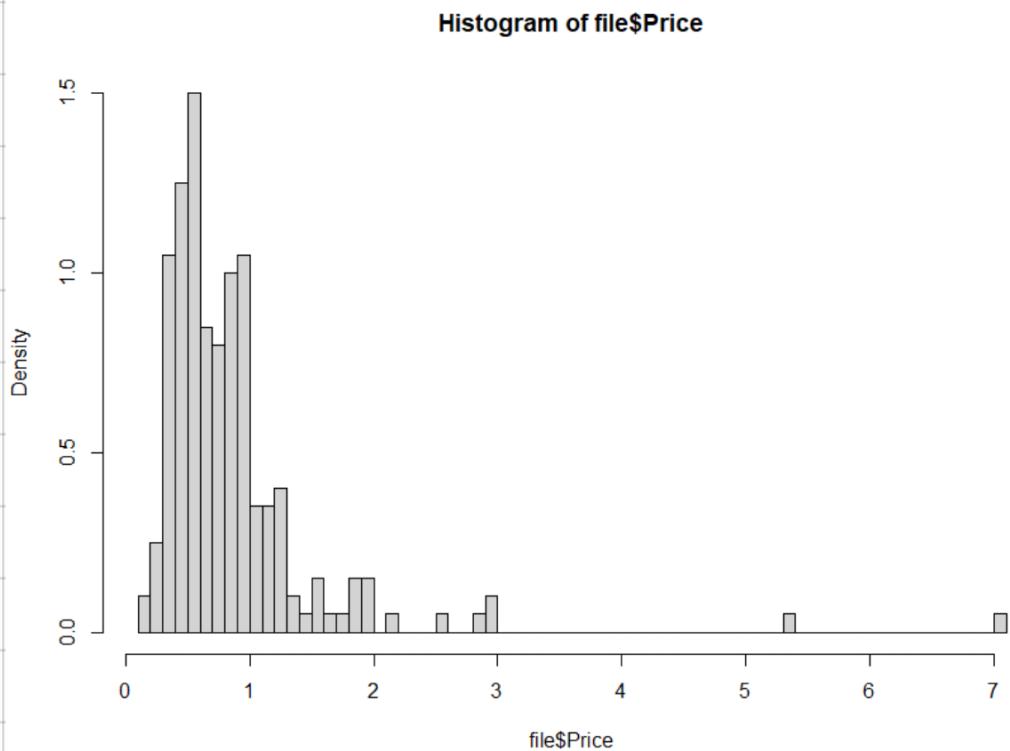


1 2'20 23'20

212699581 :1 .5.1

211709597 :2 .5.1

1 : file  
(lc)

