فرآيندهاي تصادفي

نیمسال اول ۰۰- ۱ دکتر ربیعی



دانشكده مهندسي كاميبوتر

آزمون پایانترم

۱. آ) درست، به دلیل آن که Zt یک زنجیرهی distributed identically است، بنابراین SSS میباشد. دقت شود که این فرآیند نیست iid چون از طریق X به هم وابستگی دارند
 ب) نادرست

A necessary condition for Y(t) to be a Gaussian process is that the random variable Y(t) be Gaussian for every time instant t. In particular Y(t) is Gaussian if it has a CDF of the form $F_{Y(t)}(y) = \Phi((y-\mu)/\sigma)$. For the given process, we can write the CDF of Y(t) as

$$F_{Y(t)}(y) = P[Y(t) \le y] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P[Y(t) \le y | N(t) = n] P[N(t) = n]$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{n+1}}\right) \frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}.$$

Unfortunately, this sum cannot be reduced to a single $\Phi(\cdot)$ function. If this is not clear, you should take a derivative of the CDF and see that you do not obtain a Gaussian PDF. Thus Y(t) is not a Gaussian random variable and thus the process is not Gaussian.

پ) نادرست. برای مثال آمارهی کافی توزیع Multinomial یکی کمتر از ابعاد پارامترهای توزیع است. ت) درست. چون هر راس به خودش نیز یال دارد، ب.م.م طول دورها ۱ است و aperiodic است. ث) نادرست. هر بار اجرای viterbi یک ماتریس خروجی داره که محتمل ترین مسیر تا به حال را خروجی میدهد و دومین مسیر محتمل را از این ماتریس نمی توان خروجی گرفت. a. To find $\mu_Y(t)$, we can write

$$\mu_Y = \mu_X H(0)$$
$$= 0 \cdot 1 = 0.$$

b. To find $R_Y(\tau)$, we first find $S_Y(f)$.

$$S_Y(f) = S_X(f)|H(f)|^2.$$

From Fourier transform tables, we can see that

$$\begin{split} S_X(f) &= \mathcal{F}\{e^{-|\tau|}\} \\ &= \frac{2}{1 + (2\pi f)^2}. \end{split}$$

Then, we can find $S_Y(f)$ as

$$S_Y(f) = S_X(f)|H(f)|^2$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2 & |f| < 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

We can now find $R_Y(\tau)$ by taking the inverse Fourier transform of $S_Y(f)$.

$$R_Y(\tau) = 8\operatorname{sinc}(4\tau),$$

where

$$\operatorname{sinc}(f) = \frac{\sin(\pi f)}{\pi f}.$$

c. We have

$$E[Y(t)^2] = R_Y(0) = 8.$$

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Solution: Let $N_1(t)$ be the number of taxicabs leaving a hotel with exactly one person until time t. Let $N_2(t)$ be the number of taxicabs leaving a hotel with exactly two persons until time t. Let $N_3(t)$ be the number of taxicabs leaving a hotel with exactly three persons until time t. Then, N_1 , N_2 and N_3 are independent Poisson processes. Let $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ be their respective rates. We have that

$$\lambda_1 = (10)(0.60) = 6$$
, $\lambda_2 = (10)(0.30) = 3$, $\lambda_3 = (10)(0.10) = 1$.

Let Y be the number of people who leave the hotel in 72 hours. Then, $Y = N_1(72) + 2N_2(72) + 3N_3(72)$ be their respective rates. We have that

$$\begin{split} E[Y] &= E[N_1(72) + 2N_2(72) + 3N_3(72)] = (72)(6) + (2)(72)(3) + (3)(72)(1) = 1080 \\ \mathrm{Var}(Y) &= \mathrm{Var}(N_1(72) + 2N_2(72) + 3N_3(72)) \\ &= \mathrm{Var}(N_1(72)) + 4\mathrm{Var}(N_2(72)) + 9\mathrm{Var}(N_3(72)) = (72)(6) + (4)(72)(3) + (9)(72)(1) = 1944 \end{split}$$

b) Similarly as before, for $0 \le s \le t$, compute:

$$F_{S_2|N_t=2}(s) = \mathbb{P}(N_s \ge 2 \mid N_t = 2) =$$

$$= \frac{\mathbb{P}(N_s = 2, N_t - N_s = 0)}{\mathbb{P}(N_t = 2)} =$$

$$= \frac{s^2}{t^2},$$

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so that $f_{S_2|N_t=2}(s) = \frac{2s}{t^2}$ and $\mathbb{E}(S_2 \mid N_t=2) = \frac{2t}{3}$.

