Exercise 9 Confidence Intervals Short Questions

4 p.

- Given is a confidence interval $[x_1, x_2]$ of a parameter x at a confidence level α . What is the frequentiaty what is the Payagian interpretation of this interval?
- o Acquired interpretation: versitable Messagen fisher 24 verstaten International tracked, diese Greeze hier, as won x as. Mer en Tell & von diesen Internation entitle for west xione. Hierse int a court die U-late dator, day xone in den Iston 4 test.
- · Bayesian interretation: He is a die Whee date, the stee in Indust last.
 - What role does the prior in Bayesian statistics play?
 - · Derch prior wind bosels workending with in de Vudetay reteingestant, variable

poskiori = l'helihood · Prior evidence

- What freedom is there in choosing these intervals?
- oder de, hireste oder des Zestate Istanii, La retti cus Lite de Sleite Tel 1- 4 liest.
 - · Pager: Introde Linen Geles, secril the head, and Licher sind Enliss,
- What happens in the special case of symmetrical PDF?
- · frequentst: Ishur 4 ist Enlarly and wich symphy, do do hirech, do, symphy and les des later Island dieden sind.
- What is the difference between intervals and upper/lower limits
 - · lowerlappe Lant me en Graze, hour ist hours

Low lint Certal Ishuli Upper Lint

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Ex 10

Given is the likelihood function for a measured value x at a given parameter a L(X;a)=1 1 mit a>0. (1) π 1+(x-a)2

a)

Using the Neyman construction, determine the central frequentist 90 % confidence interval for a when a value x = 10 was measured.

Likelihood funktion integerieren:

$$\int L(x,a) = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(x-a)$$

Symmetrisches Intervall bestimmen. Untere Grenze, indem integrieren bis x_{unten} , wo integral 0,05 ist:

$$egin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{x_{unten}} L(x,a) &= 0.05 \ &\Leftrightarrow rac{1}{\pi} \mathrm{arctan}(x-a)|_{-\infty}^{unten} \end{aligned}$$

 $\Leftrightarrow rac{1}{\pi} \mathrm{arctan}(x-a)|_{-\infty}^{unten} = 0.05$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{u o -\infty} rac{1}{\pi} (\arctan(x_{unten} - a) - \arctan(u - a)) = 0.05$$

$$\Leftrightarrow rac{1}{\pi}(rctan(x_{unten}-a)-rac{-\pi}{2})=0.05$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \arctan(x_{unten}-a) = 0.05\pi - rac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{unten} = an(rac{-9}{20}\pi) + a$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{unten} pprox -6.31 + a$$

Obere Grenze:

$$\Rightarrow rac{1}{\pi} \mathrm{arctan}(x-a)|_{x_{obsn}}^{\infty} = 0.05$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{oben} = an(rac{9}{20}) + a$$

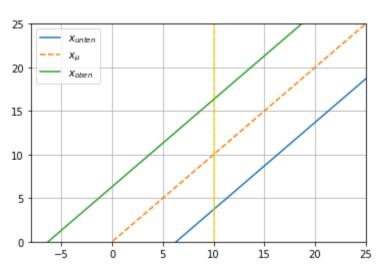
$$\Rightarrow x_{oben} pprox 6.31 + a$$

In [2]: x = np.tan(9/20 * np.pi)

Out[2]: 6.313751514675041

```
In [3]: def L(a, x=10):
    return 1/np.pi * 1/(1+(x-a)**2)
a = np.linspace(-10, 25, 1000)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.plot(a, -6.31+a, label = "$x_{unten}$")
ax.plot(a,a, ls = "dashed", label = "$x_{\mu}$")
ax.plot(a, 6.31+a , label = "$x_{oben}$")
ax.set_xlim(-8,25)
ax.set_ylim(0,25)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
ax.vlines(10, 0,25, ls = "dashed", color = "gold")
```

<matplotlib.collections.LineCollection at 0x7f22e116f970>



Haben nicht verstanden was man machen muss, ist wahrscheinlich falsch der plot.