

Velkommen!

Statistikk for ingeniører

Digital plenumstime UKE 6

Vi starter klokka 15:15

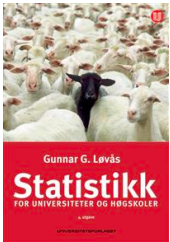
Du kan skrive inn spørsmål direkte til oss i chat!

Vi skal også bruke studentresponssystemet **Mentimeter** i dag.

Det blir gjort opptak av denne timen :)

Thea Bjørnland, Institutt for matematisk fag, NTNU (Trondheim)

Uke 6: Normalfordelingen og sentralgrenseteoremet



**Pensum i
læreboka:
Kapittel 5.7
og 5.8**

Mandag
15.15-16.00

temavideoer
(ca 3 x 15 min)

digital
plenumstime

campus-
forelesning

STACK-øving

Normalfordelingen

Thea Bjørnland
Institutt for matematiske fag
NTNU

7:52

Lineærtransformasjoner og standard normalfordeling

Thea Bjørnland
Institutt for matematiske fag
NTNU

13:07

Lineærkombinasjoner og sentralgrenseteoremet

Thea Bjørnland
Institutt for matematiske fag
NTNU

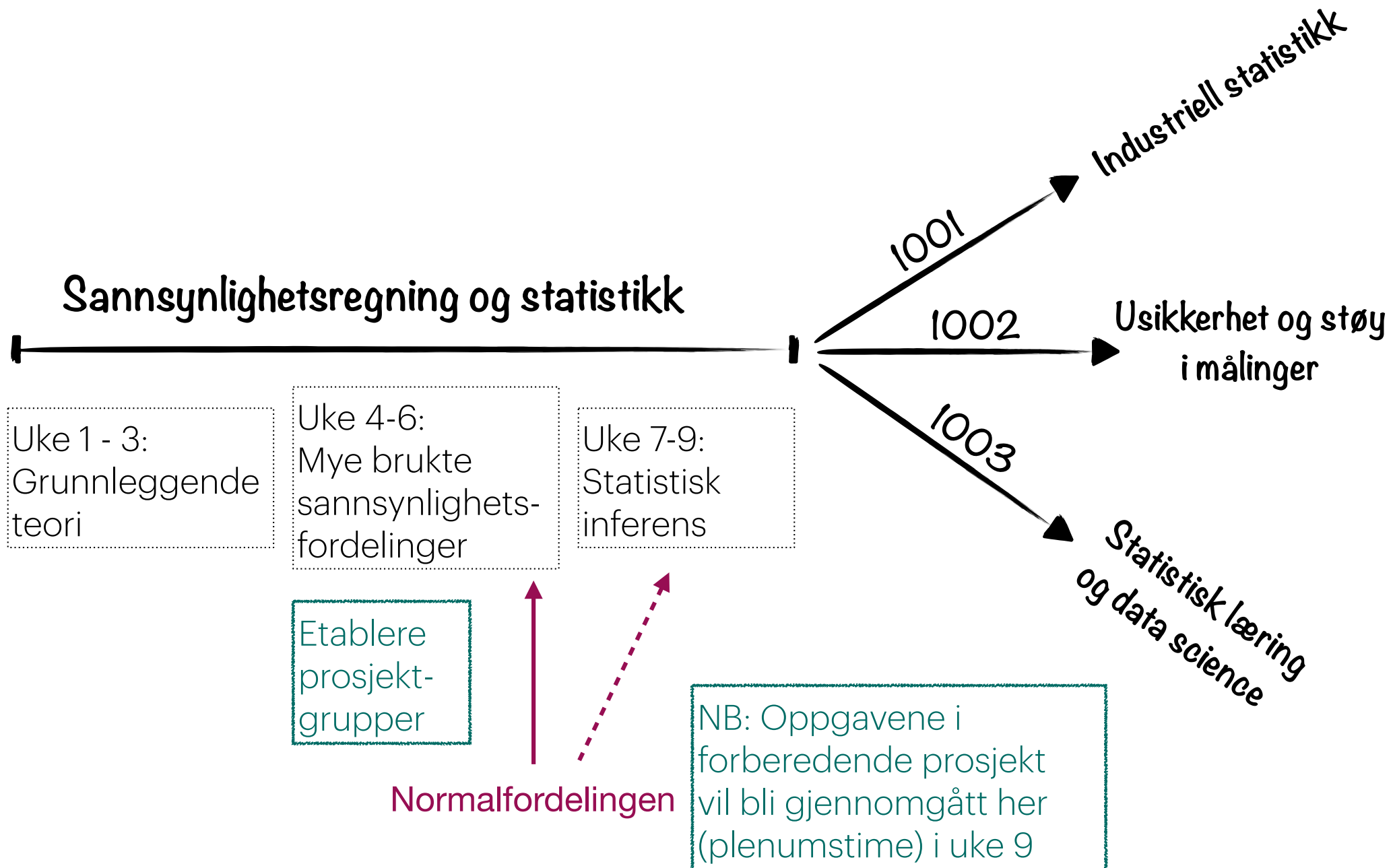
9:28

Kritiske verdier i normalfordelingen

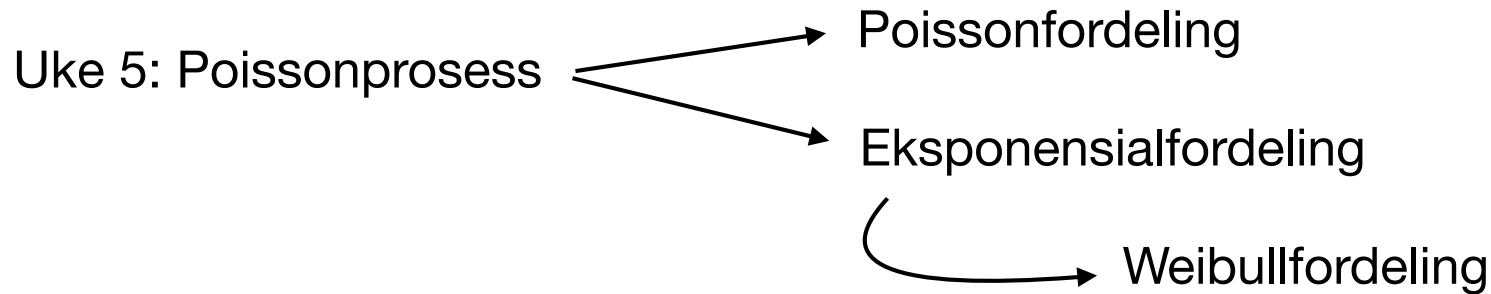
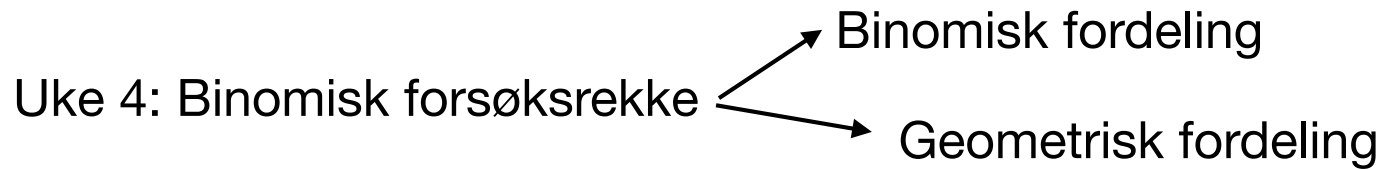
Thea Bjørnland
Institutt for matematiske fag
NTNU

5:32

Hvor er vi nå? Og hvor skal vi?

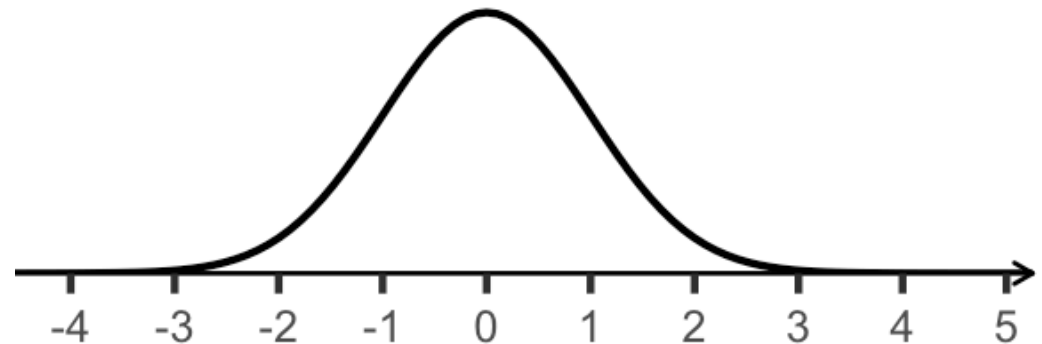


Uke 4-6: Fordelinger



Uke 6: Normalfordelingen

- Målefeil for et vanlig måleinstrument
- Fysiske størrelser (høyde, vekt, osv)
- Boligpriser til leiligheter
- osv osv



normalfordeling

Store norske leksikon / Real FAG / Matematikk / Sannsynlighet og statistikk / Sannsynlighetsteori

