

Antwoorden bij “Inleiding in de Statistiek”

Hoofdstuk 1

1.1 model: $X \sim bin(n, p)$, $p \in [0, 1]$, schatting: X/n

1.2 (i) X_i bloeddrukverandering i^e persoon in treatment groep, Y_j bloeddrukverandering j^e persoon in controlegroep, model: $X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_m$ o.o., $X_i \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y_i \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$

(ii) schatting: $\bar{x}_n - \bar{y}_m$

1.3 (i) model: $X \sim \text{Hypergeometrisch}(N, r, n)$ met $N \geq \max(r, n)$

(ii) schatting: $\frac{rn}{X}$

(iii) model: $X \sim bin(n, \frac{r}{N})$ met $N \geq \max(r, n)$, schatting: $\frac{rn}{X}$

1.4 (i) model: $X \sim \text{Negatief binomiaal}(3, p)$ met $p \in (0, 1]$

(ii) schatting: $\frac{3}{50}$

1.5 (i) X_{ij} is aantal klanten in week i op dagdeel j met j 11 mogelijkheden. Model: $X_{ij} \sim \text{Poisson}(\theta_{ij})$ o.o. met $\theta_{ij} > 0$

(ii) schatting: $\frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_{ij}$ met j corresponderend met maandagmiddag

1.8 te groot

1.9 niet goed, schatting is te klein

Hoofdstuk 2

2.3 (i) ja

(ii) als $Y \sim F_{a,b}$ dan $b = \sqrt{\text{var}(Y)}$ en $a = EY - \sqrt{\text{var}(Y)}$

2.4 (i) $F(x) = \frac{x+3}{5} 1_{-3 < x < 2} + 1_{x \geq 2}$

(ii) $F^{-1}(\alpha) = -3 + 5\alpha$

2.5 (i) $F(x) = \frac{x^2}{\theta^2} 1_{0 < x < \theta} + 1_{x \geq \theta}$

(ii) $F^{-1}(\alpha) = \theta\sqrt{\alpha}$

2.6 $y = 2 + 4x$

2.7 $y = 2 + 2x/3$

2.10 0

2.12 $1/\sqrt{2}$

Hoofdstuk 3

3.2 $c = \frac{n+2}{n+1}$

3.3 (i) $c = 1$

(ii) $c^2 \frac{p(1-p)}{n} + p^2(c-1)^2$

(iii) $c = \frac{pn}{1-p+pn}$, niet bruikbaar

(iv) $c \rightarrow 1$

3.4 (i) nee

(ii) vele mogelijkheden, bijv. $\bar{X}^2 - \bar{X}/n$

3.5 (ii) $(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i + \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j)/(m+n)$

3.6 (i) $p_M = \frac{2}{3}p$ en $p_V = \frac{4}{3}p$, $\text{MSE}(p, (X+Y)/100) = \frac{p}{100} - \frac{p^2}{90}$

(ii) $\text{MSE}(p, Z/100) = \frac{p}{100} - \frac{p^2}{100}$

(iii) $(X+Y)/100$ is beter.

3.8 \bar{X}

3.9 (i) $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^a}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^a}$

(ii) $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^a}{n}$

3.10 (i) $\frac{\theta}{\theta+1}$

(ii) $\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \log(X_i)}$, en $\widehat{\frac{\theta}{\theta+1}} = \frac{\hat{\theta}}{\hat{\theta}+1}$

3.11 $1/\bar{Y}$

3.12 (i) $X_{(1)}$

(ii) nee

(iii) $\text{MSE}(\theta; X_{(1)}) = \frac{\theta^2}{(n-1)(n-2)}$

3.14 $(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \frac{1}{m+n-2} [\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2])$

3.16 $X_{(1)}$

3.17 (i) hypergeom(N,r,n)

(ii) $\lfloor \frac{rn}{x} \rfloor$ (afroonden naar integer naar beneden)

