

# Pre: Estadística descriptiva que nos faltó.

- Varianza poblacional estimada
- Desviación estándar poblacional estimada
- Error estándar real
- Error estándar estimado

# Varianza poblacional

$$\sigma_x^2 \text{ (varianza real)} = \frac{\sum(X - \bar{X})^2}{N}$$

# Varianza poblacional

$$\sigma_x^2 \text{ (varianza real)} = \frac{\sum(X - \bar{X})^2}{N}$$

$$s_x^2 \text{ (varianza estimada)} = \frac{\sum(X - \bar{X})^2}{N - 1}$$

# Desviación estándar poblacional

$$\sigma_x \text{ (desviación real)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(X - \bar{X})^2}{N}}$$

# Desviación estándar poblacional

$$\sigma_x \text{ (desviación real)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(X - \bar{X})^2}{N}}$$

$$s_x \text{ (desviación estimada)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(X - \bar{X})^2}{N - 1}}$$

# Error estándar de la media

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} \text{ (error estándar)} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{N}}$$

# Error estándar de la media

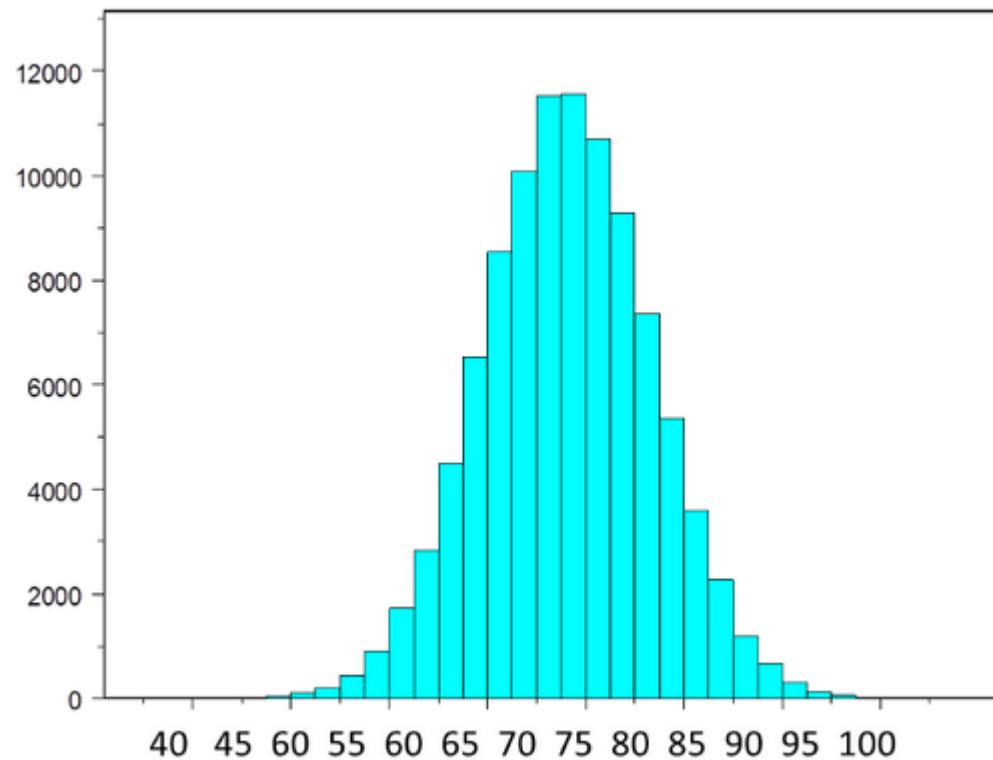
$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} \text{ (error estándar)} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$s_{\bar{x}} \text{ (error estimado)} = \frac{s_X}{\sqrt{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{s_X^2}{N}}$$

# Estadística inferencial

# Estadística inferencial

- Generalización
- Pruebas de hipótesis
- Base en Teorema Central del Límite



- Estadística paramétrica

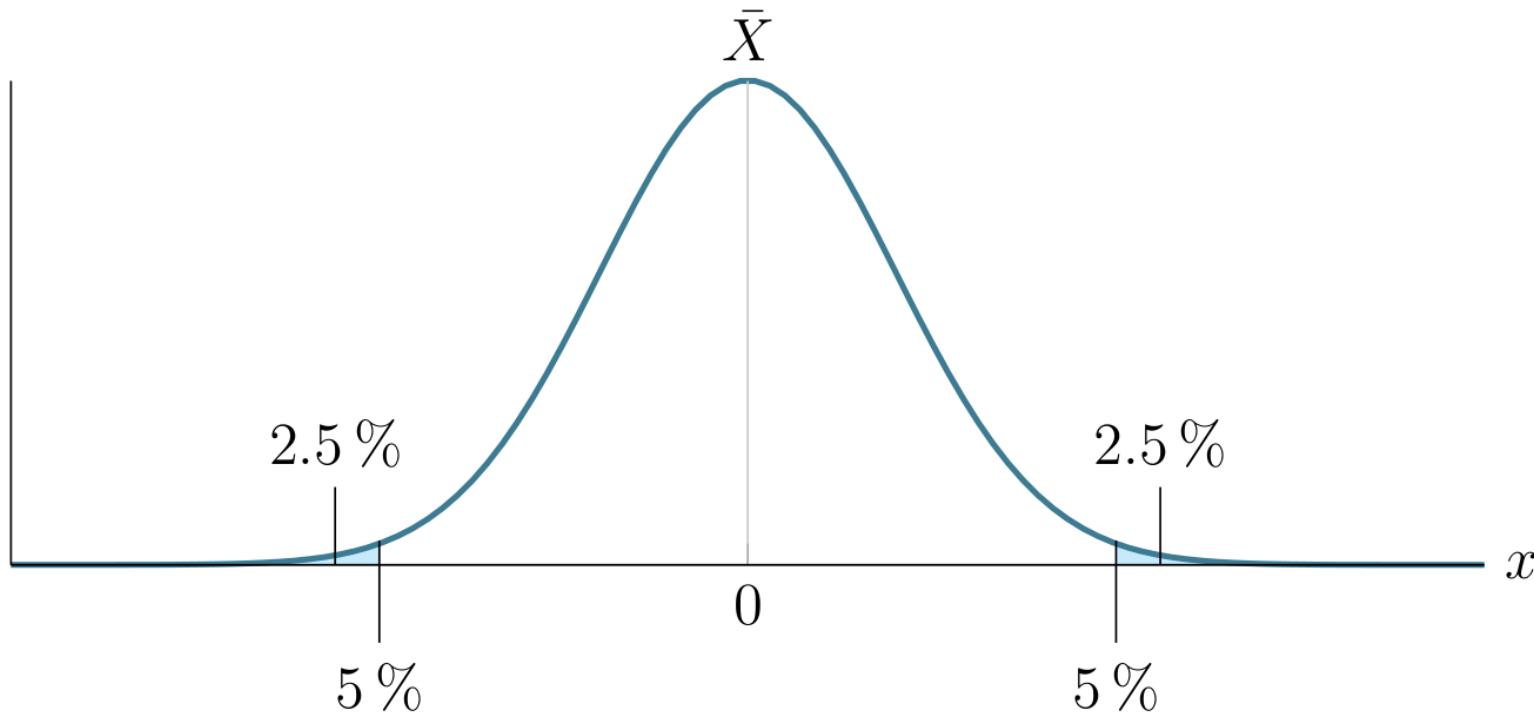
- Estadística paramétrica
  - Variable dependiente con distribución normal
  - Nivel intervalar o de razón

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  - Variable dependiente con distribución normal
  - Nivel intervalar o de razón
- Estadística no paramétrica
  - No

# Pruebas de hipótesis

- 1) Establecer hipótesis experimental
- 2) Diseñar experimento para probarla
- 3) Traducir a hipótesis estadísticas
- 4) Hacer análisis inferencial



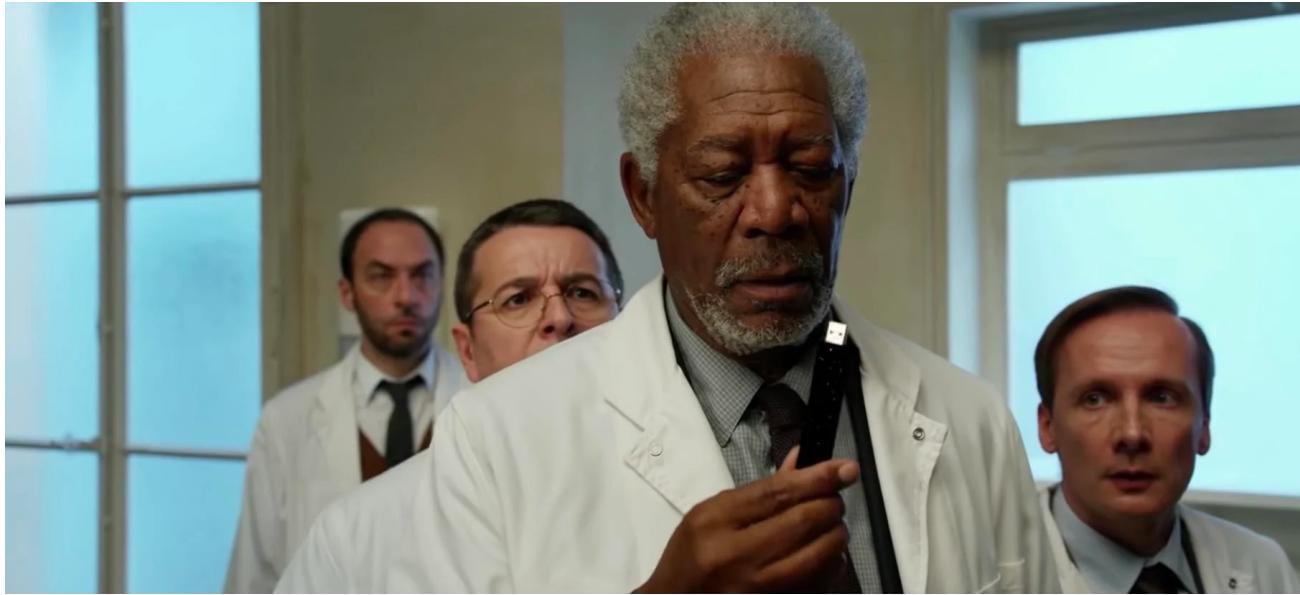


- Comparación con la población de origen
- Requisitos
  - Distribución aproximadamente normal
  - Selección al azar
  - Parámetros conocidos
    - Media
    - Desviación

# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo

$$\mu = 100$$

$$\sigma_X = 15$$



# Ejemplo

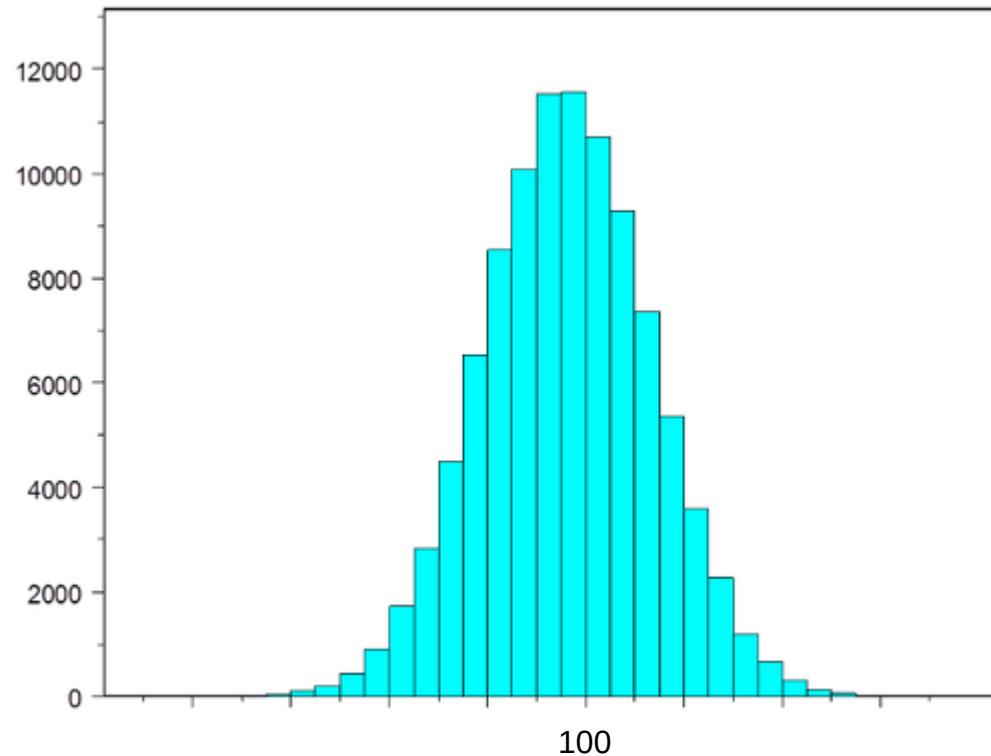
$$\mu = 100$$

$$\sigma_X = 15$$

$$\bar{X} = 105$$

$$N = 36$$

# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo

$$H_0 : \mu = 100$$

$$H_a : \mu \neq 100$$

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$$H_0 : \mu = 100$$

$$H_a : \mu \neq 100$$



Agotan todas las posibilidades

# Recordando el puntaje

$$z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S_X}$$

Diferencia con respecto a la media sobre  
desviación estándar

# Ejemplo

- Elegir un nivel de Alpha (probabilidad de error tipo I)
- Complementario a nivel Beta

