

20 mg fer pillola

25 pillole

$X =$ quantità di
principio attivo
presente in una
generica pillola $\sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\bar{x} = 19.7 \text{ mg}$$

(X_1, \dots, X_{25}) campione
di legge $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
 $X \rightarrow \bar{x}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{25} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 40.5 \text{ (mg)}^2$$

↑
scarto quadratico

(a) Calcolare una stima per la varianza di X

(b) $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 20$ $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$
Al livello $\alpha = 0.05$ cosa si può dire?

(a)

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n}$$

varianza campionario

$$n = 25$$

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1} = \frac{40.5}{24} = \underline{\underline{1.69}}^2$$

$$H_0: \mu = 20$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S} \sqrt{n}$$

$$t(\alpha) = -t(1-\alpha)$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s} \sqrt{n} = \frac{19.7 - 20}{\sqrt{1.69}} \sqrt{25} = \underline{\underline{-1.15}}$$

$$\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n-1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.15 \\ |T| > t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2.0639 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\alpha = (0.05)$$
$$1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - 0.025 = 0.975$$
$$t_{0.975}(24) = 2.0639$$

(c) Con una varianza reale $\sigma^2 = \underline{1.56}$
e $\bar{x} = 19.7$ n pillole

Qual è il minimo valore di
 n che consente di respingere H_0 ?

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\left\{ |T| > \varphi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} \quad T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma} \sqrt{n} = \frac{19.7 - 20}{\sqrt{1.56}} \sqrt{n}$$

$$t = -0.24 \sqrt{n}$$

$$\left\{ |T| > \varphi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} = \left\{ |T| > 1.96 \right\}$$

$$|t| = 0.24 \sqrt{n} > 1.96$$

$$\sqrt{n} > \frac{1.96}{0.24} = 8.16$$

$$n > 66.59$$

$$n \geq 67$$

20 % = media nazionale
di evasori

1000 contribuenti

tasso di evasione = 21 %

$\alpha = 0.05$

H_0 : la percentuale di evasione
nella città γ è superiore a quella
nazionale

n observations: X_1, \dots, X_n indep.

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{with prob. } p \\ 0 & \text{with prob. } 1-p \end{cases} \sim B(1, p)$$

$$H_0: p \geq p_0$$

$$H_1: p < p_0$$

$$H_0: p = p_0$$

$$H_0: p \geq p_0$$

$$H_0: p \leq p_0$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1-p_0)}} \sqrt{n}$$

Test

$$H_0: p = p_0$$

$$H_0: p \geq p_0$$

$$H_0: p \leq p_0$$

$$\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1-p_0)}}$$

R C

$$\{|T| > \Phi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$$

$$\{T < \Phi_{\alpha}\}$$

$$\{T > \Phi_{1-\alpha}\}$$

$$p_0 = 0.2$$

$$n = 1000$$

$$\bar{x} = 0.21$$

$$t = \frac{0.21 - 0.20}{\sqrt{\frac{0.20 \times 0.80}{1000}}} = \underline{\underline{0.79}}$$

$$\{T < \varphi_{\alpha}\} = \{T < \varphi_{0.05}\} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{T < -\varphi_{1-0.05}\} = \{T < -\varphi_{0.95}\} \\ &= \{T < -1.65\} \end{aligned}$$

$p \geq p_0 \implies H_0$ não é rejeitada

$$(b) \quad H_0 : \mu \leq \mu_0 \quad \mu \leq \mu_0$$

$$t = 0.79$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{ T > \varphi_{1-\alpha} \} &= \{ T > \varphi_{0.95} \} = \\ &= \{ T > 1.65 \} \end{aligned}$$

(c) n ^{α} dichiarazioni

$\mu \geq \mu_0$
Con entrambi i test

$$\text{Test} \\ H_0: p \geq p_0$$

$$H_0: p \leq p_0$$

$$\text{R.C.} \\ \{T < \varphi_\alpha\}$$

$$\{T > \varphi_{1-\alpha}\}$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$T > \varphi_\alpha = -1.65$$

$$t = \frac{0.21 - 0.20}{\sqrt{0.20 \times 0.80}} \sqrt{n}$$

$$T > \varphi_{1-\alpha} = 1.65$$

$$\uparrow \\ 0.025$$

$$n > \underline{\underline{4356}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.025 \sqrt{n} > -1.65 \leftarrow \\ 0.025 \sqrt{n} > 1.65 \leftarrow \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.025 \sqrt{n} > -1.65 \leftarrow \\ 0.025 \sqrt{n} > 1.65 \leftarrow \end{array} \right. \quad \sqrt{n} > 66$$

$$p = \frac{1}{6}$$

almeno 100 contratti
in un mese

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

se l'i-esimo indiv.
accetta la proposta
se no

(a) Esprimere con le X_i il n° di contratti
ottenuti con n telefonate

(b) Calc. la prob. che 625 telefonate in un
mese non siano sufficienti per avere il peno di
mod.

