

Universidad de Guanajuato Departamento de Matemáticas



Relación entre edad de los neumáticos y velocidad

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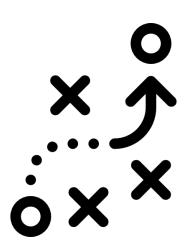
NEUMÁTICOS

mayor velocidad



mayor duración

PREDECIR
PARA
PLANEAR
ESTRATEGIA



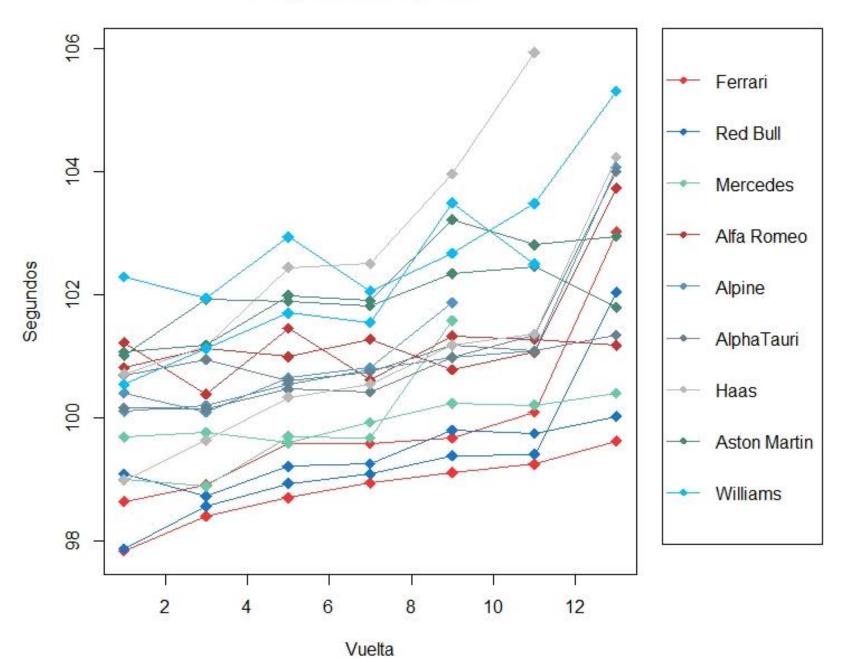
CONTEXTO

INTERÉS

| Pilotos | No. de vuelta | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| FIIOLOS | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | |
| LEC | 97.853 | 98.414 | 98.712 | 98.951 | 99.123 | 99.256 | 99.629 | |
| VER | 97.880 | 98.566 | 98.940 | 99.092 | 99.392 | 99.410 | 102.050 | |
| SAI | 98.649 | 98.923 | 99.594 | 99.588 | 99.682 | 100.097 | 103.029 | |
| PER | 99.092 | 98.741 | 99.218 | 99.264 | 99.806 | 99.754 | 100.035 | |
| HAM | 99.002 | 98.892 | 99.707 | 99.682 | 101.581 | | | |
| BOT | 100.817 | 101.127 | 101.003 | 101.287 | 100.788 | 101.073 | 103.736 | ايا |
| MAG | 98.993 | 99.642 | 100.338 | 100.555 | 101.195 | 101.370 | 104.244 | len Ien |
| ALO | 100.412 | 100.097 | 100.658 | 100.823 | 101.873 | | | iempo |
| RUS | 99.694 | 99.772 | 99.605 | 99.934 | 100.236 | 100.215 | 100.409 | (en |
| GAS | 100.169 | 100.158 | 100.474 | 100.433 | 100.981 | 101.347 | 104.005 | |
| OCO | 100.111 | 100.209 | 100.558 | 100.782 | 100.992 | 101.094 | 104.08 | segundos) |
| MSC | 100.722 | 101.163 | 102.447 | 102.512 | 103.969 | 105.949 | | Sop |
| ALB | 100.548 | 101.126 | 101.708 | 101.561 | 103.500 | 102.505 | | |
| ZHO | 101.229 | 100.393 | 101.461 | 100.62 | 101.339 | 101.281 | 101.185 | |
| TSU | 100.697 | 100.958 | 100.611 | 100.754 | 101.182 | 101.096 | 101.352 | |
| HUL | 101.077 | 101.189 | 101.995 | 101.912 | 103.228 | 102.821 | 102.959 | |
| STR | 101.019 | 101.931 | 101.897 | 101.827 | 102.350 | 102.462 | 101.803 | |
| LAT | 102.298 | 101.947 | 102.945 | 102.065 | 102.678 | 103.492 | 105.315 | |