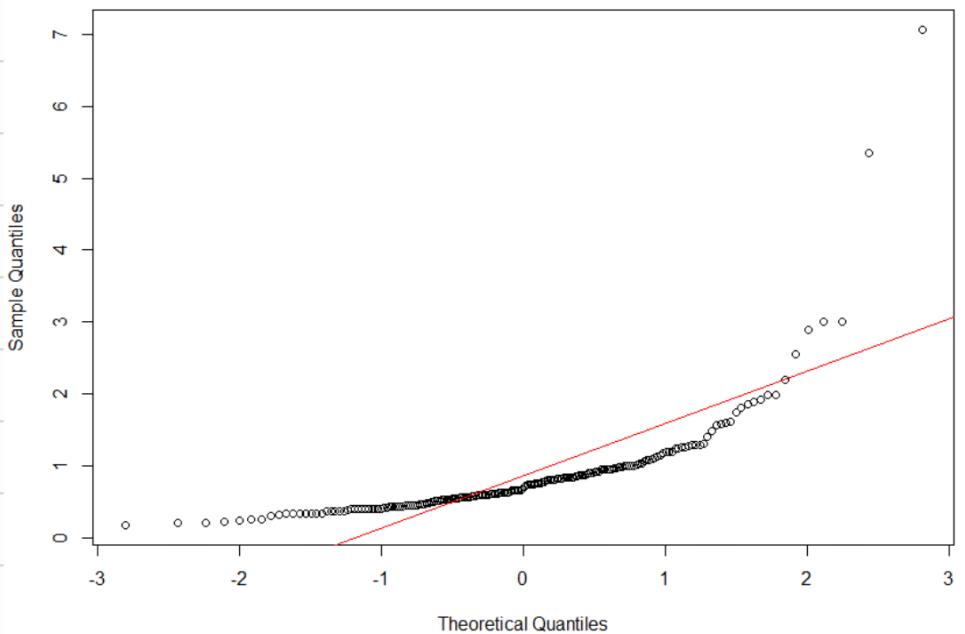


הציגו נתונים סטטיסטיים על דוחות  
כ' פהטנולאטה וט דוחה ונק'

> mean(x)  
[1] 0.860505  
> median(x)  
[1] 0.694  
> Q1 = quantile(x, prob=0.25)  
> Q3 = quantile(x, prob=0.75)  
> Q1  
25%  
0.4745  
> Q3  
75%  
0.98  
> var(x)  
[1] 0.5313651  
> sd(x)  
[1] 0.728948  
> max(x) - min(x)  
[1] 6.885  
> r = Q3 - Q1  
> r  
75%  
0.5055

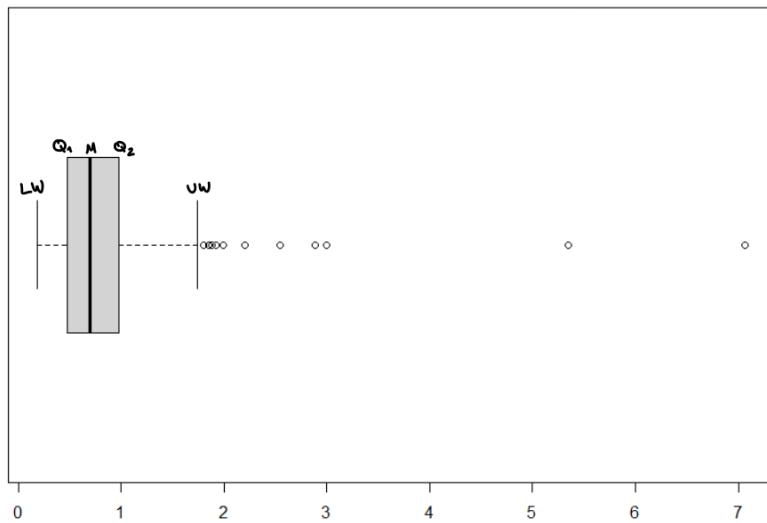
(ב)

Normal Q-Q Plot



(2)

האנו מודדים גודל גזע/ל' (לעומת גודל גזע/ל' תאורטית)



(3)

```

> step = 1.5 * (Q3 - Q1)
> step
[1] 0.75825
>
> LF = Q1 - step
> UF = Q3 + step
>
> LF
[1] -0.28375
> UF
[1] 1.73825
  
```

$Q_1$   $M$   $Q_3$   
 LW UW

```

> UW
[1] 1.735
> LW
[1] 0.178
  
```

```

> outer = sum(x < LF | x > UF)
> outer
[1] 13
  
```

הא קלואן כ-הגרם למלון  
 (נוצר  $Q_1$  ו- $Q_3$  מ-13 נקודות)  
 UW הוא ערך חיצוני 13 ב-0.178