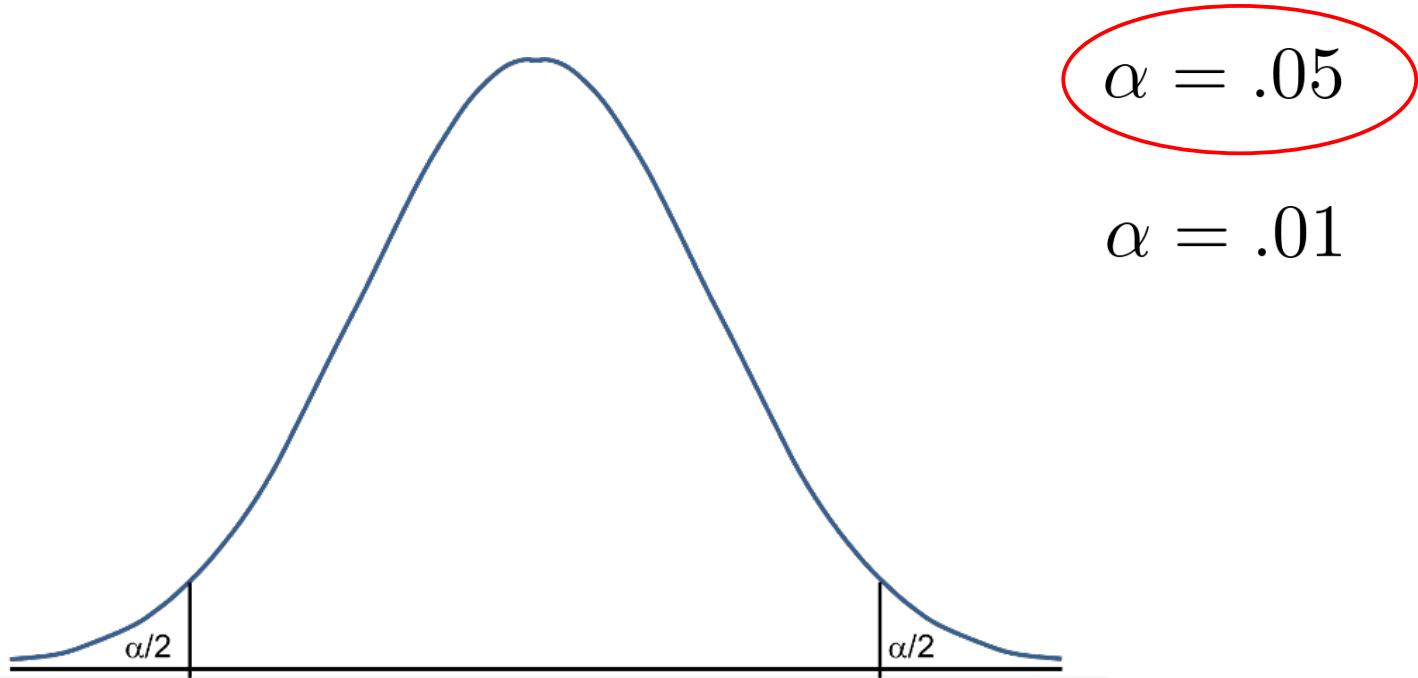
$$\alpha = .05$$

$$\alpha = .01$$

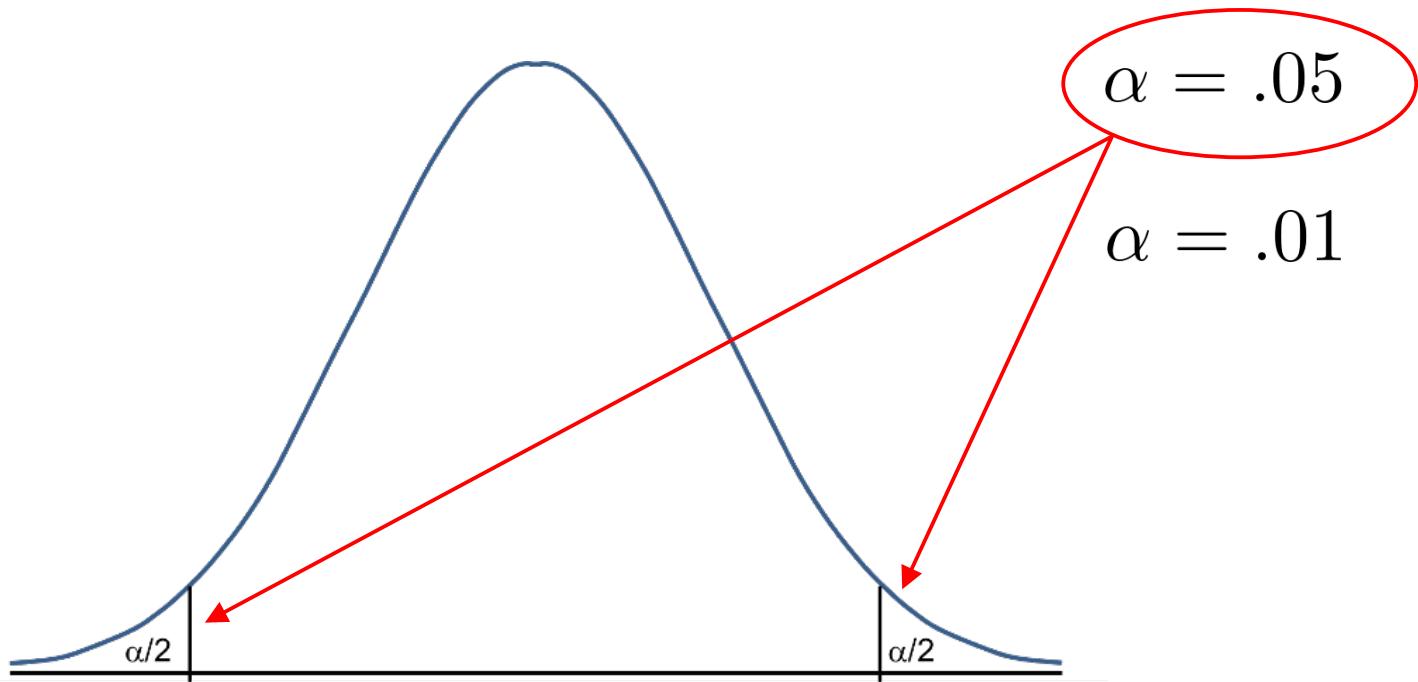
# ¿Por qué no usar un alpha más estricto?

	Existe Efecto	No Existe Efecto
Decimos que sí existe efecto	Correcto	Falso positivo Error tipo I Error $\alpha$
Decimos que no existe efecto	Falso negativo Error tipo II Error $\beta$	Correcto

# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo

$$\alpha = .05$$

<i>z</i>	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952

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$$\alpha = .05$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = .025$$

# Ejemplo

$$\mu = 100$$

$$\sigma_X = 15$$

$$\bar{X} = 105$$

$$N = 36$$

Resta convertir el valor de la media en puntaje 

# Ejemplo

$$z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S_X} \quad \text{Para dato único}$$

$$z_{obt} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{X}}} \quad \text{Para media muestral}$$

# Ejemplo

$$z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S_X} \quad \text{Para dato único}$$

$$z_{obt} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{X}}} \quad \text{Para media muestral}$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{N}}$$

# Ejemplo

$$\mu = 100 \quad \bar{X} = 105$$

$$\sigma_X = 15 \quad N = 36$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt{36}} = \frac{15}{6} = 2.5$$

# Ejemplo

$$\mu = 100 \quad \bar{X} = 105$$

$$\sigma_X = 15 \quad N = 36$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = 2.5$$

$$z_{obt} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{X}}} = \frac{105 - 100}{2.5} = \frac{+5}{2.5} = +2.00$$

# Ejemplo

$$\mu = 100 \quad \bar{X} = 105$$

$$\sigma_X = 15 \quad N = 36$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = 2.5 \quad z_{obt} = +2.00$$

$$z_{crit} = \pm 1.96$$

$z$	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
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$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = .025$$

