```
1) A^{1/2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{\lambda_i} \cdot e_i \cdot e_i' = P \cdot \Lambda^{1/2} \cdot P', con PP' = PP = I.
    a - A 1/2 = A
       Demotración: Jean A, P matrices con Puna motriz Orlogonal por definición, A<sup>1/2</sup> = P. A<sup>1/2</sup> p'. Donde A es una matriz diagonal con X; como el i-esimo elemento diagonal, con X; 'es como los autoralores y autorectores normalizados asociados a A.
      Considere A^{1/2}. A^{1/2} = (P A^{1/2} P^1)(P A^{1/2} P^1)

por assuative A^{1/2}. A^{1/2} = P A^{1/2}(P^1 P) A^{1/2}(P^1 P)

we go A^{1/2}. A^{1/2} = P A^{1/2}(P^1 P) A^{1/2}(P^1 P)
      Como 1/2 es una matre diagonal con 17; en sus entrados de la diagonal, por propiedades de matrices:

\Lambda^{V_2} \quad \Lambda^{V_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_m} & \sqrt{\lambda_m} \end{pmatrix}

    Como Ri EIR, entonces Vzi. Vzi = zi wego;
                                                                    1/2. 1/2 = 1
Enforces, A^{1/2}, A^{1/2} = P. A. P^1

por definition A^{1/2} = Z. A_i e_i e_i^{1/2}.

Como A = Z. A_i e_i e_i^{1/2} por su descomposition espectral, enforces A^{1/2}. A^{1/2} = A. A_i e_i^{1/2} A_i^{1/2} = A_i e_i^{1/2}.
```

Demostration: for definition tenemos que:

| Demostration | Por definition tenemos que:
| Luego,
$$(A^{1/2})^{-1} = P \cdot A^{1/2} \cdot P^{1} \cdot P^{1$$

2 Sea
$$X \sim N_3 (u_1 Z_1)$$
 $u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $Z = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Dishibución de X_1 dodo que $X_2 \in X_2$ $y : X_3 = X_3$

Tenenios $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix}$ $u_{1} = 1$ $Z_{11} = 4$ $Z_{10,31} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $Z_{10,$

(3) Sec
$$X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$$
 unce moretian N_2 (μ, Z_1)
$$\overline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad 5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
Ho: $2\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0.2$ ($2, -1$) (μ_1) = $2\mu_1 - \mu_2$ Ha: $2\mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0.2$:

$$n = 100 \qquad \alpha = 0.05 \qquad a' = (2_1 - 1) \qquad p = 1$$
Estadistica $T^2 = n \left(\overline{a}^{\dagger} \overline{X} - \mu_0 \right) \left(a' \overline{5} \alpha \right)^{-1} \left(a' \overline{X} - \mu_0 \right)$
de prue ba $T^2 = 100 \left((2, -1)(\frac{1}{2})^{-0.2} \right) \left((2_1 - 1)(10.5)(\frac{1}{2})^{-1} \right)^{-1} \left((2_1 - 1)(\frac{1}{2})^{-0.2} \right)$

$$T^2 = 100 \left(0 - 0.2 \right) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \left(0 - 0.2 \right) = 25 \left(0.04 \right) = 1$$
Tobernor que el valor critico $n = 1$ ($n = 1$) $n = 1$ (

```
14 *
35
36
    aloha - 0.05
37
    x - as matrix(dat)
38
    n = nrow(x)
39
    p = ncol(x)
40
41
    x media = x(marrix(1.ncol = n) %*% <math>x)/n
42
43
    d = x - matrix(1, nrow = n) %*% t(x media)
    s = (1/(n-1))*t(d)%*xd
44
45
46
    c = ((n-1)*p)/(n-p)
47
48
    v_critico - c*of(1-alpha, p, (n-p))
49
50 - for (1 in 1:p)(
51
      a = x_media[1,1] - sqrt(v_critico)*sqrt(s[1,1]/n)
52
      b = x_media[1,1] + sqrt(v_critico)*sqrt(s[1,1]/n)
53
54
      I = c(a,b)
55
      print(I)
56 - 1
57
58
59
60 . ...
     bill_length_mm bill_length_mm
           46.75334
                           48.38279
     bill_depth_mm bill_depth_mm
          14.73801
                         15.25526
     flipper_length_mm flipper_length_mm
              215, 5080
                                  218.9626
```

Es insert -

- Preview

```
61
62
  . *** Solución del punto B)
64 · ''(r)
65
66
    s_inversa = solve(s)
67
68
    mu0 - c(48.1,15.1,217.9)
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
    (t2 = n*t(x_media - mu0) %*% s_inversa %*% (x_media-mu0))
    print(t2)
    cc = ((n-1)^*p)/(n-p)
    vv_critico = cc*qf(1-alpha, p, (n-p))
    vv_critico
81
      [1,] 3.525144
      [1.] 3.525144
      [1] 8.187194
```