Normalfordeling er en sannsynlighetsfordeling som blir mye brukt i matematisk statistikk. Grunnen er dels at visse typer av observerte data er tilnærmet normalfordelt, og dels at normalfordelingen opptrer som grensefordeling for en rekke andre typer fordelinger.

- 1 dag :
- Eks med normal approks. binomisk
 - standard normalfordeling

Eks 1: Normaltilnærming til binomisk fordeling

$$X \sim \text{binom}(n=100, p=0.4)$$

Binomisk forsøksrekke der $p=0,4$ i alle forsøk
 $n=100$ uavhengige forsøk

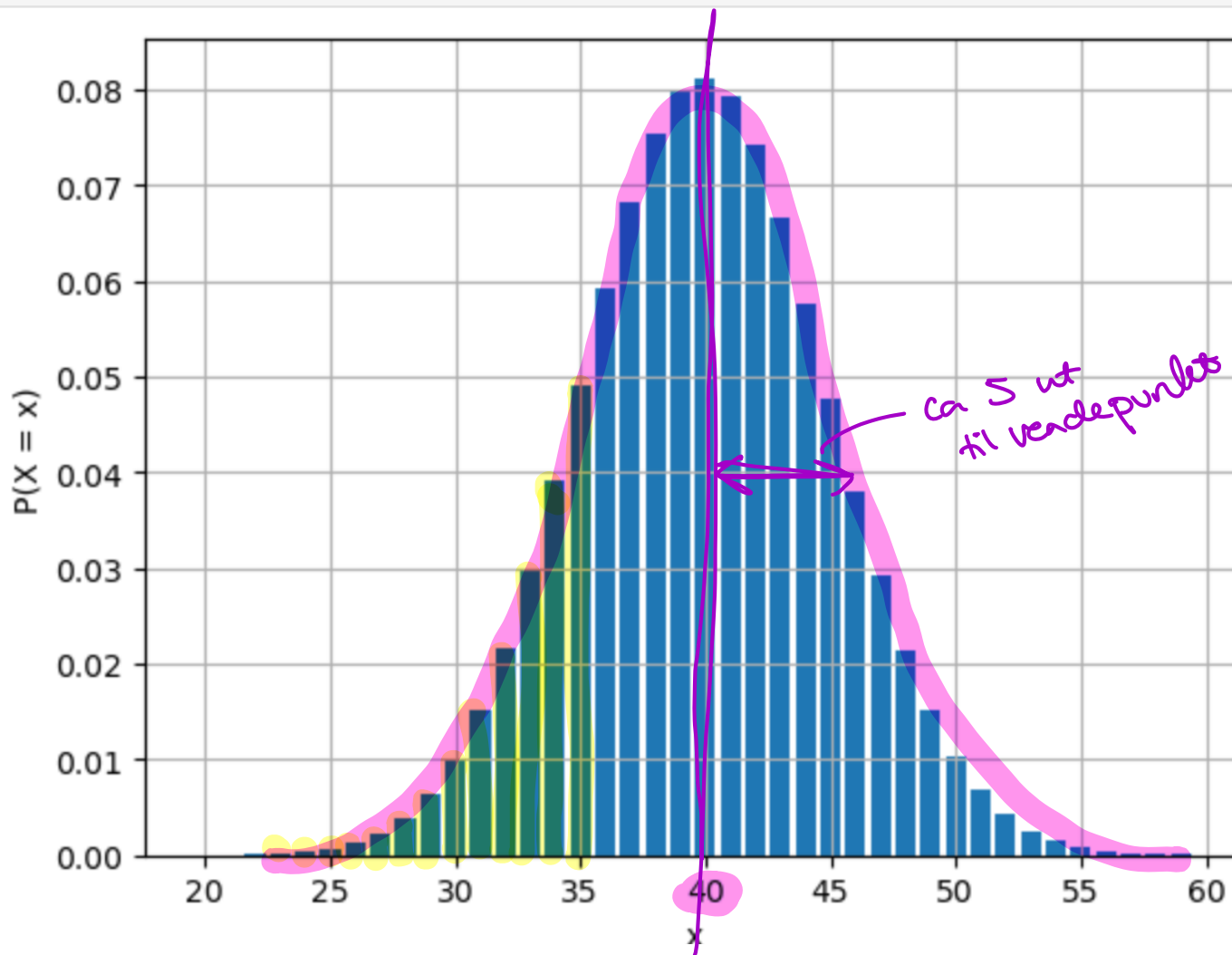
$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq 35) &= \sum_{x=0}^{35} P(X=x) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + \dots + P(X=35) \\ &\approx 0.1795 \end{aligned}$$

