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20/12/2017

X_1, \dots, X_{n_1} δύο ανεξάρτητα δείγματα
 Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}

(α) Αν $X_i \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y_j \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ με μ_1, μ_2 άγνωστα,
 σ_1^2, σ_2^2 γνωστά, τότε το $(1-\alpha)$ -DE για το $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ είναι

$$\approx \left[\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{v_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{v_2}} z_{\alpha/2}, \bar{X} - \bar{Y} + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{v_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{v_2}} z_{\alpha/2} \right]$$

Παρατήρηση: Αν $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ τότε το D.E.:

$$(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm \sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2}} z_{\alpha/2}$$

(g) Αν $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ (άγνωστο): $N(\mu_1, \sigma^2), N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$

$$S_1^2 = \frac{1}{v_1-1} \sum_{i=1}^{v_1} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad \text{επιτ. } \sigma^2$$

$$S_2^2 = \frac{1}{v_2-1} \sum_{j=1}^{v_2} (y_j - \bar{y})^2 \quad \text{—||—}$$

$$S_p^2 = \frac{(v_1-1)S_1^2 + (v_2-1)S_2^2}{v_1+v_2-2} = \frac{1}{v_1+v_2-2} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{v_1} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{v_2} (y_j - \bar{y})^2 \right\}$$

$p = \text{pooled}$

$$(v_1+v_2-2) S_p^2 \sim \chi_{v_1+v_2-2}^2 \Rightarrow \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2}}} \sim t_{v_1+v_2-2}$$

παρόμοιος $\frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2}}} \sim N(0,1)$

$$\text{Το ΔΕ: } (\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2}} t_{v_1+v_2-2}(\alpha/2)$$

(γ) Αν $v_1, v_2 \rightarrow \infty$ (εξάρα), τότε δεν χρειαζόμαστε να υποθέσουμε κανονικότητα, αλλά το Δ.Ε.

$$(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{v_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{v_2}} z_{\alpha/2}$$

είναι προσγγιστικό για ΔΕ για το $\mu_1 - \mu_2$.

Εφαρμογή: $X_1, \dots, X_{v_1} \sim b(p_1)$, $Y_1, \dots, Y_{v_2} \sim b(p_2)$. Μας

ενοιάζει Δ.Ε. για το $p_1 - p_2$

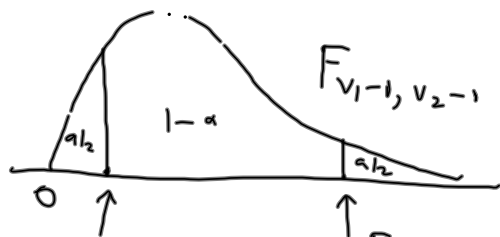
$$S_1^2 = \frac{v_1}{v_1 - 1} \bar{x} (1 - \bar{x}) \approx \bar{x} (1 - \bar{x})$$

$$S_2^2 \approx \bar{y} (1 - \bar{y}) \quad \text{D.E.:} \quad (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm \sqrt{\frac{\bar{x}(1-\bar{x})}{v_1} + \frac{\bar{y}(1-\bar{y})}{v_2}} \cdot z_{\alpha/2}$$

Διάστημα εμπιστοσύνης για τον λόγο διασπορών σ_1^2/σ_2^2
 από δύο δείγματα $X_1, \dots, X_{v_1} \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y_1, \dots, Y_{v_2} \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$.

$$\frac{(v_1 - 1) S_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim \chi_{v_1 - 1}^2 \quad \frac{(v_2 - 1) S_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} \sim \chi_{v_2 - 1}^2$$

$$F_{n_1, n_2} \stackrel{\text{ορ}}{=} \frac{\chi_{n_1}^2 / n_1}{\chi_{n_2}^2 / n_2} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{(v_1 - 1) S_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} / (v_1 - 1)}{\frac{(v_2 - 1) S_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} / (v_2 - 1)} = \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \cdot \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F_{v_1 - 1, v_2 - 1}$$



$$c_1 = F_{v_1-1, v_2-1}(1 - \alpha/2) = \frac{1}{F_{v_2-1, v_1-1}(\alpha/2)}$$

$$F_{v_1-1, v_2-1}(\alpha/2) = c_2$$

and now operate with F

$$P\left(c_1 \leq \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \leq c_2\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(c_1 \cdot \frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} \leq \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \leq c_2 \cdot \frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2}\right) = P\left(\frac{S_1^2/S_2^2}{c_2} \leq \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \leq \frac{S_1^2/S_2^2}{c_1}\right)$$

$$\Delta E: \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} : \left[\frac{1}{F_{v_1-1, v_2-1}(\alpha/2)}, \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}, F_{v_2-1, v_1-1}(\alpha/2), \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \right]$$

Άσκησης 8.1, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.10, 8.13, 8.14, 8.15,
8.16, 8.19, 8.23, 8.30, 8.31

