

Opgrave 8.1

α, β, γ vinkler i trekant målt med spredning σ

α og β måles med to satser, γ måles med en sats

$$\bar{X}_\alpha: \text{middelsats for } \alpha \quad V(\bar{X}_\alpha) = \sigma_\alpha^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$$

$$\bar{X}_\beta: \text{middelsats for } \beta \quad V(\bar{X}_\beta) = \sigma_\beta^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$$

$$\bar{X}_\gamma: \text{måling for } \gamma \quad V(\bar{X}_\gamma) = \sigma_\gamma^2 = \sigma^2$$

Observerer $X_\alpha = 96,108 \text{ gon}$ $X_\beta = 42,820 \text{ gon}$ $X_\gamma = 61,066 \text{ gon}$

Slutfejl:

$$\Downarrow X_\alpha + X_\beta + X_\gamma + r = 200 \text{ gon}$$

$$r = 200 - 96,108 - 42,820 - 61,066 \text{ gon} = \underline{\underline{0,006 \text{ gon}}}$$

Fordeling af slutfejl: (fordeler efter vinklens andel af total variation)

Estimat for α :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_\alpha &= X_\alpha + \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\beta^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2} r = X_\alpha + \frac{\sigma^2/2}{\sigma^2/2 + \sigma^2/2 + \sigma^2} r \\ &= X_\alpha + \frac{1}{4} r = 96,108 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0,006 \text{ gon} = \underline{\underline{96,1095 \text{ gon}}} \end{aligned}$$

Estimat for β :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_\beta &= X_\beta + \frac{\sigma_\beta^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\beta^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2} r = X_\beta + \frac{\sigma^2/2}{\sigma^2/2 + \sigma^2/2 + \sigma^2} r \\ &= X_\beta + \frac{1}{4} r = 42,820 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0,006 \text{ gon} = \underline{\underline{42,8215 \text{ gon}}} \end{aligned}$$

Estimat for γ :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_\gamma &= X_\gamma + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\beta^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2} r = X_\gamma + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2/2 + \sigma^2/2 + \sigma^2} r \\ &= X_\gamma + \frac{1}{2} r = 61,066 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,006 \text{ gon} = \underline{\underline{61,0690 \text{ gon}}} \end{aligned}$$

Opgave 8.2

Frem- og tilbage nivellering over 8 strækninger:

strækning	l (m)	$p = \frac{1}{l} \text{ (km}^{-1}\text{)}$	$h_f \text{ (mm)}$	$h_b \text{ (mm)}$	$h_f + h_b \text{ (mm)}$	$p (h_f + h_b)^2 \frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{km}}$
1	861	1.161	-91	89	-2	4.646
2	624	1.603	219	-217	2	6.410
3	986	1.014	459	-475	-16	259.635
4	595	1.681	353	-359	-6	60.504
5	110	9.091	-130	132	2	36.364
6	1033	0.968	132	-137	-5	24.201
7	952	1.050	636	-645	-9	85.084
8	675	1.481	-638	637	-1	1.481

ved geometriske niv
 er $p_i = \frac{1}{l_i}$
 og $\sigma_0^2 = \sigma_k^2 \text{ (kilometerspredning}^2\text{)}$

Sum: 478,326

Dobbelt målinger:

Estimator af σ_k^2 : $S_k^2 = S_0^2 = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i (\Delta_{i1} - \Delta_{i2})^2 = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i (h_{t_i} + h_{f_i})^2$

Estimat af kilometerspredning: $S_k = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n} 478.326 \frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{km}}} = \underline{\underline{5.468 \text{ mm}/\sqrt{\text{km}}}}$

95% konfidensinterval:

$\left[S_k - 1.96 \frac{S_k}{\sqrt{2n}} ; S_k + 1.96 \frac{S_k}{\sqrt{2n}} \right] = \underline{\underline{[2.789; 8.147]}}$

Opgivet kilometerspredning: $5 \text{ mm}/\sqrt{\text{km}}$

Dvs. vores estimat og konfidensinterval stemmer godt overens med opgivet kilometerspredning på $5 \text{ mm}/\sqrt{\text{km}}$