

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & P(\text{'winst en flitsen'}) = \\
 & = 1 - P(\text{'bare poikort'}) = 1 - \frac{12}{30} \cdot \frac{11}{20} \cdot \frac{10}{28}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & X_i: \text{focwiele au kate } i \\
 & \mu = E[X_i] = 1,5 \\
 & \sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)} = 0,5
 \end{aligned}$$

cas per

$$T_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$$

$$P(T_0 \leq 80) = P\left(\frac{T_0 - n\mu}{\sqrt{50}\sigma} \leq \frac{80 - n\mu}{\sqrt{50}\sigma}\right)$$

$\sim N(0,1)$

$$\approx \Phi\left(\frac{80 - 50 \cdot 1,5}{\sqrt{50} \cdot 0,5}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{5}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5\sqrt{2}}\right) = \Phi(\sqrt{2})$$

$$\approx 0,92$$

$$3a \quad P(A|B) =$$

= P(båda tärningarna visar 6)

båda tärningarna visar 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 eller 6)

$$= 1/6$$

$$P(A) = P(\text{båda tärningarna visar 6})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$P(A|B) \neq P(A)$ beroende!

$$b) \quad P(C|D) = P(\text{summan av tärningarna 7} | \text{ första tärningen 3})$$

$$= P(\text{andra tärningen 4}) = 1/6$$

$$P(C) = P(\text{summan av tärningarna 7})$$

$$= P(\text{tärningarna } (1,6), (2,5), (3,4),$$

$$(4,3), (5,2), (6,1))$$

$$= \frac{\# \text{ gynsamma utfall}}{\# \text{ möjliga utfall}} = \frac{6}{36} = 1/6$$

$$P(C|D) = P(C) \text{ oberoende!}$$

c) Se ovan,

$$P(C|D) = P(A|B) = 1/6$$

$$u. \quad A = A \cap A$$

Samtidigt $S\ddot{a} \quad P(A) = P(A \cap A)$

A oberoende av sig sj\u00e4lv om

$$P(A) = P(A) \cdot P(A)$$

Vilket g\u00f6ller om och endast om

$$P(A) = 0 \text{ eller } P(A) = 1.$$

u. $X \sim \text{Pareto}(\theta)$

$$a) \quad E[X] = \int_1^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{\theta}{x^{\theta+1}} dx = \theta \int_1^{\infty} x^{-\theta} dx$$

$$= \theta \left[\frac{x^{-\theta+1}}{-\theta+1} \right]_1^{\infty} = \frac{\theta}{\theta-1} = \mu(\theta)$$

b) Momentmetoden

$$E[X] = \mu(\hat{\theta})$$

$$\mu(\hat{\theta}) = \bar{x}$$

$$\frac{\hat{\theta}}{\hat{\theta}-1} = \bar{x} \quad \text{ger} \quad \hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{x}}{1-\bar{x}} = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{x}-1}$$

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c) Maximum likelihood

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\theta-1} = \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i} \cdot e^{-(\theta+1)}$$

$$L(\theta) = \ln L(\theta) = n \cdot \ln \theta - (\theta+1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$L'(\theta) = \frac{n}{\theta} - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$L'(\hat{\theta}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{\hat{\theta}} - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}$$

$$\text{Maximum? } L''(\hat{\theta}) = -\frac{n}{\hat{\theta}^2} < 0 \text{ Ja!}$$

8.

5a)

X_1, \dots, X_{16} oavs av X_1, \dots, X_{16} som är oavs. $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ -fördelade.

$$s^2 = 0,36, \bar{x} = 11,1$$

Finns 95% uppfatt noggr. konfidenstervall

$$1 - \alpha = 0,95 = P\left(-\alpha < \underbrace{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}}\right)$$

$n = 16$ ger

$$\alpha = 1,953$$

$$= P\left(-\bar{X} - \frac{\alpha \cdot s}{\sqrt{n}} < -\mu\right)$$

$$= P\left(\mu < \bar{X} + \frac{\alpha \cdot s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

$$\text{Intervall} = (-\infty, \bar{x} + \frac{\alpha \cdot s}{\sqrt{n}})$$

$$= \left(-\infty, 11,1 + \frac{1,953 \cdot \sqrt{0,36}}{\sqrt{16}}\right)$$

$$= (-\infty, 11,1 + 1,1753 \cdot 0,15)$$

b)

12 $\notin I_{\mu}$, vi kan förkastas H_0 till
förvärd för H_1 : $\mu < 12$ på $\alpha = 0,05$ -
nivån

$$G. \quad P(A) = \theta = 1/n \quad \text{given}$$

$$P(AA) = \theta^2 = 1/16 = p_{10}$$

$$P(Aa) = 2\theta(1-\theta) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8} = p_{20}$$

$$P(aa) = (1-\theta)^2 = 9/16 = p_{30}$$

Observation $n_1 = 12, n_2 = 36, n_3 = 32$
 Tests

$$H_0: p_1 = p_{10}, p_2 = p_{20}, p_3 = p_{30}$$

H_0 : i H_0 in the same

$$\text{Statistic } q^2 = \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{(n_i - 80 \cdot p_{i0})^2}{80 \cdot p_{i0}}$$

$$= \frac{(12 - 80 \cdot \frac{1}{16})^2}{80 \cdot \frac{1}{16}} + \frac{(36 - 80 \cdot \frac{3}{8})^2}{80 \cdot \frac{3}{8}} + \frac{(32 - 80 \cdot \frac{9}{16})^2}{80 \cdot \frac{9}{16}}$$

$$\approx 15$$

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{(N_i - 80 \cdot p_{i0})^2}{80 \cdot p_{i0}}$$

Observation or

$$Q = \chi_{k-1}^2 = \chi_2^2 \quad \text{under } H_0$$

So $n \sim \chi_{k-1}^2$

$$q = 15 > \chi_{2, 0.005}^2$$

H_0 for wastes!