# Ejemplo

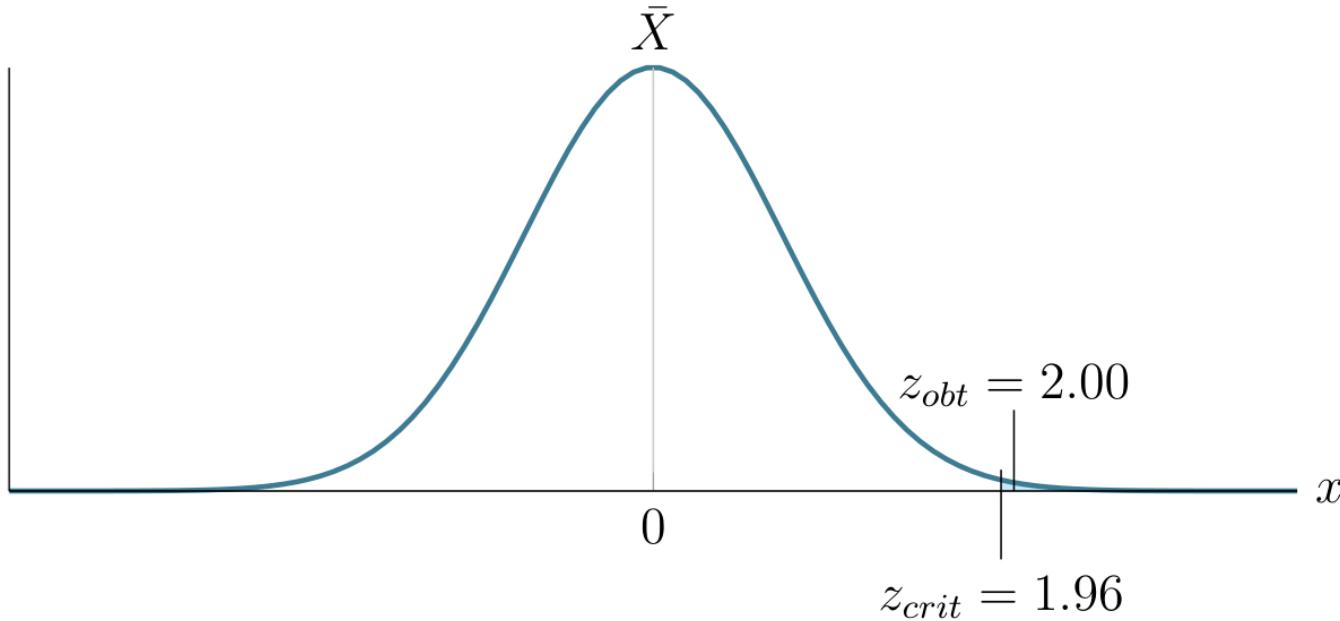
$$z_{obt} = +2.00$$

$$z_{crit} = \pm 1.96$$

$$H_0 : \mu = 100$$

$$H_a : \mu \neq 100$$

# Ejemplo

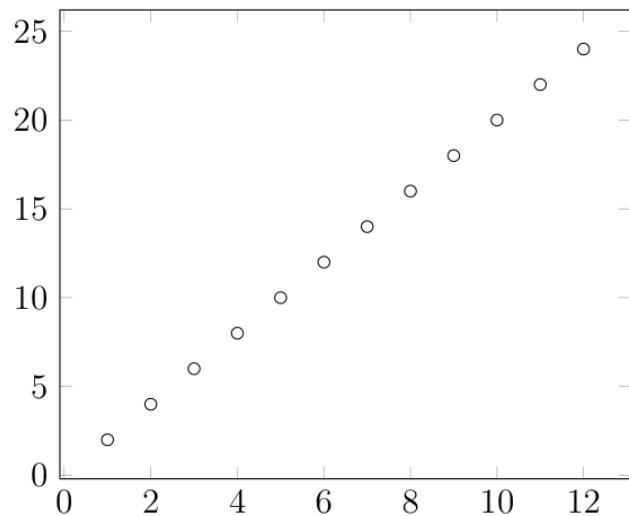


# Correlación

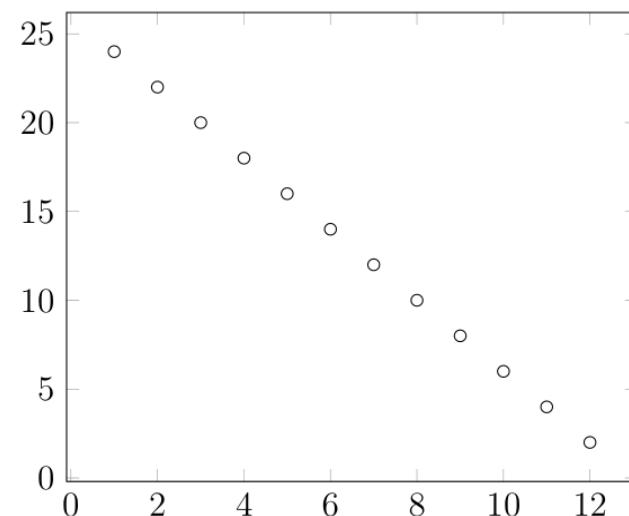
- Cambio ordenado
- Datos completos, no MTC
- Resumen relaciones
- Direcciones
  - +, -, :(
  - Fuerza

# Correlación

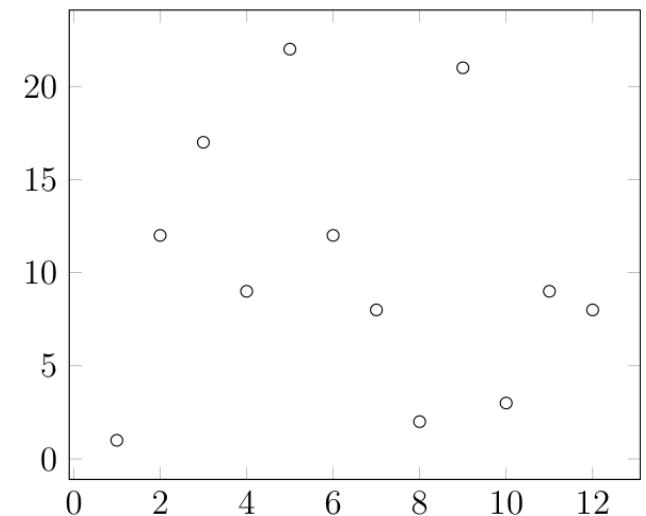
+1



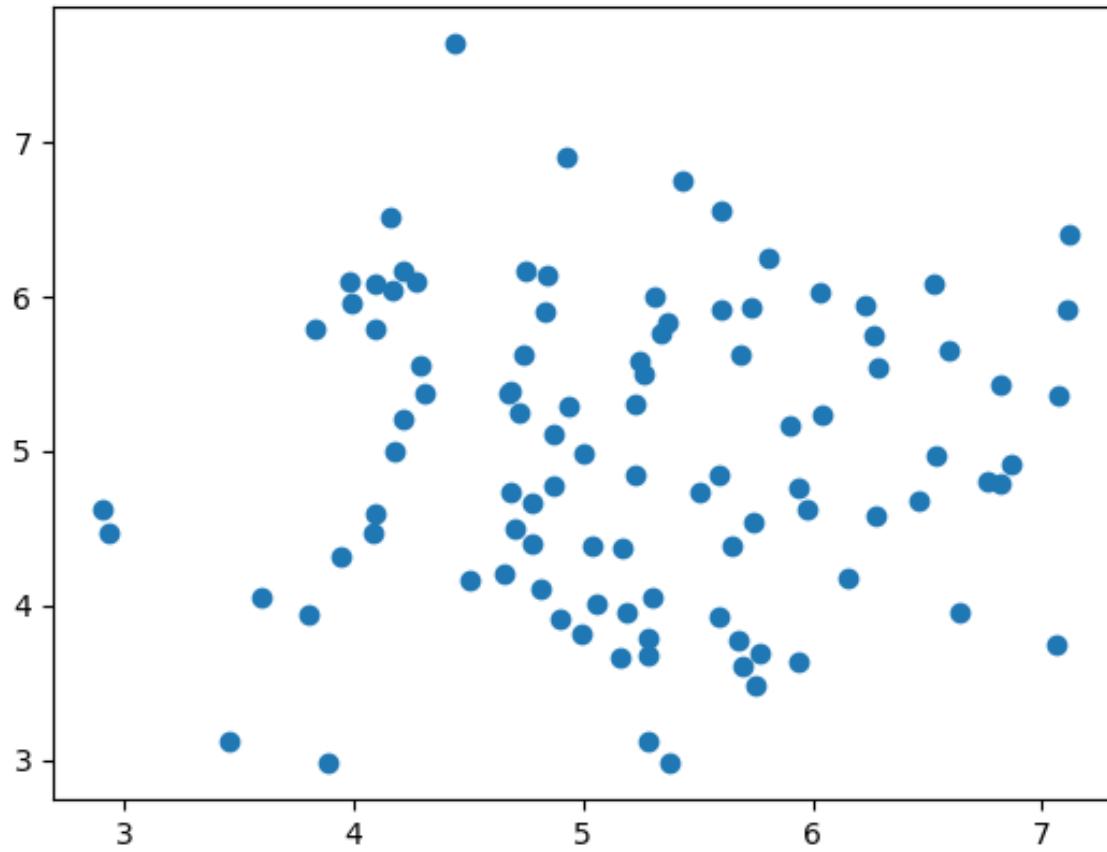
-1



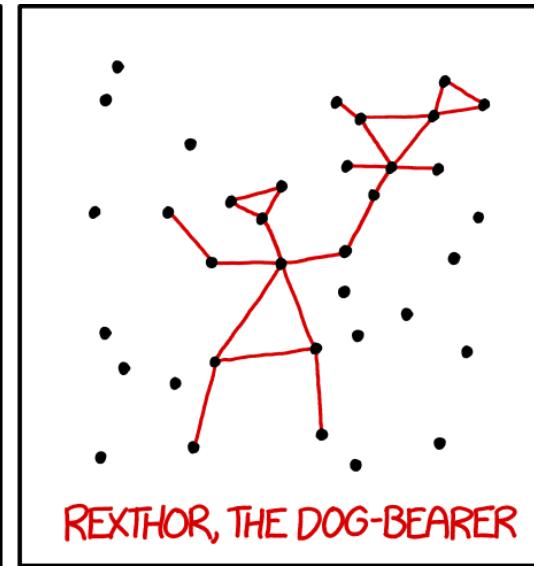
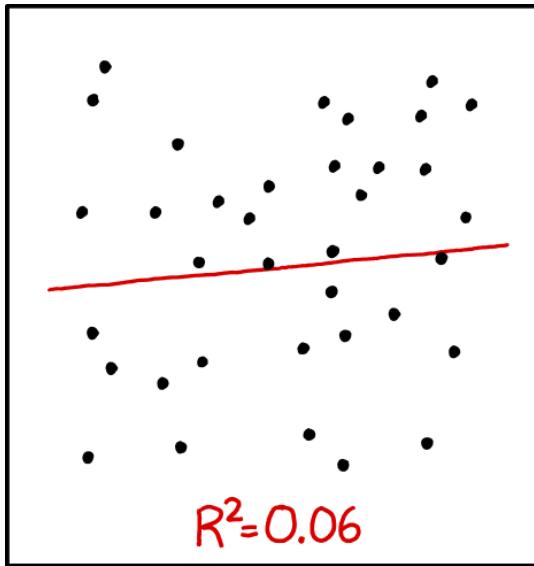
0



# Correlación

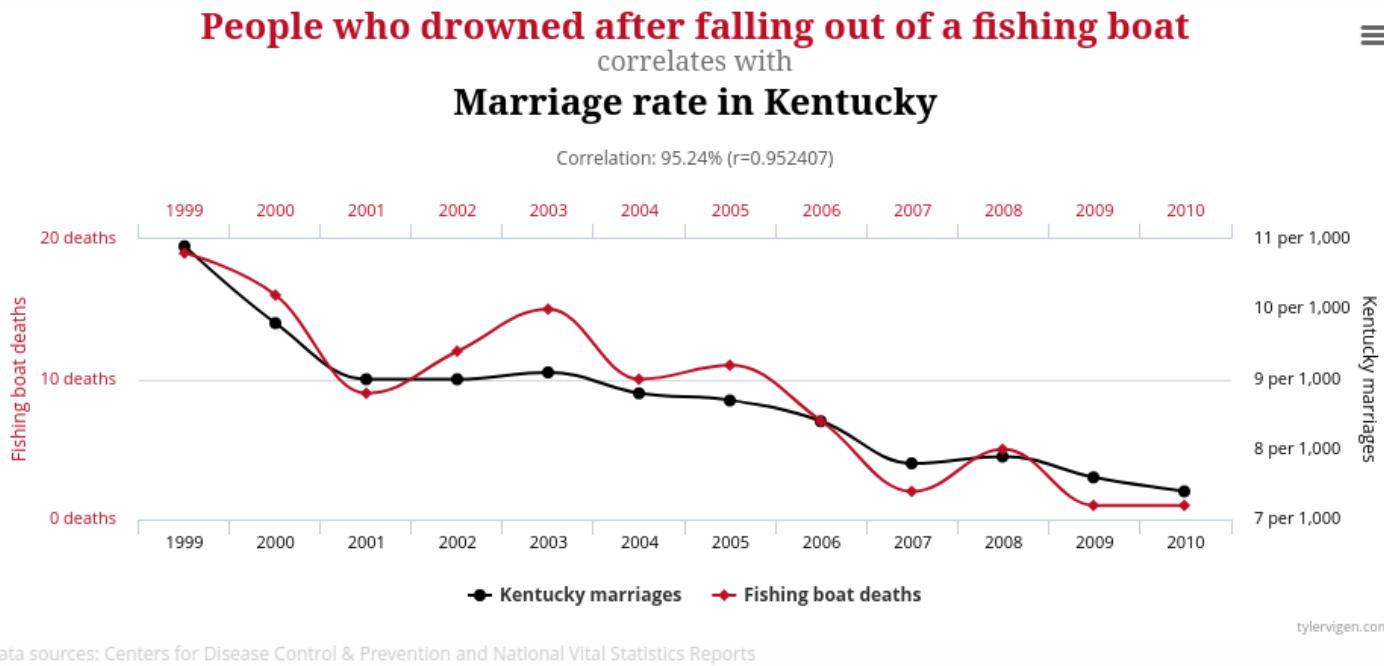


# Correlación



I DON'T TRUST LINEAR REGRESSIONS WHEN IT'S HARDER  
TO GUESS THE DIRECTION OF THE CORRELATION FROM THE  
SCATTER PLOT THAN TO FIND NEW CONSTELLATIONS ON IT.