Next,

$$F_{S_1|N_t=2}(s) = \mathbb{P}(N_s \ge 1 \mid N_t = 2) =$$

$$= \frac{\mathbb{P}(N_s = 1, N_t - N_s = 1) + \mathbb{P}(N_s = 2, N_t - N_s = 0)}{\mathbb{P}(N_t = 2)} =$$

$$= \frac{2st - s^2}{t^2},$$

so that
$$f_{S_1|N_t=2}(s) = \frac{2(t-s)}{t^2}$$
 and $\mathbb{E}(S_1 \mid N_t=2) = \frac{t}{3}$.

First note that

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\theta}{(1 + x_i)^{\theta + 1}}$$
$$= \frac{\theta^n}{\left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1 + x_i)\right]^{\theta + 1}}$$
$$= \frac{\theta^n}{u^{\theta + 1}}$$

Here we have

$$U = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 + X_i)$$
$$g(u, \theta) = \frac{\theta^n}{u^{\theta+1}}$$
$$h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$$

Thus, by the Factorization Theorem,

$$U = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 + X_i)$$

is a sufficient statistic for θ .

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(a) Using change of variable theorem:

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y) = \frac{f_x\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)}{\left|g'\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)\right|} = y^2 \frac{\beta^{\alpha} y^{1-\alpha} e^{-\frac{B}{y}}}{\Gamma(a)} = \frac{\beta^{\alpha} y^{-1-\alpha} e^{-\frac{\beta}{y}}}{\Gamma(a)}$$

(b) $P\left(\sigma^{2} \mid x, \alpha, \beta, \mu\right) = \frac{P\left(x \mid \mu, \sigma^{2}\right) P\left(\sigma^{2} \mid \alpha, \beta\right)}{\int P\left(x \mid \mu, \sigma^{2}\right) P\left(\sigma^{2} \mid \alpha, \beta\right) d\sigma^{2}}$ $P\left(x \mid \mu, \sigma^{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}\right)^{n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum (x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}$ $P\left(\sigma^{2} \mid \alpha, \beta\right) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha} \sigma^{2(-1 - \alpha)} e^{-\frac{\beta}{\sigma^{2}}}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ $\Rightarrow P\left(x \mid \mu, \sigma^{2}\right) P\left(\sigma^{2} \mid \alpha, \beta\right) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(a)} \sigma^{2(-1 - \alpha - n/2)} e^{-\frac{1/2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} + \beta}{\sigma^{2}}}$

For finding normalization factor we consider $IG\left(\alpha + \frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \mu)^2 + \beta\right)$ Since it is a distribution:

$$\int \rho \left(x \mid \mu, \sigma^2\right) P\left(\sigma^2 \mid \alpha, \beta\right) d\sigma^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + n/2)}{\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2 + \beta\right)^{\alpha + n/2}}$$

So after normalization:

$$P\left(\sigma^2 \mid x, \alpha, \beta, \mu\right) \sim IG\left(\alpha + \frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2 + \beta\right)$$

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$$\frac{f(x_{10})}{f(x_{10})} = \int \frac{f(x_{11})}{g(x_{11})} = \int$$

PROBLEM 5. (Problem 2.2.25).

Solution. Let X_1, \ldots, X_m and Y_1, \ldots, Y_n be i.i.d. as $\text{Unif}(0, \theta)$ and $\text{Unif}(0, \theta')$, respectively. We know that $(X_{(m)}, Y_{(n)})$ is a complete sufficient statistic of the data. (Lehmann and Casella, Example 6.23.) Since

$$\frac{\theta}{2} = \mathsf{E}_{\theta} \left[\overline{X} \right] = \mathsf{E}_{\theta} \left[\frac{X_{(1)} + \ldots + X_{(m)}}{m} \right],$$