120 datos

Trayectoria de pilotos

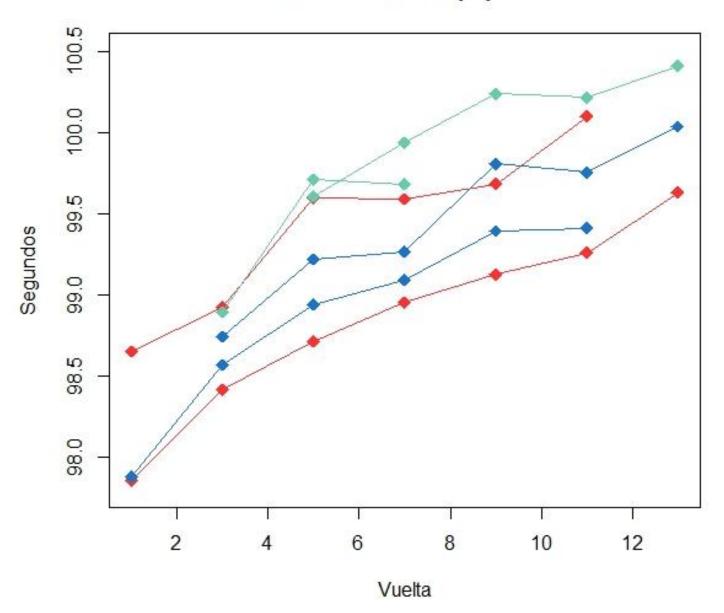


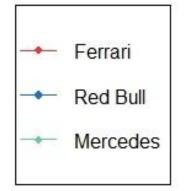
Variable
explicativa:
Edad llanta
(en vueltas)

Variable de respuesta:
Tiempo para completar la vuelta (en segundos)

