LPO Tell. 1Kb - 1817eu. Onf-10 reu. Ao As Lup - 9 rui As. As, As - nouna affuna coonsul Az JL = 0,05 Ho: rueno zadonedanna Iren. - gn B(2, p) p = 0 Us: No $P(k=k) = C_n p^k q^{n-k}$ $\hat{P}(A_1) = \frac{181}{200} = 0.905$ $P(A_1) = \lambda \cdot \theta \cdot (1 - \theta)$ $\widetilde{P}(A_{\delta}) = \frac{9}{200} = 0.045$ $P(A_{\lambda}) = \Theta^{\lambda}$ $\widetilde{P}(A_0) = \frac{10}{200} = 0.05$ $P(A_0) = (1-0)^{k}$ $L = (20(1-0))^{181} \cdot 0^{18} \cdot (1-0)^{20} = 2^{181} \cdot 0^{199} \cdot (1-0)^{201} - max$ $\ln L = 181 \ln L + 199 \ln O + 201 \ln (1-0) \longrightarrow \max$ $\left(\ln L\right)' = \frac{199}{\theta} - \frac{201}{1-\theta} = 0$ 199-1990-2010=0 4000 =199 → 0 = 0,4975 $\tilde{\Delta} = \frac{199}{9^2} - \frac{201}{(1-0)^2} = 0 = 0 \text{ max}$ $\tilde{\Delta} = \frac{(181 - 100 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.4975)(1 - 0.4975)}{100 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(9 - 100 \cdot 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2)}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2)}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2)}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot (1 - 0.4975)^2}{100 \cdot 0.4975} + \frac{(10 - 100 \cdot ($ = 65,6157 + 33,1376 + 32,4814 = 181,23 $p_{-\text{value}} = P(\Delta \gg \tilde{\mathcal{E}}/H_0) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} q(t) dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{(4/2)^{3/2}}{\Gamma(4/2)} t^{-1/2} e^{-t/2} dt \approx 2,21 \cdot 10^{-30} = 0$ = 0 ombefrace Ho (nacionalis) = 0 sombefrace Ho (nacionalis) = 0 sombefracehnafamun no 100 gernamen 1ª nafanua: 25 gem. e zamutt., 50 gem. e mountue, 25 gem. e zaltem. 2ª nafanua: 5% llo: Snapmun ne zab. om paguepa gem. n=200 Hs: No D mx (2.1) = x2(2) ott = 1 e-t/2 dt = 3,59. $\rho - value = P(\Delta \ge \widetilde{\Delta} \mid \mathcal{U}_0) = \int_{0.48}^{+\infty} q(t) dt = \int_{0.48}^{+\infty} \frac{(3/2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\Gamma(1)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ < 0,05

=) ombepaeur Ho (nagenno?)

$$P_{3} = P(.3') = \frac{78}{600} = 0.13$$

$$P_{5} = P(.4') = \frac{152}{600} = 0.253$$

$$P_{4} = P(.5') = \frac{198}{600} = 0.497$$

$$\Delta \approx f^{2}(3.1) = f^{2}(3)$$

$$D_{5} = \frac{78}{600} = 0.497$$

$$\Delta \sim f^{2}(3.1) = f^{2}(3)$$

$$P-value = P(\Delta > \Delta | H_{0}) = \int_{0}^{1} q(t)dt = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(1/z)^{3/2}}{\Gamma(3/2)} t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t/z} dt = 0.556 > d = 1$$

$$\Gamma(1+\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{F} \cdot \frac{z}{4} = \sqrt{F} \quad 2.048$$

$$L = \sqrt{F} \cdot \frac{z}{4} = \sqrt{F} \cdot$$

Thoron 83

1 ~ /2 (9)

Limeropol

£=0,2

Torumi untig

6: noagreure 2 ,3"

ombehuyro lo

Rauce un. task 9 ihyn8

thosepua Ho na Lx spocannax

$$p_i = \int_{-0.5}^{1} \frac{1}{10} dx = 0.1 \qquad i = 1.10$$

$$P_{i} = \int_{0.5}^{2} \frac{1}{10} dx = 0.1 \qquad i = 1.10$$

$$\tilde{\Delta} = \frac{(5 - 100 \cdot 10)^{2}}{100 \cdot 10} + 1 + \frac{(7 - 100 \cdot 10)^{2}}{100 \cdot 10} = \frac{25 + 4 + 16 + 4 + 16 + 64 + 1 + 16 + 9 + 9}{100 \cdot 10} = 16.4$$

 $P(4+\frac{1}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2^{3}} \cdot \frac{8!}{4!} = \frac{5.6.7.8\sqrt{37}}{2^{3}} = 6.5625\sqrt{37}$

Ho: 4'': $\frac{1}{3}$, 3': $\frac{1}{6}$; 2': $\frac{1}{4}$; 1': $\frac{1}{4}$

История получной критерий, мощность -?