(c) Calc. il minimo n° di tel. da fare in un mese perché sia ≥ 0.4
la prob. di ottenere
di ottenere

(a) $X_1 + \dots + X_m = n^\circ$ di contratti ottenuti con n telef.

$$P\left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{625} X_i}_{\leq 99} < 100\right)$$

$$B\left(625, \frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$= F(\cancel{400} 99)$$

$$X_n \sim B(n, p) \sim \prod_{np} \overset{\lambda/n}{\downarrow}$$

"n grande"
"p piccolo"

$$\prod_{\infty}$$

$$P \left(\sum_{i=1}^{625} X_i \leq \cancel{1000}^{99} \right) \approx$$

X_i indep id. dist.

$$\mu = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{5}{36}$$

$\Phi(\uparrow)$

$$P \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{625} X_i - 625 \cdot \frac{1}{6}}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{36} \cdot n}} \leq \frac{99 - 625 \cdot \frac{1}{6}}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{36} \cdot n}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \Phi(-0.44) = 1 - \Phi(0.44) = \\ &= 1 - 0.67 = \\ &= 0.33 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(Z \leq \underline{99})$$

$$Z \sim N\left(\frac{625}{6}\right)$$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \geq 100\right) \geq 0.4$$

$$= 1 - P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 99\right) \geq 0.4$$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 99\right) \leq 0.6$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{99 - \frac{n}{6}}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{5/36}}\right) \leq 0.6$$

$$\Phi^{-1}(\Phi(x)) \leq \Phi^{-1}(0.6)$$

$$x \leq \varphi_{0.6} = 0.26$$

$$\frac{100 - \frac{n}{6}}{\sqrt{n} \frac{5}{36}} \leq 0.26$$

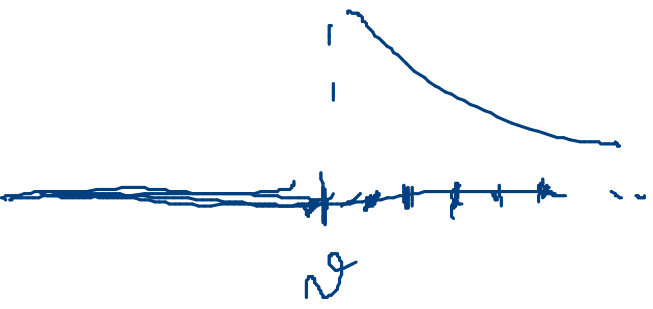
$$\sqrt{n} = y$$

$$n \geq 586,12$$

$$y^2 + 0.58y - 600 \geq 0$$

$$y \geq 24.21$$

$$y \leq -24.78$$



$$f^\theta(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k(\theta)}{x^2} & x > \theta \\ 0 & x \leq \theta \end{cases} \quad \theta > 0$$

(a) Calc. $k(\theta)$ affinché f^θ sia una densità

$T > c$

$\theta \leq \theta_0$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f^\theta(x) dx = 1$$

f^θ
(i) integrabile su \mathbb{R}

(ii) $f^\theta \geq 0$

(iii) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f^\theta(x) dx = 1$

$$\int_{\vartheta}^{+\infty} \frac{k(\vartheta)}{x^2} dx = 1$$

$$k(\vartheta) \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{\vartheta}^{+\infty} = \frac{k(\vartheta)}{\vartheta} = 1$$

$$\implies k(\vartheta) = \vartheta$$

(b) $P_{\vartheta} (X_1, \dots, X_n)$

can derive to f^{ϑ}

see consequence

$$H_0 : \vartheta \leq \vartheta_0$$

$$H_1 : \vartheta > \vartheta_0 \quad \uparrow \text{value}$$

note

$$T = \min (X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

Regione critica

$$\{ T > c \}$$

Calc. c in modo che il test abbia livello α assegnato

$$\alpha^* = \sup_{\theta \in H_0} P^\theta (T \in D) \leq \alpha$$

$$\sup_{\theta \leq \theta_0} P^\theta (T > c) \leq \alpha$$

$$\sup_{\vartheta \leq \vartheta_0} P^{\vartheta}(T > c) \quad c > \vartheta$$

$$P(T \leq x) = 1 - P(T > x)$$

$$\underline{P(T > c)} = P(\min(x_1, \dots, x_n) > c)$$

$$= P(x_1 > c, x_2 > c, \dots, x_n > c) =$$

$$= P(x_1 > c) \cdot P(x_2 > c) \cdot \dots \cdot P(x_n > c)$$

$$= \left[\int_c^{+\infty} f^{\vartheta}(x) dx \right]^n = \left(\int_c^{+\infty} \frac{\vartheta}{x^2} dx \right)^n =$$

$$= \left(\left[1 + \frac{x}{c} \right] + \infty \right)^n = \left(\frac{c+x}{c} \right)^n = \frac{c^n + \dots}{c^n}$$

sup
 $\theta < \theta_0$ $c^n / \theta^n < \infty$

$$\left\{ T > \frac{\theta_0}{\theta} \right\}$$

$$c^n / \theta_0^n < \infty \rightarrow c / \theta_0 < \infty$$

$$c = \frac{\theta_0}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

$$c / \theta_0 < \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} < \infty$$