

$$[N6] n = 200 \quad m_1 = 181 \quad m_2 = 9 \quad m_0 = n - (m_1 + m_2) = 10$$

$$H_0: \xi \sim \beta(2, p), \quad H_1 = \bar{H}_0$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{k=0}^x C_2^k p^k (1-p)^{2-k} \{k\}$$

H_0 - альтернативная гипотеза

$$\text{ОУЗИ}: L = P_0^{m_1} P_1^{m_2} P_2^{m_3} =$$

$$= (C_2^0 p^0 (1-p)^2)^{10} \cdot (C_2^1 p^1 (1-p)^1)^{181} \cdot (C_2^2 p^2 (1-p)^0)^9 = \\ = (1-p)^{20} (p(1-p))^{181} p^{18}$$

$$\ln L = 20 \ln(1-p) + 181 \ln(p(1-p)) + 18 \ln p = 20 \ln(1-p) + 181 \ln(2p) + \\ + 181 \ln(1-p) + 18 \ln p$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial p} = -\frac{20}{1-p} + \frac{181 \cdot 2}{2p} + \frac{181(-1)}{1-p} + \frac{18}{p} = -\frac{201}{1-p} + \frac{199}{p} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{201p + 199 - 199p}{p(1-p)} = 0 \Rightarrow 400p = 199 \Rightarrow p = \frac{199}{400}$$

$$P_0 \cdot 200 = \left(1 - \frac{199}{400}\right)^2 \cdot 200 = 50,5$$

$$P_1 \cdot 200 = 2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{199}{400}\right) \frac{199}{400} \cdot 200 = 89,299 \approx 89,3 \cdot 100$$

$$P_2 \cdot 200 = \left(\frac{199}{400}\right)^2 \cdot 200 = 49,5$$

$$\Delta = \sum_{i=0}^2 \frac{(m_i - n P_i)^2}{n P_i}$$

$$\Delta \rightsquigarrow \chi^2(3-1-1) = \chi^2(1)$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(10 - 50,5)^2}{50,5} + \frac{(181 - 100)^2}{100} + \frac{(9 - 49,5)^2}{49,5} \approx 131,227$$

$$\alpha = 0,05$$

$$\text{p-value} = P(\Delta \geq \tilde{\Delta} | H_0) = \int_{131,227}^{+\infty} P_{\chi^2(1)}(x) dx \approx 2,2 \cdot 10^{-30} \ll \alpha$$

\Rightarrow Уверенно отвергаем

	A_0	A_1	A_2
m_i	10	181	9
50,5	100	49,5	

[N7]

$$n_1 = 100$$

$$n_2 = 100$$

$$m_{-1} = 25$$

$$m_{01} = 50$$

$$m_{+1} = 25$$

$$m_{-2} = 52$$

$$m_{02} = 41$$

$$m_{+2} = 7$$

H_0 : Числ. партнш и размера детали независимы

H_1 : \overline{H}_0

Крит. однородности:

$$\tilde{\Delta}_1 = \frac{\left(25 - 100 \cdot \frac{77}{200}\right)^2}{100 \cdot \frac{77}{200}} + \frac{\left(50 - 100 \cdot \frac{91}{200}\right)^2}{100 \cdot \frac{91}{200}} + \frac{\left(25 - 100 \cdot \frac{32}{200}\right)^2}{100 \cdot \frac{32}{200}} \approx 10,24$$

$$\tilde{\Delta}_2 = \frac{\left(52 - 100 \cdot \frac{77}{200}\right)^2}{100 \cdot \frac{77}{200}} + \frac{\left(41 - 100 \cdot \frac{91}{200}\right)^2}{100 \cdot \frac{91}{200}} + \frac{\left(7 - 100 \cdot \frac{32}{200}\right)^2}{100 \cdot \frac{32}{200}} \approx 10,24$$

$$\tilde{\Delta} = \tilde{\Delta}_1 + \tilde{\Delta}_2 = 20,48$$

	A_-	A_0	A_+
1	25	50	25
2	52	41	7
$P(A_j)$	$\frac{77}{200}$	$\frac{91}{200}$	$\frac{32}{200}$

III) если H_0 верна, то $\Delta \sim \chi^2 ((k-1)(m-1))$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \sim \chi^2 (2)$$

$$P\text{-Value} = P(\Delta \geq \tilde{\Delta} | H_0) = \int_{20,48}^{100} P_{\chi^2(2)}(x) dx \approx 3,57 \cdot 10^{-5} < 0,05$$