3.18 (i) $\text{bin}(n, F(x))$

(ii) ja

$$(iii) \frac{F(x)(1-F(x))}{n}$$

$$3.20 \quad (i) \overline{X}^2$$

$$(ii) \overline{X}^2$$

$$(iii) \frac{n}{n+1}\overline{X}^2$$

$$3.21 \hat{p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} = \overline{X} \text{ in beide gevallen}$$

$$3.22 \quad (i) \hat{p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} = \overline{X}$$

$$(i) \text{ zuiver is bijvoorbeeld } \frac{n}{n-1}\overline{X}^2 - \frac{\overline{X}}{n-1}$$

$$3.23 \hat{p} = \frac{1}{\overline{X}}$$

$$3.24 \frac{\overline{X}+1}{\overline{X}}$$

$$3.25 \quad (i) \frac{3}{2}\overline{X}$$

$$(iii) \left(\frac{3}{2}\overline{X}\right)^2$$

$$(iv) \text{ zuiver is bijvoorbeeld } \frac{18n}{8n+1}\overline{X}^2$$

$$3.26 \quad (i) 2\overline{X} - 1$$

$$(ii) X_{(n)}$$

$$3.27 \quad (i) (\hat{\sigma}, \hat{\tau}) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$$

$$(ii) (\hat{\sigma}, \hat{\tau}) = (\bar{X} - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}\overline{X}^2 - 3\overline{X^2}}, \bar{X} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}\overline{X}^2 - 3\overline{X^2}})$$

$$3.28 \quad (i) \max(|X_{(1)}|, X_{(n)})$$

$$(ii) \sqrt{3\overline{X}^2}$$

$$3.31 \quad (i) \theta$$

$$(ii) \text{ de steekproefmediaan: } \text{med}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$$(iii) \overline{X}$$

$$3.33 \quad (i) \frac{\overline{X}}{1-\overline{X}}$$

$$(ii) \frac{-n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i}$$

$$(iii) \text{ op basis van } \Gamma(n+1, 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i) \text{ a posteriori dichtheid: } \frac{n+1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i}$$

$$3.34 \quad (ii) \text{ op basis van } \Gamma(n+r, \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|) \text{ a posteriori dichtheid: } \frac{n+r}{\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|}$$

$$3.35 \text{ Bèta}(\alpha + r, \beta + n - r)$$

3.36 $\frac{n-1}{n-2} \frac{X_{(n)}^{-(n-2)} - M^{-(n-2)}}{X_{(n)}^{-(n-1)} - M^{-(n-1)}}$

- 3.37 (i) op basis van $\Gamma(X + 1, \lambda + 1)$ a posteriori dichtheid: $\frac{X+1}{\lambda+1}$
(ii) op basis van $\Gamma(X + \alpha, \lambda + 1)$ a posteriori dichtheid: $\frac{X+\alpha}{\lambda+1}$

3.38 op basis van $\Gamma(\alpha + n, \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2)$ a posteriori dichtheid: $\frac{\alpha+n}{\lambda+\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}$

3.39 op basis van een normale a posteriori dichtheid: $\frac{\tau^2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n\tau^2 + 1}$

- 3.40 (i) Bèta($\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, n + \beta - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$)
(ii) $\frac{\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\alpha + \beta + n}$ en $\frac{(\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i)(n + \beta - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i)}{(\alpha + \beta + n)(\alpha + \beta + n + 1)}$

Hoofdstuk 4

Nummering eerste druk

4.1 $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $H_0 : \mu = 125$ versus $H_1 : \mu \neq 125$. (Een andere mogelijke hypothese is: $H_0 : \mu \geq 125$ versus $H_1 : \mu < 125$.)

4.3 (i) $X \sim bin(n_j, p_j)$ met n_j de grootte van de steekproef onder jongens, p_j de fractie jongens die wiskunde kiest, $Y \sim bin(n_m, p_m)$ met n_m de grootte van de steekproef onder meisjes, p_m de fractie meisjes die wiskunde kiest. $H_0 : p_j \leq p_m$ versus $H_1 : p_j > p_m$.