 $\ell = \frac{L_{12}}{L_{20}} = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{3}\delta(x_{1}-4) + \frac{1}{6}\delta(x_{1}-3) + \frac{1}{4}\delta(x_{1}-2) + \frac{1}{4}\delta(x_{1}-1)\right]\left[\frac{1}{3}\delta(x_{2}-4) + \dots\right]}{\left[\frac{1}{4}\delta(x_{1}-4) + \frac{1}{4}\delta(x_{1}-3) + \frac{1}{4}\delta(x_{1}-3) + \frac{1}{4}\delta(x_{1}-1)\right]\left[\frac{1}{4}\delta(x_{2}-4) + \dots\right]} > C$

 $\Delta \sim \chi^{-}(9)$ $\rho - \text{value} = P(\Delta > \tilde{\Delta} | H_0) = \int_{16,4}^{4} q(t) dt = \int_{16,4}^{4} \frac{(1/2)^{9/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{9}{2})} t^{\frac{7/2}{2}} = 0.059 \times t^{\frac{-1}{2}} \text{ nem ocu-} \tilde{u}$ with $L_0 = 0.059 \times t^{\frac{-1}{2}} = 0.059 \times t^{\frac{-1}{2}} = 0.059 \times t^{\frac{-1}{2}} = 0.059 \times t^{\frac{-1}{2}} = 0.059 \times t^{\frac{-1}{2}}$

 $P_{0}(x) = \frac{1}{3} \delta(x-4) + \frac{1}{6} \delta(x-3) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(x-2)$

P. (x) = 4 8(x-4)+ 4 8(x-3)+48(x-2)+48(x-1)

100 uzwehenne] L = 0,05

$$W = P(x \in G \mid H_1) = \frac{16}{16} \qquad d_x = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$- \text{ Natural a furth gave min } d_1, \text{ a we gave maxw.}$$

$$U = P(x \in G \mid H_1) = \frac{16}{16} \qquad d_x = \frac{15}{16}$$

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$$U = P(x \in G \mid H_1) = \frac{1}{16} \qquad d_x = \frac{1}{16} \qquad$$

d1 = P(x∈6|H0) = \$\frac{1}{236}\$

$$\begin{array}{l} \chi_{n} = \{-1,11; -6,1; \lambda,4\lambda\} \\ \text{Ho: } \alpha = 0 \\ \text{H_{1}: } \Omega > 0; {}^{8}\text{ho: } \alpha \neq 0 \\ \text{ON Hyperic new mu} & s^{2} \\ \bar{\chi} = -4,79/3 = -1,594 \\ \text{S}^{2} = \frac{0,254 + 10,274 + 16,136}{3-1} = 18,325 \quad S = 4,281 \\ \text{Then tha: } \frac{E \cdot 18,525}{0.2} \sim \chi^{2}(2) \quad \frac{36,65}{0.2} \sim \chi^{2}(2) \quad \text{(ne nyerico...)} \\ \bar{\chi} = 0; \quad \sqrt{n} \sim t (n-1) \\ \frac{1,594 - 0}{4,281} \quad \sqrt{3} \sim t (2) \\ \chi_{1} = \frac{-1,594 - 0}{4,281} \quad \sqrt{3} = -0,646 \\ p-value = P(1\Delta) > |\widetilde{\Delta}| |\mathcal{H}_{0}| = \lambda \int \frac{|\widetilde{\Delta}|}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{|\widetilde{\Delta}|}{(1)(1+\frac{\chi^{2}}{L})^{3}L} d\chi = \int \frac{d\chi}{\sqrt{2}(1+\frac{\chi^{2}}{2})^{3}L} = 0,585 \\ = 1 \text{ new occoelance ombehous tho.} \\ 6.8) p-value = P(\Delta = -151) = P(\Delta > |\widetilde{\Delta}|) = 0,293 =) \text{ new occoelance or 5echnique Ho.} \end{array}$$

h=3

€~N(a,02)

$$\frac{\chi}{y_{m}} = \{-2, 29; -2, 91\} - \text{negal.} \qquad \begin{cases} \sqrt{N(a, 2)} & \chi = -1, 6 \\ \sqrt{N(8, 1)} & \chi = -2, 6 \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{\chi}{y_{m}} = \{-2, 29;$$

xn = {-1,11; -6,1; 2,42}

$$\frac{\overline{y-8}}{\overline{yy}} \sqrt{m'} \sim N(0,1) \qquad \overline{y-8} \sim N(0, \frac{\overline{y}^2}{m'})$$
 $y = \sqrt{x-a} - (\overline{y-8}) \sim N(0, \frac{\overline{y}^2}{n'} + \frac{\overline{y}^2}{m'})$

Touga
$$(\bar{x}-a)-(\bar{y}-8)\sim N(0,1)$$
 $\bar{y}-8\sim N(0,\frac{\bar{y}^2}{m^2})$

$$\Delta = \frac{\bar{x}-\bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\bar{x}^2}{m^2}}+\frac{\bar{y}^2}{m^2}} \sim N(0,1)$$

Toiga $(\bar{x}-a)-(\bar{y}-8) \sim N(0,1)$ $\bar{y}-8 \sim N(0,\frac{\bar{x}^2}{m})$ $1 = \frac{\bar{x}-\bar{y}}{\sqrt{m^2}}$

 $\widetilde{\Delta} = \frac{-1.6 + 2.6}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}}} \approx 0.93$ $\rho_{-} value = P(\Delta > |\widetilde{\Delta}|)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lambda \int_{0}^{+\infty} \rho(x) dx = \lambda \int_{0.02}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx = \lambda \cdot 0.176 = 0.35 \lambda$

a-8) p-valu = P(6 > 121) = P(6 < -121) = 0,176

=) men occuolorums cinbehneyous Ho