DATOS MODELO

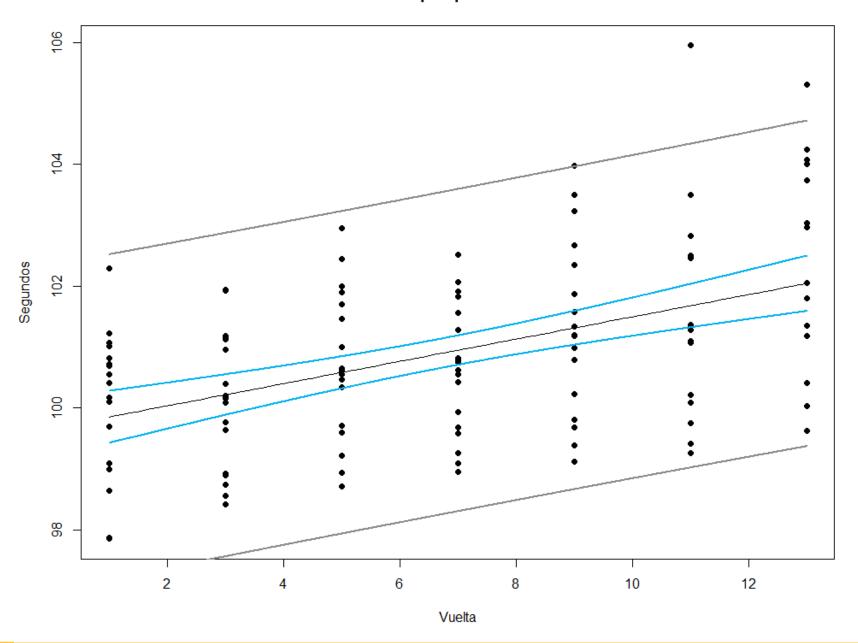
Distinción de equipos

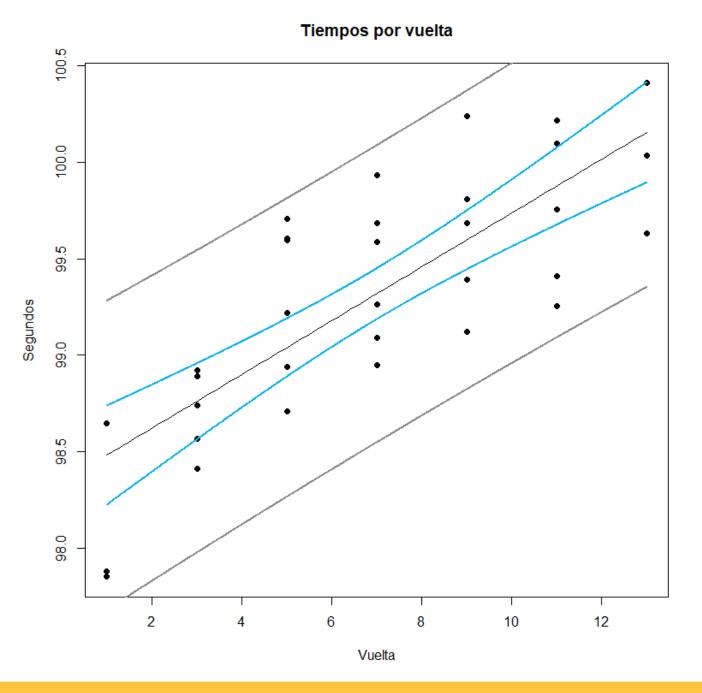




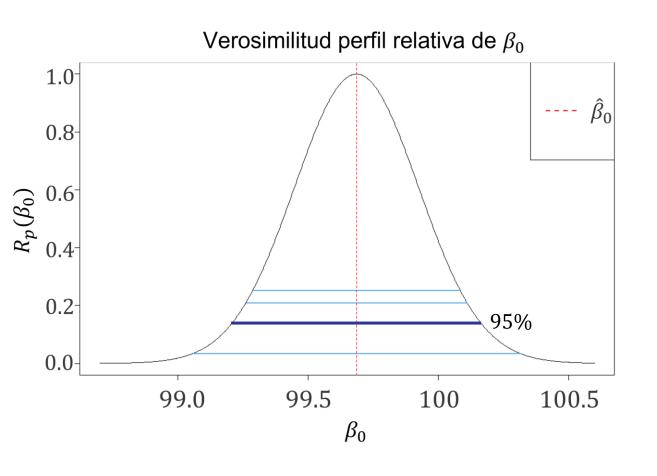
33
datos

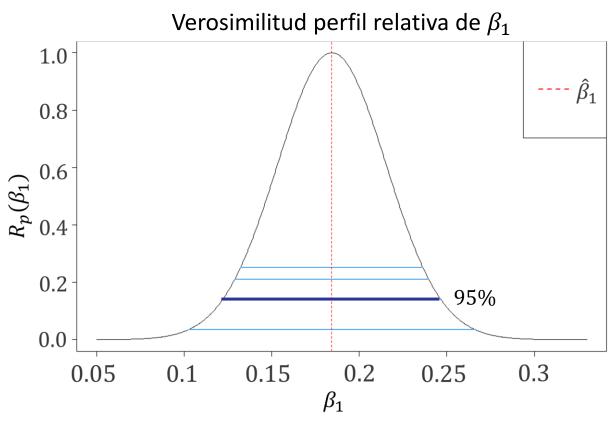
Tiempos por vuelta



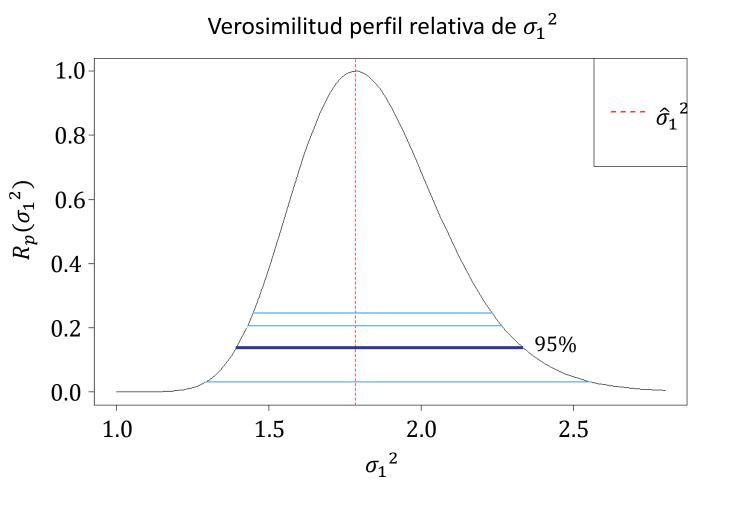


