

Para fabricar una placa, se necesitan resistencias de 1kOhm, de las cuales Ana compra 20. Se considera que la distribución del valor de resistencia de cada una es una variable aleatoria con distribución normal con desvío estándar 10. <sup>Supongo</sup> <sup>son  $X_i$  indep</sup> Hallen un IC de nivel <sup>0.95</sup> <sup>para</sup>

$$n = 20 \quad \dots \quad \underline{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_{20}) \quad , \quad X_i: \text{"el valor de la resistencia i"}$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}$$

$$X_i \sim N(\mu, 10^2)$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{20} \sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i \quad \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}}\right)$$

$$E[\bar{X}] = \frac{1}{20} \sum_{i=1}^{20} E[X_i] = \frac{20}{20} \mu = \mu$$

$$\text{var}(\bar{X}) = \text{var}\left(\frac{1}{20} \sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i\right) = \frac{1}{20^2} \text{var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i\right) = \frac{1}{20^2} \sum_{i=1}^{20} \text{var}(X_i)$$

$$\text{var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{20^2} \sum_{i=1}^{20} 10^2 = \frac{1}{20} \text{var}(X) = \frac{10}{20}$$

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{100}{20}) \quad P(\mu \in S(\bar{X})) = 0.95$$

→ 0.95

Z.  $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{100/20}} \sim N(0, 1)$

Z

$$P(a < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{100/20}} < b) = 0.95$$

-b      b

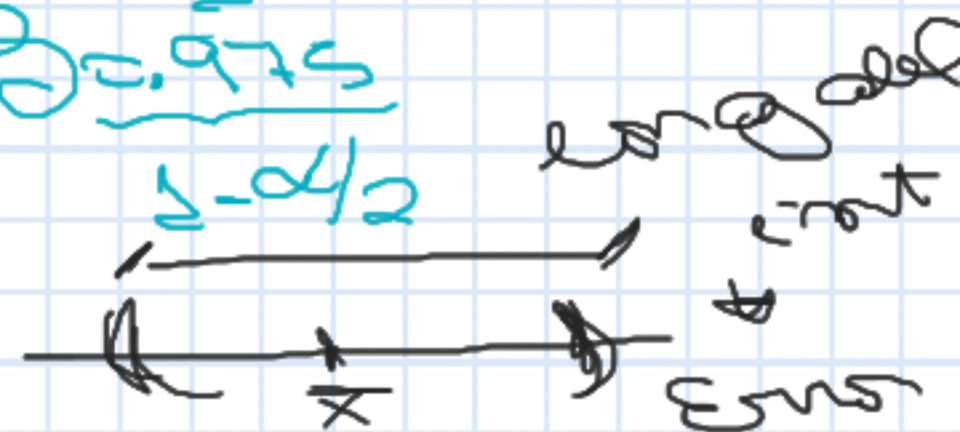
standardizing

Es um perfekte sample.

$$P(\mu \in S(\bar{X})) = 0.95$$



$$b = \frac{20.975}{\sqrt{100/20}}$$



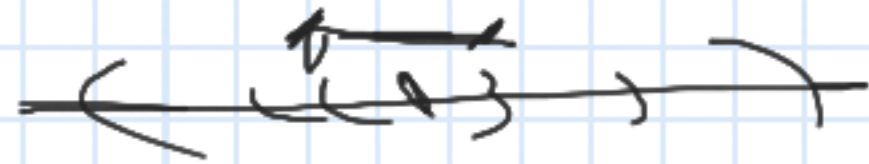
$$-1.96 < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{100/20}} < 1.96$$

1.96      1.96

$$\rightarrow -1.96 \sqrt{\frac{100}{20}} + \bar{X} < \mu < 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{100}{20}} + \bar{X}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\bar{X}) = \left( \mu : -1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}} + \bar{X} < \mu < 1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}} + \bar{X} \right)$$

como IC de nível 0.95 para  $\mu$ .



$$\mathcal{S}(\bar{X}) = \left( -1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}} + \bar{X}, 1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}} + \bar{X} \right) = \bar{X} \pm 1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}}$$

