

Lösungen / Statistik 2/01

```
Remove["Global`*"]
```

1.

```
<< Statistics`DiscreteDistributions`
```

■ a Kurs / Script

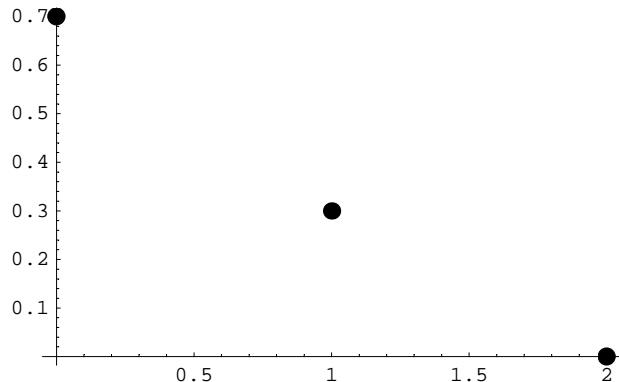
■ b

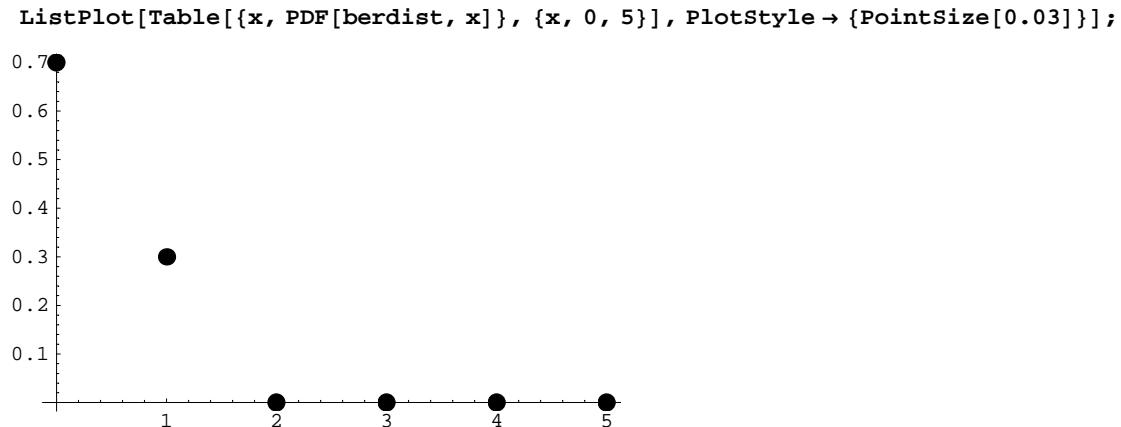
```
berdist = BernoulliDistribution[0.3]
BernoulliDistribution[0.3]

PDF[berdist, x]
{ 0.7  x == 0
{ 0.3  x == 1

f[x_] := PDF[berdist, x]; f[z]
{ 0.7  z == 0
{ 0.3  z == 1

ListPlot[Table[{x, f[x]}, {x, 0, 2}], PlotStyle -> {PointSize[0.03]}];
```





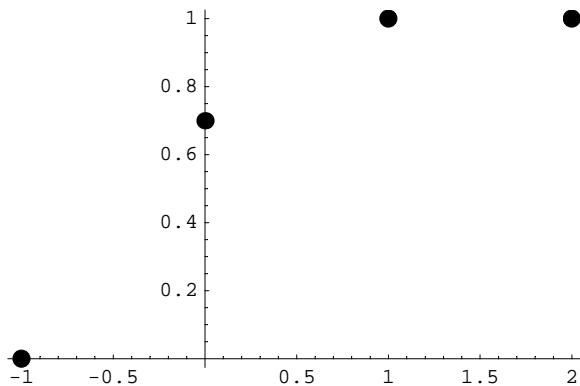
■ C

```
CDF[berdist, x]
{ 0.7  0 ≤ x < 1
{ 1     x ≥ 1

{CDF[berdist, -1], CDF[berdist, 0], CDF[berdist, 1], CDF[berdist, 2]}

{0, 0.7, 1, 1}

ListPlot[Table[{x, CDF[berdist, x]}, {x, -1, 2}], PlotStyle -> {PointSize[0.03]}];
```



■ d

```
Mean[berdist]
0.3

Mean[BernoulliDistribution[q]]
q

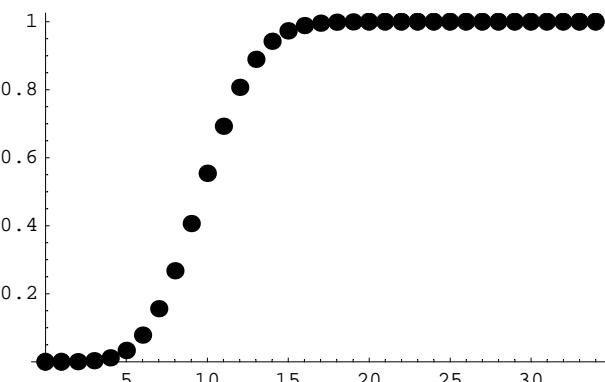
Variance[BernoulliDistribution[0.3]]
0.21
```

```
Variance[BernoulliDistribution[q]]  
(1 - q) q  
StandardDeviation[BernoulliDistribution[0.3]]  
0.458258  
StandardDeviation[BernoulliDistribution[q]]  
 $\sqrt{(1 - q) q}$   
Quantile[berdist, 0.5]  
0  
Quantile[berdist, 0]  
0  
Quantile[berdist, 0.7]  
0  
Quantile[berdist, 0.75]  
1  
Quantile[berdist, 1]  
1  
Quantile[berdist, 2]  
Quantile::frac : Quantile specification 2 is expected to be between 0 and 1.  
Quantile[BernoulliDistribution[0.3], 2]
```

