

MAT-33311 Tilastomatematiikka 1 — tentti 28.10.2013

MAT-33317 Statistics 1 — exam 28.10.2013

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Tentissä saa käyttää tavallista tai graafista/ohjelmoitavaa laskinta ja yhtä kaksipuolista käsinkirjoitettua A4-paperia muistiinpanoja. Laskuissa välivaiheet on kirjoitettava näkyviin.

You are allowed to use a plain or graphing/programmable calculator and one handwritten two-sided A4 sheet of notes. Show your calculations.

1. Tiedetään, että 10% tiedekunnan A opiskelijoista, 12% tiedekunnan B opiskelijoista ja 4% tiedekunnan C opiskelijoista ovat naisia. Tilastomatematiikan peruskurs- sin opiskelijoista 20% on tiedekunnasta A, 20% on tiedekunnasta B, ja loput on tiedekunnasta C. Tänään tilastomatematiikan peruskurssin luennolla oli opiskelija istumassa paikassa 42. (a) Mikä on todennäköisyys, että hän on tiedekunnan C opiskelija? (b) Mikä on todennäköisyys, että hän on nainen? (c) Mikäli hän onkin nainen, mikä on todennäköisyys, että hän on tiedekunnan C opiskelija?

It is known that 10% of students in faculty A, 12% of students in faculty B, and 4% of students in faculty C are women. Also, 20% of the students attending the Statistics course are from faculty A, 20% are from B, and the rest are from C. In today's Statistics lecture there is a student sitting in seat 42. (a) What is the probability that this student is from faculty C? (b) What is the probability that this student is a woman? (c) If this student is a woman, what is the probability that she is from faculty C?

2. Valittiin satunnaisesti 200 taloutta kaupungissa A ja 400 taloutta kaupungissa B, joilta kysyttiin ovatko ne tilanneet maksullisen TV9-kanavan; 16 taloutta kaup- pungissa A ja 14 taloutta kaupungissa B oli näin tehnyt. Olkoon θ_A ja θ_B osuus kaupungin A ja B kaikki talouksista, jotka tilaavat TV9. (a) Etsi parametrin θ_A posteriori jakauman 95% luottamusväli. Käytä priori $p(\theta_A, \theta_B) = p(\theta_A)p(\theta_B)$, $\theta_A \sim \text{beta}(1, 1)$, $\theta_B \sim \text{beta}(1, 1)$. (b) Mikä on posteriori todennäköisyys, että $\theta_A > \theta_B$?

200 households in city A and 400 households in city B were chosen at random and asked if they subscribed to pay-television channel TV9. 16 of the surveyed households in city A and 14 in city B were subscribers. Let θ_A and θ_B denote the proportion of households in city A and B that subscribe to TV9. (a) Find a 95% credibility interval for the posterior distribution of θ_A . Use the prior $p(\theta_A, \theta_B) = p(\theta_A)p(\theta_B)$, $\theta_A \sim \text{beta}(1, 1)$, $\theta_B \sim \text{beta}(1, 1)$. (b) What is the posterior probabi- lity that $\theta_A > \theta_B$?

3. 36 koehenkilöltä mitataan tietty reagointiaika. Saatu näytteiden tilastot (sekun- neissa) olivat: otoskeskiarvo $\bar{y} = 2.6$, otoskeskihajonta $s = 0.403$ ja q -otoskvantiilit

q	0	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	1
kvantiili	1.72	2.26	2.42	2.56	2.70	2.82	2.96	3.05	3.67

- (a) Piirrä datan laatikkokuvaio. (b) Olkoon μ ihmisten keskimääräinen reagoin- tiaika. Mikä on parametrin μ posteriori jakauma? Kerro priori jakauma ja otos- malli. (c) Etsi posteriori todennäköisyys, että seuraavan (eli 37.) näytteen rea- gointiaika on > 3 .

The reaction time of 36 persons had the following statistics: sample mean $\bar{y} = 2.6$, sample standard deviation $s = 0.403$, and q th quantiles

q	0	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	1
quantile	1.72	2.26	2.42	2.56	2.70	2.82	2.96	3.05	3.67

(a) Draw a box plot of the data. (b) What is the posterior distribution of μ , the average reaction time in humans? State the prior distribution and the sampling model. (c) Find the posterior probability that the next (i.e. 37th) sample's reaction time is > 3 .

4. x vuotta vanhan Mazda6 auton arvo y (tuhansissa euroissa) on verkkosivun www.a1.fi mukaan:

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	19.1	16.9	15.3	13.9	12.7	11.5

Autosi on 7 vuotta vanha Mazda6; mikä on todennäköisyys, että autosi arvo on $> 9\,000\text{€}$? Vihje: sovita lineaarinen regressiomalli mittausmallille

$$y_i | \beta_0, \beta_1, \kappa \sim \text{norm}(\beta_0 + \beta_1(x_i - \bar{x}), \frac{1}{\sqrt{\kappa}})$$

ja etsi posteriori todennäköisyys, että $\beta_0 + \beta_1(7 - \bar{x}) > 9\,000$.

The value y (in thousands of euros) of a x year old Mazda9 car is, according to www.a1.fi:

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	19.1	16.9	15.3	13.9	12.7	11.5

You own a 7 year old Mazda9; what is the probability that its value is $> 9\,000\text{€}$? Hint: fit the linear regression model for the measurement model

$$y_i | \beta_0, \beta_1, \kappa \sim \text{norm}(\beta_0 + \beta_1(x_i - \bar{x}), \frac{1}{\sqrt{\kappa}})$$

and find the posterior probability that $\beta_0 + \beta_1(7 - \bar{x}) > 9\,000$.

		$\Phi(u_1 + u_2)$									
		$u_2=0$.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
$u_1=0$.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
	.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
	.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
	.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
	.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
	.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
	.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
	.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
	.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
	.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
	1	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
	1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
	1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
	1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
	1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
	1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
	1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
	1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
	1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
	1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
	2	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
	2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
	2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
	2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
	2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
	2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
	2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
	2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
	2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
	2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
	3	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990