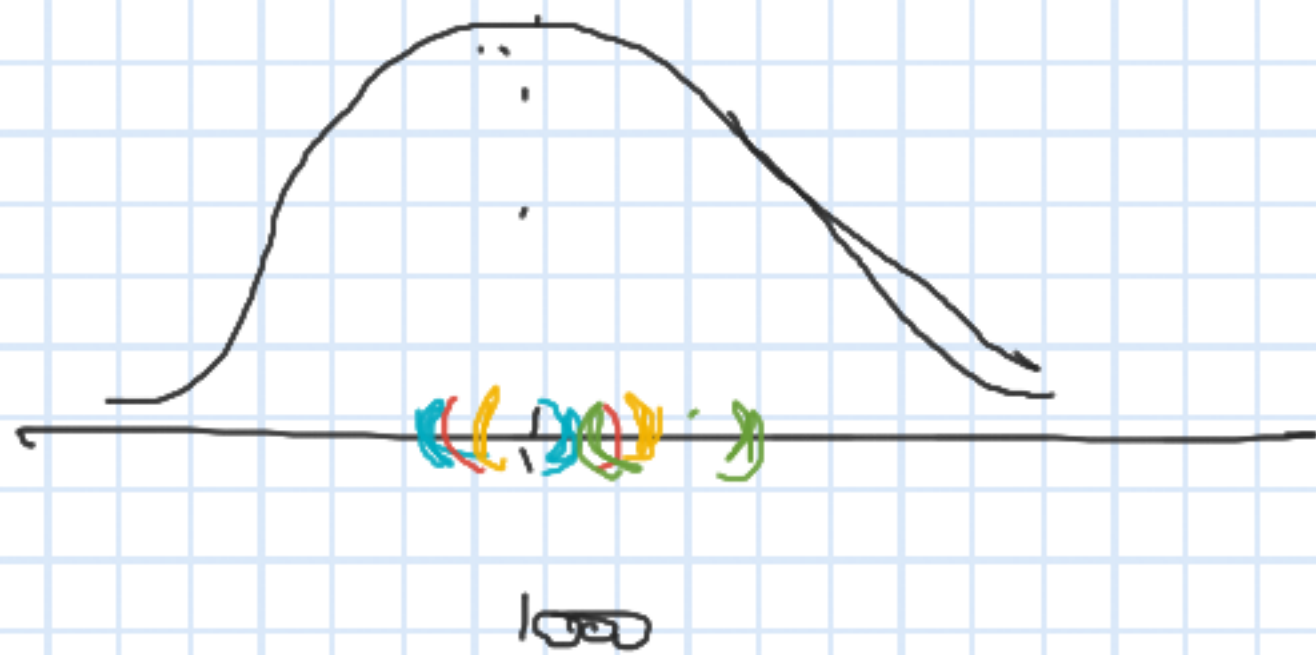
$$+ 1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}} + \bar{X} < \mu < -1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}} + \bar{X}$$

observé  $\bar{x} = 1000.4843$

$$\mathcal{S}(\bar{x}) = \left( \mu : -1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}} + 1000.4843 < \mu < 1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{20}} + 1000.4843 \right)$$

$$= \left( \mu : 966.10 < \mu < 1004.86 \right)$$





Sea  $\underline{X}$  una m.a. de una población con  
 $\text{dist } N(0, \theta)$

$$\underline{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \max(\underline{X})$$

$\theta > 0 \rightarrow \Theta = \mathbb{R}_+$

$$F_{\hat{\theta}}(t) = P(\hat{\theta} \leq t) = P(\max(\underline{X}) \leq t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^n & 0 \leq t < \theta \\ 1 & t \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{U} = \frac{\max(\underline{X})}{\theta}$  es un pivoto para  $\theta$ .

