$$P_2 = \frac{1}{20}$$
 $P_2 = \frac{1}{20}$ $P_3 = \frac{1}{5}$ $P_4 = \frac{2}{5}$ $P_5 = \frac{3}{10}$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{(h_i - np_i)^2}{np_i}$$

(a)
$$h_1 = 4$$
 $h_2 = 5$ $h_3 = 20$ $h_4 = 50$ $h_5 = 41$

$$Np_1 = 6$$
 $np_2 = 6$ $np_3 = 24$ $np_4 = 48$ $np_5 = 36$

$$\sqrt{2} + \frac{2^{2}}{6} + \frac{1^{2}}{6} + \frac{4^{3}}{24} + \frac{2^{3}}{48} + \frac{5^{2}}{36}$$

$$\frac{48 + 12 + 48 + 6 + 50}{72} = \frac{164}{72} = 2\frac{5}{18}$$

$$= 2\frac{215}{9}$$

· Da T < x4,0.9 kann Ho nicht abgelehnt berden dum gewähllen Signifik aus niveau <=0.1.

B
$$h_2 = 4 h_2 = 5 h_3 = 20 - v h_4 = 50 h_5 = 41 + v$$
 $v_{p_1} = 6 v_{p_2} = 6 v_{p_3} = 24 v_{p_4} = 48 n_{p_7} = 36$
 $v_{p_7} = \frac{2^2}{6} + \frac{4^2}{6} + \frac{(4+v)^2}{24} + \frac{2^2}{48} + \frac{(5+v)^2}{36}$
 $= 2.27 + \frac{v_{p_7}}{72} + \frac{8}{24}v + \frac{v_{p_7}}{36} + \frac{10}{36}v$
 $= 2.27 + \frac{v_{p_7}}{72}v^2 + \frac{44}{72}v^2 + \frac{v_{p_7}}{72}v^2 + \frac{v_{p_$

11.2

Xn, ---, Xn cmalch.

 $X: \sim T(\lambda, 3)$ Dichle: $\frac{\lambda^3}{T(3)} \times^{3-1} e^{-\lambda \times} I_{(0,\infty)}(\lambda)$

 $=\frac{\lambda^3}{2} \times^2 e^{-\lambda x} \perp_{(0,\infty)} (x) = f(x)$

(a) $L(\lambda; x) = \frac{\pi}{11} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{11} \frac{\lambda^3}{2} x^2 e^{-\lambda x}$

 $= \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2\pi} \left(x_1^2 x_2^2 - x_1^2 \right) e^{-\sqrt{2} x_1^2}$

 $\frac{2}{2} \left(= 3u \frac{\lambda^{3u-1}}{2^{n}} (x_{1}^{2} - x_{1}^{2}) e^{-\lambda \sum x_{1}^{2}} - \frac{\lambda^{3u}}{2^{n}} (x_{1}^{2} - x_{1}^{2}) (\sum x_{1}^{2}) e^{-\lambda \sum x_{1}^{2}} \right)$

6 Dichle von X:

$$P_{r}[\hat{\lambda} \leq t] = P_{r}[\frac{3n}{t} \leq \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{2} \times \hat{\lambda}]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2n} f_{r}(\lambda_{3n})(x) dx$$

$$= 1 - \int_{0}^{2n} f_{r}(\lambda_{3n})(x) dx$$

$$\operatorname{NP} f_{\mathcal{K}}(t) = + f_{\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{K}, 2n)} \left(\frac{3n}{t} \right) \circ \frac{3n}{t^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f_{\mathcal{T}} f_{\mathcal{T}} dt = 0.$$

No
$$F(\lambda) = \int f f(\lambda_1 3n) \left(\frac{3n}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{3n}{4^2} dt$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{a \to a \\ b \to 0}} \int \frac{3n}{4} f(\lambda_1 2n) \left(\frac{3n}{4}\right) dt$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{a \to a \\ b \to 0}} \int \frac{3n}{4} - x f(\lambda_1 2n) \left(\frac{3n}{4}\right) dt$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{a \to a \\ dx \to -x^2}} \int \frac{3n}{4} - x f(\lambda_1 3n) \left(\frac{3n}{4}\right) dt$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{a \to a \\ dx \to -x^2}} \int \frac{3n}{(3n-1)!} x^{3n-2} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{3n}{3n-1} x$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{a \to a \\ dx \to -x^2}} \int \frac{3n}{(3n-2)!} x^{3n-2} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{3n}{3n-1} x$$

~ > > nour asymptotisch erwortungstren.

© Konsiskur im quadratischen Mittel: $m_{\lambda}(\hat{\lambda}) = \mathbb{E}\left[(\hat{\lambda} - \lambda)^2\right]$

二世[江] 一2人臣[为]+父

 $\mathbb{E}\left[\hat{X}^2\right] = \int_{\mathbb{C}} \xi^2 \int_{\mathbb{C}} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{3n}{\xi}\right) \frac{3n}{\xi^2} d\xi$

 $=3n\int_{0}^{\infty}\int_{0}^{$

 $= (3n)^2 \int_0^{2n} \frac{(3n)^2 \sqrt{2}}{(3n-1)!} \times 3n-3 = -1 \times dx = \frac{(3n)^2 \sqrt{2}}{(3n-1)(3n-2)}$

where
$$\chi(\hat{\lambda}) = \frac{(3n)^2}{(3n-1)(3n-2)} \chi^2 - 2\frac{3n}{3n-1} \chi^2 + \chi^2$$

$$= \frac{3n+2}{(3n-2)(3n-1)} \chi^2 \frac{n-\infty}{0} 0$$

$$\sim \hat{\lambda} \text{ (Rousislant in quadratischen Nittel.)}$$

113

X;:

1-p

1-p

2
0

~ X; ~ Ber (= + = p)

X1,..., Xn malchäugig.

X erwanhugstreuer Shêter far 2+27 ~ T= 2X-1 erwarbugsteren Schäber fin P. no Prof. Evilspara will W'beit kontrollieren, dass en fälschlicherweise mit der Produktion beginnt. or d.h. in Fall P=0 soll W'but, dass p>0 angronnen wird, durch & beach iran let seen No Ho: p=0 Us. Hz = p>0

~ Ablehungs bereich: Da E [T]=P, d.h. I wächst nit p in Mittel, sollte Ho: p=0 abgelehut werden, falls T an groß

Dei der gegebenen Stichprobe kann man die Wkeit noch genam mittels Computer berechnen; albematit approximier van mittels ZGWS.