(visualisering $\rightarrow$)

Eks 1: Normaltilnærming til binomisk fordeling

$n = 100$ # antall forsøk
 $p = 0.4$ # sannsynligheten for suksess

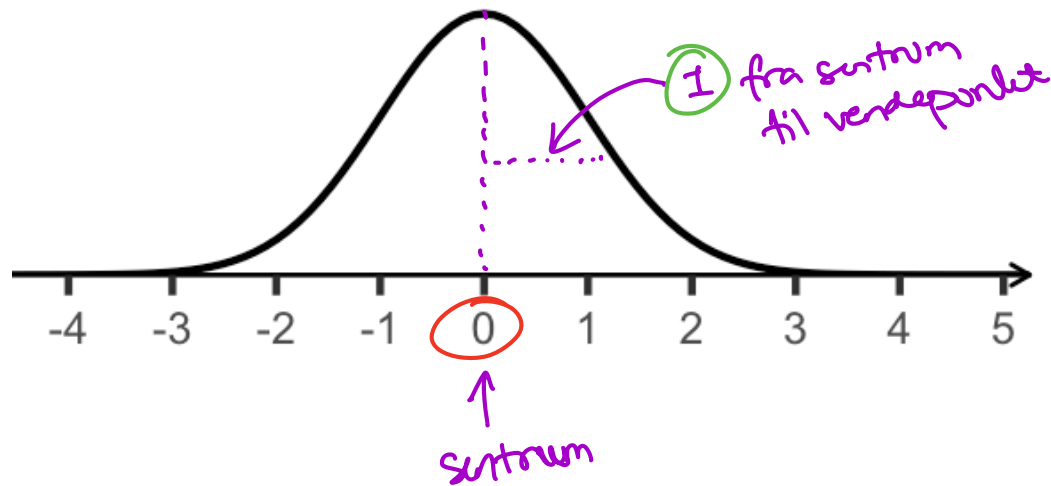
```
plt.bar(range(20,60), stats.binom.pmf(range(20, 60), n,p))  
plt.grid(); plt.ylabel("P(X = x)"); plt.xlabel("x")  
plt.show()
```



Forstende
å legge på
en normalfordeling!

