

Opgaver til lektion 4

NB opg ej i rækkefølge!

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Opg 5

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad E[\alpha X_1 + (1-\alpha)X_2] &= \alpha EX_1 + (1-\alpha)EX_2 \\ &= \alpha\mu + (1-\alpha)\mu = \mu(\alpha + 1 - \alpha) = \mu. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad \text{Var}[\alpha X_1 + (1-\alpha)X_2] &= \alpha^2 \text{Var} X_1 + (1-\alpha)^2 \text{Var} X_2 \\ &= \alpha^2 \sigma_1^2 + (1-\alpha)^2 \sigma_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

Finder min ved at differentiere mht α og sætte afledte lig nul:

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} (\alpha^2 \sigma_1^2 + (1-\alpha)^2 \sigma_2^2) = 2\alpha \sigma_1^2 + 2(1-\alpha)(-1) \sigma_2^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\alpha \sigma_1^2 + 2(\alpha-1) \sigma_2^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha \sigma_1^2 + 2\alpha \sigma_2^2 - 2\sigma_2^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2) = \sigma_2^2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

$$\text{Sætter } p_1 = \alpha = \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \quad \text{og} \quad p_2 = (1-\alpha) = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

ses vægtrelationen at være opfyldt:

$$p_1 \sigma_1^2 = p_2 \sigma_2^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sigma_2^2 \sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} = \frac{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

Bemærk
$$P_1 = \frac{\sigma_2^2 \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2) \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}}{\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}}$$

Dvs P_1 er omvendt proportional med σ_1^2 .

Opg 1

$\sigma_1^2 = 4 \quad \sigma_2^2 = 8$

$P_1 = \frac{1}{4} \quad P_2 = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\bar{X}^* = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}} \cdot 10 + \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}} \cdot 14 = \frac{2}{2+1} \cdot 10 + \frac{1}{2+1} \cdot 14$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 10 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 14 = 11\frac{1}{3}$$

Varians på \bar{X}^* : $\sigma_0^2 = P_1 \sigma_1^2 + P_2 \sigma_2^2 = 1$

$$\text{Var } \bar{X}^* = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{P_1 + P_2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{32}{12} = 2\frac{2}{3}$$

Opg 4

$$a) E[X_{i1} + X_{i2}] = EX_{i1} + EX_{i2} = \mu_i - \mu_i = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X_{i1} + X_{i2}] &= \text{Var} X_{i1} + \text{Var} X_{i2} = l_1 \sigma_k^2 + l_2 \sigma_k^2 \\ &= 2l_1 \sigma_k^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dermed } \text{Var} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l_1}} [X_{i1} + X_{i2}] &= \frac{1}{2l_1} \text{Var}[X_{i1} + X_{i2}] \\ &= \sigma_k^2 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\text{Lad } Y_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l_1}} [X_{i1} + X_{i2}]$$

Jf a) har Y_i 'erne ens middelværdi 0
og varians σ_k^2 .

Der σ_k^2 kan estimeres ved

$$s_y^2 = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^8 (y_i - 0)^2 = 29.8954$$

$$s_k = \sqrt{29.8954} = \underline{\underline{5.4677}}$$

(Husk: længder l_i skal omregnes til km)

c)

Højdeforskellen H kan estimeres ved

$$H_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_{i1} \quad \text{og} \quad H_2 = - \sum_{i=1}^n X_{i2}$$

Både H_1 og H_2 har varians

$$\sum_{i=1}^n l_i \sigma_k^2 = \sigma_k^2 l \quad \text{hvor} \quad l = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i$$

Der vi kan estimere H ved gennemsnittet

$$\frac{1}{2} (H_1 + H_2) \quad \text{som har varians} \quad \frac{1}{2} \sigma_k^2 l$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (h_1 + h_2) = 957,5 \quad \text{og} \quad l = 5,836 \text{ km}$$

Estimeres σ_k ved $5,47 \text{ mm}/\sqrt{\text{km}}$ fås

95% konfidensintervallet

$$957,5 \pm 1,96 \cdot 5,47 \cdot \sqrt{5,836} = \underline{\underline{[931,60; 983,40]}}$$

Opgave 2

$$r_v = 200 - 55.4 - 105.3 - 39.7 = -0.4$$

Dvs α estimeres ved $55.4 + \frac{-0.4}{3} = 55.27$

$$\beta: 105.3 - \frac{0.4}{3} = 105.17 \quad \delta: 39.7 - \frac{0.4}{3} = 39.57$$

Opgave 3

a) Vægtene vælges omvendt proportionalt til længderne af strekningerne l_1 og l_2

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{0.861} \quad p_2 = \frac{1}{0.624} \quad (\text{regner i km})$$

$$\mu_p = \frac{p_1}{p_1 + p_2} (7845 + 92) + \frac{p_2}{p_1 + p_2} (8157 - 217)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{7938.739}}$$

b) Slutfejls $r = 8157 - 7845 - (92 + 217) = 3$

Fordeler r prop. med strekningslængderne

$$\text{fås } \mu_p = (7845 + 92) + \frac{0.861}{0.861 + 0.624} \cdot 3 = \underline{\underline{7938.739}}$$

(dvs blot en anden måde at udregne μ_p)

$$\text{Sidste alternativ } \mu_p = (8157 - 217) + \frac{0.624}{0.861 + 0.624} \cdot 3 = \underline{\underline{7938.739}}$$

$$c) \quad \sigma_k = 2 \text{ nm} / \sqrt{\text{km}}$$

Dermed er variansene korrelerte til $\mu_1 + k_1$, $\mu_2 + k_2$ og $\mu_3 + k_3$ gir ved

$$\sigma_1^2 = 0.861 \cdot 4 = 3.444 \quad \text{og} \quad \sigma_2^2 = 0.624 \cdot 4 = 2.496$$

$$\text{og} \quad \sigma_0^2 = \frac{1}{0.861} \cdot 0.861 \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{0.624} \cdot 0.624 \cdot 4 = 4 = \sigma_k^2$$

Dermed er variansen på estimatet for μ_p

$$\frac{\sigma_0^2}{p_1 + p_2} = \underline{\underline{1.447}}$$

d)

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{0.861} \quad p_2 = \frac{1}{0.624} \quad p_3 = \frac{1}{0.763}$$

$$\bar{X}^* = \frac{1}{p_1 + p_2 + p_3} \left[p_1 [7845 + 92] + p_2 (8157 - 217) + p_3 (7597 + 342) \right] = \underline{\underline{7938.823}}$$