4.4 $Y \sim N(\alpha + \beta x_1 + \gamma x_2, \sigma^2)$. $H_0 : \beta = 0$ versus $H_1 : \beta \neq 0$.

4.6 (i) $H_0 : \mu \leq 200$ versus $H_1 : \mu > 200$ (a): H_0 niet verworpen, (b): H_0 verworpen
(ii) $H_0 : \mu \leq 220$ versus $H_1 : \mu > 220$ (a): H_0 niet verworpen, (b): H_0 verworpen

4.7 $X_1, \dots, X_{100} \sim N(\mu, 1)$, $H_0 : \mu \geq 50$ versus $H_1 : \mu < 50$. H_0 wordt verworpen.

4.8 (i) $K = \{x : \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - 0}{\sigma} \geq 1.64\} = \{x : \bar{X} \geq 0.66\}$
(ii) nee, H_0 niet verworpen
(iii) $\pi(0.5; K) = 0.34$
(iv) 0.058

4.9 (i) H_0 verworpen
(ii) 0.0008

4.11 (i) $X \sim bin(25, p)$, $p \in [0, 1]$, $H_0 : p \geq 0.6$ versus $H_1 : p < 0.6$, $T = X$,
 $K = \{17, \dots, 25\}$
(ii) 0.055

(iii) 0.27

(iv) 0.12

(iv) nee, H_0 niet verwerpen bij beide waarden van α_0 .

4.12 (i) $T = X$, $K = \{20, \dots, 25\}$

(ii) $\pi(0.6; K) = 0.034$, $\pi(0.7; K) = 0.19$, $\pi(0.8; K) = 0.60$, $\pi(0.9; K) = 0.98$ met normale benadering

(iii) 0.034 met normale benadering

4.13 (i) $e = 59$, $K = \{59, 60, \dots, 100\}$

(ii) gelijk

4.14 (i) $X \sim bin(n, p)$ met $n = 250$

(ii) $H_0 : p \geq 0.035$ vs $H_1 : p < 0.035$

(iii) $K = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

(iii) 0.13

(iii) meer waarnemingen

4.15 $n \geq 213$

4.16 $n \geq 35$

4.17 $n \geq 263$

4.19 $\alpha \geq 0.215$

4.20 (i) $X \sim bin(n, p)$ met $n = 1000$, $H_0 : p \leq 0.9$ vs $H_1 : p > 0.9$

4.21 (i) $T = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \sim bin(n, p)$, tweezijdige binomiale toets

(ii) $T = \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{Z}-0}{S_Z}$, tweezijdige t -toets met $K_T = (-\infty, -\xi_{\alpha_0/2}] \cup [\xi_{\alpha_0/2}, \infty)$

(iv) dat kan zonder fouten, omdat de tweede toets een hoger onderscheidend vermogen heeft dan de eerste, als de normaliteitsaannname correct is.

4.22 $T = X_{(1)}$ met $K_T = (-\infty, -\frac{\log 0.9}{n}]$

4.27 $MSE(\sigma^2; T_c) = \sigma^4 \left(\frac{2c^2}{n-1} + (c-1)^2 \right)$, minimaal voor $c = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$.

4.28 $X \sim \chi_k^2$ en $Y \sim \chi_l^2$ dan $X + Y \sim \chi_{k+l}^2$

4.29 $T = \frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2}$, $K_T = [F_{m-1, n-1; 1-\alpha_0}, \infty)$

4.30 (i) $T = \frac{S_X^2}{2S_Y^2}$, $K_T = [0, F_{24, 15; 0.01}] = [0, 0.346]$. H_0 niet verwerpen

(ii) 0.0728

4.34 $T = \sqrt{5} \frac{\bar{X}-800}{S_X}$, $K_T = (-\infty, t_{4,0.05}] = (-\infty, -2.13]$, H_0 niet verwerpen.

4.35 (i) $X_1, \dots, X_{20} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ i.i.d. $H_0 : \mu = 3585$ versus $H_1 : \mu \neq 3585$. De toets: $T = \sqrt{20} \frac{\bar{X}-3585}{S_X}$, $K_T = (-\infty, t_{19,0.025}] \cup [t_{19,0.975}, \infty) = (-\infty, -2.09] \cup [2.09, \infty)$, H_0 niet verwerpen.

