antworten3.R 19.05.15 09:55

```
library(lattice)
source(file.path(pfadu, "normalf.R"))
source(file.path(pfadu, "lattice.normal.R"))
1.
# (a) 12 Sprecher und 12 Sprecherinnen aus München
# und Wien produzierten einen /I/ und F2 wurde aufgenommen.
# Die F2-Werte in Hz für die 24 Versuchspersonen sind unten angeführt.
# Wird F2 von Geschlecht und/oder Dialekt beeinflusst?
# Wien (weiblich)
# 2821 2654 2750 2664 2873 2755
# Wien (männlich)
# 2149 2354 2296 2094 2309 2069
# München (weiblich)
# 2586 2330 2209 2085 2301 2394
# München (männlich)
# 1982 1672 2216 1563 1905 1841
F2werte = c(2821, 2654, 2750, 2664, 2873, 2755, 2149, 2354, 2296,
  2094, 2309, 2069, 2586, 2330, 2209, 2085, 2301, 2394, 1982, 1672, 2216, 1563,
                 1905, 1841)
dialekt = c(rep("Wien", 12), rep("München", 12))
desch = rep(c(rep("w", 6), rep("m", 6)), 4)
df = data.frame(F2=F2werte, D = dialekt, G = gesch)
bwplot(F2 \sim D \mid G, data = df)
densityplot(~ F2 | D, groups=G, data = df, auto.key=T, plot.points=F, ref=T)
# F2 ist höher für weiblich vs. männlich; und höher in Wien vs. München.
# (b) In einem Perzeptionstest hörten dieselben Versuchspersonen
# ein ambiges Wort zwischen Miete und Mitte, und sie mussten pro
# Stimulus zwischen den Wortpaaren wählen. Die Antworten waren wie unten
              angeführt.
# Wird die Wahl zwischen Miete/Mitte von Geschlecht und/oder Dialekt
              beeinflusst?
# Wien (weiblich)
# Miete Miete Mitte Miete Miete Miete
# Wien (männlich)
# Mitte Miete Miete Mitte Miete Miete
# München (weiblich)
# Mitte Mitte Mitte Miete Miete Miete
# München (männlich)
# Mitte Mitte Miete Mitte Miete Mitte
wahl = c("Miete","Miete","Mitte","Miete","Miete",
"Miete","Mitte","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete","Miete"
"Mitte", "Miete", "Mitte", "Miete", "Mitte")
df = cbind(df, Wahl = wahl)
tab = with(df, table(D, G, Wahl))
p = prop.table(tab, 1:2)
barchart(p, auto.key=T, horizontal=F)
# Mehr Miete Antworten in Wien; mehr Miete Antowrten
# für Frauen, insbesondere für Wien
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```
# 2. Ich ziehe 350 Mal fünf Ganzzahlen zwischen (inklusive)
# -20 und +20 aus einem Hut und berechne
# davon den Mittelwert (und tue sie nach jeder Berechnung wieder in den Hut
      hinein).
# Was ist mu. was ist SE?
W = (-20:20)
n = length(w)
mu = mean(w)
SE = sd(w) * sqrt((n-1)/n) / sqrt(5)
# (a) Führen Sie diesen Vorgang in R durch (mit proben() )
# um 350 solche Werte zu bekommen.
# Machen Sie ein Histogramm davon und überlagern Sie die entsprechende
      Normalverteilung.
o = proben(-20, 20, 5, 350)
histogram(~o, type="density", mu = mu, SE = SE, panel = lattice.normal)
# (b) Was ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit,
# dass der Stichprobenmittelwert im Bereich ±10 fällt?
# (also weniger als -10 oder mehr als +10)?
pnorm(-10, mu, SE) + 1 - pnorm(10, mu, SE)
# 0.05878172
# oder
2 * pnorm(-10, mu, SE)
# (c) Setzen Sie ein 95% Konfidenzintervall für den Stichprobenmittelwert
# wenn Sie (i) 5 Ganzzahlen aus dem Hut ziehen wie oben (ii) 15 Ganzzahlen aus
      dem Hut ziehen.
# (i)
qnorm(0.025, mu, SE); qnorm(0.975, mu, SE)
# [1] -10.37115
# [1] 10.37115
# (ii)
SEneu = sd(w) * sqrt((n-1)/n) / sqrt(15)
qnorm(0.025, mu, SEneu); qnorm(0.975, mu, SEneu)
# [1] -5.987789
# [1] 5.987789
# 3. Auf der Basis früherer Studien wurden mu = 100 Hz
# und SE = 15 Hz für die Grundfrequenz in männlichen Stimmen eingeschätzt.
# Wie viele aus einer Gruppe von 50 Männern müssten
# laut diesem theoretischen Modell eine f0 (a) unter 80 Hz (b) zwischen 110
      und 125 Hz haben.
p1 = pnorm(80, 100, 15)
50 * p1
# zwischen 4 und 5
p2 = pnorm(125, 100, 15) - pnorm(110, 100, 15)
50 * p2
# ca. 10
```