 $\frac{2}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}X_{(i)}$ is an unbiased estimator of θ . Using Rao-Blackwell Theorem,

$$\hat{\theta} = \mathsf{E}_{\theta} \left[\frac{2}{m} (X_{(1)} + \ldots + X_{(m)}) \middle| X_{(m)} \right] = \frac{2}{m} \left((m-1) \frac{X_{(m)}}{2} + X_{(m)} \right) = \frac{m+1}{m} X_{(m)}$$

is the UMVUE of θ . Now we will derive the UMVUE of $1/\theta'$. Since $Y_{(n)} = \max\{Y_1, \dots, Y_n\}$, the cdf of $Y_{(n)}$ is

$$\mathsf{P}(Y_{(n)} \le t) = \mathsf{P}(Y_1 \le t) \cdots \mathsf{P}(Y_n \le t) = \frac{t^n}{\theta'}$$

for $t \in [0, \theta']$. Hence, $Y_{(n)}$ has pdf $f_{Y_{(n)}}(t) = \frac{nt^{n-1}}{(\theta')^n} \mathbb{1}_{t \in [0, \theta']}$. Therefore,

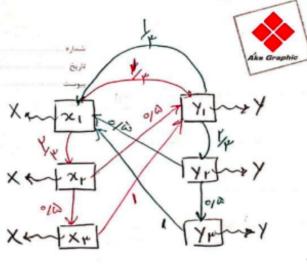
$$\mathsf{E}_{\theta'}\left[\frac{1}{Y_{(n)}}\right] = \int_0^{\theta'} \frac{1}{y} \frac{ny^{n-1}}{(\theta')^n} dy = \frac{n}{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta'}.$$

Hence, the UMVUE of $1/\theta'$ is

$$\frac{\widehat{1}}{\theta'} = \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{1}{Y_{(n)}}.$$

Therefore, since X^m and Y^n are independent, the UMVUE of θ/θ' is

$$\frac{\widehat{\theta}}{\theta'} = \widehat{\theta} \frac{\widehat{1}}{\theta'} = \frac{(m+1)(n-1)}{mn} \frac{X_{(m)}}{Y_{(n)}}.$$



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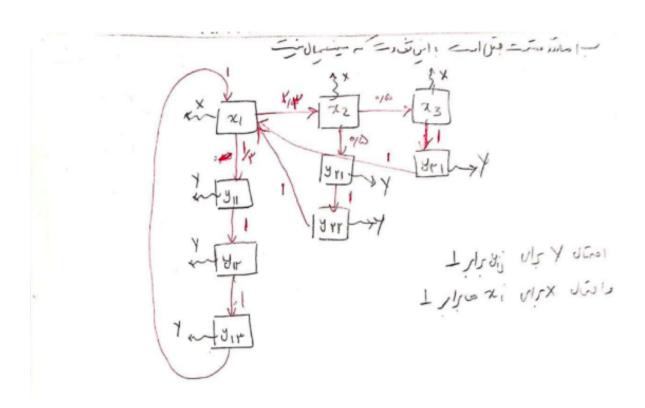
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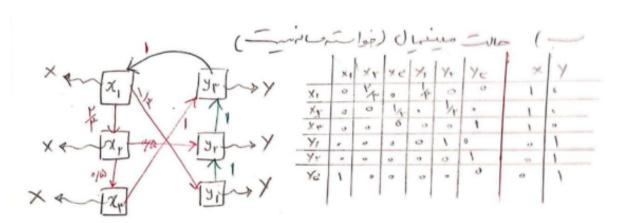
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	Xı	XY	Xr	у,	Yr	14	X	1 Y
X.	0	7	0	4		0	1	0
XY	0	0	4	14	•		l	0
X۳	•	٥	0	1	0	0	1	a
Yı	1/4	0	٥	0	the	•	۵	1
٧Y	4	o	0	0	0	4	٥	١
Yr.)	0	9	0	0	۵	2	-1

transition

emission





اگر I، را متغیر نشانگر بهبود یافتن یکی از افراد گروه A و I، را متغیر نشانگر بهبود یکی از افراد گروه B در نظر بگیریم، داریم:

$$I_A = \begin{cases} 1 & p_A \\ \cdot & 1 - p_A \end{cases}$$
 $I_B = \begin{cases} 1 & p_B \\ \cdot & 1 - p_B \end{cases}$