# Correlaciones espurias

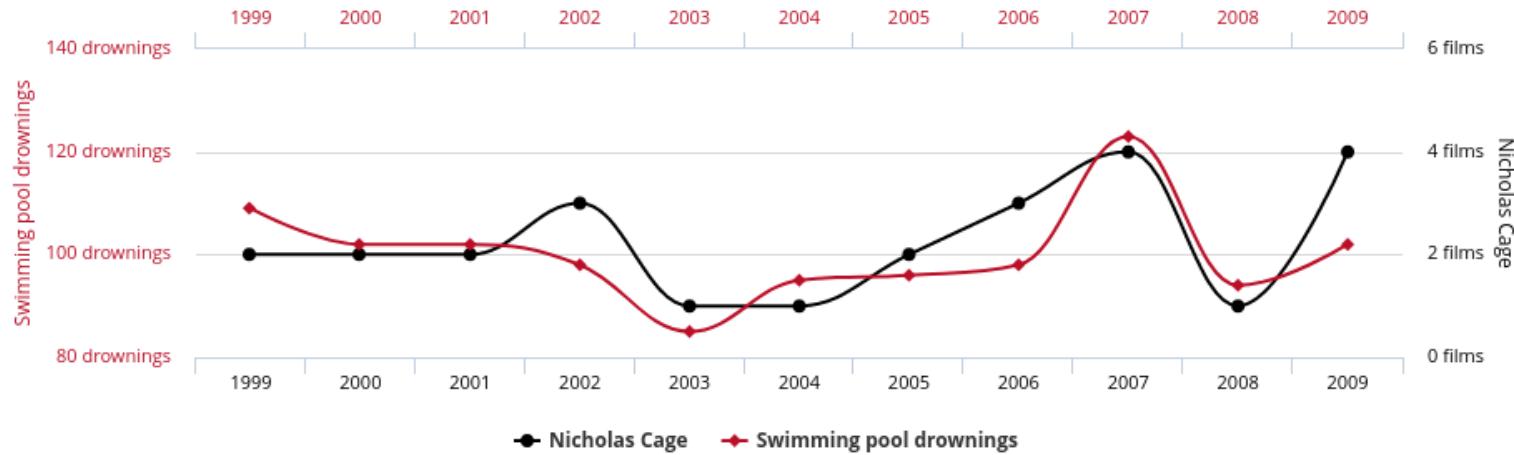


# Correlaciones espurias

Number of people who drowned by falling into a pool  
correlates with  
Films Nicolas Cage appeared in



Correlation: 66.6% ( $r=0.666004$ )



tylervigen.com

Data sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention and Internet Movie Database

# Correlación

- Coeficiente de correlación producto-momento de Pearson
  - Consistencia de pares

$$r = \frac{\sum(z_X z_Y)}{N}$$

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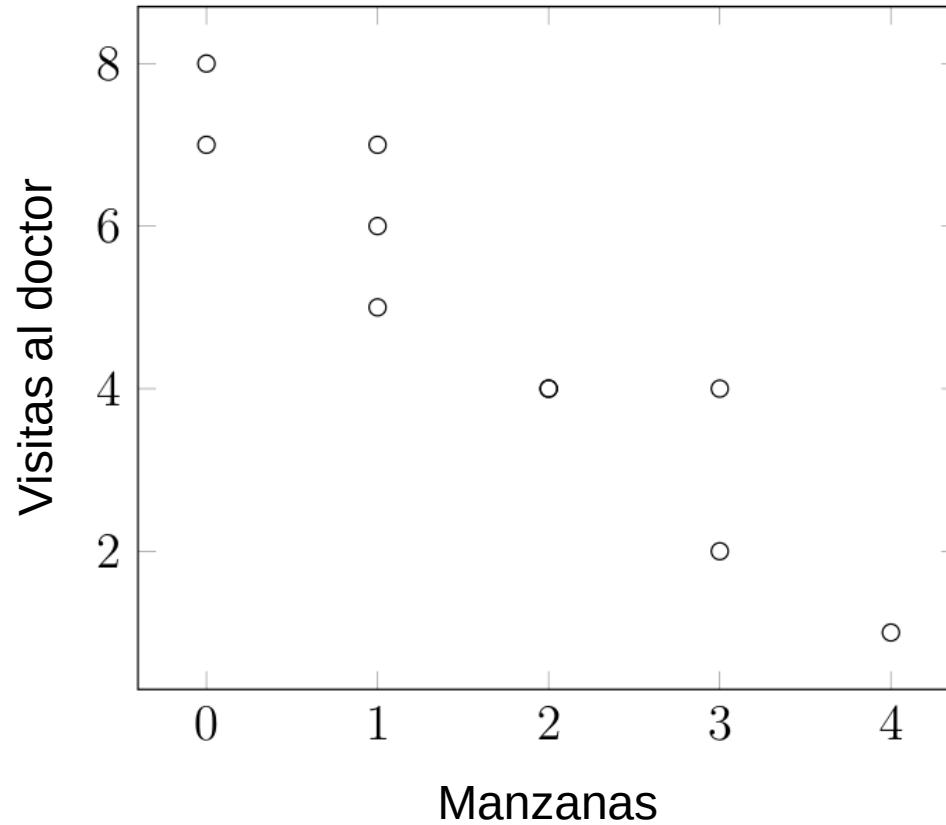
$$r = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\left[N(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2\right] \left[N(\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2\right]}}$$

# Ejemplo

# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo

$N = 10$

Participante	Manzanas	Visitas al doc
1	0	8
2	0	7
3	1	7
4	1	6
5	1	5
6	2	4
7	2	4
8	3	4
9	3	2
10	4	0

# Ejemplo

$$r = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\left[N(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2\right] \left[N(\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2\right]}}$$

# Ejemplo

$$r = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2][N(\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

$$r = \frac{10(52) - (17)(47)}{\sqrt{[10(45) - 289][10(275) - 2209]}}$$

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$$r = \frac{520 - 799}{\sqrt{[161][541]}}$$

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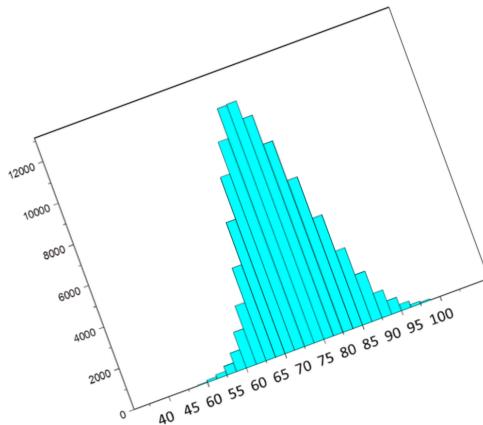
$$r = \frac{-279}{295.129}$$

$$r = -.95$$

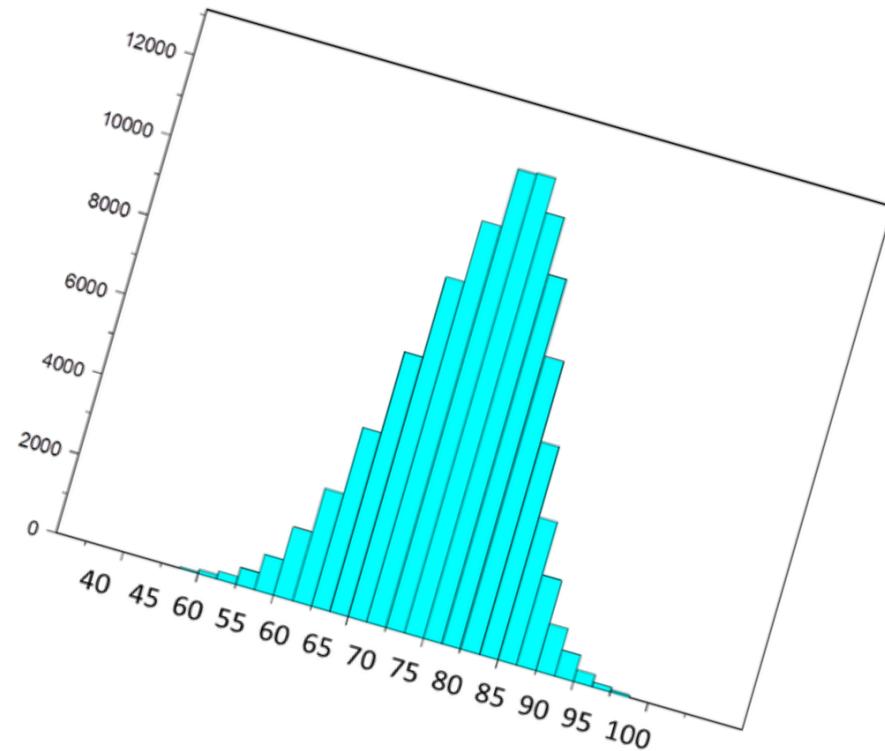
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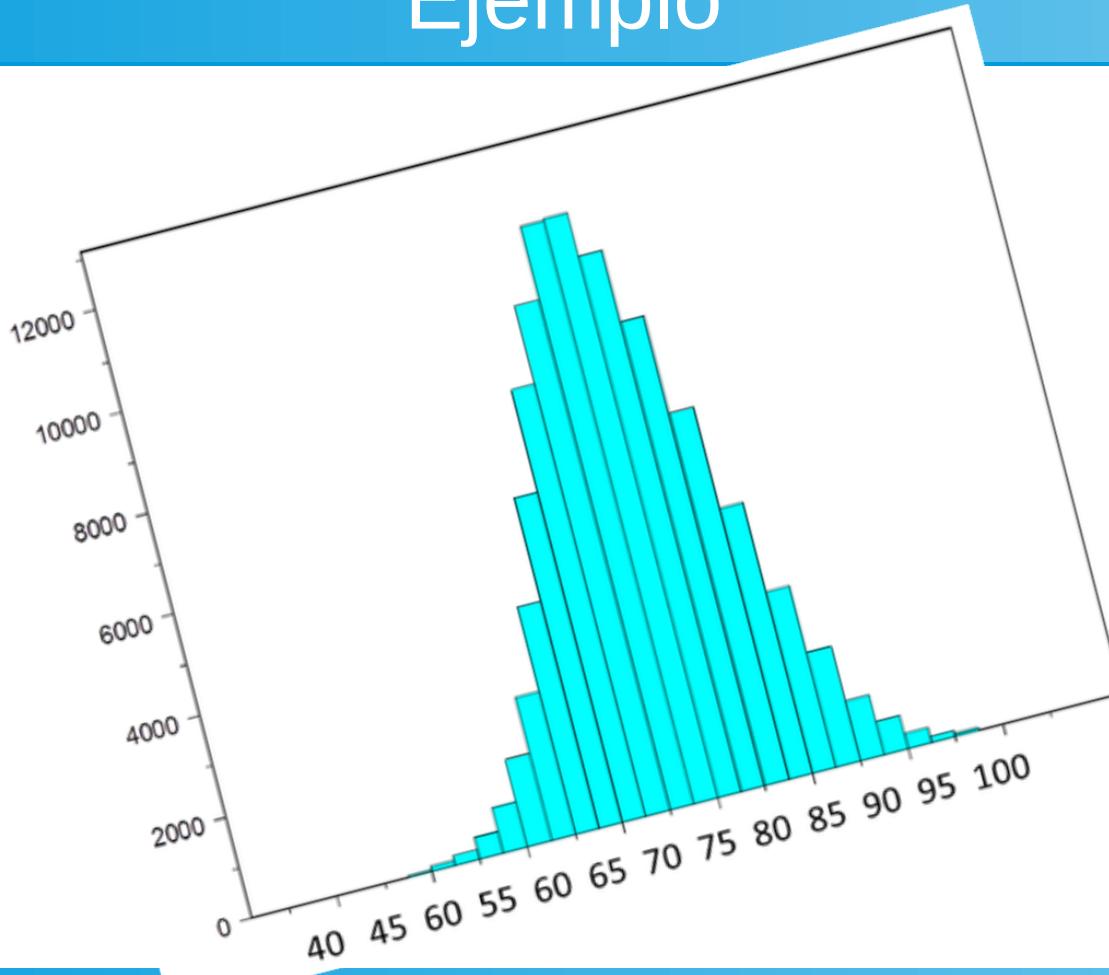
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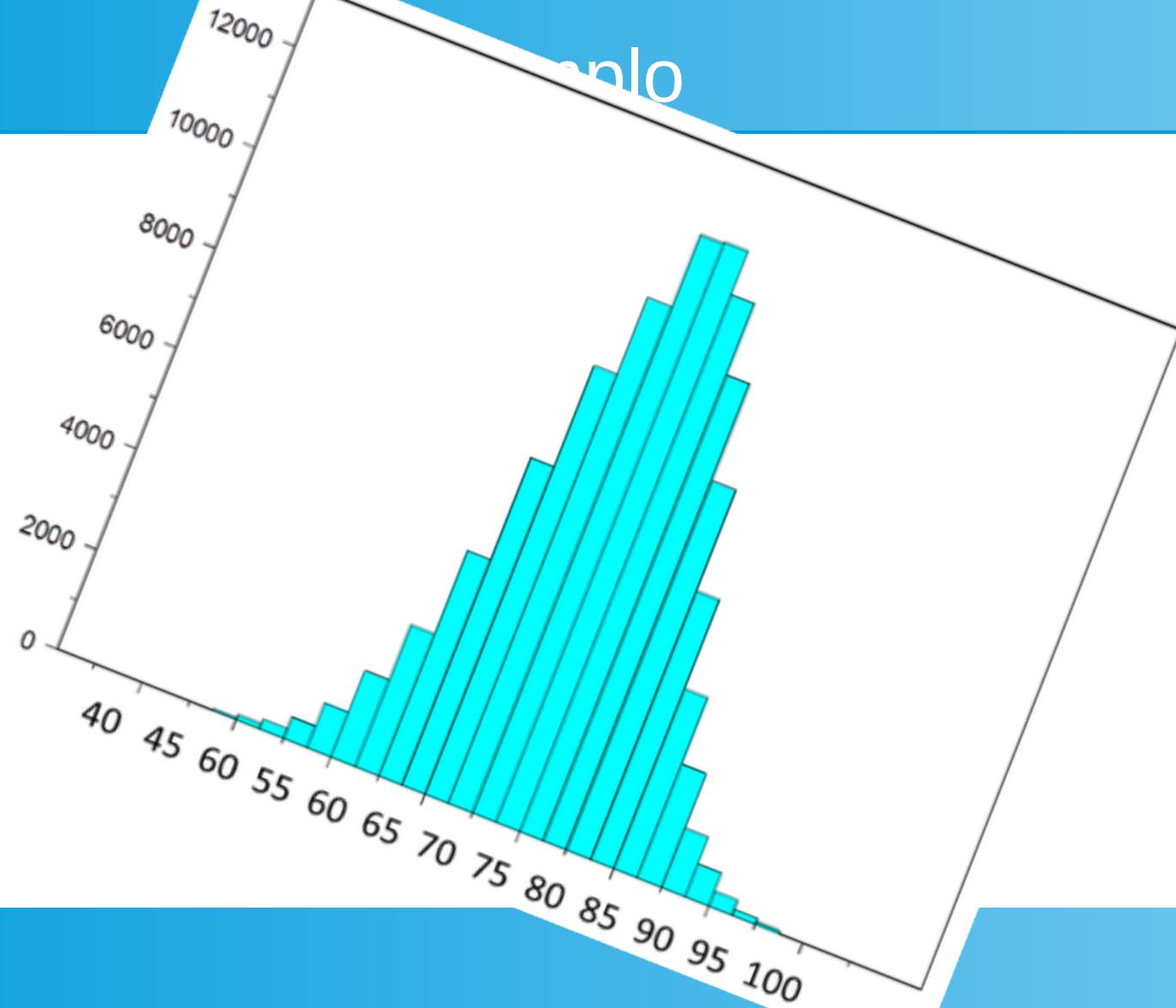