8.5) Γ.ε. 99%, και η διάσπαση $\sigma = \sigma_0 = 1 \text{ kg}$
όταν θεωρείται ότι $\sigma = \sigma_0 = 1 \text{ kg}$.

$$\left[\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{v}} z_{\alpha/2}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{v}} z_{\alpha/2} \right]$$

Πάντως: $2 \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{v}} z_{\alpha/2} \leq 1 \stackrel{\sigma_0=1}{\Leftrightarrow} 2 \cdot z_{\alpha/2} \leq \sqrt{v} \Leftrightarrow v \geq 4 \cdot z_{\alpha/2}^2$

$\hookrightarrow \alpha = 0.99 = \text{Γ.ε.} \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.01, \alpha/2 = 0.005 \quad z_{\alpha/2} = 2.575$

$$v \geq 4 \cdot (2.575)^2 = 26.525 \quad (v \geq 27).$$

$$\underline{8.6)} \quad v \geq 4 \sigma_0^2 z_{\alpha/2}^2 = 238.70 \quad (\sigma_0 = 3)$$

$$\underline{8.4)} \quad v_1 = 10 \text{ βαθμολογίες} \quad v_2 = 10 \text{ βαθμολογίες}$$

$$\bar{X} = 152 \quad \bar{Y} = 149$$

(i) Να επιβεβαιωθεί εμπειρικά η διαφορά των μέσων υψών.

$$\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2 = \bar{X} - \bar{Y} = 152 - 149 = 3$$

(ii) Να κατασκευ. 95% ΔΕ για τη διαφορά $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

(α) Αν $\sigma_1^2 = 25, \sigma_2^2 = 49$

(β) Αν $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ (άγνωστο) α) λ' $S_1^2 = 20, S_2^2 = 30.$

$$\text{(α):} \quad \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{v_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{v_2}} z_{\alpha/2} = (152 - 149) \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{10} + \frac{49}{10}} \cdot z_{0.025} \overset{1.645}{\parallel}$$

$$\Delta E: \quad 3 \pm 4.47 = (-1.47, 7.47)$$

$$(e) \quad (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2}} t_{v_1+v_2-2}(\alpha/2)$$

$$S_p^2 = \frac{(v_1-1)S_1^2 + (v_2-1)S_2^2}{v_1+v_2-2} = \frac{9 \cdot 20 + 9 \cdot 30}{18} = 25$$

$$\Delta.E.: (152-149) \pm 5 \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}} \underbrace{t_{18}(0.025)}_{2.1009}$$

$$= 3 \pm 2.34 = (0.66, 5.34).$$

<u>8.10</u>	# φρωτ.	# με ανωταλία
Πόλη 1	300	25
Πόλη 2	350	42

Να γίνει 95% Δ.Ε. για τη διαφορά $p_1 - p_2$ των ποσοστών των ατόμων που παρουσιάζουν κάποια ανωταλία.

$$v_1 = 300 \quad v_2 = 350 \quad X_1, \dots, X_{v_1} \sim b(p_1)$$

$$Y_1, \dots, Y_{v_2} \sim b(p_2)$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X_i}{v_1} = \frac{25}{300} = 8.333\% = 0.0833\dots = \hat{p}_1$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{42}{350} = 0.12 \quad (\mu_1 - \mu_2 = p_1 - p_2, \text{ bernoulli})$$

$$\Delta.E. \quad \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{v_1} + \frac{\bar{Y}(1-\bar{Y})}{v_2}} z_{\alpha/2}$$

$$= (-0.03666 \pm 0.23 z_{\alpha/2})$$

90%, 95%, 99%:

$$\alpha = 0.10 \quad z_{\alpha/2} = z_{0.05} = 1.645 \quad \Delta E \quad \begin{matrix} -7.5\% & 0.2\% \\ (-0.075, & 0.002) \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96 \quad \begin{matrix} -8.3\% & 0.96\% \\ (-0.083, & 0.0096) \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha = 0.01 \quad \begin{matrix} -9.74\% & 2.41\% \\ (-0.0974, & 0.0241) \end{matrix}$$

8.13) Χρόνος + επαινήσεις 20 εργαζομένων:

Λεπτό	συχν. (v_i)	Λεπτό	συχν.
0-10	1 (v_1)	50-60	2
10-20	2 (v_2)	60-70	2
20-30	3	70-80	2
30-40	4	80-90	1
40-50	2	90-100	1 (v_{10})

Υπολογίστε τα \bar{X} και S^2 . Μετά υπολογίστε 90%

D.E. για το μ και το σ^2 αν $X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