باید توجه کنیم که p_{A} و p_{B} همان p_{B} و p_{B} یعنی نسبتهای واقعی تعریف شده در مسئله هستند. و با توجه به نمونهگیری داریم:

$$\hat{p_A} = \hat{\mu_A} = \Upsilon \Delta / \Upsilon \cdot$$

 $\hat{p_B} = \hat{\mu_B} = \Upsilon \Delta / \Upsilon \cdot$

طبق قضيه حد مركزي داريم:

CLT:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\tau} I_{A,i} \sim N(\tau \cdot p_A, \tau \cdot \sigma_A^{\tau})$$

 $\hat{\mu_A} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\tau} I_{A,i}}{\tau} \sim N(p_A, \frac{\sigma_A^{\tau}}{\tau})$

که:

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$$\sigma_A^{\Upsilon} = p_A(1 - p_A)$$

به طور مشابه این روابط برای گروه B هم صادق است. حال حدس میزنیم که $\mu_A - \mu_B$ نرمال است یعنی باید بررسی کنیم که تفاضل دو متغیر نرمال، خود نرمال هست یا خیر.

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اثبات:

اگر X وY دومتغیر نرمال باشند و X - X - Z باشد داریم:

$$f_X(x) = \mathcal{N}\left(x; \mu_X, \sigma_X^{\mathsf{T}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{T}\pi\sigma_X}} e^{-(x-\mu_X)^{\mathsf{T}}/\left(\mathsf{T}\sigma_X^{\mathsf{T}}\right)} f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(z-x) f_X(x) dx$$

 $f_Y(y) = \mathcal{N}\left(y; \mu_Y, \sigma_Y^{\mathsf{T}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{T}\pi\sigma_Y}} e^{-(y-\mu_Y)^{\mathsf{T}}/\left(\mathsf{T}\sigma_Y^{\mathsf{T}}\right)}$

با جایگذاری خواهیم داشت:

$$\begin{split} f_{Z}(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{Y}\pi}\sigma_{Y}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-z-\mu_{Y})^{\mathsf{Y}}}{\mathsf{Y}\sigma_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}}}\right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{Y}\pi}\sigma_{X}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu_{X})^{\mathsf{Y}}}{\mathsf{Y}\sigma_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}}}\right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{Y}\pi}\sqrt{\mathsf{Y}\pi}\sigma_{X}\sigma_{Y}} \exp\left[-\frac{\sigma_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}}\left(x-z-\mu_{Y}\right)^{\mathsf{Y}} + \sigma_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}}\left(x-\mu_{X}\right)^{\mathsf{Y}}}{\mathsf{Y}\sigma_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}}\sigma_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}}}\right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{Y}\pi}\sqrt{\mathsf{Y}\pi}\sigma_{X}\sigma_{Y}} \exp\left[-\frac{\sigma_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}}\left(z^{\mathsf{Y}} + x^{\mathsf{Y}} + \mu_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}} - \mathsf{Y}xz + \mathsf{Y}z\mu_{Y} - \mathsf{Y}x\mu_{Y}\right) + \sigma_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}}\left(x^{\mathsf{Y}} + \mu_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}} - \mathsf{Y}x\mu_{X}\right)}{\mathsf{Y}\sigma_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}}\sigma_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}}}\right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{Y}\pi}\sqrt{\mathsf{Y}\pi}\sigma_{X}\sigma_{Y}} \exp\left[-\frac{x^{\mathsf{Y}}\left(\sigma_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}} + \sigma_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}}\right) - \mathsf{Y}x\left(\sigma_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}}\left(z + \mu_{Y}\right) + \sigma_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}}\mu_{X}\right) + \sigma_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}}\left(z^{\mathsf{Y}} + \mu_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}} + \mathsf{Y}z\mu_{Y}\right) + \sigma_{Y}^{\mathsf{Y}}\mu_{X}^{\mathsf{Y}}}\right] dx \end{split}$$

