

statistikk

$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$

n målinger

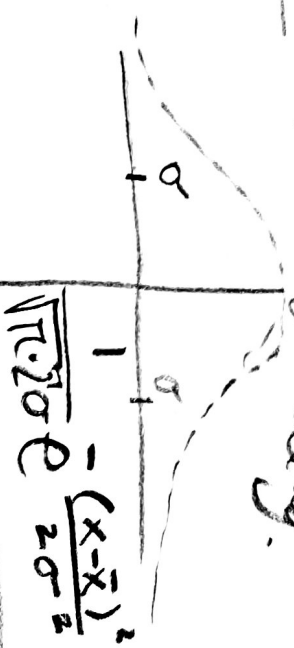
Gjennomsnitt $\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$

Standardavvik $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$
 $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{\text{varians}}$

sentral grenseteorem



Gaussisk fordeling



Normalfordeling

19.153

Matte : 3 pers
Juss : 4 pers
Spil : 2

} 9 persone

④ ④ ④ ⑤
① ① ① ① ①

2 av de 9 persone ne møtes.

a) P begge studere matematikk?

—
Samme fag?

Ulike fag?

b)

$$= \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{12} = P(MM)$$

disjunkte
hendelser

a)

$$\frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{8} = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{9 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{36}$$

b)

$$P(SS) = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{9 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(JJ) = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(\text{studere det samme}) = P(MM) + P(JJ) + P(SS)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3+1+6}{36} = \frac{10}{36}$$

$$= \frac{5}{18}$$

19.150

0000

4 egg.

lating

Hva er sannligheden for å
trekke 2 fiske egg.

B 1. egg som trekkes er fiske

A 2 egg

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

$$P(A|B) \cdot P(B) = P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(B) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

"A eller B"

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$$

↑

begge eggene
er fiske

$$c) P(\text{shokereer vlike fag}) = 1 - P(\text{samme fag}) = 1 - \frac{5}{18} = \frac{13}{18}$$

Alternativt

$$P(jM) + P(jS) + P(mS) + P(mj) + P(sj) + P(sm)$$

19,152

H bonneregner batteri varer mer enn 30 timer.
 $P(H) = 0.75 = 75\%$

Trekkes 5 av batteriene, mer enn 30 timer

a)

$P(\text{alle 5 varer mer enn 30 timer})$

$$P(H_1) \underbrace{P(H_2 | H_1)}_{P(H_2)} \cdot P(H_3) \cdot P(H_4) \cdot P(H_5) = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5$$

$$= \frac{3^5}{4^5} = \frac{3 \cdot 81}{2^{10}}$$

$$= \frac{243}{1024} \sim 23.7\%$$

19.141

$$S = \{ \text{Lysozyme} \}$$

$$H_{40} = \{ \text{40w Lysozyme} \}$$

$$H_{60} = \{ \text{60w perase} \}$$

$$a) \quad H_{40} \cap H_{60} = \emptyset \quad H_{40} \cup H_{60} = S$$

D defekte perase.

$$b) \quad P(D) = P(D \cap H_{40}) + P(D \cap H_{60}) = \frac{3}{42} + \frac{6}{42} = \frac{9}{42} = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$c) \quad P(\bar{D} | H_{60}) = \frac{P(\bar{D} \cap H_{60})}{P(H_{60})} = \frac{16/42}{22/42} = \frac{16}{22} = \frac{8}{11}$$

$$d) \quad P(H_{40} | D) = \frac{P(H_{40} \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{3/42}{9/42} = \frac{1}{3}$$

19.2.15

Hendelser

A og B



$$P(A) = 0.15$$

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.1$$

$$P(B|A) = 0.60$$

a) Er A, B disjunkte, uafhængige?

b) $P(\bar{A})$ $P(B)$ og $P(\bar{B})$

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

$B \cap A \neq \emptyset$ siden $P(B|A) \neq 0$.
Så ikke disjunkte.

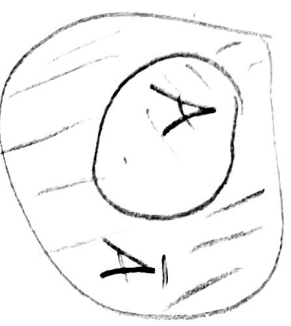
a)

$P(B|A) \neq P(B|\bar{A})$ så ikke uafhængige.

b) $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 0.85$

$$P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A) + P(B|\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{A})$$

disjunkte med
union lik B.



$$A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset$$

$$A \cup \bar{A} = S$$

$$P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = P(S) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(B) &= 0.60 \cdot 0.15 + 0.1 \cdot 0.85 \\
 &= 0.09 + 0.085 = \underline{0.175}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = \underline{0.825}$$

$$2) P(A \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A) = 0.60 \cdot 0.15$$

$$c) 1) P(A|B) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \cdot \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \underline{0.09} \\
 &= P(B|A) \cdot \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Bayes} \\ \text{solution} \end{array} \right) \\
 &= 0.60 \cdot \frac{0.15}{0.175} = 0.60 \cdot \frac{6}{7} \sim \underline{0.514}
 \end{aligned}$$

alternativ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} &= \frac{0.09}{0.175} = \frac{90}{175} = \underline{\frac{18}{35}}
 \end{aligned}$$