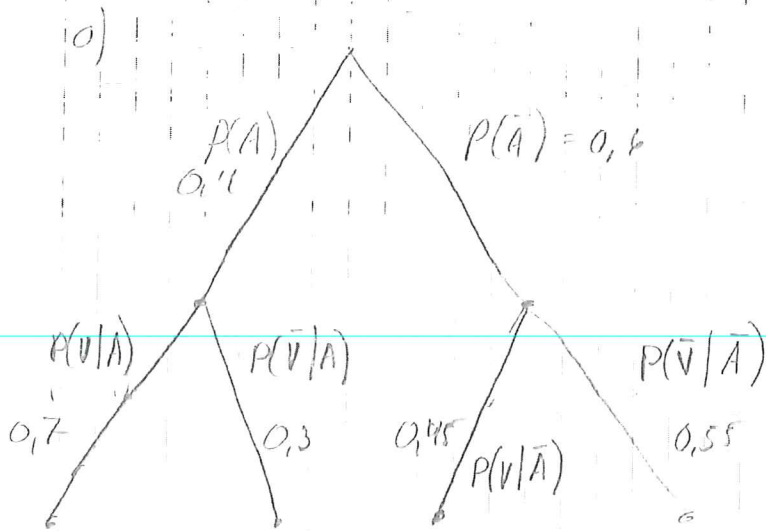


ÖPPNING 1

LÖSNINGSFÖRSLAG ÖPN. 2014



VANT A. MÅL

V A IKKEFØRSTE MÅL

b)  $P(V) = P(V|A) \cdot P(A) + P(V|\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{A})$

$= 0,7 \cdot 0,4 + 0,45 \cdot 0,6$

$= 0,28 + 0,27 = \underline{\underline{0,55}}$

c)  $P(A|V) = \frac{P(V|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(V)} = \frac{0,7 \cdot 0,4}{0,55} = \underline{\underline{0,509}}$

Oppg. 2

$$a) P(\text{Maks 2 km regle}) =$$

$$P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2) =$$

$$0,0576 + \binom{8}{1} \cdot 0,3 \cdot 0,7^7 + \binom{8}{2} \cdot 0,3^2 \cdot 0,7^6 =$$

$$0,0576 + 0,1976 + 0,2965 = \underline{\underline{0,5517}}$$

$$b) E(X) = n \cdot p = 8 \cdot 0,3 = \underline{\underline{2,4}}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = n \cdot p \cdot (1-p) = 8 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 0,7 = \underline{\underline{1,68}}$$

DPK →

$$X \sim N(180, 7)$$

$$a) \quad P(175 < X < 182) = P\left(\frac{175-180}{7} < Z < \frac{182-180}{7}\right) =$$

$$P(-0,71 < Z < 0,29) = G(0,29) - G(-0,71) =$$

$$= 0,6141 - 0,2389 = \underline{\underline{0,3752}}$$

$$b) \quad H_0: \mu \geq 180$$

$$\text{Sig. nivå} = 0,01$$

$$H_1: \mu < 180$$

$$Z_{0,01} = -2,326$$

Förkast  $H_0$  hvis  $Z < Z_\alpha = -2,326$

$$Z = \frac{177,5 - 180}{\frac{7}{\sqrt{218}}} = \underline{\underline{-5,273}}$$

$Z < Z_\alpha \rightarrow H_0$  förkastas på 1% nivå

OPPL. 4

31, 32, 30, 31, 29, 30

a)  $\bar{x} = 30,5$        $n = 6$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{\text{alle } i} (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{6-1} \left[ (31-30,5)^2 + (32-30,5)^2 + (30-30,5)^2 + (31-30,5)^2 + (29-30,5)^2 + (30-30,5)^2 \right]$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{5} (5,5) = 1,1$$

$$k = n - 1 = 5$$

$$s = 1,049$$

95% Konf. n.wei  $\Rightarrow t_\alpha = t_{0,025} = 2,571$

$$\left[ \bar{x} - t_\alpha \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_\alpha \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right] =$$

$$\left[ 30,5 - (2,571 \cdot \frac{1,049}{\sqrt{6}}), 30,5 + (2,571 \cdot \frac{1,049}{\sqrt{6}}) \right] =$$

$$\underline{\underline{[29,4, 31,6]}}$$

b)  $L < 0,20$

$$n \leq \left( \frac{2 \cdot Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma}{L} \right)^2$$

$$n \leq \left( \frac{2 \cdot 1,96 \cdot 1,049}{0,2} \right)^2 = 422,7$$

$$\underline{\underline{n \leq 423}}$$

OPPG. 5.