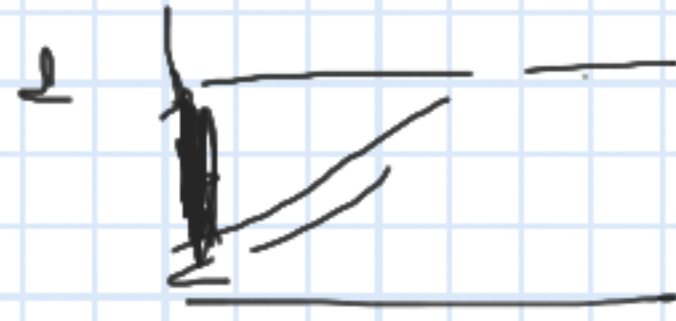
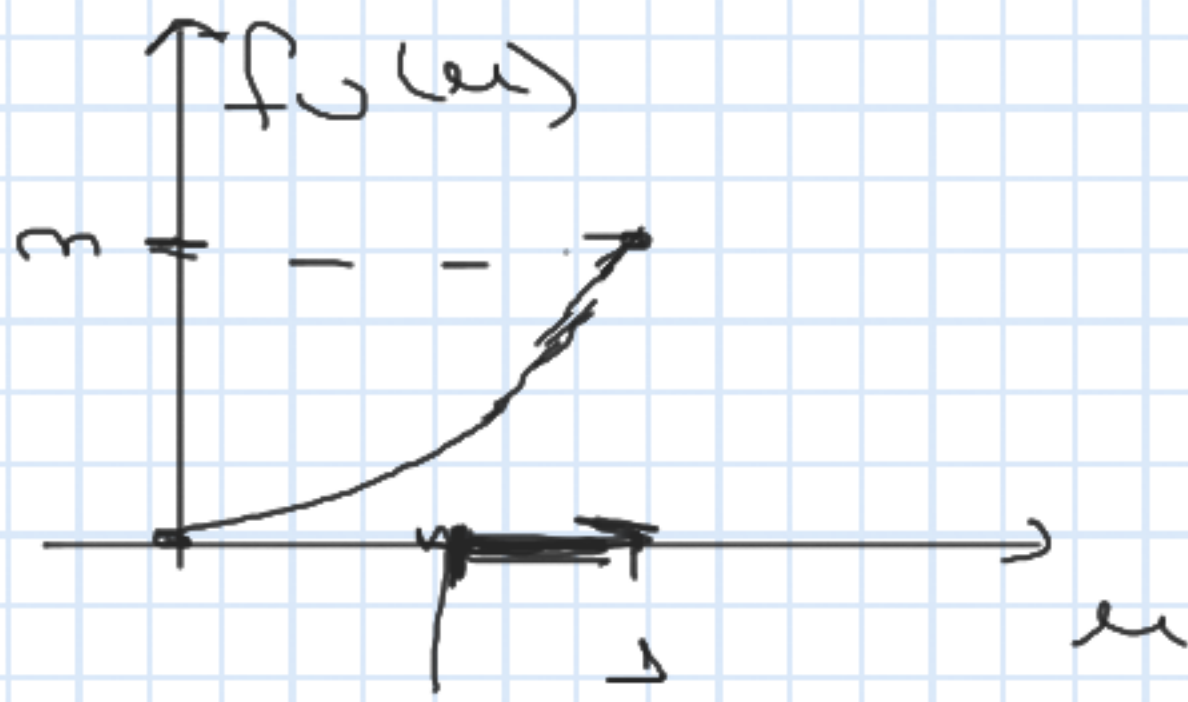
$$\begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 1 & t \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Quiero encontrar un IC  
 de nivel 0.95 para  $\theta$

$$S(\underline{X}) = \{ \theta : a \leq \frac{\max(\underline{X})}{\theta} \leq b \}$$

$$a, b \mid P(a \leq U \leq b) = 0.95$$

$$f_U(u) = \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma} u} \quad \text{for } u > 0$$



$$P(U > a) = 0.95$$

$$1 - P(U \leq a) = 1 - F_U(a) = 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow F_U(a) = 0.05 \Rightarrow \text{quantile } 0.05 \text{ de } U$$

$$Q_3 = 0.05$$

$$F_U(x) = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sigma} = -\ln(1 - F_U(x)) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sigma} = -\ln(1 - 0.05) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sigma} = -\ln(0.95) \Rightarrow x = -\sigma \ln(0.95)$$

es um IC de 95% para  $\sigma$



Luego de los cambios en las leyes de tránsito de cierta región, se desea estudiar la proporción de motoqueros que usan casco. Se tomó una muestra de 200 motoqueros, encontrando que 148 usaban casco. En base a esta información muestral, construir un intervalo de confianza de nivel asintótico 0.95 para la proporción de motoqueros que usan casco.