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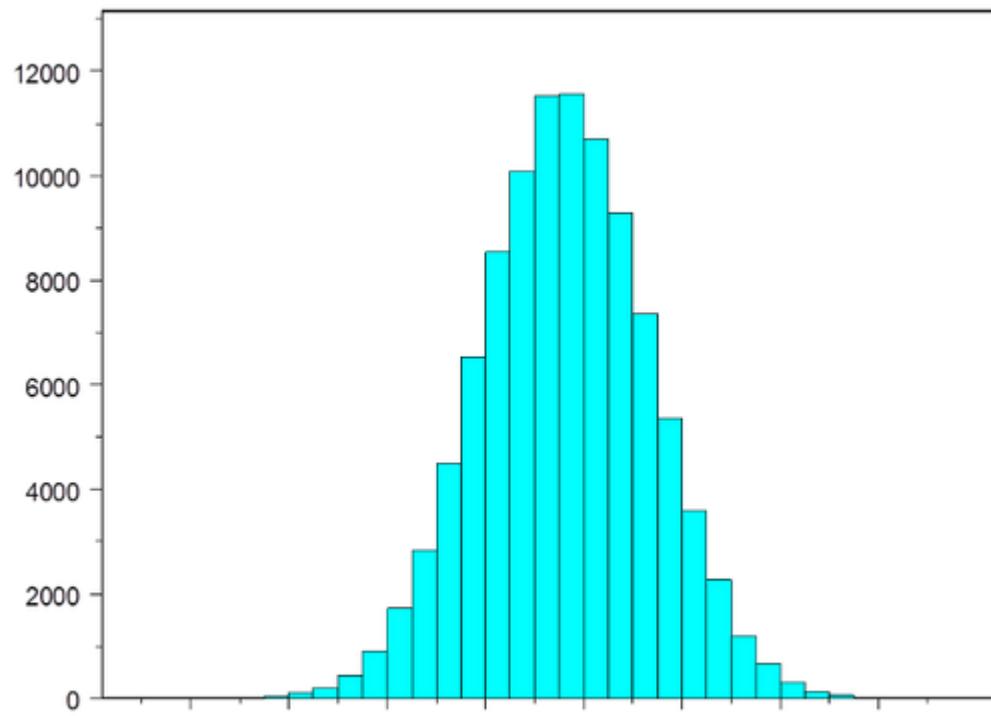