~

Eks 1: Normaltilnærming til binomisk fordeling

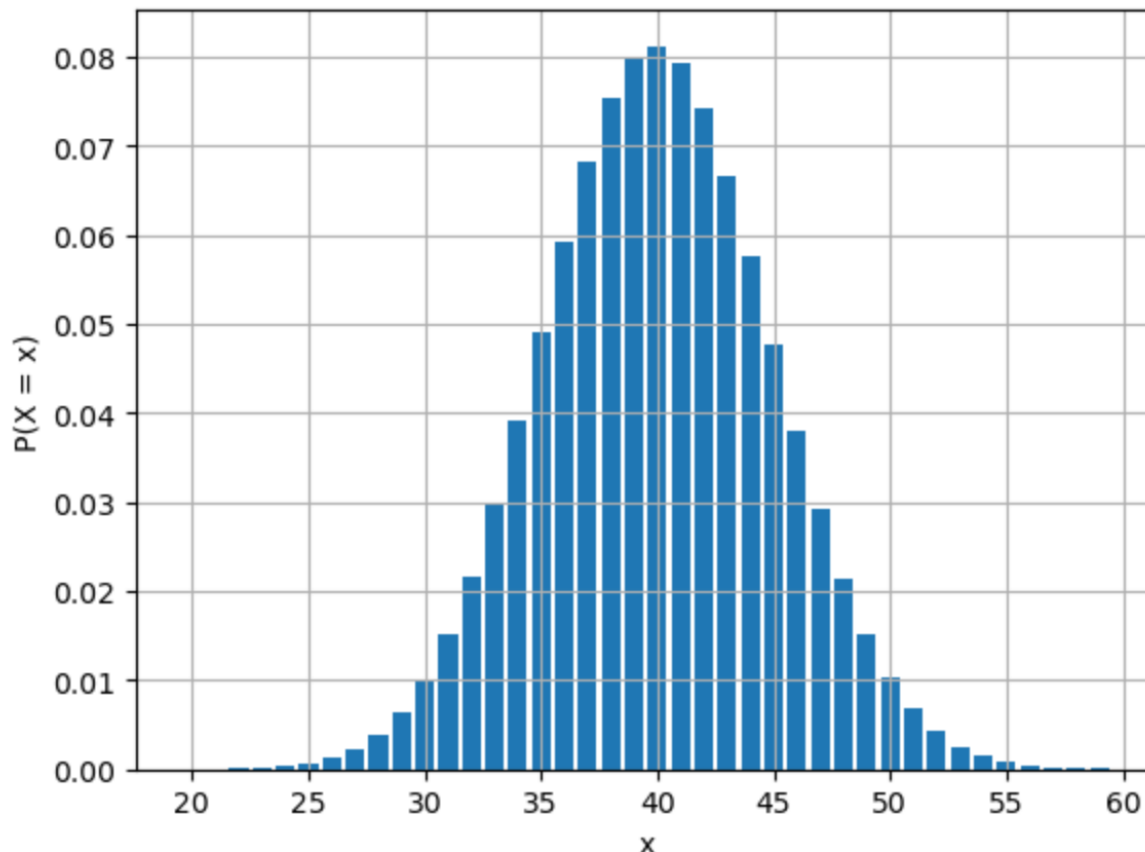
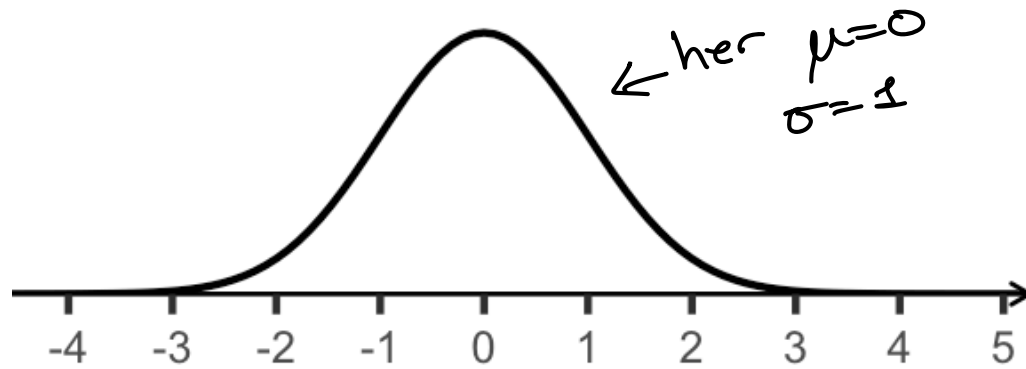


→ $N(\underline{0}, \underline{1})$ - fordeling

↑ ↑
2 parametere i
normalfordeling

- μ (her $\mu=0$)
forventningsverdi
- σ (her $\sigma=1$)
standardavvik

Eks 1: Normaltilnærming til binomisk fordeling



hva bør μ
og σ være
her?
40? og 5?