→ es valor de la medición

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{usa casco} \\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

$X$  valor (p)   
 proporción que usa casco

$$\hat{p} = \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$n = 200$$

$$\sum X_i = n = \text{"\# de motoqueros que usaron casco en 200"}$$

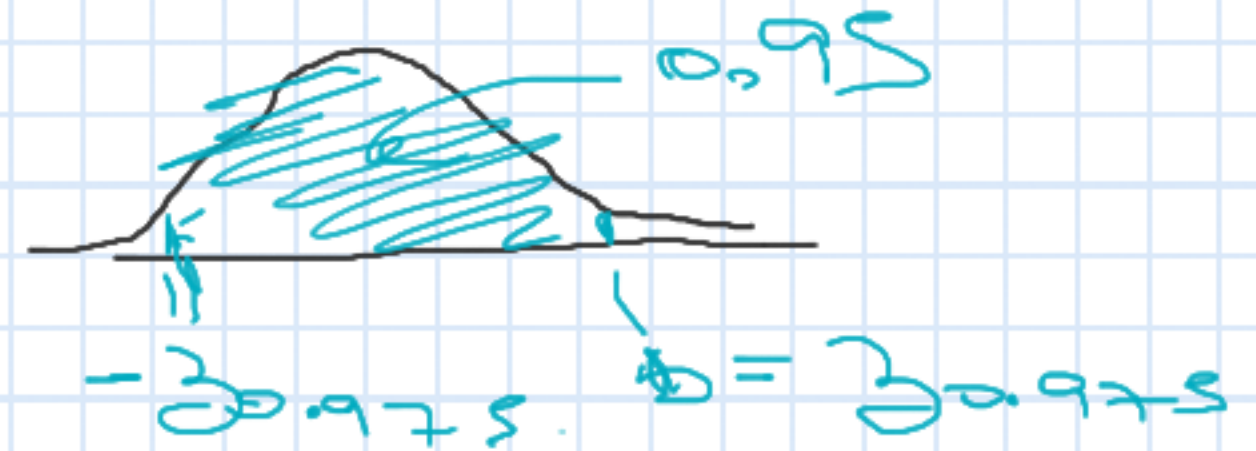
$$\frac{\bar{X} - p}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}} \sim N(0,1)$$

desv. (X)

$$t_{200-1}(200, p)$$

$$p_1(z) = \binom{200}{z} p^z (1-p)^{200-z}$$

$$P\left(a < \frac{\bar{X} - p}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}} < b\right) = 0.95$$



$$D(\underline{x}) = \left\{ p : -1.96 < \frac{\bar{x} - p \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} < 1.96 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ p : -1.96 \frac{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{n}} + \bar{x} < p < 1.96 \frac{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{n}} + \bar{x} \right\}$$

as em IC de nível 0.95 para p.  
 ↓  
 aproximática

com o dado  $\bar{x} = \frac{148}{200}$   $\hat{p} = \bar{x}$

$$D(\underline{x}) = \left\{ p : -1.96 \frac{\sqrt{\frac{148}{200}(1-\frac{148}{200})}}{\sqrt{200}} + \frac{148}{200} < p < 1.96 \frac{\sqrt{\frac{148}{200}(1-\frac{148}{200})}}{\sqrt{200}} + \frac{148}{200} \right\}$$



Un estimador P/ la media de una población es  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  (LGR)

Un estimador P/ el desvío de una población es  $S = \sqrt{S^2}$ ,  $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

$$(III) \quad \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$

Exemplo Uma m.o.  $X$  de amo  $\mu$  e  $\sigma^2$ .  $E(X) = \mu$   
 IC de 95% para  $\mu$

Em  $n=3$   $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} = \frac{1}{3}$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-1/x}$

$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{3}$   $\rightarrow \mu = 1/3$   $\rightarrow \Gamma(3, 1)$  *exato*  
 $\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) \rightarrow \sqrt{3}(\bar{X} - 1/3)$  *em pivoto*

$\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) \rightarrow \sqrt{3}(\bar{X} - 1/3)$   $\rightarrow \Gamma(0, 1)$

$H(x) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \ell(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2}(x)\right]$   $\text{em } f(x) = \ln(x) - 1/x$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\ln f(x)) = \frac{1}{x} - x \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \ln f(x)}{\partial \theta^2} = -1/x^2$

$\Rightarrow I(1) = 1$

$$\sqrt{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \approx 0.0$$

$$U(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } -\sqrt{3}/2 \leq X \leq \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Component, If exacto  $\rightarrow$

$$\text{If } \sqrt{3}/2 \leq X \leq \sqrt{3}/2$$

$$\text{If } \sqrt{3}/2 \leq X \leq \sqrt{3}/2$$