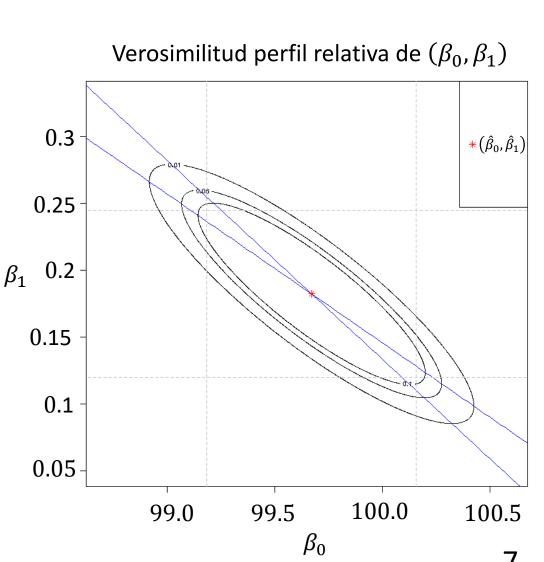
1er modelo





1er modelo

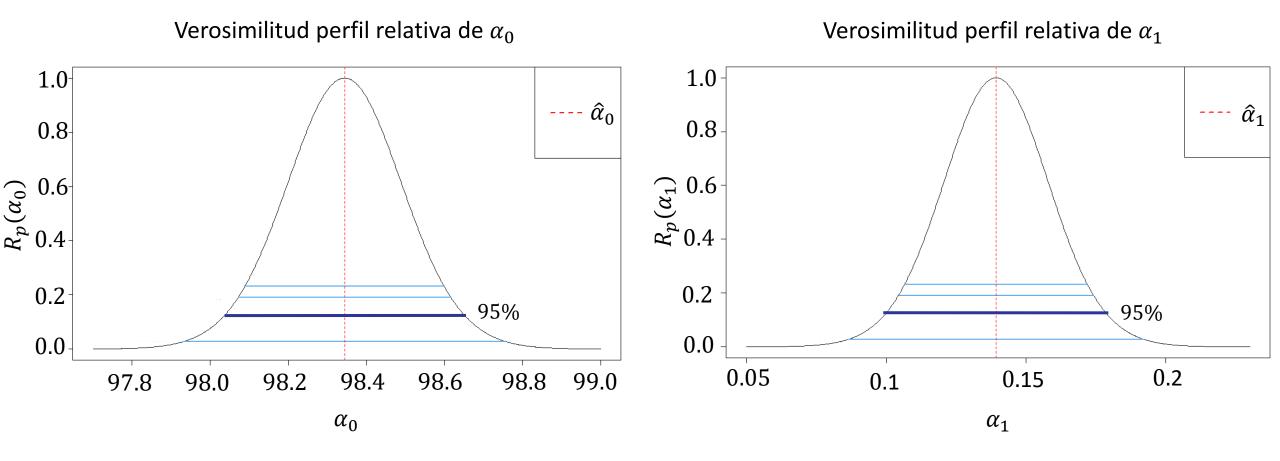




1er modelo

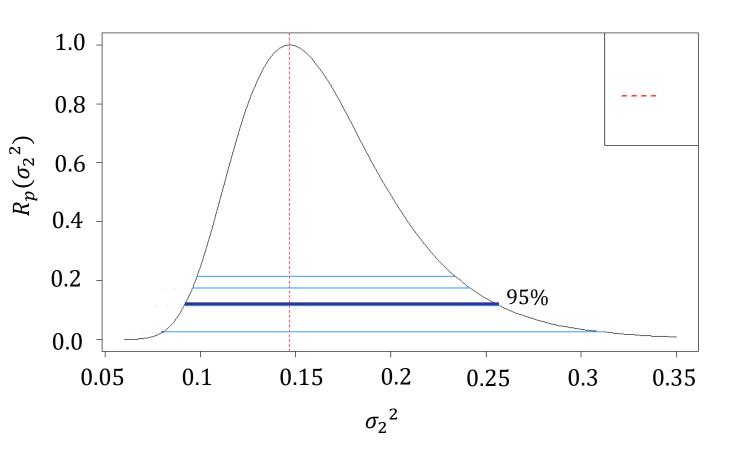
| Parámetro | Intervalo del 95% de confianza | Nivel <i>c</i> para el 95% de confianza | Estimador de máxima verosimilitud |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| eta_0 | [99.2, 100.2] | c = 0.1416 | $\hat{\beta}_0 = 99.6860$ |
| eta_1 | [0.12, 0.245] | c = 0.1416 | $\hat{\beta}_1 = 0.1843$ |
| σ_1^2 | [1.4034, 2.3506] | c = 0.137 | $\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = 1.78$ |

