

# Resumen

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## Prueba de Box: m poblaciones

$$H_0: \sum_1 = \dots = \sum_m = \sum$$

$H_A$ : alguna es diferente

Estimador combinado

$$S_{\text{comb}} = \frac{1}{n-m} \left[ (n_1-1)S_1 + \dots + (n_m-1)S_m \right]$$

Si  $H_0$  es cierta el estimador combinado es un estimador insesgado de  $\Sigma$

Estadístico de la prueba

$$M = -2 \ln(L) \underset{H_0}{\sim} F(\nu_1, \nu_2)$$

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\det(S_i)}{\det(S_{\text{comb}})} \right)^{(n_i-1)/2}$$

El paquete utiliza una aproximación más inexacta

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### Caso 1 población multivariada. Resumen

$$\mathbf{X} \sim n_p(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\Sigma})$$

$$(\mathbf{X}_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$$

$$H_0: \underline{\mu} = \underline{\mu}_0 \quad H_A: \underline{\mu} \neq \underline{\mu}_0$$

Estadístico  $T^2$  (de Hotelling)

$$T^2 = n (\bar{\mathbf{X}} - \underline{\mu}_0)^T \tilde{S}^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{X}} - \underline{\mu}_0)$$

$$T^2 \underset{H_0}{\sim} \frac{(n-1)p}{n-p} F(p, n-p)$$

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### Región de confianza

$$RC(\mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n) = \left\{ n (\bar{\mathbf{X}} - \underline{\mu})^T \tilde{S}^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{X}} - \underline{\mu}) \leq \frac{(n-1)p}{n-p} F_{1-\alpha}(p, n-p) \right\}$$

### Intervalos de confianza simultáneos

$$\bar{X}_i \pm \sqrt{\frac{p_\alpha}{n}} S_{ii}$$

$$p_\alpha = \frac{(n-1)p}{n-p} F_{1-\alpha}(p, n-p)$$

### Caso 2 poblaciones multivariadas. Varianzas y cov iguales. Resumen

$$H_0: \underline{\mu}_1 = \underline{\mu}_2$$

$$H_A: \underline{\mu}_1 \neq \underline{\mu}_2$$

$$T^2 = (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_2)^T \tilde{S}^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_2)$$

$$\tilde{S} = \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right) S_{comb}$$

$$T^2 \underset{H_0}{\sim} \frac{(n_1+n_2-2)p}{(n_1+n_2-p-1)} F_{p, n_1+n_2-p-1}$$

$$\text{Valor-p: } P_0\left(\frac{1}{2} T^2 > T_{obs}^2\right)$$

### Región de confianza

$$(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_2 - (\underline{\mu}_1 - \underline{\mu}_2))^T \tilde{S}^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_2 - (\underline{\mu}_1 - \underline{\mu}_2)) \leq c$$

$$\tilde{S} = \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right) S_{comb}$$

$$S_{comb} = \frac{1}{n_1+n_2-2} [(n_1-1)S_1 + (n_2-1)S_2]$$

$$c = \frac{(n_1+n_2-2)p}{(n_1+n_2-p-1)} F_{1-\alpha}(p, n_1+n_2-p-1)$$

### Intervalo de confianza simultáneo

$$\mu_{1i} - \mu_{2i} \quad i=1, \dots, p$$

$$\bar{X}_{1i} - \bar{X}_{2i} \pm \sqrt{c \tilde{S}[i, i]}$$

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## Caso 2 poblaciones multivariadas.

### Varianzas y cov diferentes.

#### Resumen

$$\begin{aligned} H_0: \underline{\mu}_1 &= \underline{\mu}_2 \\ H_A: \underline{\mu}_1 &\neq \underline{\mu}_2 \end{aligned}$$

[James \(1954\)](#) proposed a test for linear hypotheses of the population means when the variances (or the covariance matrices) are not known. Its form for two  $p$ -dimensional samples is:

$$T_u^2 = (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_2)^T \tilde{\mathbf{S}}^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_2), \text{ with } \tilde{\mathbf{S}} = \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{S}_1}{n_1} + \frac{\mathbf{S}_2}{n_2}.$$