2. *value*

(fc)

```
# Ques 2
# A

set.seed(9581)
sample1 = rexp(5, 0.2)
sample2 = rexp(20, 0.2)
sample3 = rexp(500, 0.2)

mean1 = mean(sample1)
mean2 = mean(sample2)
mean3 = mean(sample3)

var1 = var(sample1)
var2 = var(sample2)
var3 = var(sample3)

med1 = median(sample1)
med2 = median(sample2)
med3 = median(sample3)

p = 0.25 # Q1
Q_p1 = quantile(sample1, prob=p)
Q_p2 = quantile(sample2, prob=p)
Q_p3 = quantile(sample3, prob=p)

print(mean1)
print(var1)
print(med1)
print(Q_p1)

print(mean2)
print(var2)
print(med2)
print(Q_p2)

print(mean3)
print(var3)
print(med3)
print(Q_p3)
```

```
> print(mean1)
[1] 0.6191735
> print(var1)
[1] 0.3042535
> print(med1)
[1] 0.5495735
> print(Q_p1)
25%
0.1111503
>
> print(mean2)
[1] 5.813065
> print(var2)
[1] 18.65971
> print(med2)
[1] 5.378358
> print(Q_p2)
25%
2.429967
>
> print(mean3)
[1] 4.776981
> print(var3)
[1] 24.11499
> print(med3)
[1] 3.286302
> print(Q_p3)
25%
1.3195
```

$$\text{Sample 1} = (0.071, 0.1111, 0.549, 1.081, 1.282)$$

$$n=5$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I(x_i \leq x)$$

$$F_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0.071 \\ \frac{1}{5} & 0.071 \leq x < 0.1111 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0.1111 \leq x < 0.549 \\ \frac{3}{5} & 0.549 \leq x < 1.081 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 1.081 \leq x < 1.282 \\ 1 & 1.282 \leq x \end{cases}$$

(a)

$$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-0.2x}$$

$X \sim \text{Exp}(0.2)$

(2)

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{0.2} = 5$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{(0.2)^2} = 25$$

$$F_X(\xi_{0.5}) = 0.5 \Rightarrow 1 - e^{-0.2 \xi_{0.5}} = 0.5$$
$$0.5 = e^{-0.2 \xi_{0.5}}$$

$$-\ln(2) = -0.2 \xi_{0.5}$$

$$\rho = 0.25$$

$$5\ln(2) = \xi_{0.5}$$

$$P(X \leq \xi_p) = P = F(\xi_p) = 0.25$$

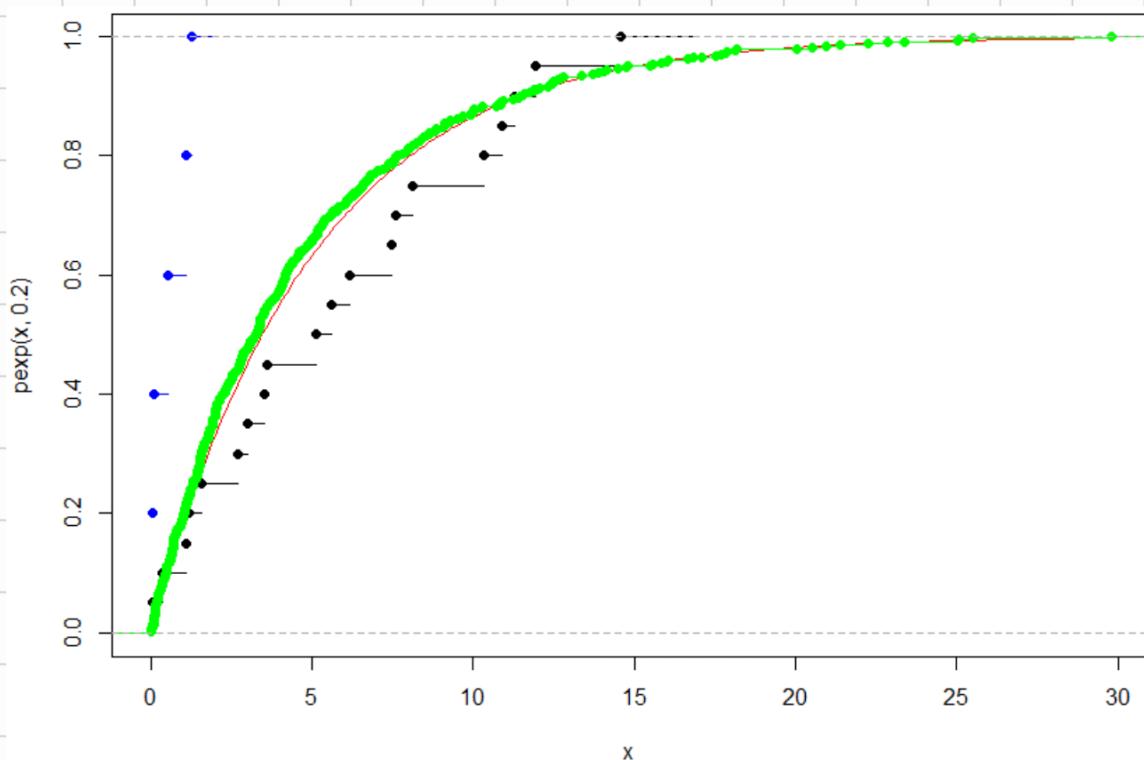
$$1 - e^{-0.2 \xi_p} = 0.25 \Rightarrow 0.75 = e^{-0.2 \xi_p} = \ln(3/4) = -0.2 \xi_p$$