2do modelo

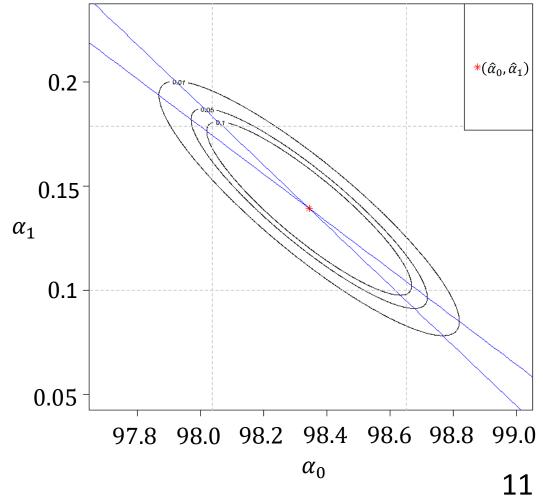


2do modelo





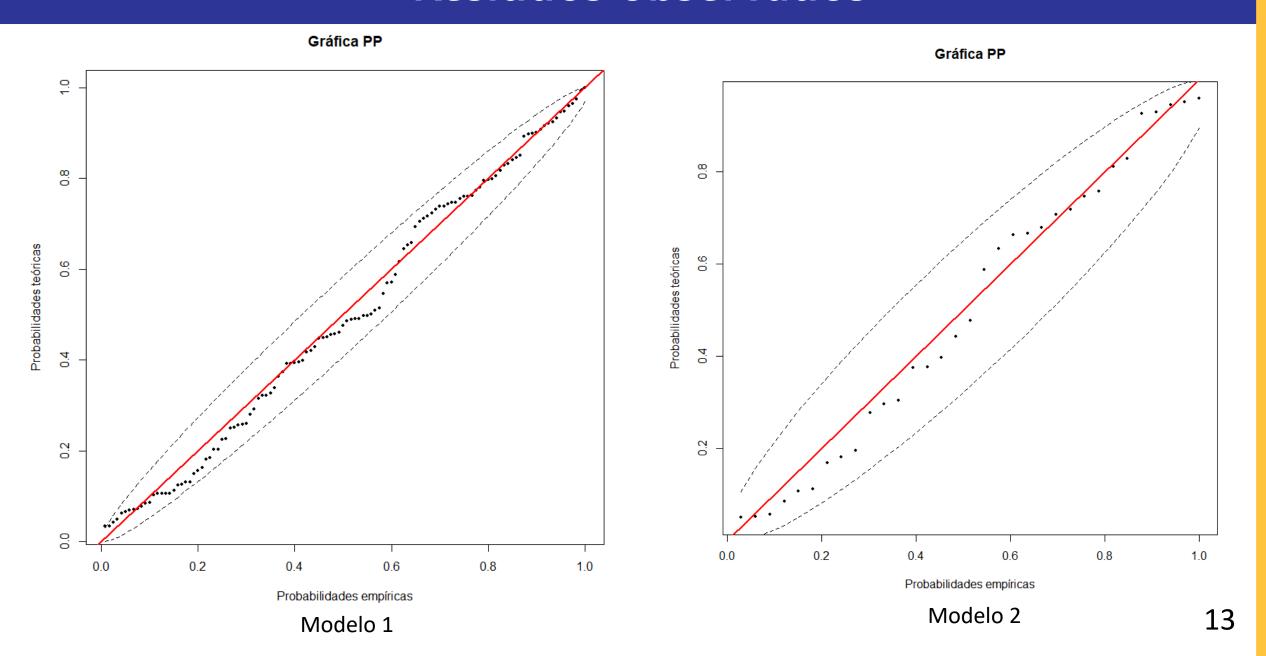
Verosimilitud perfil relativa de (α_0, α_1)



2do modelo

| Parámetro | Intervalo del 95% de confianza | Nivel <i>c</i> para el 95% de confianza | Estimador de máxima verosimilitud |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| α_0 | [98.0, 98.7] | c = 0.1252 | $\hat{\alpha}_0 = 98.3441$ |
| α_1 | [0.0999, 0.1786] | c = 0.1252 | $\hat{\alpha}_1 = 0.1392$ |
| σ_2^2 | [0.0913, 0.2575] | c = 0.137 | $\hat{\sigma}_2^2 = 0.147$ |

Residuos observados

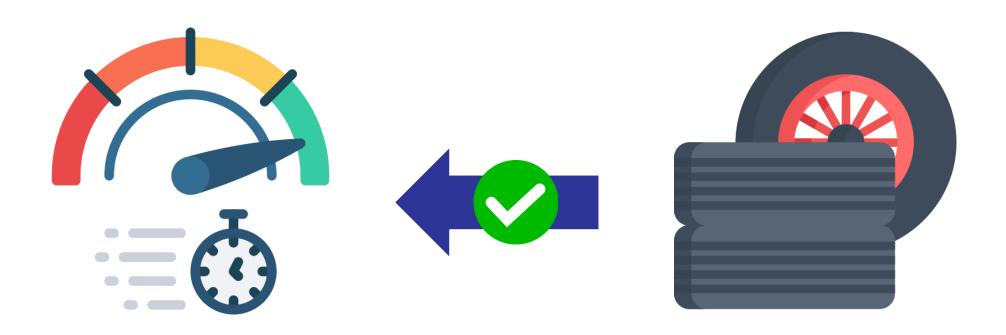


AIC

| | Modelo 1 | Modelo 2* |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Con β_0/α_0 | 416.8359 | 284.8972 |
| Sin β_0/α_0 | 664052.3 | 3030233 |

^{*}Para el modelo 2, a los 87 datos restantes también se la asignó un modelo normal. Así que la densidad correspondiente a dicho modelo es el producto de la de 33 datos con la de 87.

CONCLUSIONES



CONCLUSIONES

Modelo 2

mejor que

Modelo 1

Distinción de equipos

