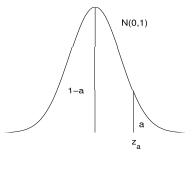
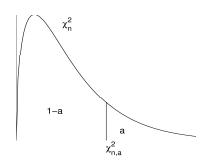
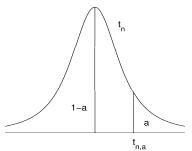
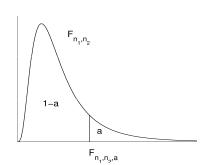
NOTACIÓN:









$$(X_1,\ldots,X_n)$$
 muestra aleatoria de X : $\bar{x}=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
$$s^2=\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\bar{x})^2$$

INTERVALOS DE CONFIANZA

- 1) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$.
- * Intervalos de confianza 1 α para μ :

$$I = \left[\bar{x} \mp t_{n-1;\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

* Intervalo de confianza 1 — α para σ^2 :

$$I = \left[\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{n-1;\alpha/2}^2}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{n-1;1-\alpha/2}^2} \right]$$

2) $X \sim B(1, p)$ (muestras grandes).

Intervalo de confianza $1-\alpha$ para p :

$$I = \left[\bar{x} \mp z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\bar{x}(1-\bar{x})/n} \right]$$

3) <u>Intervalo de confianza para la media de una población no</u> necesariamente normal (muestras grandes)

$$I = \left[\bar{x} \mp z_{\alpha/2} \, \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$$

4) Dos poblaciones normales independientes.

 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1); (X_1, \dots, X_{n_1})$ m. a. de X; se calcula \bar{x} y s_1^2 . $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2); (Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2})$ m. a. de Y; se calcula \bar{y} y s_2^2 .

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

- * Intervalos de confianza 1α para $\mu_1 \mu_2$:
- a) σ_1, σ_2 desconocidas, $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$:

$$I = [\bar{x} - \bar{y} \mp t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2; \alpha/2} \, s_p \, \sqrt{1/n_1 + 1/n_2}]$$

b) σ_1, σ_2 desconocidas, $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$:

$$I = [\bar{x} - \bar{y} \mp t_{f;\alpha/2} \sqrt{s_1^2/n_1 + s_2^2/n_2}]$$

donde f es el entero más próximo a

$$\frac{(s_1^2/n_1 + s_2^2/n_2)^2}{\frac{(s_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{(s_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

* Intervalo de confianza $1 - \alpha$ para σ_1^2/σ_2^2 :

$$I = \left[\frac{s_1^2/s_2^2}{F_{n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1; \alpha/2}}, \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} F_{n_2 - 1, n_1 - 1; \alpha/2} \right]$$

5) Comparación de proporciones (muestras grandes e independientes).

$$X \sim B(1, p_1); (X_1, \dots, X_{n_1})$$
 m. a. de X . $Y \sim B(1, p_2); (Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2})$ m. a. de Y .

Intervalo de confianza $1 - \alpha$ para $p_1 - p_2$:

$$I = \left[\bar{x} - \bar{y} \mp z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{x}(1-\bar{x})}{n_1} + \frac{\bar{y}(1-\bar{y})}{n_2}} \right]$$

CONTRASTES DE HIPÓTESIS

NOTACION:

 α = nivel de significación del contraste.

n= tamaño de la muestra.

 H_0 = hipótesis nula.

R= región crítica o de rechazo de H_0 .

1) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$.

$$H_{0}: \mu = \mu_{0} \text{ (σ desconocida)$}; \qquad R = \left\{ |\bar{x} - \mu_{0}| > t_{n-1;\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu \leq \mu_{0} \text{ (σ desconocida)$}; \qquad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - \mu_{0} > t_{n-1;\alpha} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu \geq \mu_{0} \text{ (σ desconocida)$}; \qquad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - \mu_{0} < t_{n-1;1-\alpha} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right\} \text{ ($t_{n-1;1-\alpha} = -t_{n-1;\alpha}$)}$$

$$H_{0}: \sigma = \sigma_{0}; \qquad R = \left\{ \frac{n-1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} s^{2} \notin \left[\chi_{n-1;1-\alpha/2}^{2} , \chi_{n-1;\alpha/2}^{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$H_{0}: \sigma \leq \sigma_{0}; \qquad R = \left\{ \frac{n-1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} s^{2} > \chi_{n-1;\alpha}^{2} \right\}$$

$$H_{0}: \sigma \geq \sigma_{0}; \qquad R = \left\{ \frac{n-1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} s^{2} < \chi_{n-1;1-\alpha}^{2} \right\}$$

2) $X \sim B(1, p)$ (muestras grandes)

$$H_0: p = p_0; \quad R = \left\{ |\bar{x} - p_0| > z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{p_0(1 - p_0)}{n}} \right\}$$

$$H_0: p \le p_0; \quad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - p_0 > z_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{p_0(1 - p_0)}{n}} \right\}$$

$$H_0: p \ge p_0; \quad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - p_0 < z_{1-\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{p_0(1 - p_0)}{n}} \right\} (z_{1-\alpha} = -z_\alpha)$$

3) Contrastes para la media de una población no necesariamente

normal (muestras grandes)

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \text{ (σ desconocida);} \qquad R = \left\{ |\bar{x} - \mu_0| > z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}$$

$$H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 \text{ (σ desconocida);} \qquad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - \mu_0 > z_{\alpha} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}$$

$$H_0: \mu \geq \mu_0 \text{ (σ desconocida);} \qquad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - \mu_0 < z_{1-\alpha} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right\} \text{ ($z_{1-\alpha} = -z_{\alpha}$)}$$

4) Dos poblaciones normales independientes.