$$p = \text{konstant} = 2000 \text{ kr}$$

$$a) \quad TI = p \cdot x$$

$$TI = \underline{2000x}$$

$$GI = \frac{\partial TI}{\partial x} = p = \underline{2000}$$

b) 1 kostnadsoptimum er TEK lavest

$$TEK = \frac{TK}{x} = \frac{0,65x^2 + 350x + 75000}{x} = 0,65x + 350 + \frac{75000}{x}$$

Deriver TEK og finn bunnpunktet:

$$\frac{\partial TEK}{\partial x} = 0,65 - \frac{75000}{x^2} = 0$$

$$0,65x^2 = 75000$$

$$\underline{x = \pm 340}$$

Kostnadsoptimal mengde er 340 enheter

TEK i kostnadsoptimum ( $x = 340$ )

$$TEK = 0,65x + 350 + \frac{75000}{x}$$

$$= 0,65 \cdot 340 + 350 + \frac{75000}{340}$$

$$= \underline{791,6}$$

Kostnaden i optimum er 792 kr

c) 1. profitmaximaler zu  $GL = GK$

$$GL = \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial x} = 2000$$

$$GK = \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} = 1,30x + 350$$

$$GL = GK$$

$$2000 = 1,30x + 350$$

$$1,3x = 2000 - 350$$

$$x = 1269,2$$

Optimaler Menge zu 1270 Einheiten

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit} &= \overset{\pi}{\pi} - \overset{K}{K} \\ &= 1270 \cdot 2000 - (0,65(1270)^2 + 350(1270 + 75000)) \\ &= \underline{\underline{972115}} \end{aligned}$$

OPPG 6

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) AK} &= \text{OM} - \text{KG} \\ &= 6150 - 2580 \\ &= \underline{\underline{3570}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LGI} = \frac{\text{OM}}{\text{KG}} = \frac{6150}{2580} = \underline{\underline{2,38}}$$

$$\text{EKI} = \frac{\text{ÅRSRES}}{\text{GJ. EIK}} = \frac{1070}{\frac{3400 + 2900}{2}} = \underline{\underline{0,34}}$$

$$\text{TKI} = \frac{\text{DRIFTSRES. + FIN. INT.}}{\text{GJ. TK}} = \frac{1450 + 0}{\frac{9910 + 8850}{2}} \approx \underline{\underline{0,155}}$$

$$\text{RESULTATMARGIN} = \frac{\text{ÅRSRES}}{\text{DRIFTSINNTÆKT}} = \frac{1070}{8100} \approx \underline{\underline{0,13}}$$

$$\text{DRIFTSMARGIN} = \frac{\text{DRIFTSRES.}}{\text{DRIFTSINNTÆKT.}} = \frac{1450}{8100} \approx \underline{\underline{0,18}}$$

0910  
8850  
-----  
18260 : 2 = 9130  
18  
7  
6  
-----  
16  
16  
-----  
0



OPPG. 6.

$$b) \quad DB = \text{INNTÆKT} - \text{VK}$$

$$\text{INNTÆKT} \quad 8100$$

$$- \text{DIREKT VARE (VK)} \quad 4000$$

$$- \text{DIREKT LØNN (VK)} \quad 2500$$

$$= \text{DEKKNINGSBIDRAG} \quad \underline{1600}$$

$$\text{DEKKNINGSGRAD} = \frac{\text{DEKKNINGSBIDRAG}}{\text{DRIFTSINNTÆKT}} = \frac{1600}{8100} = 0,197 \approx \underline{0,2}$$