$k=10$ υπόσεις $v_1 + \dots + v_k = v = 20$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{v} \sum_{i=1}^k v_i c_i \quad c_i = \text{κάντρο υπόσεις } i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} (1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 15 + 3 \cdot 25 + \dots + 1 \cdot 95) = 45.5.$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{v-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{v-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^v x_i^2 - v \bar{x}^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{v-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k v_i \cdot c_i^2 - v \cdot \bar{x}^2 \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k v_i c_i^2 = 1 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 15^2 + \dots + 1 \cdot 95^2 = \gamma \nu \omega \alpha \omega$$

$$s^2 = \dots = 626.053, \quad \bar{x} = 45.5$$

$$s = \sqrt{s^2} = 25.021$$

$$d = 0.10 \quad (\gamma \alpha \ 90\%) : \quad \bar{x} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{v}} t_{v-1}(\alpha/2) = 45.5 \pm \frac{25.021}{\sqrt{20}} t_{19}(0.05)$$

$$\delta \eta. \text{ D.E. } \gamma \alpha \approx \tau : [35.8, 55.2].$$

$$\sigma^2: \left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{n-1}(\alpha/2)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{n-1}(1-\alpha/2)} \right) \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2_{19}(0.025) = 35.852 \quad \chi^2_{19}(0.975) = 8.907$$

$$95\% \text{ ΔΕ για το } \sigma^2: (362.08, 1335.47)$$

$$\text{ΔΕ για το } \sigma: (\sqrt{\dots}, \sqrt{\dots}) = (19.0, 36.5)$$

8.30] Αν $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim f(x|\theta) = \theta e^{-\theta x}$, $x > 0$ ($\theta > 0$),
να δίνει $(1-\alpha)$ -ΔΕ για το θ (α) ακριβώς, (β) προσεγγιστικά
(για $n \rightarrow \infty$).

$$(α) \text{ Έστω } T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\theta) \equiv T(1, \theta) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim T(n, \theta)$$

$$P(\theta \cdot T \leq y) = P(T \leq y/\theta) \Rightarrow$$

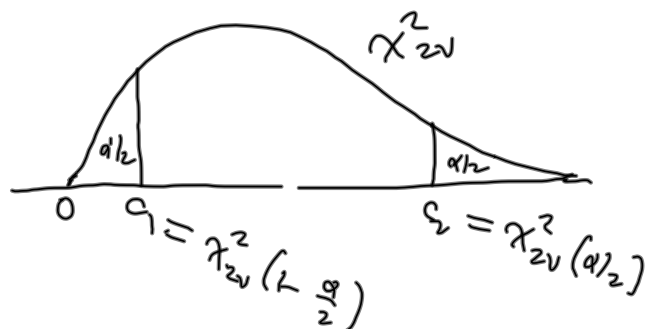
$$f_{\theta T}(y) = [F_T(y/\theta)]' = f_T(y/\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$T \sim \Gamma(\nu, \theta) \quad f_T(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu)} \theta^\nu t^{\nu-1} e^{-\theta t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f_{\theta T}(y) &= \frac{1}{\theta} f_T\left(\frac{y}{\theta}\right) = \frac{1}{\theta} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu)} \theta^\nu \left(\frac{y}{\theta}\right)^{\nu-1} e^{-y} \\ &= \frac{y^{\nu-1}}{\Gamma(\nu)} e^{-y}, \quad y > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2\theta T \sim \Gamma\left(\nu, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{2\nu}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \equiv \chi^2_{2\nu}$$

$$P(c_1 < 2\theta T < c_2) = 1 - \alpha \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{aligned} c_1 &= \chi^2_{2\nu}(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}) \\ c_2 &= \chi^2_{2\nu}(\frac{\alpha}{2}) \end{aligned}$$



$$P\left(\chi_{2v}^2(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}) < 2\theta T < \chi_{2v}^2(\frac{\alpha}{2})\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\frac{\chi_{2v}^2(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})}{2T} < \theta < \frac{\chi_{2v}^2(\frac{\alpha}{2})}{2T}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

Άρα ΔΕ για το θ : $\left[\frac{\chi_{2v}^2(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})}{2 \sum_{i=1}^v x_i}, \frac{\chi_{2v}^2(\frac{\alpha}{2})}{2 \sum_{i=1}^v x_i} \right]$

$$(B) \quad \frac{\sqrt{v} (\bar{x} - \mu)}{S} \rightarrow N(0, 1) \quad \mu = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v} (\bar{x} - \frac{1}{\theta})}{S} \rightarrow N(0, 1)$$

$$P \left(-z_{\alpha/2} < \frac{\sqrt{v} (\bar{x} - \frac{1}{\theta})}{S} < z_{\alpha/2} \right) \xrightarrow{v \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \alpha$$

$$\parallel P \left(\frac{1}{\bar{x} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{v}} z_{\alpha/2}} < \theta < \frac{1}{\bar{x} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{v}} z_{\alpha/2}} \right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

Προσγγ.

$$\left[\frac{1}{\bar{x} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{v}} z_{\alpha/2}} < \theta < \frac{1}{\bar{x} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{v}} z_{\alpha/2}} \right] \quad \text{για } \theta \approx \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$