

9.4 50명의 학생 ($n=50$), $\bar{x}=114.5$

$$S=6.9, Z_{0.01}=2.33$$

$$(a) 114.5 - (2.33) \left(\frac{6.9}{\sqrt{50}} \right) < \mu < 114.5 + (2.33) \left(\frac{6.9}{\sqrt{50}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 112.23 < \mu < 116.77$$

$$(b) e < (2.33) \left(\frac{6.9}{\sqrt{50}} \right) = 2.27$$

9.8 $\sigma=40, Z_{0.025}=1.96, e=15$

$$\therefore n = \left(\frac{(1.96)(40)}{15} \right)^2 = 21.32 \approx 28$$

9.28 평균제곱오차 $MSE = E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} MSE &= E(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}) + E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2 \\ &= E(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^2 + E(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2 \\ &\quad + 2E(\theta - E(\hat{\theta}))E(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})) = E(\hat{\theta}) - E(\hat{\theta}) = 0 \text{ 이므로}$$

$$MSE = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{\theta})]^2 \text{로}$$

표현될 수 있다.

9.29 $S^2 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$

$$E(S^2) = \sigma^2 \text{임을 알고 있으므로}$$

$$E(S'^2) = E\left(\frac{n-1}{n} S^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n} E(S^2) = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2$$

$\therefore S'^2$ 는 σ^2 의 biased estimator이다.

9.33 정리 8.4에 의해 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$ 가

자유도 $n-1$ 인 카이제곱분포를 따르며,

분산이 $2(n-1)$ 임을 알고 있으므로

$$\text{Var}(S^2) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n-1} \chi^2\right) = \frac{2}{n-1} \sigma^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(S'^2) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{n-1}{n} S^2\right) = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}(S^2) \\ &= \frac{2(n-1)\sigma^4}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore S'^2$ 의 분산이 더 작으므로, S'^2 가 더 효율적

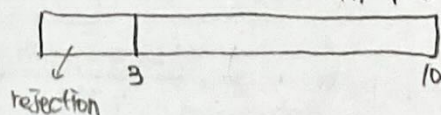
9.34

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{MSE(S^2)}{MSE(S'^2)} &= \frac{\text{Var}(S^2) + (\text{Bias}(S^2))^2}{\text{Var}(S'^2) + (\text{Bias}(S'^2))^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}}{\frac{2(n-1)\sigma^4}{n^2} + \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2}} = 1 + \frac{3n-1}{2n^2-3n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$n > 1$ 일 때 항상 1보다 크므로

$MSE(S'^2)$ 값이 더 작고, S'^2 가 더 효율적

10.4 $p=0.6, n=10$ ($H_0: p=0.6$
 $H_1: p<0.6$)



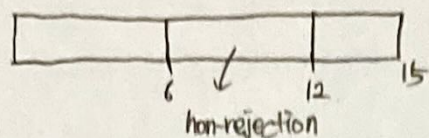
$$(a) \alpha = P(X \leq 3 | p=0.6) = 0.0548$$

$$(b) \beta = P(X > 3 | p=0.3) = 1 - 0.6496 = 0.3504$$

$$\beta = P(X > 3 | p=0.4) = 1 - 0.3822 = 0.6177$$

$$\beta = P(X > 3 | p=0.5) = 1 - 0.1119 = 0.8881$$

$$10.6 \quad n=15 \quad \begin{cases} H_0 & p=0.6 \\ H_1 & p \neq 0.6 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad \alpha &= P(X \leq 5 | p=0.6) + P(X \geq 13 | p=0.6) \\ &= 0.0338 + (1 - 0.9948) \\ &= 0.0390 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad \beta &= P(6 \leq X \leq 12 | p=0.5) \\ &= 0.9963 - 0.1509 = 0.8454 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= P(6 \leq X \leq 12 | p=0.7) \\ &= 0.8782 - 0.0027 = 0.8695 \end{aligned}$$

(c) 이 검정과정은 바람직하지 않다.

$$10.14 \quad \begin{cases} H_0 & \mu=15 \\ H_1 & \mu < 15 \end{cases}$$

$$n=50, \mu=15, \sigma=0.5$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{50}} = 0.071, \quad z = \frac{14.9 - 15}{0.071} = -1.41$$

$$(a) \quad \alpha = P(Z < -1.41) = 0.0793$$

$$(b) \quad \text{If } \mu=14.8, \quad z = \frac{14.9 - 14.8}{0.071} = 1.41$$

$$\beta = P(Z > 1.41) = 0.0793$$

$$\text{If } \mu=14.9, \quad z=0$$

$$\beta = P(Z > 0) = 0.5$$