

OPPL. 1.

a) Ordnet ul tilbakeløgg

$${}_{20}P_5 = \underline{\underline{1860480}}$$

$$b) P(X=7) = \binom{10}{7} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^7 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{9}\right)^3 = \underline{\underline{0,00309}}$$

$$c) P(\text{Ingen feil}) = \frac{\binom{91}{2}}{\binom{105}{2}} = \underline{\underline{0,95}}$$

$$P(\text{Minst 1 feil}) = 1 - P(\text{Ingen}) = 1 - 0,95 = \underline{\underline{0,25}}$$

$$d) 2^6 - 1 = 63$$

OPPG. 2.

a) Vi skal "bevise" at flec er 10% av kundene er misfornøide:

$$H_0: p \leq 0,1$$

$$H_1: p > 0,1 \leftarrow \text{Vår påstand}$$

$$X \sim \text{bin}(n, p) \quad \text{Her } X \sim \text{bin}(400, 0,1)$$

b) Normaltilnærming, Z-test av binomisk p

5% signifikans

Ensidig (høyresidig) test gir $Z_{0,05} = 1,645$

Forkast H_0 hvis $Z > 1,645$

$$Z = \frac{X - n \cdot p}{\sqrt{n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}} = \frac{53 - (400 \cdot 0,1)}{\sqrt{400 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 0,9}} = \underline{2,16}$$

$$2,16 > 1,645$$

Vi forkaster H_0 på 5% nivå

OPPG. 3.

(3)

a) $X \sim N(3000, 400)$

$$P(X > 4000) = P\left(Z > \frac{4000 - 3000}{400} = 2,5\right)$$

$$P(Z > 2,5) = 1 - P(Z \leq 2,5) = 1 - \Phi(2,5)$$

$$= 1 - 0,9938 = \underline{\underline{0,0062}}$$

b) $P(2600 \leq X \leq 3400) = P\left(\frac{2600 - 3000}{300} \leq Z \leq \frac{3400 - 3000}{300}\right)$

$$P(-1 \leq Z \leq 1) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) =$$

$$0,8413 - 0,1587 = \underline{\underline{0,6826}}$$

c) $\bar{X} = 3200$ $\sigma = 400$ $n = 9$

$$H_0: \mu \leq 3000 \quad (\text{Som før})$$

$$H_1: \mu > 3000$$

Sig. nivå 5%. Høyresidig test. $Z_{0,05} = 1,645$

Forkast H_0 hvis $Z > 1,645$

$$Z = \frac{3200 - 3000}{\frac{400}{\sqrt{9}}} = 1,5$$

$1,5 < 1,645$. Ingen grunn til å forkaste H_0

OPPL. 3.

d) p-verdi = $P(\text{"Dette resultat eller verre gitt at } H_0 \text{ er rett})$ (4)

Her: beregnet Z-verdi = 1,5

$$\begin{aligned} p\text{-verdi} &= P(Z > 1,5) = 1 - G(1,5) \\ &= 1 - 0,9332 = \underline{\underline{0,0668}} \end{aligned}$$

e) σ^2 ukjent, vi må estimere S^2 :

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{5}(3200 + 3000 + 3200 + 3600 + 3000) = 3200$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{4} [(3200-3200)^2 + (3000-3200)^2 + (3200-3200)^2 + (3600-3200)^2 + (3000-3200)^2]$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 240000 = 60000$$

$$S = \sqrt{60000} = 244,95$$

T-intervall:

$$k = n - 1 = 5 - 1 = 4$$

95% konfidensnivå: $(1 - 2\alpha) = 95\% \Rightarrow \alpha = 2,5\%$

$$t_{0,025} = 2,7763$$

$$\mu = \left[\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right] = \left[3200 \pm 2,7763 \cdot \frac{244,95}{\sqrt{5}} \right]$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mu = [2896,5, 3503,4]}}$$

OPPG. 4.

3

a) Kostnadsoptimum = Laveste antetstkostnad

$$SEK = \frac{K(x)}{x} = \frac{0,125x^2 + 22x + 1800}{x}$$

$$SEK = 0,125x + 22 + \frac{1800}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial SEK}{\partial x} = 0,125 - \frac{1800}{x^2} = 0$$

$$0,125x^2 = 1800$$

$$x = \pm 120$$

Optimum for $x = 120$

Alternativt sette
 $K'(x) = SEK$

$$SEK(120) = 0,125(120) + 22 + \frac{1800}{120} = \underline{\underline{52}}$$

b) $I(x) = p(x) \cdot x = (1000 - x) \cdot x = -x^2 + 1000x$

Profitt = Inntekt - Kostnad

$$\pi(x) = I(x) - K(x)$$

$$= -x^2 + 1000x - (0,125x^2 + 22x + 1800)$$

$$= -1,125x^2 + 978x - 1800$$

Max profitt: $\pi'(x) = 0$

$$-2,25x + 978 = 0$$

$$x = 434,6 \approx \underline{\underline{435}}$$

Alternativt sette
 $I'(x) = K'(x)$

OPPG. 4.