NULLPUNKTSETNING / DEKKNINGSPUNKT

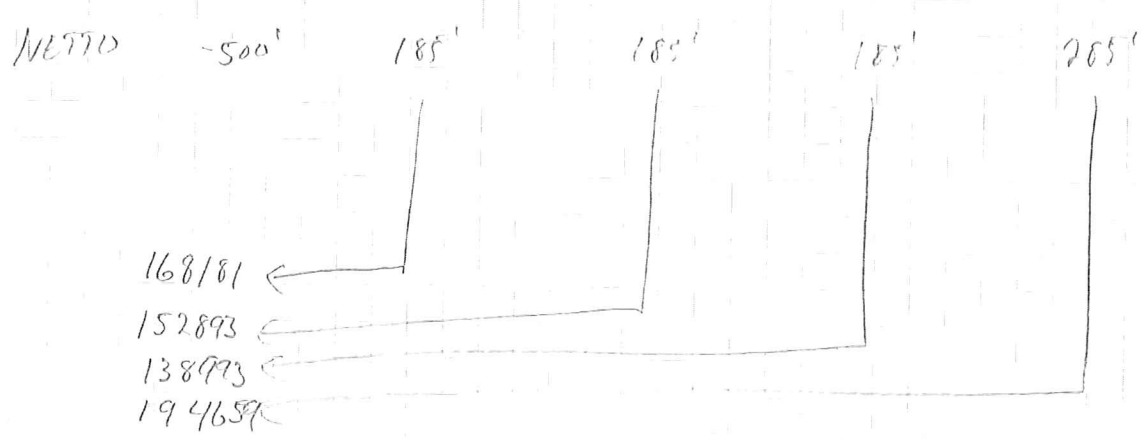
$$Tl_0 = \frac{FK}{DB} = \frac{150}{0,2} = \underline{750} \quad (760)$$

$$\text{SIKKERHEITSMARGIN} = \text{INNTÆKT} - Tl_0 = 8100 - 750 = \underline{7350}$$



OPPG. 1. a)

	0	1	2	3	4
INVESTERING	-500				100
SALESINNT.		300	300	300	300
LØNNSKOST		-75	-75	-75	-75
HVSLÆTE		-40	-40	-40	-40



$\Sigma$  654776      DISKONTERINGSFAKTOR  $\frac{1}{(1,1)^n}$   
 -ÅR 0 500 000  
NPV 154726

b) Internrente er renten som gjør NPV = 0  
 Hvis internrenten < avkastningskravet, så er prosjektet ulønnsomt.

OPPL. 8

1) NASH

	CHIPS	ØL	PØLSE
a) CHIPS	3/3	2/1	2/7
SF ØL	9/5	7/7	6/6
PØLSE	6/4	1/3	2/2

Hos SF vil "PØLSE RØPPE" IKKE bli spilt  $\rightarrow$  DOMMERT

Hos Q vil "ØLSNØR" " " " "

b) Nashlikehet  $\{ \text{ØLSNØR, PØLSE RØPPE} \} = \{ 6, 6 \}$

GITT DEN ANDRES VALG HJELDES FAST, SÅ VIL INGEN  
ENDRE VALG

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad T_1 &= x_1(p_1, p_2) \cdot p_1 - 10 \cdot x_1(p_1, p_2) \\
 &= (552 - p_1 + 0,5p_1) p_1 - 10(552 - p_1 + 0,5p_1) \\
 &= 552p_1 - p_1^2 + 0,5p_1 p_2 - 5520 + 10p_1 + 5p_2 \\
 &= 562p_1 - p_1^2 + 0,5p_1 p_2 + 5p_2 - 5520
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_2 = 562p_2 - p_2^2 + 0,5p_1 p_2 - 5p_1 - 5520$$

Oppg. 8. forts.

$$d) \quad \frac{\partial \Pi_1}{\partial p_1} = 562 - 2p_1 + 0,5p_2 = 0$$

$$2p_1 = 562 + 0,5p_2$$

$$p_1 = 281 + 0,25p_2$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi_2}{\partial p_2} : 562 - 2p_2 + 0,5p_1 = 0$$

$$p_2 = 281 + 0,25p_1$$

II  $\rightarrow$  I

$$p_1 = 281 + 0,25(281 + 0,25p_1)$$

$$p_1 = 281 + 70,25 + 0,0625p_1$$

$$0,9375p_1 = 351,25$$

$$p_1 = 374,66 = p_2 \quad (\text{symmetri})$$

$$\text{Nash} = \underline{\underline{\{375, 375\}}}$$