husk $X \sim \text{binom}(n=100, p=0.4)$

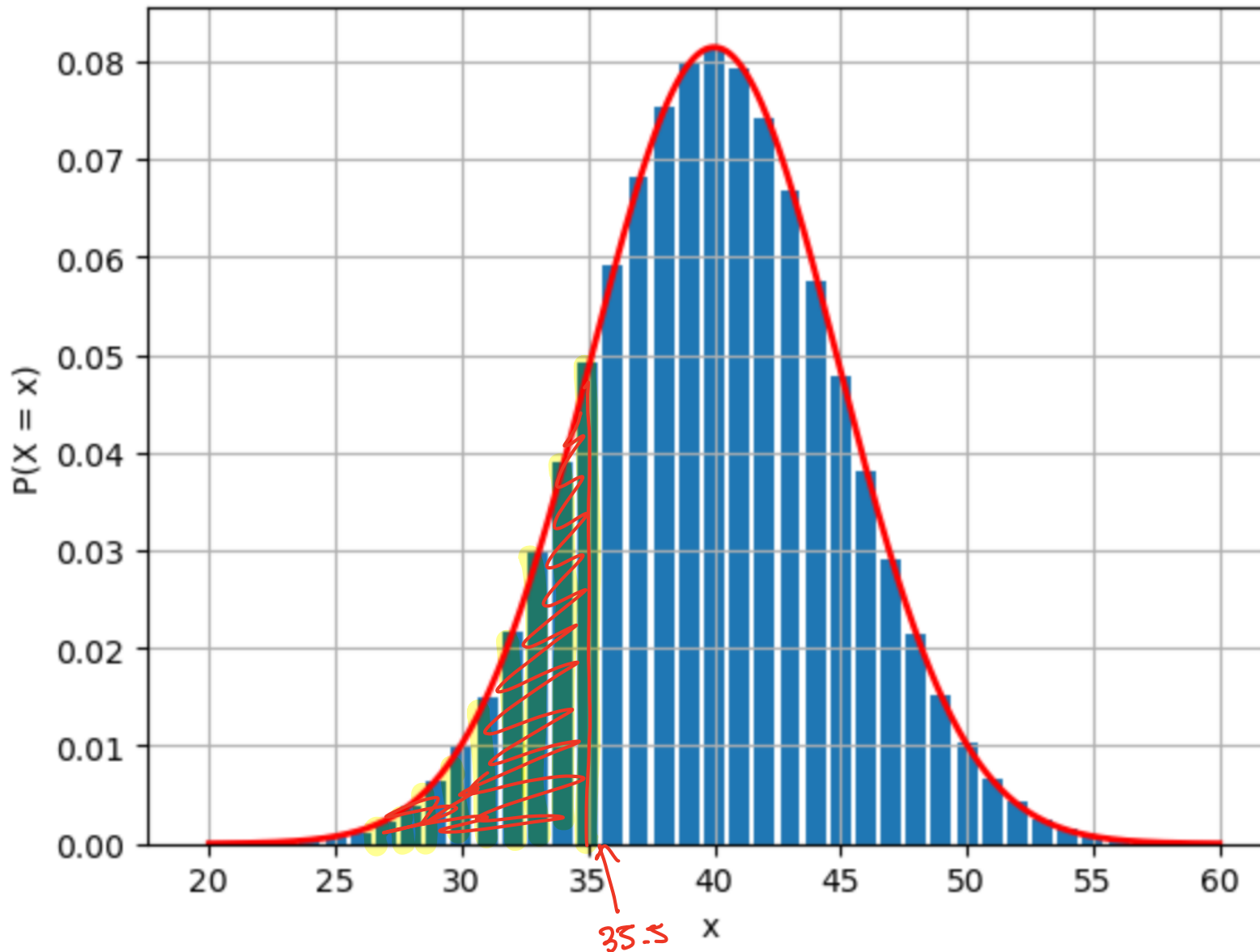
$$E(X) = np = 100 \cdot 0.4 = \underline{40}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SD(X) &= \sqrt{np(1-p)} \\ &= \sqrt{100 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.6} \\ &\approx 4.9 \end{aligned}$$