: قرار دهيم
$$\sigma_Z = \sqrt{\sigma_X^{\Upsilon} + \sigma_Y^{\Upsilon}}$$
 آگر

$$\begin{split} f_{Z}(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \frac{\sigma_{X} \sigma_{Y}}{\sigma_{X}^{T}}} \exp \left[-\frac{x^{\frac{\gamma}{4}} - \chi_{X} \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \frac{\sigma_{X} \sigma_{Y}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x - \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}} \right)^{\gamma} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}} \right)^{\gamma} + \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y})^{\gamma} + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}} \exp \left[-\frac{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}\left(\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y})^{\gamma} + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}^{\gamma} \right) - \left(\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}^{\gamma}} \right)^{\gamma}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x - \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}} \right)^{\gamma}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x - \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}} \right)^{\gamma}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(z - \left(\mu_{X} - \mu_{Y} \right) \right)^{\gamma}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}}} \frac{\sigma_{Y} \sigma_{Y}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x - \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right)^{\gamma}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(z - \left(\mu_{X} - \mu_{Y} \right) \right)^{\gamma}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}}} \frac{\sigma_{Y} \sigma_{Y}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x - \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right)^{\gamma}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(z - \left(\mu_{X} - \mu_{Y} \right) \right)^{\gamma}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}}} \frac{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma} \sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x - \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{Y}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}}{\gamma \frac{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}}} \right] \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x - \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{X}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right) \right] dx \\ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x - \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{X}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x - \frac{\sigma_{X}^{\gamma}(z + \mu_{Y}) + \sigma_{X}^{\gamma} \mu_{X}}{\sigma_{Z}^{\gamma}}} \right] dx \\ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_{\pi}} \sigma_{Z}^{$$

تابع درون انتگرال یک تابع چگالی احتمال توزیع نرمال است پس انتگرال آن برابر یک است. در نتحه:

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \pi \sigma_Z}} \exp \left[-\frac{(z - (\mu_X - \mu_Y))^{\dagger}}{1 \tau \sigma_Z^{\dagger}} \right]$$

X که نشان میدهد X نرمال است با میانگینی برابر تفاضل میانگینهای X و نشان میدهد $\hat{\mu}_B$ داریم: $\hat{\mu}_A$ داریم: $\hat{\mu}_A$

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ب

حال با توجه به این که $\mu_A = \mu_B$ نرمال است و مقدار واقعی واریانس آن ($\sigma_{\mu_B}^{\gamma}$) را نداریم و تنها با تخمین p_B و p_B از روی نمونه های گرفته شده میتوانیم مقدار واریانس را تخمین بزنیم میتوانیم ادعا کنیم که:

$$\frac{(\hat{\mu_A} - \hat{\mu_B}) - (p_A - p_B)}{\sqrt{\sigma} \hat{\mu_B} + \sigma \hat{\mu_A}} = \frac{(\hat{\mu_A} - \hat{\mu_B}) - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_A(1 - \hat{p}_A)}{\tau^*} + \frac{\hat{p}_B(1 - \hat{p}_B)}{\tau^*}}} \sim Student \ Distribution$$

با مراجعه به چارت توزیع Student مقدار برای بازه ی ۹۵ درصد را برابر ۴۵.۲ ، بنست میآوریم:

$$-\Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta < \frac{\frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma \cdot \gamma} - \frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma \cdot \gamma} - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma \cdot \gamma} + \frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma} \cdot (\frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma})}} < \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta - \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta < \frac{(\mu_A - \mu_B) - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{\beta \Delta}{\gamma \cdot \gamma} + \frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma} \cdot (\frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma})}} < \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta - \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta < \frac{(\mu_A - \mu_B) - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{\beta \Delta}{\gamma \cdot \gamma} + \frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma} \cdot (\frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma})}} < \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta - \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta < \frac{(\mu_A - \mu_B) - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{\beta \Delta}{\gamma} \cdot (\frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma}) + \frac{\beta B}{\gamma} \cdot (\frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma})}} < \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta - \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta - \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta < \frac{(\mu_A - \mu_B) - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{\beta \Delta}{\gamma} \cdot (\frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma}) + \frac{\beta B}{\gamma} \cdot (\frac{\gamma \Delta}{\gamma})}} < \Upsilon/ \cdot \Upsilon \Delta - \Upsilon/$$

پس بازدی مورد نظر برابر [۵۹۸.۳۰۶،۰۰۰ است.]

in.

ج) مقدار z با داشتن X bar = ۱۰/۳۰، sigma = 0.3 برابر با

است

و با مراجعه به جدول Z، برای بازهی 95% به عدد ۱.۶۴ مهرسیم.

u_ a = u_b is therefore not rejected