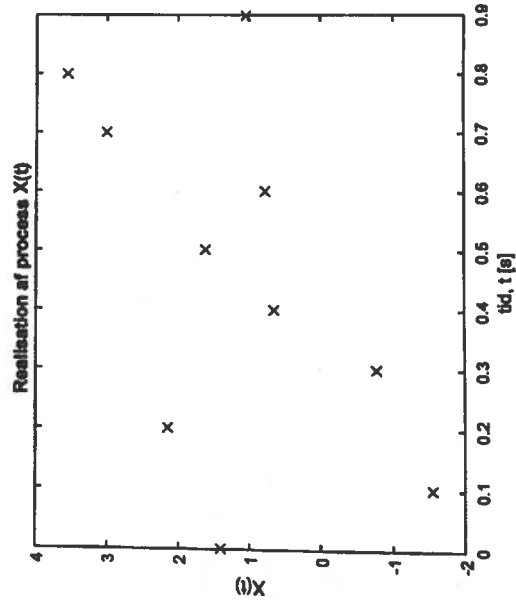
$$X(t) = w(t)$$

$$w(t) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, t)$$

```

1 t=0:0.1:0.9;
2 X=randn(1,length(t))+t;
3
4 plot(t,X,'x')
5 grid
6 xlabel('tid, t [s]')
7 ylabel('X(t)')
8 title('Realisation af process X(t)')

```



② Ensemble middl:

ford: $w(t)$ har en middelværdi $\mu = 0$,

for: t :

$$E[X(t)] = E[w(t)] = 0$$

Ensemble varians

ford: $w(t)$ har en varians $\sigma^2 = t$,

for: t :

$$\text{Var}(X(t)) = \text{Var}(w(t)) = t$$

③

Tidslig middelværdi for en realisation

i interval $t \in [0, 100]$, forvent:

$$\hat{X} = \frac{1}{100} \int_0^{100} E[X(t)] dt = \frac{1}{100} \int_0^{100} 0 dt = 0$$

④ processen er ikke stationær, da middelværdi afhænger af tiden t .

Fordi den ikke er stationær kan den heller ikke være ergodisk.

(5)

Opstilling af udregning af

autokorrelation:

$$R_{X(t_1)X(t_2)} (t_1=1, t_2=2)$$

$$= \int_{x(t_1)} \int_{x(t_2)} x(t_1) \cdot x(t_2) \cdot f_{x(t_1)X(t_2)}(x(t_1), x(t_2)) \cdot dx(t_1) dx(t_2)$$

da $x(t_1)$ og $x(t_2)$ er uafhængig.

$$\begin{aligned} R_{X(t_1)X(t_2)} (t_1=1, t_2=2) &= E[X(t_1)] E[X(t_2)] \\ &= \int_{t=1}^2 \cdot t \Big|_{t=2} = \underline{\underline{1.2=2}} \end{aligned}$$

Opgave 3: Sandsynlighedsregning

Hændelse A: Barn flykter mere end én gang.

Hændelse B: Begår kriminalitet.

$$\Pr(B|A) = 0,06 \quad \Pr(B|\bar{A}) = 0,03$$

$$\Pr(A) = 0,31 \quad \Pr(\bar{A}) = 1 - \Pr(A) = 0,69$$

(1) total sandsynlighed for B

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(B) &= \Pr(B, A) + \Pr(B, \bar{A}) \\ &= \Pr(A) \Pr(B|A) + \Pr(\bar{A}) \Pr(B|\bar{A}) \\ &= 0,31 \cdot 0,06 + 0,69 \cdot 0,03 = \underline{\underline{0,0393}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) Find $\Pr(A|B)$

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(B|A) \Pr(A)}{\Pr(B)} = \frac{0,06 \cdot 0,31}{0,0393}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0,47}}$$

Opgave 4: statistik

- Vi definerer gruppe 1 som gruppen af hvaler døde i fangenskab og gruppe 2 som gruppen af hvaler døde i det fri.

Null hypotese

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

hvor μ_1 er middelværdi for gruppe 1, og μ_2 er middelværdi for gruppe 2.

Alternativ hypotese

$$H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

- Testen bør være uparret, da data ikke er parret sammen.

Opgave 4: Statistik

- Estimation af middelværdier

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} x_{1i} = \frac{1}{10} (7 + 2 + 1 + 3 + 15 + 6 + 14 + 1 + 5 + 9) = \underline{\underline{6,3}}$$

$N_1 = 10$ antal hvaler i gruppe 1.

$$\hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} x_{2i} = \frac{1}{10} (50 + 43 + 11 + 35 + 7 + 62 + 70 + 67 + 25 + 1) = \underline{\underline{37,1}}$$

$N_2 = 10$ antal hvaler i gruppe 2.

- Estimation af varians

$$s_1^2 = \frac{1}{N_1 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} (x_{1i} - \hat{\mu}_1)^2 = \underline{\underline{25,57}}$$

$$s_2^2 = \frac{1}{N_2 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} (x_{2i} - \hat{\mu}_2)^2 = \underline{\underline{648,77}}$$

pooled

varians

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(N_1 - 1) s_1^2 + (N_2 - 1) s_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} = \underline{\underline{337,17}}$$

(5)

Upward t-test:

$$t = \frac{\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

$$s_p = \sqrt{s_p^2} = \sqrt{337,17} = 18,36$$

$$t = \frac{6,3 - 3,75}{18,36 \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}} = -3,75 \sim t(10+10-2)$$

p-value: (2-sided)

$$\tilde{p} = 2(1 - t_{cdf}(3,75, 18)) = 0,0015$$

$$\text{da } t_{cdf}(3,75, 18) = 0,9993$$

da \tilde{p} er mindre end 0,05 afvises hypotesen.

(6) 95% konfidensinterval

$$t_{\alpha} = t_{0,05}(0,995, 18) = 2,101$$

$$\Delta \hat{\sigma} = t_{\alpha} \cdot s_p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} = 2,101 \cdot 18,36 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}} = 17,3$$

$$\underline{\delta} = \hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2 - \Delta \hat{\sigma} = 6,3 - 3,75 - 17,3 = -48,1$$

$$\overline{\delta} = \hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2 + \Delta \hat{\sigma} = 6,3 - 3,75 + 17,3 = 19,5$$

$$\text{da } \underline{\delta} = \hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2 \in \underline{\underline{[-48,1; 19,5]}}$$

1.50731 in multiplied by 1000 (2)

$$101.5 = (91, 200.0) \text{ unit} = 0.5$$

$$E.91 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}} \cdot 0.5 \cdot 91 \cdot 101.5 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{91} + \frac{1}{101}} \cdot 0.5 \cdot 91 = 26$$

$$1.88 - 0.5 \cdot 91 - 1.55 - 0.5 = 60 - 0.5 \cdot 91 = 26$$

$$2.21 - 0.5 \cdot 91 + 1.77 - 0.5 = 60 + 0.5 \cdot 91 = 26$$

$$[2.61 - (1.88 - 1) \cdot 0.5 \cdot 91] = 0.5 \cdot 91 = 26$$