(ii) $p \approx 2 \times (1 - 0.6368) = 0.73 > 0.05$ op basis van de normale tabel. Conclusie: niet verwerpen

4.36 $T = \frac{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}{S_{X,Y} \sqrt{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{32}}}$, $K_T = (-\infty, t_{50,0.025}] \cup [t_{50,0.975}, \infty) = (-\infty, -2.01] \cup [2.01, \infty)$, H_0 verwerpen, B is beter.

4.37 $T = \sqrt{10} \frac{\bar{Z}-0}{S_Z}$, $K_T = (-\infty, t_{9,0.05}] = (-\infty, -1.83]$, H_0 niet verwerpen.

4.38 methode (2)

4.39 (i) $T = \frac{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}{S_{X,Y} \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}}}$, $K_T = (-\infty, t_{10,0.05}] \cup [t_{10,0.95}, \infty) = (-\infty, -1.81] \cup [1.81, \infty)$, H_0 niet verwerpen

(ii) $T = \sqrt{6} \frac{\bar{Z}-0}{S_Z}$, $K_T = (-\infty, t_{5,0.05}] \cup [t_{5,0.95}, \infty) = (-\infty, -2.02] \cup [2.02, \infty)$, H_0 verwerpen, B gaat langer mee.

4.40 (i) $T = \sqrt{12} \frac{\bar{X}-150}{S_X}$, $K_T = (-\infty, t_{11,0.05}] = (-\infty, -1.80]$, H_0 verwerpen

(ii) tweestekproeven t-toets met $T = \frac{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}{S_{X,Y} \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{10}}}$, $K_T = (-\infty, t_{20,0.05}] = (-\infty, -1.72]$, H_0 niet verwerpen

4.41 (i) $H_0 : \mu \leq 10$ versus $H_1 : \mu > 10$. De toets: $T = \sqrt{10} \frac{\bar{X}-10}{\sigma}$, $K_T = [\xi_{0.95}, \infty) = [1.64, \infty)$, H_0 niet verwerpen.

(ii) $n \geq 39$

4.42 Gepaarde t-toets, $T = \sqrt{20} \frac{\bar{Z}-0}{S_Z}$, $K_T = (-\infty, t_{19,0.005}] \cup [t_{19,0.995}, \infty) = (-\infty, -2.86] \cup [2.86, \infty)$, H_0 verwerpen, p -waarde tussen $2 \times 0.005 = 0.01$ en $2 \times 0.001 = 0.002$.

4.45 1/3

4.47 (i) $\lambda_n = 1$ als $X_{(1)} \leq 0$ en $\lambda_n = \exp(nX_{(1)})$ als $X_{(1)} > 0$

(ii) $2 \log \lambda = 2n \max(X_{(1)}, 0)$. Als $\theta < 0$: limietverdeling is gedegenereerd in 0. Als $\theta = 0$: limiet verdeling is $\exp(1/2)$. Als $\theta > 0$: verdelingsfunctie convergeert naar 0 voor eindige x .

4.48 (i) $\lambda_n = 1$ als $\theta_0 \geq X_{(n)}$ en $\lambda_n = \infty$ als $\theta_0 < X_{(n)}$.

(ii) $\lambda_n = \theta_0^n / X_{(n)}^n$ als $\theta_0 \geq X_{(n)}$ en $\lambda_n = \infty$ als $\theta_0 < X_{(n)}$.

