



Κριτική περιοχή:  $Z < -z_{\alpha} = -z_{0,05} = -1,645$

$Z = \frac{8-10}{3/4} = -2,65 < -1,645 \Rightarrow$  απορρίπτω την  $H_0$

λογισ τον ποσοστό βλαβών  $H_1: \mu=9$  :  $\gamma = 1 - \beta$  όταν  $H_0: \mu=10 \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$

$\beta = P(\text{δεν απορρίπτω την } H_0 \mid \text{ισχύει η } H_1) =$

$= P(Z \geq -1,645 \mid \mu=9) =$

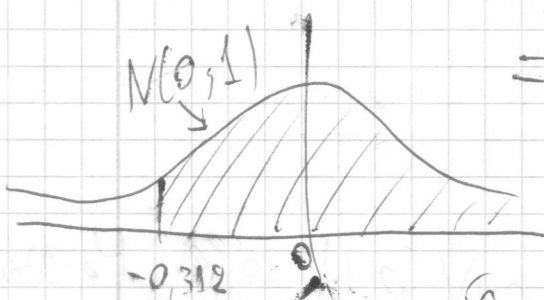
Συνέχεται την  
 συνάρτηση κατανομής  $N(0,1)$   
 γιατί απορρίπτω την  $H_0$   
 οπότε πρόκειται να αποδοθεί βλάβη

$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu=9, \sigma^2=9)$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X}-9}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$

$= P\left( Z' = \frac{\bar{X}-10}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \geq -1,645 + \frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \mid Z' \sim N(0,1) \right) =$   
 $= \frac{\bar{X}-9}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$

$= P\left( Z' \geq -1,645 + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}} \mid Z' \sim N(0,1) \right) =$

$= P(Z' \geq -0,312 \mid Z' \sim N(0,1)) =$



$= 0,5 + P(Z' \leq 0,312 \mid Z' \sim N(0,1))$   
 $= 0,6225$

Αρα:  $\gamma = 1 - \beta = 1 - 0,6225 = 0,3775$

# Problem 16 (Generalization)

$H_0: \mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2 - \mu_3 = K$      $H_a: \mu \neq K$      $(\alpha, 0.05)$

$\bar{X}_i \sim N(\mu_i, c_i \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$      $c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, c_1 \sigma^2)$

$X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, c_2 \sigma^2)$

$X_3 \sim N(\mu_3, c_3 \sigma^2)$

$\bar{X} = \bar{X}_1 + \bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_3$

$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2 - \mu_3, (c_1 + c_2 + c_3) \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \Rightarrow$

$\frac{\bar{X} - (\mu_1 + \mu_2 - \mu_3)}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{c_1 + c_2 + c_3}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$\sigma \sqrt{\frac{c_1 + c_2 + c_3}{n}}$

$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{c_1 \sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \\ \frac{(n-1)S_2^2}{c_2 \sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \\ \frac{(n-1)S_3^2}{c_3 \sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$

$\frac{(n-1)}{\sigma^2} \left( \frac{S_1^2}{c_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{c_2} + \frac{S_3^2}{c_3} \right) \sim \chi_{3(n-1)}^2 \Rightarrow$

$t = \frac{\frac{\bar{X} - (\mu_1 + \mu_2 - \mu_3)}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{c_1 + c_2 + c_3}{n}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1) \left( \frac{S_1^2}{c_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{c_2} + \frac{S_3^2}{c_3} \right)}{3(n-1)}}} = \frac{\bar{X}_1 + \bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_3 - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{c_1 + c_2 + c_3}{3n} \left( \frac{S_1^2}{c_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{c_2} + \frac{S_3^2}{c_3} \right)}} \sim t_{3(n-1)} \quad H_0: \mu = K$

Ergebnis  
Ergebnis

$\Delta_{tot}$	$SS_{tre} = \sum_j n_j (\bar{Y}_{.j} - \bar{Y}_{..})^2$	$r-1$	$MS_{tre} = \frac{SS_{tre}}{r-1}$	$F = \frac{MS_{tre}}{MS_{reg}}$
$Y_{res}$	$SS_{res} = SS_{tot} - SS_{tre}$	$n-r$	$MS_{reg} = \frac{SS_{reg}}{n-r}$	$F \geq F_{\alpha, r-1, n-r}$
$O_{dim}$ $Me\beta$	$SS_{tot} = \sum_j \sum_i (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_{..})^2$	$n-1$		

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_r \quad \vee \quad H_a: \text{ökl. ödq. za } \mu_j \text{ iso metaf. ras}$

$H_0: \mu_u - \mu_v = 0 \quad \vee \quad H_a: \mu_u - \mu_v \neq 0$

$$t = \frac{\bar{Y}_{..u} - \bar{Y}_{..v}}{\sqrt{MS_{reg} \left( \frac{1}{n_u} + \frac{1}{n_v} \right)}} \quad , |t| \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-r}$$

