

Statistikk, Innlevering 2, Vegard G. Jervell

Oppg 1)

$$g(x) = \sum_y f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & , x = -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & , x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & , x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$h(y) = \sum_x f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & , y = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & , y = 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & , y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_x x g(x) = 0$$

$$E[Y] = \sum_y y h(y)$$

$$E[Y] = 1$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \sum_x (x - E[X])^2 g(x) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}[Y] = \sum_y (y - E[Y])^2 h(y) = \frac{2}{3}$$

* Skraverte for
gitt $xyf(x, y) = 0$

	y=0	y=1	y=2
x=-1	1/6	1/6	1/6
x=0	1/6	1/6	1/6
x=1	1/6	1/6	1/6

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}[X, Y] &= E[X \cdot Y] - \underbrace{E[X] \cdot E[Y]}_{=0} \\ &= \sum_x \sum_y xy f(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -1 \cdot \frac{1}{12} + (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{12} + 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{12}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$\text{Cov}[X, Y] = \frac{1}{6}$$

Forts. oppg. 1)

X og Y er uavhengige Fordi

$$X \perp Y \rightarrow \text{Cor}[X, Y] = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Cor}[X, Y] \neq 0 \rightarrow X \not\perp Y \quad \square$$

Oppg. 2)

$A_i = \{\text{Før et tall han har fått før på det } i\text{-ende kast, sitt at alle tidligere er forskjellige}\}$

$$P(A_i) = \frac{i-1}{6} \quad , \quad \frac{\# \text{ gunstige}}{\# \text{ mulige}}$$

$$B_i = \{\text{Brake } i \text{ kast}\}$$

$$P(B_i) = P(A_i) \prod_{n=1}^{i-1} P(\bar{A}_n)$$

Før å bruke i kast må alle $i-1$ kast være forskjellige, altså oppfylle $\bar{A}_n$ og det i -ende må oppfylle A_i .

Dette gir

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	>7
$f(x)$	0	0,17	0,27	0,27	0,19	0,08	0,02	0

Oppg. 3a)

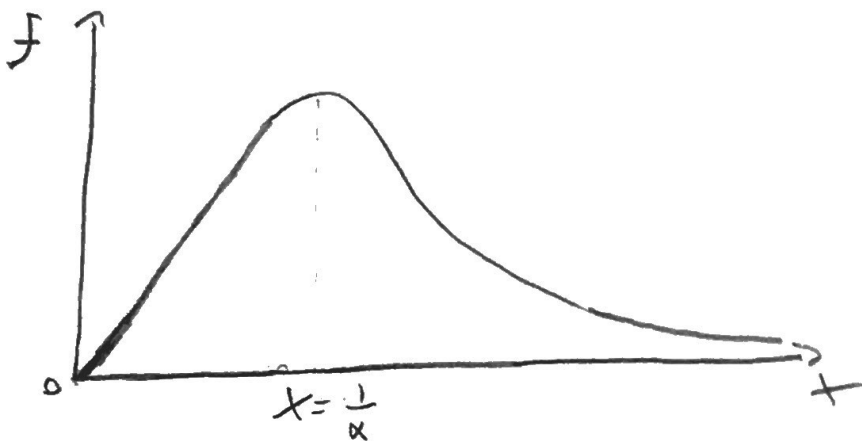
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(z) dz = 1 - \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{2\alpha}\right), \quad x > 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{dF}{dx} = \frac{x}{\alpha} \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{2\alpha}\right), \quad x > 0$$

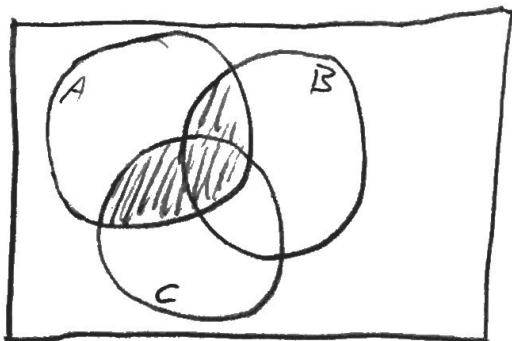
Finnes
extrema) $\frac{dF}{dx} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{2\alpha}\right) - \left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^2 \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{2\alpha}\right)$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} - \left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$f_{\max}$ ved $x = \frac{1}{\alpha}$



3b)



$$P(D) = P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C))$$

$$P(D) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap C) - P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = 1 - F(2) = 0,135$$

$$P(\cap A_i) = \prod_i P(A_i) \quad \leftarrow \text{For uafh ngige hendelser}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P(D) = 0,034}}$$

Oppg 4a) $A_i = \{\text{positiv prøve for person } i\}$

$P(A_i) = p$. Sannsynligheten for at ingen av k prøver er positive blir

$\prod_{i=1}^k P(\bar{A}_i)$. Sannsynligheten for at minst en er positiv blir da

$$1 - \prod_{i=1}^k P(\bar{A}_i) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - P(A_i)) = 1 - (1-p)^k \quad \square$$

$$4b) \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$B = \{\text{gruppa til Høgen er positiv}\}$, $A = \{\text{Høgen er positiv}\}$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = 1 \rightarrow P(B \cap A) = P(A) = p$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{P(A \cap B) = p}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{p}{1 - (1-p)^k}}}$$

4c) definerer $\Sigma_i := \text{Antall blodprøver som kreves for å søke gruppe } i$

Sannsynlighetstettheten $f(y)$ til Σ $\rightarrow$

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - (1-p)^k, & y = k+1 \\ (1-p)^k, & y = 1 \end{cases}$$

Sammed blir $X = \sum_{i=1}^m \Sigma_i = g(y)$. Da blir

$$E[X] = \sum_y g(y) f(y) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m 1 \right) f(1) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (k+1) \right) f(k+1)$$

$$E[X] = m(1-p)^k + m(k+1)(1-(1-p)^k)$$

$$= mk - mk(1-p)^k + m$$

$$E[X] = mk\left(1 + \frac{1}{k} - (1-p)^k\right) \quad \square$$

For et fremgangsmåten skal kunne seg må

$$E[X] < mk, \text{ for } k=4 \text{ gir det}$$

$$4\left(1 + \frac{1}{4} - (1-p)^4\right) < 4$$

$$(1-p)^4 > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1-p > \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$p < 1 - \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{p < 1 - \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{4}}}}$$