4.49 (i) $\lambda_n = \left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\theta_0} \right)^{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \exp(-n\bar{X} + n\theta_0)$

(ii) χ_1^2

$$4.50 \quad \begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad & \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n}{\theta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} \right)^n \exp\left(-\left(\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} - \theta_0\right) \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) \\ \text{(ii)} \quad & K = \{(X_1, \dots, X_n) : 2 \log \lambda_n \geq \chi_{1,1-\alpha_0}^2\} \end{aligned}$$

Hoofdstuk 5

5.1 [17.42, 19.80]

5.2 [17.32, 19.90]

$$\begin{aligned} 5.3 \quad \text{(i)} \quad & \mu - \nu = \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm \sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}} \xi_{1-\alpha/2} \\ \text{(ii)} \quad & \mu - \nu = \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm S_X \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}} t_{m+n-2,1-\alpha/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$5.4 \quad \text{pivot } T = \frac{(n-1)S_X^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2, \text{ interval } [\frac{(n-1)S_X^2}{\chi_{n-1,1-\alpha/2}^2}, \frac{(n-1)S_X^2}{\chi_{n-1,\alpha/2}^2}]$$

5.5 [0.27, 0.46]

$$5.6 \quad \text{pivot } T = \frac{S_Y^2/\tau^2}{S_X^2/\sigma^2} \sim F_{n-1,m-1}, \text{ interval } [\frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2} F_{n-1,m-1;\alpha/2}, \frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2} F_{n-1,m-1;1-\alpha/2}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5.7 \quad \text{(i)} \quad & \text{pivot } T = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda X_i \sim \text{Gamma}(n, 1), \text{ interval } \left[\frac{\Gamma_{n,1;\alpha/2}}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}, \frac{\Gamma_{n,1;1-\alpha/2}}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \right] \\ \text{(ii)} \quad & \lambda = \frac{1}{\bar{X}} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}\bar{X}} \xi_{1-\alpha/2} \end{aligned}$$

5.8 (i) exact interval op basis van toets: [0.40, 1.44]

$$\text{(ii) benaderend interval: } \bar{X} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}}{10}} \xi_{1-\alpha/2} = [0.33, 1.27]$$

$$5.9 \quad \text{(ii) } [\frac{1}{2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} \chi_{2n,\alpha/2}^2, \frac{1}{2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} \chi_{2n,1-\alpha/2}^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5.11 \quad \text{(i)} \quad & \frac{1}{p^2(1-p)} \\ \text{(ii)} \quad & \frac{\bar{X}^3}{\bar{X}-1} \\ \text{(iii)} \quad & p = \frac{1}{\bar{X}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}-1}{n\bar{X}^3}} \xi_{1-\alpha/2} \end{aligned}$$

(iv) [0.30, 0.50]

$$\begin{aligned} 5.12 \quad \text{(i)} \quad & \frac{1}{p(1-p)} \\ \text{(ii)} \quad & \frac{1}{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})} \\ \text{(iii)} \quad & p = \bar{X} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{n}} \xi_{1-\alpha/2} \end{aligned}$$

(iv) [0.23, 0.41]

5.13 (i) $\frac{2}{\bar{X}}$

(ii) $i_\theta = \frac{2}{\theta^2}, i_{\hat{\theta}} = \frac{\bar{X}^2}{2}$

(iii) $\hat{i}_\theta = \frac{\bar{X}^2}{2}$

(iv) $\theta = \frac{2}{\bar{X}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\bar{X}^2}} \xi_{1-\alpha/2}$

5.14 (i) $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{\bar{X}}{2}$

(ii) $\lambda = \frac{\bar{X}}{2} \pm \frac{\bar{X}}{2\sqrt{2n}} \xi_{1-\alpha/2}$

5.15 (i) exact interval op basis van toets: [0.51, 0.87]

(ii) benaderend interval: $\bar{X} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{n}} \xi_{1-\alpha/2} = [0.54, 0.9]$

5.16 (i) $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{\bar{X}}$ en $\lambda_n = \left(\frac{2}{\theta_0 \bar{X}}\right)^{2n} \exp(-2n + \theta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i)$

(ii) $\{\theta : -2n \log 2 + 2n \log(\theta \bar{X}) + 2n - \theta \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \geq -\frac{1}{2}\chi_{1,1-\alpha}^2\}$

5.17 (i) $\hat{\theta} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{X_i}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{X}}}$

(ii) $\lambda_n = \left(\theta_0 \sqrt{\bar{X}}\right)^{-n} \exp(-n + \theta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{X_i})$