# Ejemplo

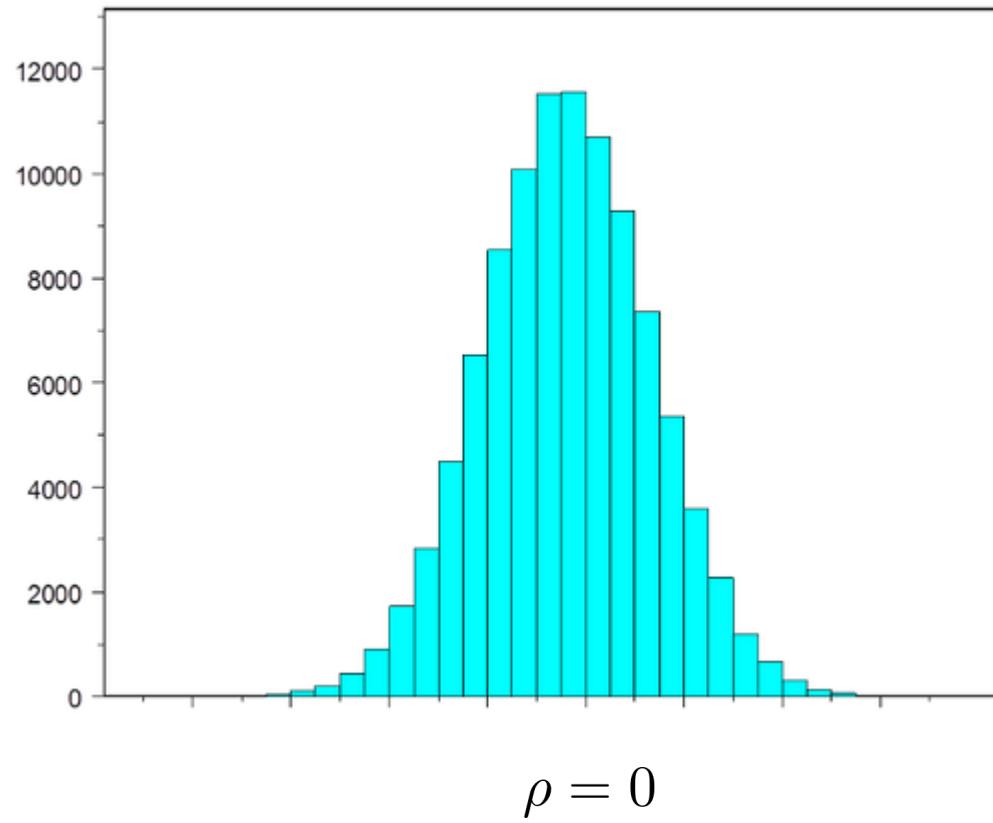




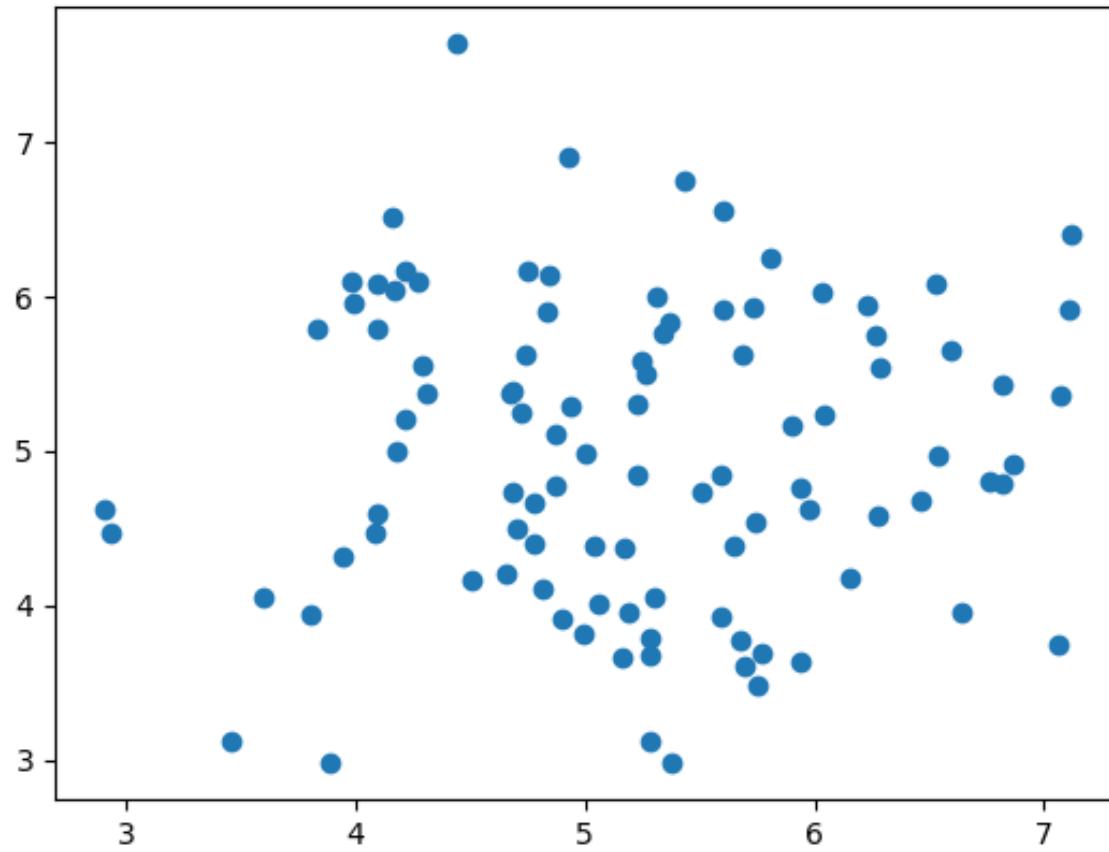
# Ejemplo



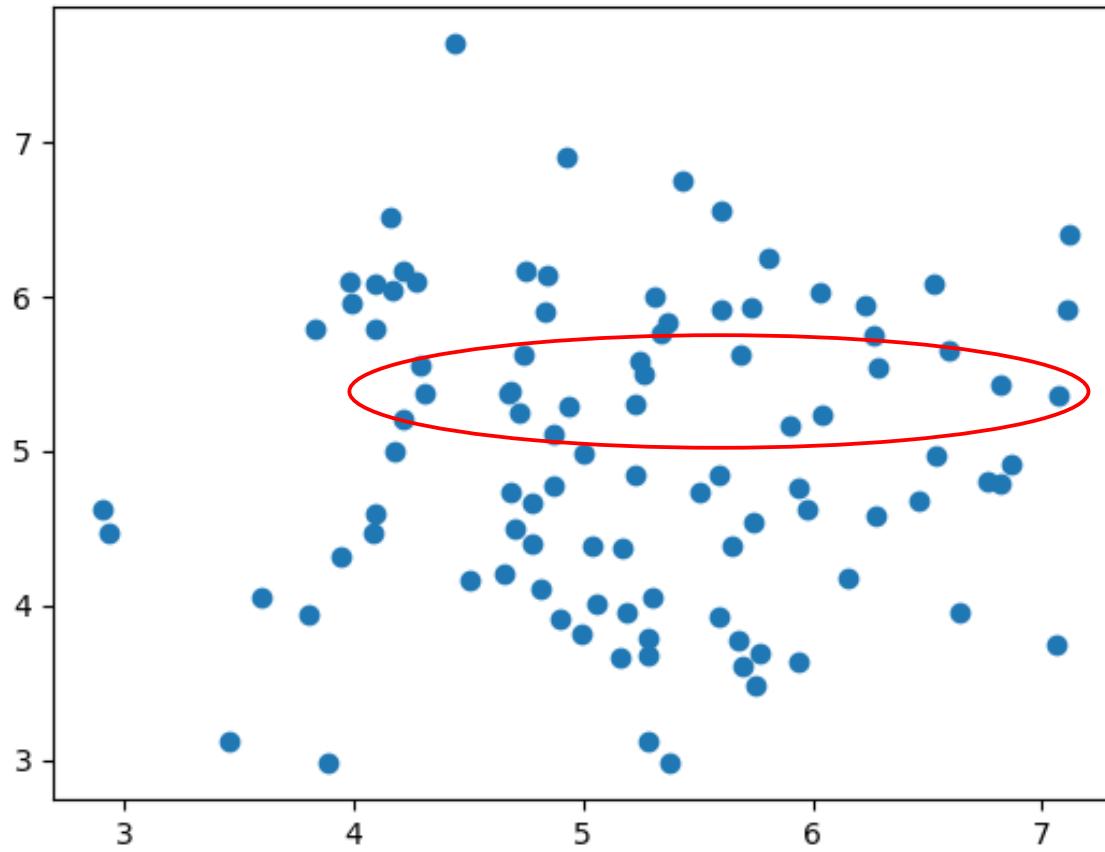
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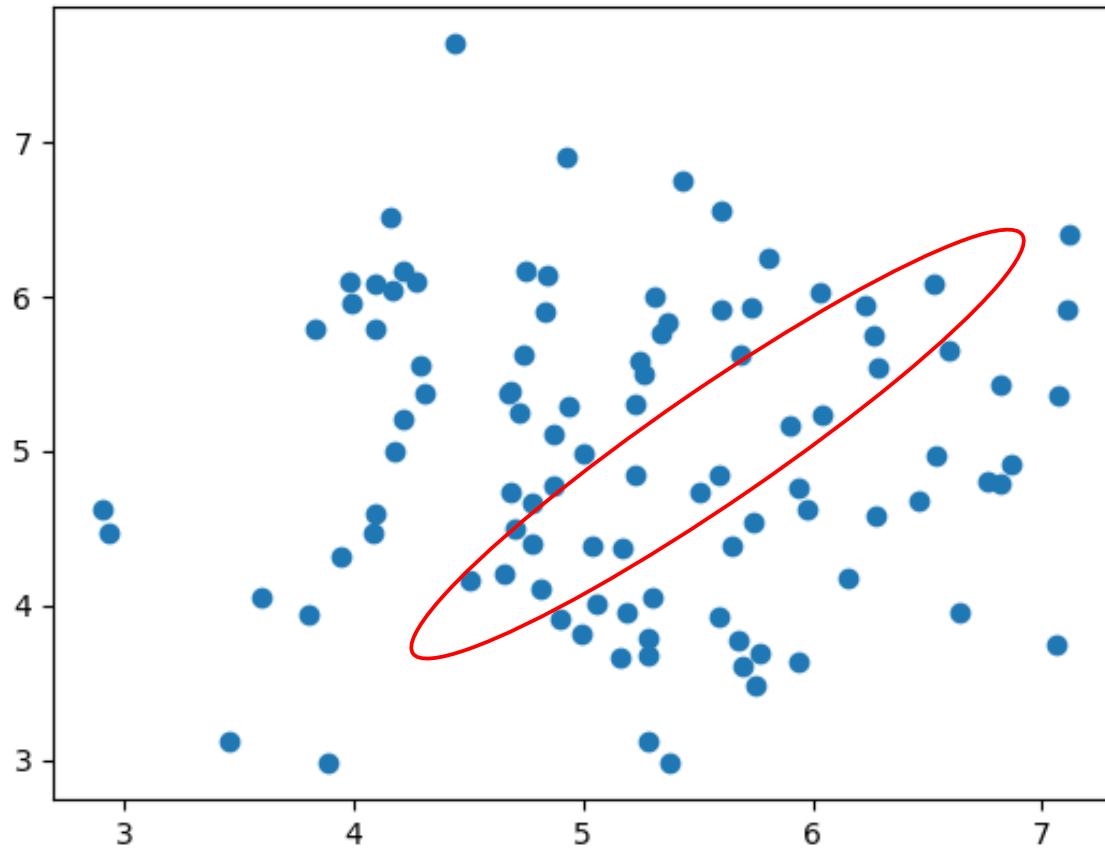
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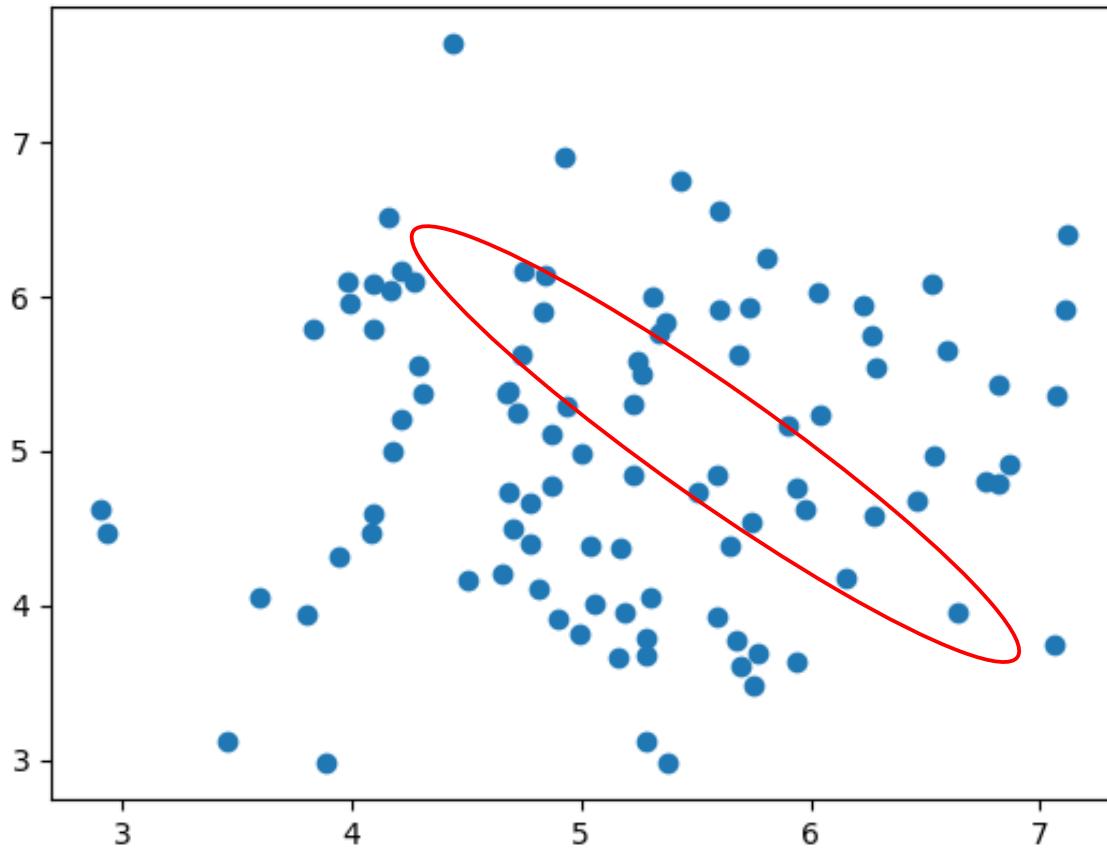
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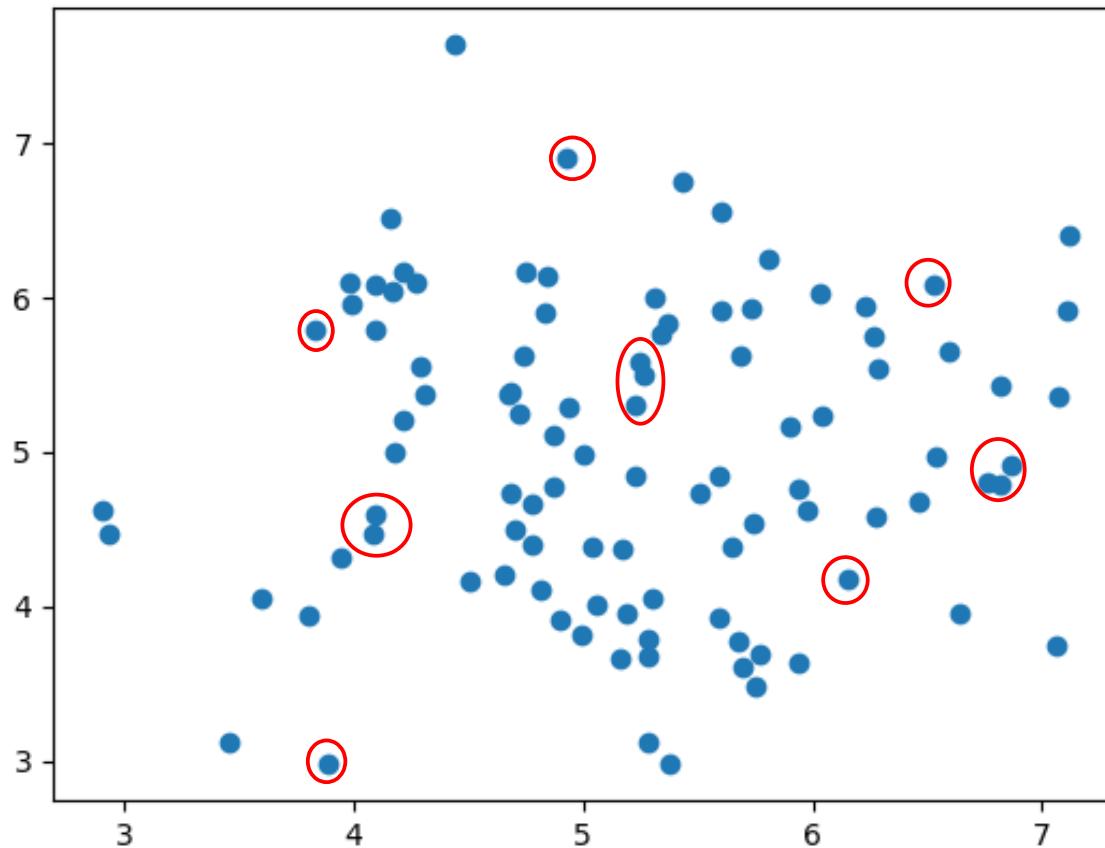
# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo



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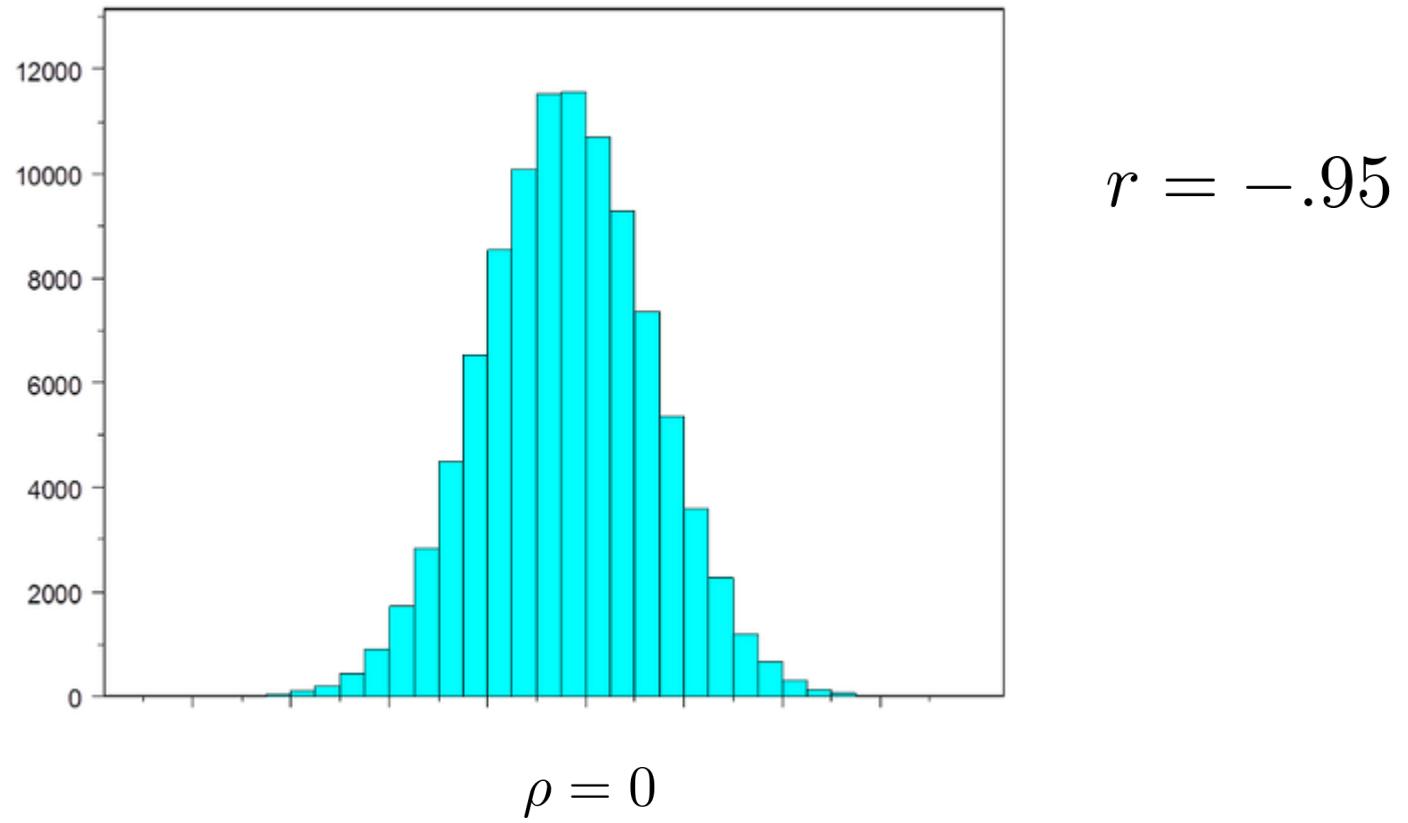


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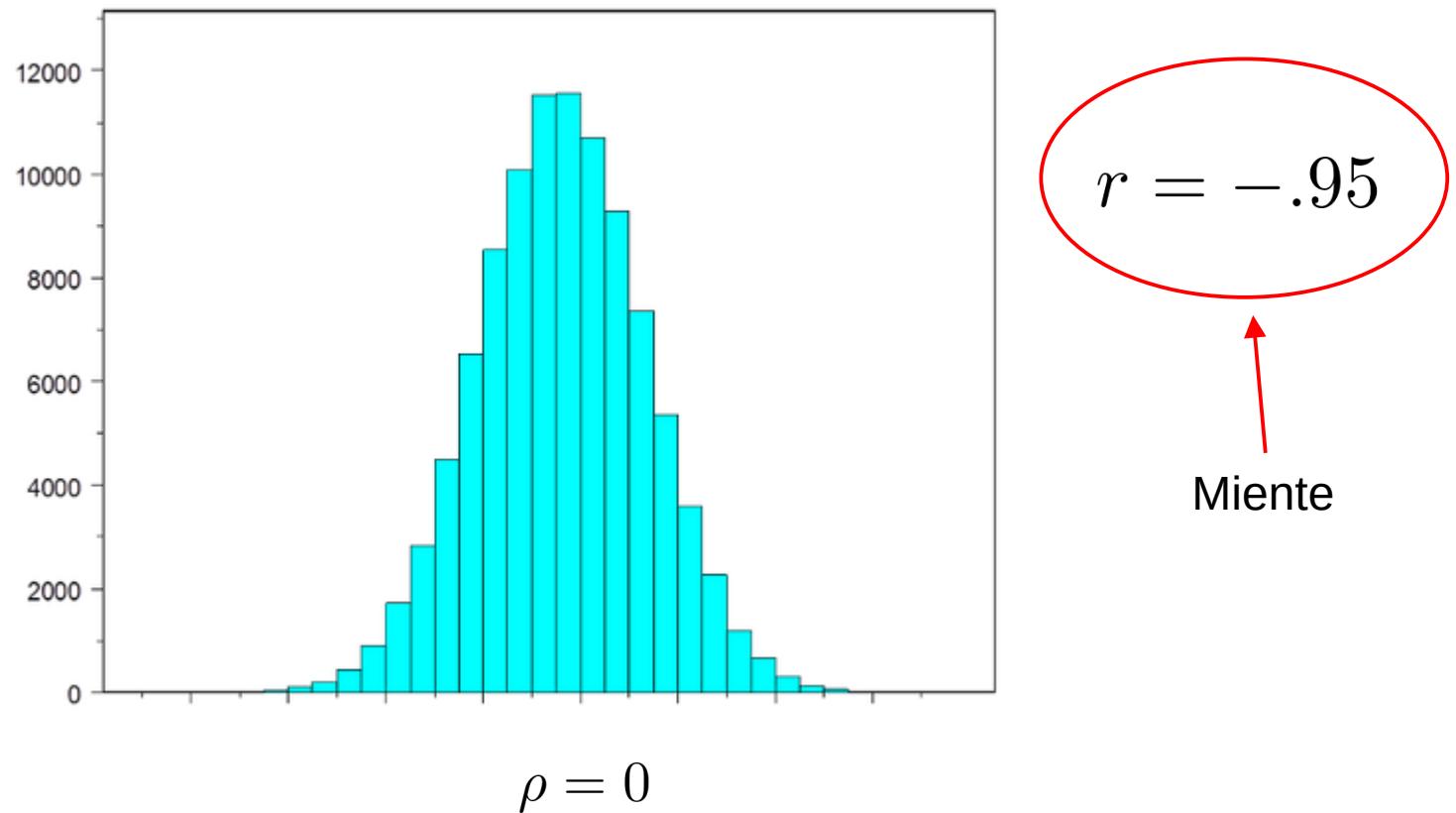
$$H_0 : \rho = 0$$

$$H_a : \rho \neq 0$$

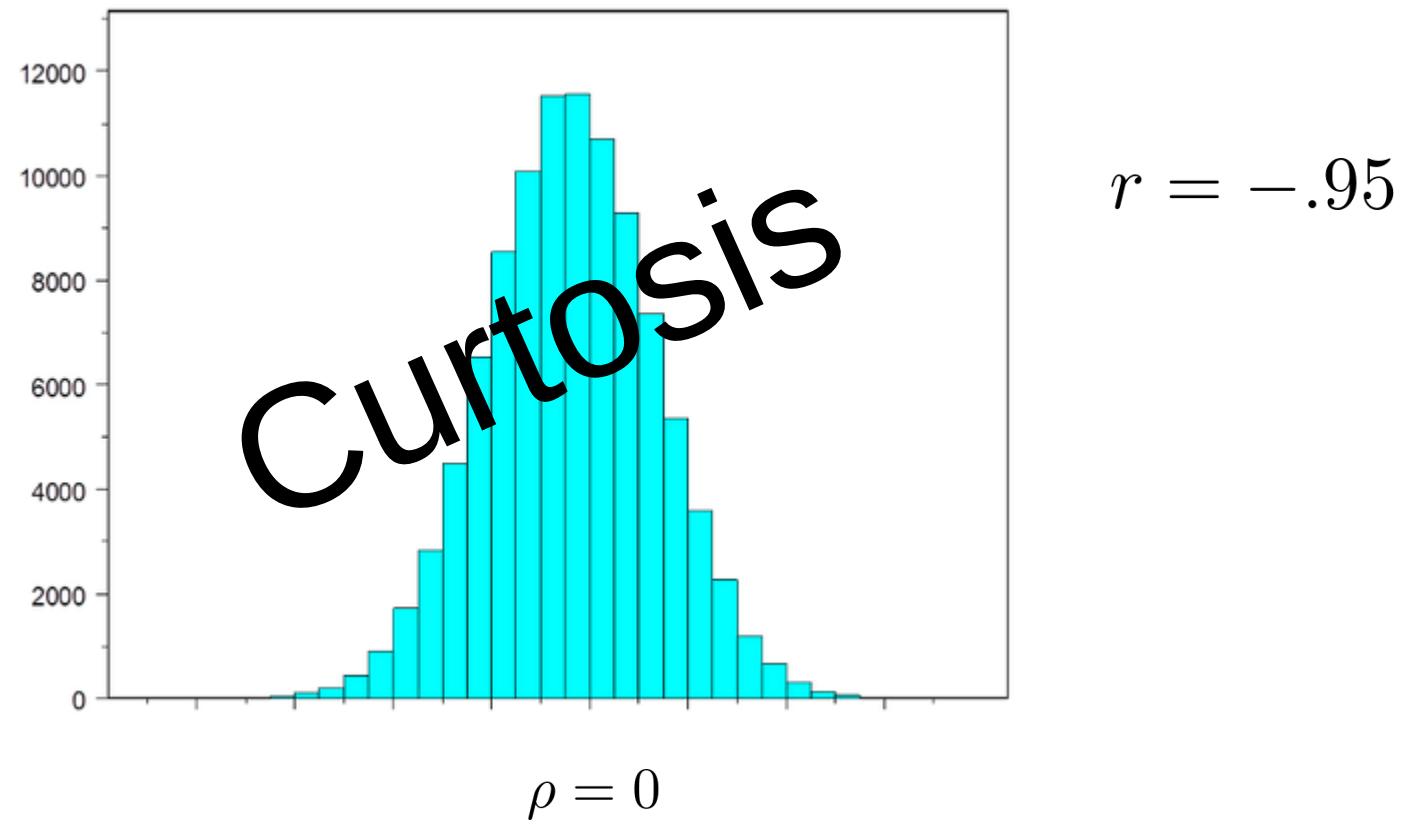
# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo

df = N-2	Level of significance for a one-tailed test			
	.05	.025	.01	.005
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test			
1	.988	.997	.9995	.9999
2	.900	.950	.980	.990
3	.805	.878	.934	.959
4	.729	.811	.882	.917
5	.669	.754	.833	.874
6	.622	.707	.789	.834
7	.582	.666	.750	.798
8	.549	.632	.716	.765
9	.521	.602	.685	.735
10	.497	.576	.658	.708
20	.360	.423	.492	.537
30	.296	.349	.409	.449
40	.257	.304	.358	.393
50	.231	.273	.322	.354