(6)

b) forts.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(435) &= -1,125(435)^2 + 978(435) - 1800 \\ &= \underline{\underline{210751,9}} \end{aligned}$$

OPPG. 5.

$$a) \quad AK = OM - KG = 2640 - 1040 = \underline{\underline{1600}}$$

$$LGI = \frac{OM}{KG} = \frac{2640}{1040} \approx \underline{\underline{2,54}}$$

$$EK_r = \frac{\text{Res. e. skatt}}{\text{Snitt EK}} = \frac{600}{\left(\frac{5970 + 5970}{2}\right)} \approx 0,1 \approx \underline{\underline{10\%}}$$

$$TK_r = \frac{\text{Driftsresultat} + \text{Finansinntekt}}{\text{Snitt Totalkapital}} = \frac{2100 + 0}{\left(\frac{11690 + 11160}{2}\right)} \approx 0,18 = \underline{\underline{18\%}}$$

$$\text{Res.margin} = \frac{\text{Årsresultat}}{\text{Driftsinntekt}} = \frac{600}{9800} \approx 0,061 = \underline{\underline{6,1\%}}$$

$$\text{Driftsmargin} = \frac{\text{Driftsresultat}}{\text{Driftsinntekt}} = \frac{2100}{9800} \approx 0,2143 = \underline{\underline{21,4\%}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad \text{Dekningsbidrag} &= \text{Inntekt} - \text{Variable kostnader} \\ &= 9800 - 2500 - 2000 = 5300 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dekningsgrad} = \frac{\text{Dekningsbidrag}}{\text{Inntekt}} = \frac{5300}{9800} \approx 0,5408 = \underline{\underline{54,1\%}}$$

$$\text{Nullpunktomsøtning} = \frac{\text{Faste kostnader}}{\text{Dekningsgrad}} = \frac{(3700 + 500 + 1000)}{0,54} \approx \underline{\underline{8703}}$$

$$\text{Sikkerhetsmargin} = \text{Virkelig oms} - \text{Nullpunktoms} = 9800 - 8703 = \underline{\underline{1097}}$$