(iii) $\{\theta : n \log \left(\theta \sqrt{\bar{X}}\right) + n - \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{X_i} \geq -\frac{1}{2}\chi_{1,1-\alpha}^2\}$

5.18 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}\bar{X} + \frac{1}{2n}\sqrt{(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)^2 + 4n \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}, \lambda_n = \frac{\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}^n} \exp(-\frac{1}{2\hat{\theta}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \hat{\theta})^2)}{\frac{1}{\theta_0^n} \exp(-\frac{1}{2\theta_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \theta_0)^2)}, \text{ met bti:}$

$\{\theta : -n \log \theta - \frac{1}{2\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \theta)^2 + n \log \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{2\hat{\theta}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \hat{\theta})^2 \geq -\frac{1}{2}\chi_{1,1-\alpha}^2\}$

5.19 (i) pivot $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{50}^2$, bti: $\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{50,0.975}^2}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{50,0.025}^2} \right] = [3.36, 7.42]$

(ii) pivot $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{49}^2$, bti: $\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\chi_{49,0.975}^2}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\chi_{49,0.025}^2} \right] = [3.35, 7.45]$

5.20 (i) bijna-pivot $\frac{\frac{X}{200} - \frac{Y}{725} - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{200} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{725}}} \sim N(0, 1)$, bti: $\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{200} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{725}} \xi_{0.975}$

(ii) gerealiseerd interval: [-0.011, 0.142], H_0 niet verwerpen, want $0 \in [-0.011, 0.142]$

Hoofdstuk 6

6.1 $V = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

6.2 $V = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

6.3 $V = \sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i$

6.5 $V = (\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2)$

6.6 $V = (\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, X_{(1)})$

6.11 ja

6.13 \bar{X}

6.14 $\frac{X(X-1)}{n(n-1)}$

6.15 $V = (\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2)$ is voldoende en volledig, UMVZ voor σ^2 is $\bar{X}^2 - \frac{S_X^2}{n}$

6.16 $\bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}\bar{X}$

6.17 (i) $X_{(1)}$

(ii) $\frac{n-1}{n}X_{(1)}$

6.18 $\frac{n+2}{n}X_{(n)}^2$

6.19 (i) $V = (X_{(1)}, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i)$

(ii) $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)}{n}$

6.20 (i) ja

(ii) $V(X_1, \dots, X_n) = (\sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 - X_i))$

(iii) $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i$

6.21 $\bar{X} - \bar{Y}$

6.24 (i) $V = (X_{(1)}, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i)$

6.25 (ii) nee

(iii) $\alpha = \frac{m\tau^2}{n\sigma^2 + m\tau^2}$

(iv) UMVZ voor μ is dan $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m X_i + \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j}{m+n}$

6.26 $\text{Var}_\theta(T_n) \geq \frac{\theta}{n}$ is scherp.

6.27 (i) x_1^2

(ii) $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$

(iii) $\text{Var}_\theta(T_n) \geq \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$

(iv) ja

6.29 (i) $\text{Var}_\theta(T_n) \geq \frac{1}{n\lambda^2}$

6.30 (i) $\text{Var}_\lambda(T_n) \geq \frac{1}{nk\lambda^2}$

- 6.32 (i) $T = \sum_{i=1}^n e^{X_i} - n$ met $K_T = [0, \Gamma_{n,1;\alpha_0}]$
(ii) $T = \sum_{i=1}^n e^{X_i} - n$ met $K_T = [0, \Gamma_{n,1;\alpha_0}]$

- 6.33 (i) $\psi(x) = 1_{x(1) \leq 2} + \frac{4^n}{4^n - 1} (0.05 - \frac{1}{4^n}) 1_{x(1) > 2}$ als n zo groot is dat $0.05 > \frac{1}{4^n}$
(ii) $\psi(x) = 1_{\frac{1}{2} < x(1) \leq 1} + 0.05 \times 1_{x(1) > 1}$