$$\Rightarrow -5\ln(3/4) = \xi_p$$

(3)

# D

```
x = seq(0, max(sample3), 0.1)
plot(x, pexp(x, 0.2), type='l', col='red')
lines(ecdf(sample1), col='blue')
lines(ecdf(sample2), col='black')
lines(ecdf(sample3), col='green')
```



ההנחות שנקבעו במשפט הדרישה נסוברים בפונקציית הסתברות (ב) כמפורט להלן:

בנוסף לנתונים שקבעו במשפט הדרישה, נסוברים:

- ההנחות שנקבעו במשפט הדרישה.
- ההנחות שנקבעו במשפט הדרישה.
- ההנחות שנקבעו במשפט הדרישה.

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

אם  $\mu$  יתגלו, אז  $\bar{X}$  יתגלו.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < \varepsilon) = 1$$

$$\bar{X} \xrightarrow{P} \mu$$

ההנחות שנקבעו במשפט הדרישה:

$$F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i \leq x) \xrightarrow{P} E(I(X_i \leq x)) = P(X_i \leq x) = F_X(x)$$

3. σ-গুচ্ছ

$$\forall d : F_X(\theta+d) = 1 - F_X(\theta-d)$$

$$Y = X - d$$

$$P(X \leq \theta+d) = P(X \geq \theta-d)$$

$$P(X \leq \bar{\epsilon}_p) = P \quad \leftarrow \text{পৰি}$$

পৰি . I

$$d = \theta - \bar{\epsilon}_p \quad \text{পৰি}$$

$$P(X \leq 2\theta - \bar{\epsilon}_p) = P(X \leq \theta + \theta - \bar{\epsilon}_p) = P(X \leq \theta + d)$$

$$= F_X(\theta+d) = 1 - F_X(\theta-d) = 1 - F_X(\theta - \theta + \bar{\epsilon}_p)$$

$$= 1 - F_X(\bar{\epsilon}_p) = 1 - P$$

$$1 - P = P(X \leq \theta + \theta - \bar{\epsilon}_p) = P(X - \theta \leq \theta - \bar{\epsilon}_p) = \text{পৰি . II}$$

$$= P(Y \leq \theta - \bar{\epsilon}_p) = P(Y \geq \bar{\epsilon}_p - \theta)$$

$$= 1 - P(Y \leq \bar{\epsilon}_p - \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P = 1 - P(Y \leq \bar{\epsilon}_p - \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = P(Y \leq \bar{\epsilon}_p - \theta)$$

$$F_x(\theta + \delta) = 1 - F_x(\theta - \delta)$$

III  
μ<sub>x</sub>, σ<sub>x</sub>

$$\delta = 0 \text{ or } \infty$$

$$F_x(\theta) = 1 - F_x(\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2F_x(\theta) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow F_x(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(Y \leq 0) = P(X - \theta \leq 0) = P(X \leq \theta) = F_x(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$