## Exercise Sheet 7

1. In an experiment on water quality, 16 independent water samples were taken downstream of a sewage processing plant, and $X_{i}$ (in $\mu \mathrm{gNH} H_{4}-\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{l}$ ), the concentration of ammonia found in each, was measured. The average of these samples was found to be $\bar{x}=204.2$.

We would subsequently like to know whether these data show (at level $5 \%$ ) that the concentration of ammonia exceeds the legal limit, which is $\mu \mathrm{gNH}_{4}-\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{l}$.
a) Assume that the standard deviation of such measurements is known from prior studies to be 10 $\mu \mathrm{gNH}_{4}-\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{l}$.
Carry out a $z$ test using this assumption, and ascertain whether or not a breach of the limit can be shown.
Write down the model assumptions, $H_{0}$ and $H_{A}$, the rejection set, the value of the test statistic and the outcome of the test explicitly.
b) How probable is this proof (at $5 \%$ ) of the breach of the limit with 16 independent water samples if the true ammonia concentration is $205 \mu \mathrm{gNH}_{4}-\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{l}$ ?
c) How probable is mistakenly showing a breach of the limit using 16 independent water samples (at $5 \%$ ) when the true ammonia concentration is exactly at the limit of $200 \mu \mathrm{gNH}_{4}-\mathrm{N} / 1 ?$
2. In this exercise, we shall investigate the effect of the Central Limit Theorem by means of simulation. We start out with a random variable $X$ whose distribution is as follows: each of the values 0,10 and 11 have probability $\frac{1}{3}$. Then we simulate the distribution of $X$ and the distribution of the average of multiple copies of $X$.
a) Simulate $X$. Plot its distribution using a histogram of 1000 realizations of $X$ and compare them to the normal distribution using the normal plot.

```
> par(mfrow=c(4,2)) # Several plots in a block
> werte <- c(0,10,11) # Possible values of X
> sim <- sample(werte, 1000, replace = T) # Simulate X
> hist(sim, main = "Original") # Create a histogram
> qqnorm(sim) # Create a normal plot
```

b) Now simulate $\bar{X}=\frac{X_{1}+X_{2}+X_{3}+X_{4}+X_{5}}{5}$, where the random variables $X_{i}$ each have the same distribution of $X_{i}$ and are independent. die gleiche Verteilung haben wie $X$ und unabhängig sind. Plot the distribution of $\bar{X}$ using 1000 samples $\bar{X}$, and compare it to the normal distribution.

```
> n <- 5
> ## Simulate X_1, ..., X_n and put into a matrix with n rows (columns)
> sim <- matrix(sample(werte, n*1000, replace = T), ncol=n)
> sim.mean <- apply(sim, 1, "mean") # Compute row means
> hist(sim.mean, main = paste("Means of", n, "observations"))
> qqnorm(sim.mean)
```

c) Now simulate the distribution of $\bar{X}$ when $\bar{X}$ is the average of 10 or 200 copies of $X_{\mathrm{i}}$, respectively.

Tabulated values of the cumulative normal distribution $\Phi(z)=\mathrm{P}[Z \leq z], Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$


Example: $\mathrm{P}[Z \leq 1.96]=0.975$