6.1  $E(MS_{tre}) = \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{r-1} \sum_{j=1}^r (\mu_j - \mu)^2$  öndou  $\mu = \frac{\sum n_j \mu_j}{n}$  ,  $n = \sum_j n_j$

$$Y_{ij} = \mu_i + \epsilon_{ij} \quad , i=1, 2, \dots, r \quad , j=1, 2, \dots, n_i$$

$$Y_{ij} \sim N(\mu_j, \sigma^2)$$

$$SS_{tre} = \sum_j \frac{Y_{.j}^2}{n_j} - \frac{Y_{..}^2}{n} \quad , \quad MS_{tre} = \frac{SS_{tre}}{r-1}$$

$$E(SS_{tre}) = \sum_j \frac{E(Y_{.j}^2)}{n_j} - \frac{E(Y_{..}^2)}{n}$$

$$\left( \text{Var}(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 \right)$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } E(Y_{\cdot j}) = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} Y_{ij}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} E(Y_{ij}) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \mu_i = n_j \mu_j$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_{\cdot j}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \text{Var}(Y_{ij}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \sigma^2 = n_j \sigma^2 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$E(Y_{\cdot j}^2) = n_j \sigma^2 + \mu_j^2 n_j^2$$

$$E(Y_{\cdot\cdot}) = \sum_j \sum_i E(Y_{ij}) = \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \mu_i = \sum_{j=1}^r n_j \mu_j = n \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_{\cdot\cdot}) = \sum_j \sum_i \text{Var}(Y_{ij}) = \sum_j \sum_i \sigma^2 = n \sigma^2 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$E(Y_{\cdot\cdot}^2) = n \sigma^2 + n^2 \mu^2$$

$$E(MS_{\text{tre}}) = \frac{1}{r-1} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{n_j \sigma^2 + n_j^2 \mu_j^2}{n_j} - \frac{n \sigma^2 + n^2 \mu^2}{n} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{r-1} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^r (\sigma^2 + n_j \mu_j^2) - \sigma^2 - n \mu^2 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{r-1} \left( \sigma^2 (r-1) + \sum_{j=1}^r n_j \mu_j^2 - n \mu^2 \right) =$$

$$= \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{r-1} \left( \sum_{j=1}^r n_j \mu_j^2 - n \mu^2 \right)$$

# Problem 6.3 (cross class)

	Angabe	Beobachtungen	MS	
Abk.	$SS_{\text{reg}} = 25,2174$	3	8,4058	$F = F_{0,05,3,19} = 3,13$
Ycod.	$SS_{\text{reg}} = 18$	19	0,9474	$F = 8,8728$
Ch. rez. abh.	$SS_{\text{tot}} = 43,2174$	20	-	annehmen $H_0$

$H_0: \mu_4 - \mu_3 = 0 \quad \vee \quad H_a: \mu_4 - \mu_3 > 0$

$$t = \frac{9-6}{\sqrt{0,9474 \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = 4,7749 > 1,729 = t_{0,05,19} \Rightarrow \text{annehmen } H_a$$

## Problem 5.6

8 grades zur 25. November

i	Score GE mg	x	Beobachtung y	$x_i \cdot y_i$	$x_i^2$	$y_i^2$
1	4	4	1	4	16	1
2	6	6	3	18	36	9
3	8	8	6	48	64	36
4	10	10	8	80	100	64
5	12	12	14	168	144	196
6	14	14	16	224	196	256
7	16	16	20	320	256	400
8	18	18	21	378	324	441
<b>Summe</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>1403</b>

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{88}{8} = 11$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i = \frac{89}{8} = 11,125$$

$$\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n} = 1136 - \frac{(88)^2}{8} = 168$$

$$\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum y_i^2 - \frac{(\sum y_i)^2}{n} = 1403 - \frac{89^2}{8} = 412,875$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\sum x_i y_i - \frac{\sum x_i \sum y_i}{n}}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{1240 - \frac{89 \cdot 88}{8}}{168} = 1,554$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} = 11,125 - 1,554 \cdot 11 = -5,964$$

$$\hat{y}_0 = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_0 = -5,964 + 1,554 x_0$$

$$\text{req } x_0 = 7 \Rightarrow \hat{y}_0 = 5$$

Analyse

$$SS_{\text{reg}} = \hat{\beta}_1^2 \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 405,482$$

$$1 \quad MS_{\text{reg}} = 405,482$$

$$F = \frac{405,482}{1232} = 329,08$$

$$SS_{\text{res}} = SS_{\text{tot}} - SS_{\text{reg}} = 7,393$$

$$6 \quad MS_{\text{res}} = 1,232 > F_{0,05;1,6} = 5,32$$

$$SS_{\text{tot}} = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = 412,875 \quad 7$$

6. ~~repeit~~  
um  $H_0$

$$R^2 = \frac{SS_{\text{reg}}}{SS_{\text{tot}}} = 0,988$$