2.

```
bdist = BinomialDistribution[34, 0.3]  
BinomialDistribution[34, 0.3]  
PDF[bdist, x]  
 $0.3^x 0.7^{34-x} \text{Binomial}[34, x]$ 
```

```
ListPlot[Table[{x, PDF[bdist, x]}, {x, 0, 34}], PlotStyle -> {PointSize[0.03]}];



```

```
ExpectedValue[x^3, bdist, x]
1282.55

RandomArray[bdist, {2, 3}]
{{16, 14, 16}, {10, 9, 9}}
```

3.

```
P = Sum[Binomial[10, k] (4/32)^k (1 - 4/32)^(10 - k), {k, 6, 10}]
273823
536870912

N[%]
0.000510035

bdist3 = BinomialDistribution[10, 4/32]
BinomialDistribution[10, 1/8]

1 - CDF[bdist3, 5]
1 - BetaRegularized[7/8, 5, 6]

N[%]
0.000510035
```

4.

■ a

```
p = 0.5;
P = Sum[Binomial[120, k] (0.5)^k (1 - 0.5)^(120 - k), {k, 50, 120}]
0.97261

bdist4 = BinomialDistribution[120, 0.5];
1 - CDF[bdist4, 49]

0.97261
```

■ b

```
p = 0.5;
P = Sum[Binomial[120, k] (0.5)^k (1 - 0.5)^(120 - k), {k, 0, 60}]
0.536342
```

```

bdist4 = BinomialDistribution[120, 0.5];
CDF[bdist4, 60]

0.536342

bdist4 = BinomialDistribution[120, 0.5];
CDF[bdist4, 50]

0.0412037

```

5.

```

P = Sum[ Binomial[10, k] (5 / 60)^k (1 - 5 / 60)^(10 - k), {k, 0, 3}]

5125125973
5159780352

N[%]

0.993284

bdist5 = BinomialDistribution[10, 5 / 60];
CDF[bdist5, 3]

BetaRegularized[ 11/12, 7, 4]

N[%]

0.993284

Sum[ Binomial[10, k] (5 / 60)^k (1 - 5 / 60)^(10 - k), {k, 4, 10}] // N

0.00671625

```

Chance, dass mindestens 4 das Gerät brauchen ist klein!

```

Sum[ Binomial[10, k] (5 / 60)^k (1 - 5 / 60)^(10 - k), {k, 0, 2}] // N

0.955516

Sum[ Binomial[10, k] (5 / 60)^k (1 - 5 / 60)^(10 - k), {k, 0, 1}] // N

0.799726

Sum[ Binomial[10, k] (5 / 60)^k (1 - 5 / 60)^(10 - k), {k, 0, 0}] // N

0.418904

```

6.

■ Alles

```
a = 104.36; Δa = 0.02;
b = 96.28; Δb = 0.02;
γ = (52 + 12 / 60) Degree; Δγ = 10 / 60 Degree;
c[a_, b_, γ_] := Sqrt[a^2 + b^2 - 2 a b Cos[γ]]

c[a, b, γ]
88.5671

Δc = (Abs[D[c[a1, b1, γ1], a1]] Δa + Abs[D[c[a1, b1, γ1], b1]] Δb +
      Abs[D[c[a1, b1, γ1], γ1]] Δγ) /. {a1 → a, b1 → b, γ1 → γ}

0.278295
```

■ Einzelteile

```
(Abs[D[c[a1, b1, γ1], a1]] Δa +
 Abs[D[c[a1, b1, γ1], b1]] Δb + Abs[D[c[a1, b1, γ1], γ1]] Δγ)

0.01 Abs[ $\frac{2 b1 - 2 a1 \cos[\gamma1]}{\sqrt{a1^2 + b1^2 - 2 a1 b1 \cos[\gamma1]}}$ ] +
 0.01 Abs[ $\frac{2 a1 - 2 b1 \cos[\gamma1]}{\sqrt{a1^2 + b1^2 - 2 a1 b1 \cos[\gamma1]}}$ ] +  $\frac{1}{6}$  ° Abs[ $\frac{a1 b1 \sin[\gamma1]}{\sqrt{a1^2 + b1^2 - 2 a1 b1 \cos[\gamma1]}}$ ]

(Abs[D[c[a1, b1, γ1], a1]] Δa) /. {a1 → a, b1 → b, γ1 → γ}
0.0102407

(Abs[D[c[a1, b1, γ1], b1]] Δb) /. {a1 → a, b1 → b, γ1 → γ}
0.00729775

(Abs[D[c[a1, b1, γ1], γ1]] Δγ) /. {a1 → a, b1 → b, γ1 → γ}
0.260757
```

Der Hauptteil des Fehlers kommt von γ !