la oss da prøve med

$$N(40, 4.9) \rightarrow$$

Eks 1: Normaltilnærming til binomisk fordeling



blå: $P(X=x)$ for
 $X \sim \text{binom}(n=100, p=0.4)$

rod: $f(y)$ for
 $Y \sim N(40, 4.9)$

$$P(X \leq 35) = 0.1795$$

$$P(Y \leq 35) = 0.1538$$

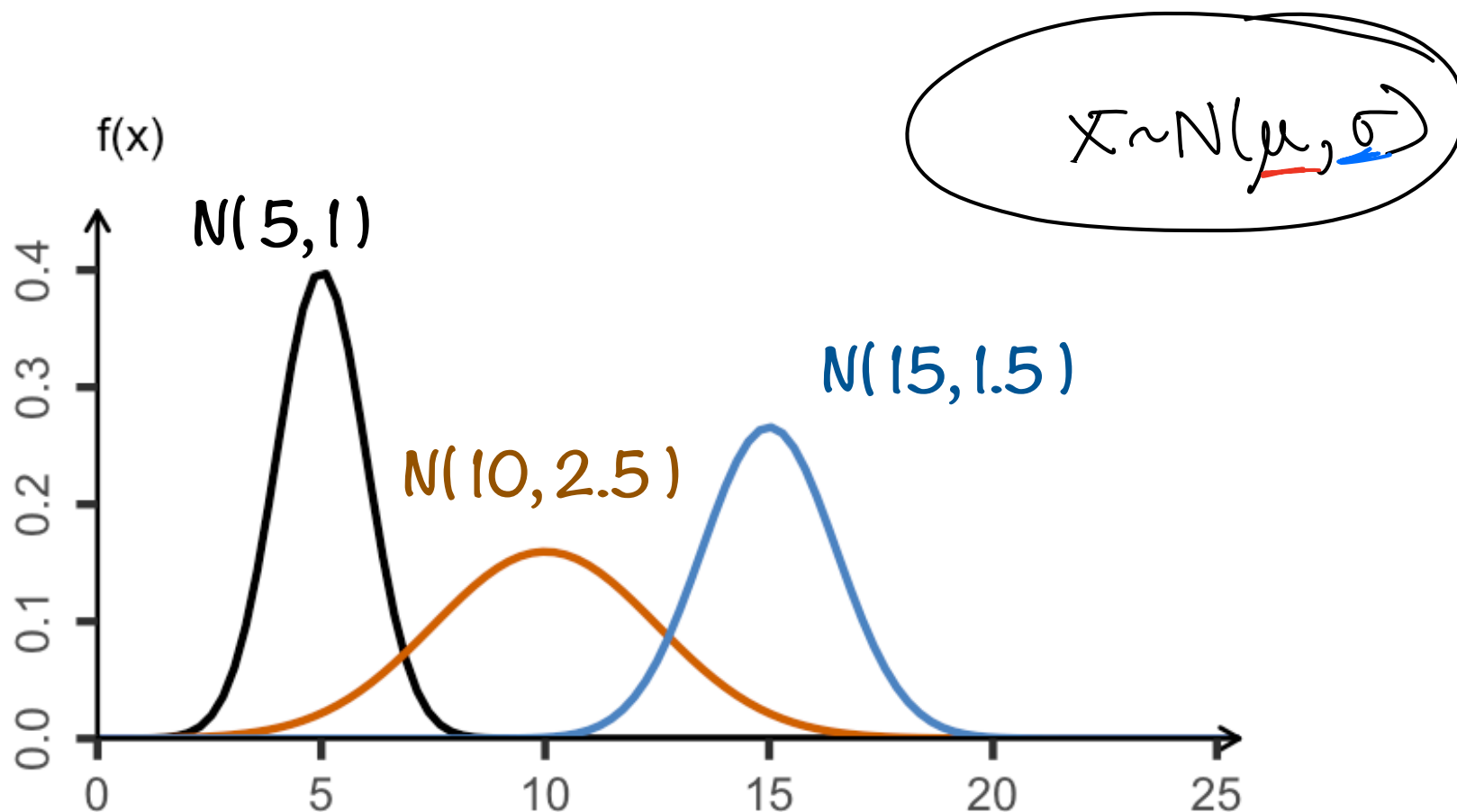
(litt dårlig?)

↓
 Fikk bare med
 $\frac{1}{2}$ stolpe ved $x=35$

$$P(Y \leq 35.5) = 0.1792$$

kjekt triks når
 diskret fordeling
 tilnærmes med
 en kontinuerlig.

Eks 2: Standard normalfordeling og tabeller



NB: Dersom $\bar{X}$ er normalfordelt så er $a\bar{X} + b$ også $\bar{X}$ normalfordelt

$\Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma}$ er normalfordelt (standard normalfordelt, $N(0, 1)$) $\rightarrow$

Eks 2: Standard normalfordeling og tabeller

$$E\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = E\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right) = E\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma}\right) - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$= \frac{E(\bar{X})}{\sigma} - \frac{\mu}{\sigma} = \frac{\mu}{\sigma} - \frac{\mu}{\sigma} = 0$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\text{Var}(\bar{X})}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2} = 1 \rightarrow \text{SD}(\bar{X}) = \sqrt{2} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma}}_{\mathbb{Z}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

Eks 2: Standard normalfordeling og tabeller

Fra eks 1

$$X \sim N(40, 4.9)$$

(Handwritten: red arrow from μ to 40, blue arrow from σ to 4.9)

$$P(X \leq 35.5) = P\left(\frac{\cancel{X} - \cancel{\mu}}{\underline{\sigma}} \leq \frac{35.5 - \cancel{\mu}}{\underline{\sigma}}\right)$$

$$= P\left(Z \leq \frac{35.5 - 40}{4.9}\right) \approx P(Z \leq -0.92) = 0.1788$$

(Handwritten: red arrow from "Pga rounding 2 dec." to the approximation symbol $\approx$)