 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1); (X_1, \dots, X_{n_1})$ m. a. de X; se calcula \bar{x} y s_1^2 . $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2); (Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2})$ m. a. de Y; se calcula \bar{y} y s_2^2 .

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu_{1} = \mu_{2} \ (\sigma_{1} = \sigma_{2}); \qquad R = \left\{ |\bar{x} - \bar{y}| > t_{n_{1} + n_{2} - 2; \alpha/2} \ s_{p} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{1}} + \frac{1}{n_{2}}} \right\}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu_{1} = \mu_{2} \ (\sigma_{1} \neq \sigma_{2}); \qquad R = \left\{ |\bar{x} - \bar{y}| > t_{f; \alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{s_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}} + \frac{s_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}} \right\}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu_{1} \leq \mu_{2} \ (\sigma_{1} = \sigma_{2}); \qquad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - \bar{y} > t_{n_{1} + n_{2} - 2; \alpha} \ s_{p} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{1}} + \frac{1}{n_{2}}} \right\}$$

$$H_{0}: \mu_{1} \leq \mu_{2} \ (\sigma_{1} \neq \sigma_{2}); \qquad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - \bar{y} > t_{f; \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{s_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}} + \frac{s_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}} \right\}$$

$$H_0: \mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \ (\sigma_1 = \sigma_2); \qquad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - \bar{y} < t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2; 1 - \alpha} \ s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \right\}$$

$$H_0: \mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \ (\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2); \qquad R = \left\{ \bar{x} - \bar{y} < t_{f; 1 - \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} \right\}$$

$$H_0: \sigma_1 = \sigma_2; \qquad R = \left\{ s_1^2 / s_2^2 \notin \left[F_{n_1 - 1; n_2 - 1; 1 - \alpha/2} , \ F_{n_1 - 1; n_2 - 1; \alpha/2} \right] \right\}$$

$$H_0: \sigma_1 \leq \sigma_2; \qquad R = \left\{ s_1^2 / s_2^2 > F_{n_1 - 1; n_2 - 1; 1 - \alpha} \right\}$$

$$H_0: \sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2; \qquad R = \left\{ s_1^2 / s_2^2 < F_{n_1 - 1; n_2 - 1; 1 - \alpha} \right\}$$

donde
$$f$$
 = entero más próximo a
$$\frac{(s_1^2/n_1+s_2^2/n_2)^2}{\frac{(s_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1-1}+\frac{(s_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2-1}}$$

5) Comparación de proporciones (muestras grandes e independientes).

$$X \sim B(1, p_1); (X_1, \dots X_{n_1}) \text{ m. a. de } X.$$

 $Y \sim B(1, p_2); (Y_1, \dots Y_{n_2}) \text{ m. a. de } Y.$

REGRESIÓN LINEAL SIMPLE

Modelo: $y_i = a + bx_i + e_i, i = 1, \dots, n$

Estadísticos básicos, notaciones:

$$v_x = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$
, $v_y = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$, $cov_{x,y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$

Estimadores de a y b:

$$\hat{b} = \frac{cov_{x,y}}{v_x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}, \ \hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x}$$

Estimación de la varianza residual ($\sigma^2 = V(e)$) y del coeficiente de correlación ρ :

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{a} - \hat{b}x_i)^2}{n-2}$$

$$\hat{\rho} = \frac{cov_{x,y}}{\sqrt{v_x v_y}}$$

Contrastes sobre el coeficiente de regresión: Se supone que las e_i son vaiid $N(0, \sigma)$.

$$H_0: b = 0;$$
 $R = \{|t| > t_{n-2;\alpha/2}\}$

$$H_0: b \ge 0;$$
 $R = \{t < t_{n-2:1-\alpha}\}$

$$H_0: b \le 0; \qquad R = \{t > t_{n-2;\alpha}\}$$

siendo
$$t = \frac{\hat{b}}{\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{(\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}$$

Intervalo de predicción para la observación y_0 cuando $x = x_0$.

Para un nivel de confianza $1 - \alpha$:

$$I = \left[\hat{y}_0 \pm t_{n-2;\alpha/2} \ \hat{\sigma} \ \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} \right]$$

siendo $\hat{y}_0 = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x_0$.

Intervalo de confianza para la media de y_0 cuando $x = x_0$.

Para un nivel de confianza $1 - \alpha$:

$$I = \left[\hat{y}_0 \pm t_{n-2;\alpha/2} \ \hat{\sigma} \ \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} \right]$$