- 6.34 (i) $\psi(x) = 1_{x(1) > 2} + 0.05 \times 1_{x(1) \leq 2}$
(ii) $\psi(x) = 1_{x(1) > 2} + 0.05 \times 1_{x(1) \leq 2}$

Hoofdstuk 7

7.1 (studieduur is responsvariabele Y)

- (i) $Y = \alpha + \beta x + e$, $\hat{\alpha} = 109$, $\hat{\beta} = -5.6$.
(ii) 0.14

7.3 $\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}x$

7.6

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i Y_i}{z_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_i Y_j}{z_i z_j Z}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^2}{z_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_i x_j}{z_i z_j Z}} \\ \hat{\alpha} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{z_i} - \hat{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{z_i}}{Z}, \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(Y_i - \hat{\alpha} - \hat{\beta}x_i)^2}{z_i}\end{aligned}$$

met $Z = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i}$.

7.7 voldoende is de vector $(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i x_i)$

- 7.8 (i) $Y_i = \beta x_i + e_i$ met $x_i = \sqrt{l_i}$ en $\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{g}}$.
(ii) $\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$
(iii) $\text{var}(\hat{\beta}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$
(iv) groot

7.10 Additief: $Y_{ijkl} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_k + e_{ijkl}$
eventueel aangevuld met interacties

- 7.11 (i) $P(Y = 1 | (X_1, X_2, X_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3)}}$ met X_1 de bloeddruk, $X_2 = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ man} \\ 1 \text{ vrouw} \end{cases}$, $X_3 = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ genotype } (A_1, A_2) \text{ of } (A_2, A_2) \\ 1 \text{ genotype } (A_1, A_1) \end{cases}$.

(ii) zoals in (i), maar met X_3 gelijk aan het aantal A_2 allelen

$$7.13 \quad \lambda(t) = \lambda_0(t)e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4} \text{ met } X_1 \text{ de leeftijd, } X_2 \text{ het gewicht, } X_3 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{man} \\ 1 & \text{vrouw} \end{cases}, X_4 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{mechanisch} \\ 1 & \text{biologisch} \end{cases}.$$

Appendix A

$$A.1 \quad EX^2 = \theta + \theta^2$$

$$A.2 \quad \text{Voor } X \text{ Poisson}(\theta)\text{-verdeeld geldt } E(X(X-1)(X-2)) = \theta^3, \text{ wat gelijk is aan 1 als } \theta = 1.$$

$$A.3 \quad \sqrt{e}$$

$$A.4 \quad \text{Als } X, Y \sim \exp(\theta) \text{ dan heeft } Z = \max(X, Y) \text{ dichtheid } 2\theta e^{-\theta z}(1 - e^{-\theta z}) \text{ voor } z > 0 \text{ en } EZ = \frac{2}{\theta} - \frac{1}{2\theta}. \text{ Als } \theta = 1 \text{ dan } EZ = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$A.6 \quad (i) \quad P(X + Y \leq 2) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 0.718$$

$$(ii) \quad \xi = 1 + \sqrt{3}\Phi^{-1}(0.95) = 3.849.$$

$$A.7 \quad \text{Als } Z = X^2 + Y^2 \text{ dan } P(Z \leq z) = 1 - e^{-z/2}.$$

$$A.8 \quad (iii) \quad e^{x^2-y} \text{ voor } y > x^2$$

$$(iv) \quad E(Y|X = x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$(v) \quad EY = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$A.10 \quad EY = \frac{n}{n+1}, \quad \text{var } Y = \frac{n}{n+2} + \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^2$$

$$A.11 \quad E\bar{X}_n = \mu, \quad \text{var } \bar{X}_n = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}, \quad E(\bar{X}_n)^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2, \quad \text{cov}(X_i - \bar{X}_n, \bar{X}_n) = 0$$

$$A.13 \quad P(X \leq 30) \approx 0.898 \text{ (incl. continuïteitscorrectie)}$$

$$A.14 \quad P(\bar{X}_n \geq 4.5) \approx 0.868 \text{ (excl. continuïteitscorrectie)}$$