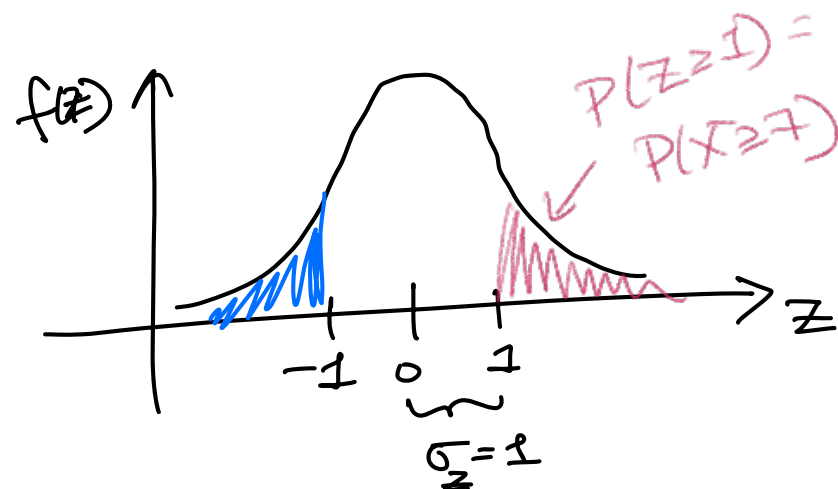
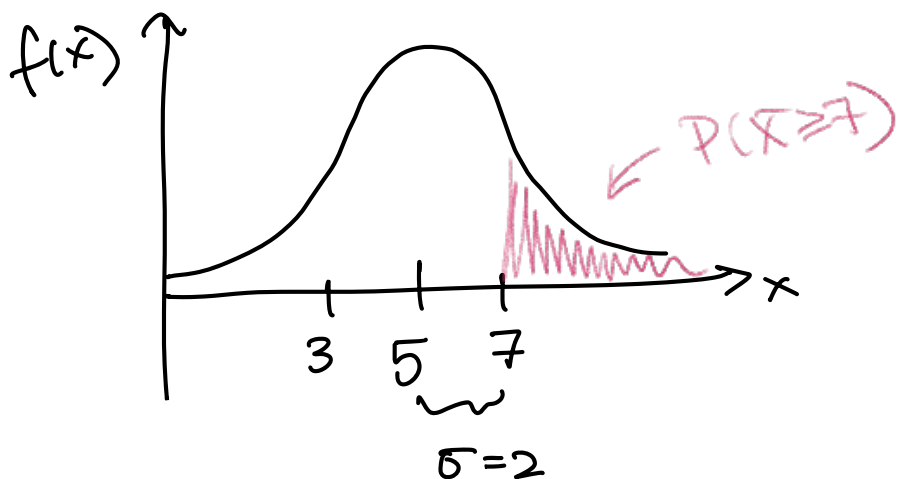
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} P(X \leq 35) = 0.1795 \\ P(Y \leq 35) = 0.1792 \end{array} \right)$$

STANDARD NORMAL FOR DELING: $\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$

z	.._0	.._1	.._2	.._3	.._4	.._5	.._6	.._7	.._8	.._9
-0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
-0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
-0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
-0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
-0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
-0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
-0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
-0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
-0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
-0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641

Eks 2: Standard normalfordeling og tabeller

Nytt eks: $X \sim N(5, 2)$ $P(X \geq 7) = ?$



$$P(X \geq 7) = P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \geq \frac{7 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = P\left(\frac{X - 5}{2} \geq \frac{7 - 5}{2}\right) =$$

$$P\left(Z \geq \frac{2}{2}\right) = P(Z \geq 1)$$

PGA symmetri: $P(\underline{Z \leq -1}) = P(Z \geq 1)$

$$\text{I tabell} = 0.1587 \approx \underline{\underline{0.16}}$$

Alt:

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z \geq 1) &= 1 - P(Z \leq 1) \\ &= 1 - 0.8413 \\ &\approx \underline{\underline{0.16}} \end{aligned}$$

STANDARD NORMAL DENSITY: $\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$

z	..0	..1	..2	..3	..4	..5	..6	..7	..8	..9
-1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
-1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
-1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
-1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
-1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
-1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
-1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
-1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
-1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
-1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379

STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION: $\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$

z	._.0	._.1	._.2	._.3	._.4	._.5	._.6	._.7	._.8	._.9
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177