\Rightarrow уверенно отвергаем гипотезу H_0

[N8]

$$n_1 = 300$$

$$n_2 = 300$$

	A_2	A_3	A_4	A_5
1	33	43	80	144
2	39	35	72	154
$P(A_j)$	$\frac{72}{600}$	$\frac{78}{600}$	$\frac{152}{600}$	$\frac{298}{600}$

H_0 : оба помарки однородны

H_1 : \overline{H}_0

$$\tilde{\Delta}_1 = \frac{\left(33 - 300 \cdot \frac{72}{600}\right)^2}{300 \cdot \frac{72}{600}} + \frac{\left(43 - 300 \cdot \frac{78}{600}\right)^2}{300 \cdot \frac{78}{600}} + \frac{\left(80 - \frac{152}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{152}{2}} + \frac{\left(144 - \frac{298}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{298}{2}} \approx 1,04$$

$$\tilde{\Delta}_2 = \frac{\left(39 - \frac{72}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{72}{2}} + \frac{\left(35 - \frac{78}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{78}{2}} + \frac{\left(72 - \frac{152}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{152}{2}} + \frac{\left(154 - \frac{298}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{298}{2}} \approx 1,04$$

$$\tilde{\Delta} = \tilde{\Delta}_1 + \tilde{\Delta}_2 = 2,08$$

$$\Delta \sim \chi^2(1+1)(2-1) = \chi^2(3)$$

$$p\text{-Value} = P(\Delta \geq \tilde{\Delta} | H_0) = \int_{2,08}^{+\infty} P_{\chi^2(3)}(x) dx \approx 0,556 > 0,05 = \alpha$$

\Rightarrow нем оснований отвергнуть H_0

[N9] a) $n=100$

A_0	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_4	A_5	A_6	A_7	A_8	A_9	
\bar{x}_n	5	8	6	12	14	18	11	6	13	7

$H_0: \xi_n \sim R[0,9]$ - равномерное распределение

H_0 - гипотеза нулевая

Критерий χ^2 : $n p_i = n \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 100 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 10$

$$\tilde{\Delta} = \frac{(5-10)^2 + (8-10)^2 + (6-10)^2 + (12-10)^2 + (14-10)^2 + (18-10)^2 + (11-10)^2 + (6-10)^2 + (13-10)^2}{10} + \frac{(7-10)^2}{10} = 16,4.$$

$$\Delta \sim \chi^2(k-1) = \chi^2(9)$$

$$p\text{-Value} = P(\Delta \geq \tilde{\Delta} | H_0) = \int_{16,4}^{+\infty} q_{\chi^2(9)} dx = 0,0589 > 0,05 = \alpha$$

\Rightarrow нем оснований отвергнуть нулевую.

Критерий Колмогорова:

$$\tilde{\Delta} = 1,4$$

$$\alpha = 0,05$$

$$p\text{-Value} = P(\Delta \geq \tilde{\Delta} | H_0) = 1 - P(\Delta < \tilde{\Delta} | H_0) = 1 - K(\tilde{\Delta}) = 0,03968$$

\Rightarrow ~~отвергаем~~ H_0

$$\Sigma_{0,05}$$

В Колмогорово можем отвергнуть H_0 , а в χ^2 не можем, т.к. он дал близкие значения к предельным

6) $n=100$

$N(\bar{a}, \sigma^2)$

	[0, 1)	[1, 2)	[2, 3)	[3, 4)	[4, 5)	[5, 6)	[6, 7)	[7, 8)	[8, 9)	[9, +∞)
m_i	5	8	6	12	14	18	11	6	13	7
np_i	4,42	5,17	8,65	12,36	15,1	15,75	14,04	10,7	6,97	6,83

Критерий χ^2 :

$$P(x) = \int_{\bar{a}}^{\bar{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \bar{a})^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dx, \quad x_i \in [a, b]$$

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^k P(x_i) \longrightarrow \max \quad \Rightarrow \bar{a} = 5,27, \quad \sigma^2 = 2,505$$

$$\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(m_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} = 10,803 \quad \Delta \sim \chi^2(k-1-s)$$

$$p\text{-value} = P(\Delta \geq \Delta | H_0) = \int_{10,803}^{+\infty} \varphi_{\chi^2(7)} dx = 0,862 > 0,05$$

\Rightarrow не можем отвергнуть гипотезу

Критерий Колмогорова

$$p\text{-value} = 0,506 > 0,05 = \alpha$$

\Rightarrow не можем отвергнуть гипотезу.

Не можем отвергнуть ни χ^2 , ни Колмогорова