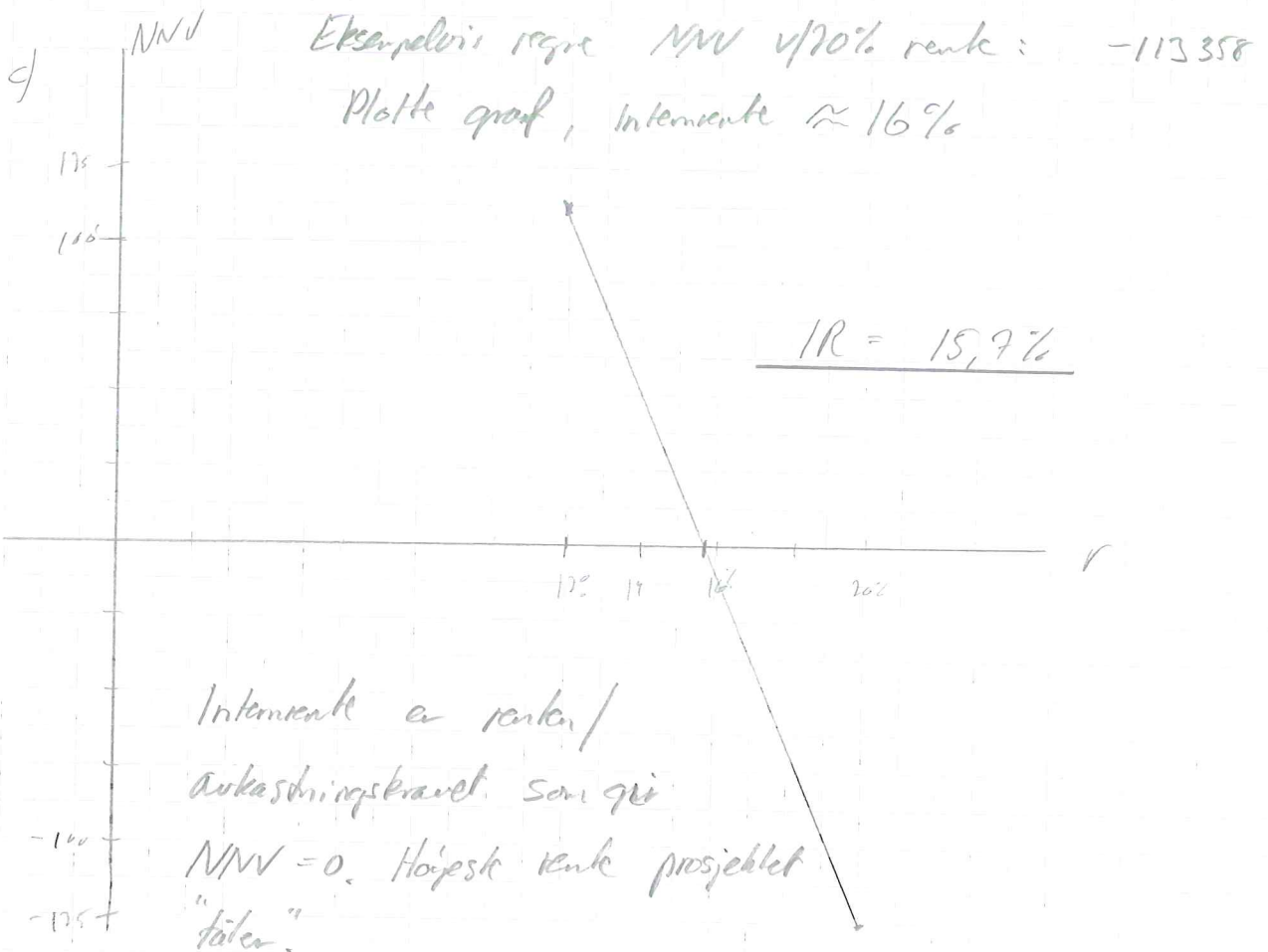
OPPL. 6

a)	0	1	2	3	4
Investering	-1300'				+300'
Kostnader		-150'	-150'	-150'	-150'
Inntekter		+552,5'	+552,5'	552,5'	+552,5'
Netto	-1300'	402,5'	402,5'	402,5'	702,5'

b) Netto nåverdi m/12%:

$$-1300' + \frac{402,5'}{1,12} + \frac{402,5'}{1,12^2} + \frac{402,5'}{1,12^3} + \frac{702,5'}{1,12^4} = \underline{\underline{113189}}$$

Ja, med positiv Nåverdi er denne lønnsom.



Oppg 7

Firma 2

8

a)

	P1	P2	P3
P1	-7/-5	<u>3/8</u>	5/2
P2	<u>10/6</u>	-6/-6	9/2
Firma 1 P3	3/5	<u>4/7</u>	5/7

Nashlikeable er $\{P_2, P_1\}$ og $\{P_1, P_2\}$
Gitt den andres valg (holdes fast) ønsker ingen å endre.

b) $p = p(\text{Firma 1 spiller } P_1)$ Firma 1 vil ikke spille P_3
 $q = p(\text{Firma 2 spiller } P_1)$ Firma 2 vil ikke spille P_3 } DOMINANT

$$p \cdot (-5) + (1-p) \cdot 6 = p(8) + (1-p) \cdot 6$$

$$-5p + 6 - 6p = 8p - 6 + 6p$$

$$-5p - 6p - 8p - 6p = -6 - 6$$

$$-25p = -12$$

$$p = \underline{\underline{\frac{12}{25}}}$$

$$q(-7) + (1-q) \cdot 3 = q(0) + (1-q) \cdot -6$$

$$-7q + 3 - 3q = 0 - 6 + 6q$$

$$-7q - 3q - 10q - 6q = -6 - 3$$

$$-26q = -9$$

$$q = \underline{\underline{\frac{9}{26}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad \pi_1(x_1, x_2) &= (400 - x_1 + x_2)x_1 - 40x_1 \\
 &= 400x_1 - x_1^2 + x_1x_2 - 40x_1 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{360x_1 - x_1^2 + x_1x_2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tilsvarende for $\pi_2(x_1, x_2) = 360x_2 - x_2^2 + x_1x_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \quad \frac{\partial \pi_1}{\partial x_1} &= 360 - 2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\
 -2x_1 &= -360 - x_2 \\
 \underline{\underline{I: x_1}} &= \underline{\underline{180 + \frac{x_2}{2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tilsvarende for } \frac{\partial \pi_2}{\partial x_2} &= 0 \\
 \underline{\underline{II: x_2}} &= \underline{\underline{180 + \frac{x_1}{2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Likvekt II - I:

$$x_1 = 180 + \frac{1}{2} \left(180 + \frac{x_1}{2} \right)$$

$$x_1 = 180 + 90 + \frac{1}{4}x_1$$

$$\frac{3}{4}x_1 = 270$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_1 = 360 = x_2}} \text{ pga symmetri}$$