# Ejemplo

$N = 10$

$df = N - 2$	Level of significance for a one-tailed test			
	.05	.025	.01	.005
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test			
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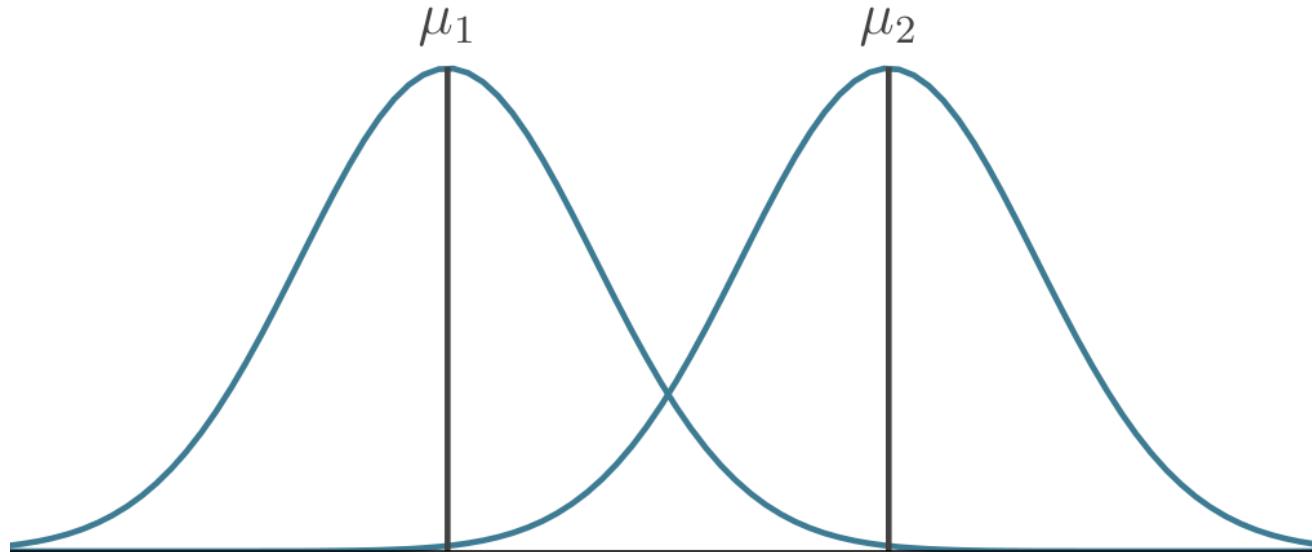
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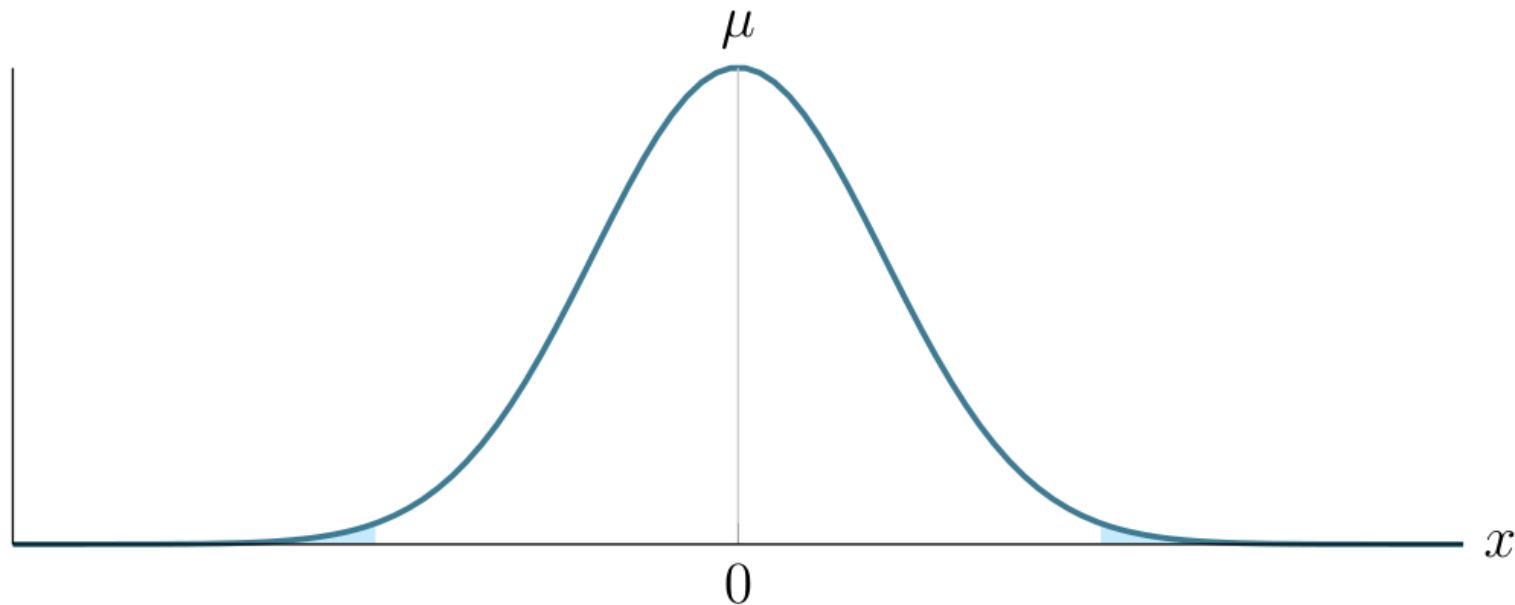
# Comparación de grupos

- Dos muestras de una población
- Desconocemos los parámetros poblacionales
- Determinar efecto de manipulaciones

# Comparación de grupos



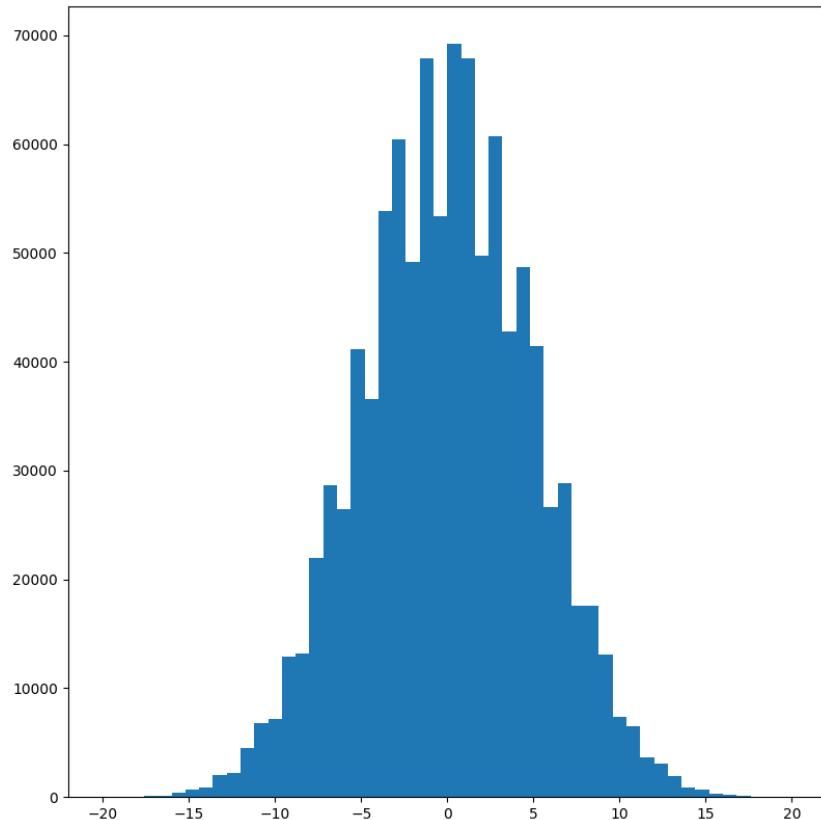
# Comparación de grupos



# Comparación de grupos

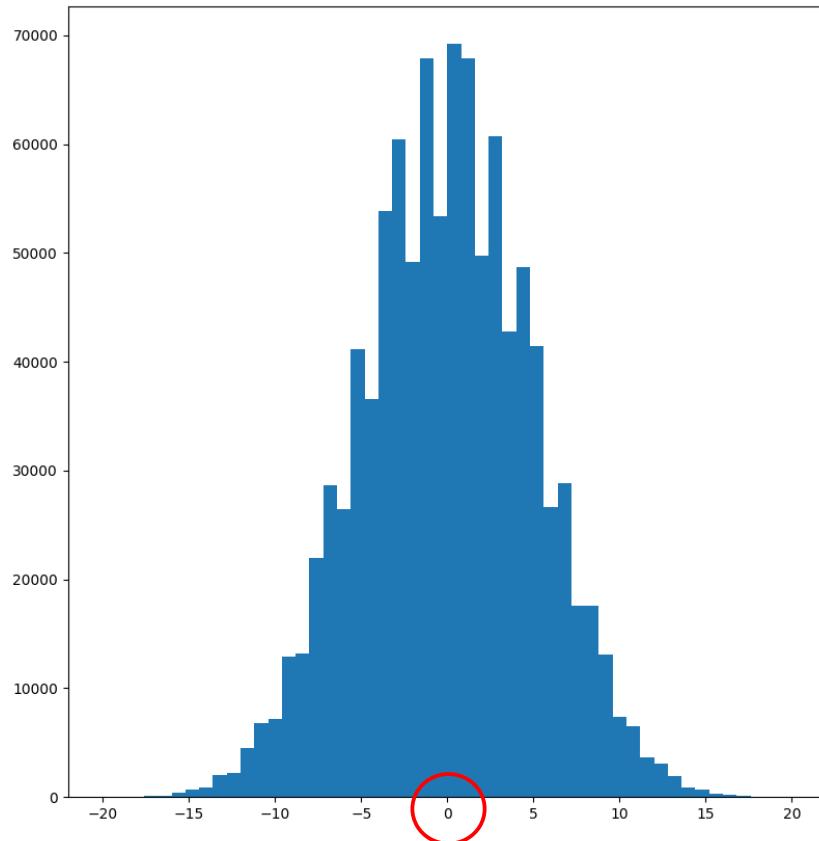
$$\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 = \text{Dif}_X$$

# Comparación de grupos



$$\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 = \text{Dif}_X$$

# Comparación de grupos



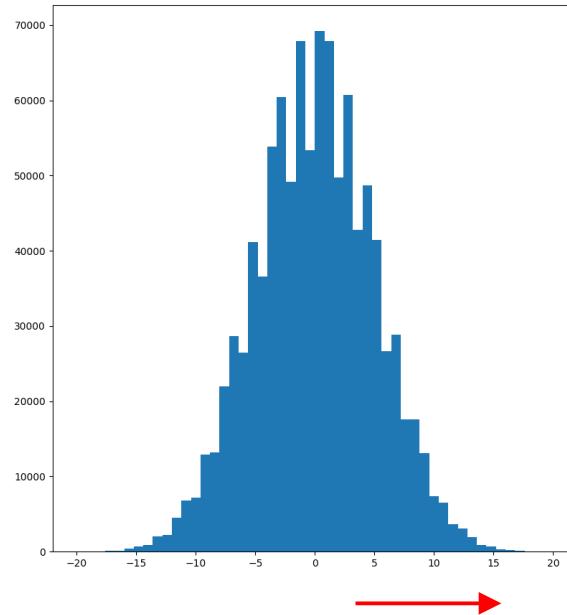
$$\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 = \text{Dif}_X$$

# Prueba t

- Determina la posición de la distribución de la diferencia encontrada

# Prueba t

- Determina la posición de la distribución de la diferencia encontrada



# Prueba t

- Determina la posición de la distribución de la diferencia encontrada
- Requisitos
  - Intervalar o razón
  - Distribuciones de puntajes normales
  - Varianzas homogéneas
  - $n$  similar

# Prueba t

- Variantes
  - Muestras independientes
    - Dos muestras al azar, sin que para una importe la otra
  - Muestras relacionadas
    - Pareadas o un mismo grupo

# Prueba t

$$H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$$

$$H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$$

# Prueba t

$$t_{obt} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

# Prueba t

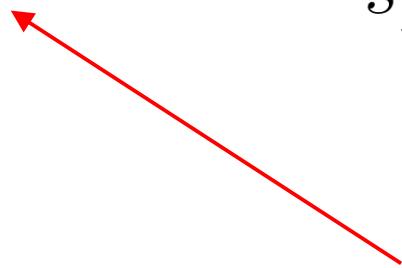
$$t_{obt} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

$$z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S_X}$$

$$z_{obt} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{X}}}$$

# Prueba t

$$t_{obt} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$



Como z, indica la posición en la distribución normal

$$z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S_X}$$

$$z_{obt} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{X}}}$$

# Prueba t

$$t_{obt} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

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# Prueba t

$$t_{obt} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\textcolor{red}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}}$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \sqrt{\left(s_{pool}^2\right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}$$

# Prueba t

$$t_{obt} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

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$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \sqrt{\left( s_{pool}^2 \right) \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}$$

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

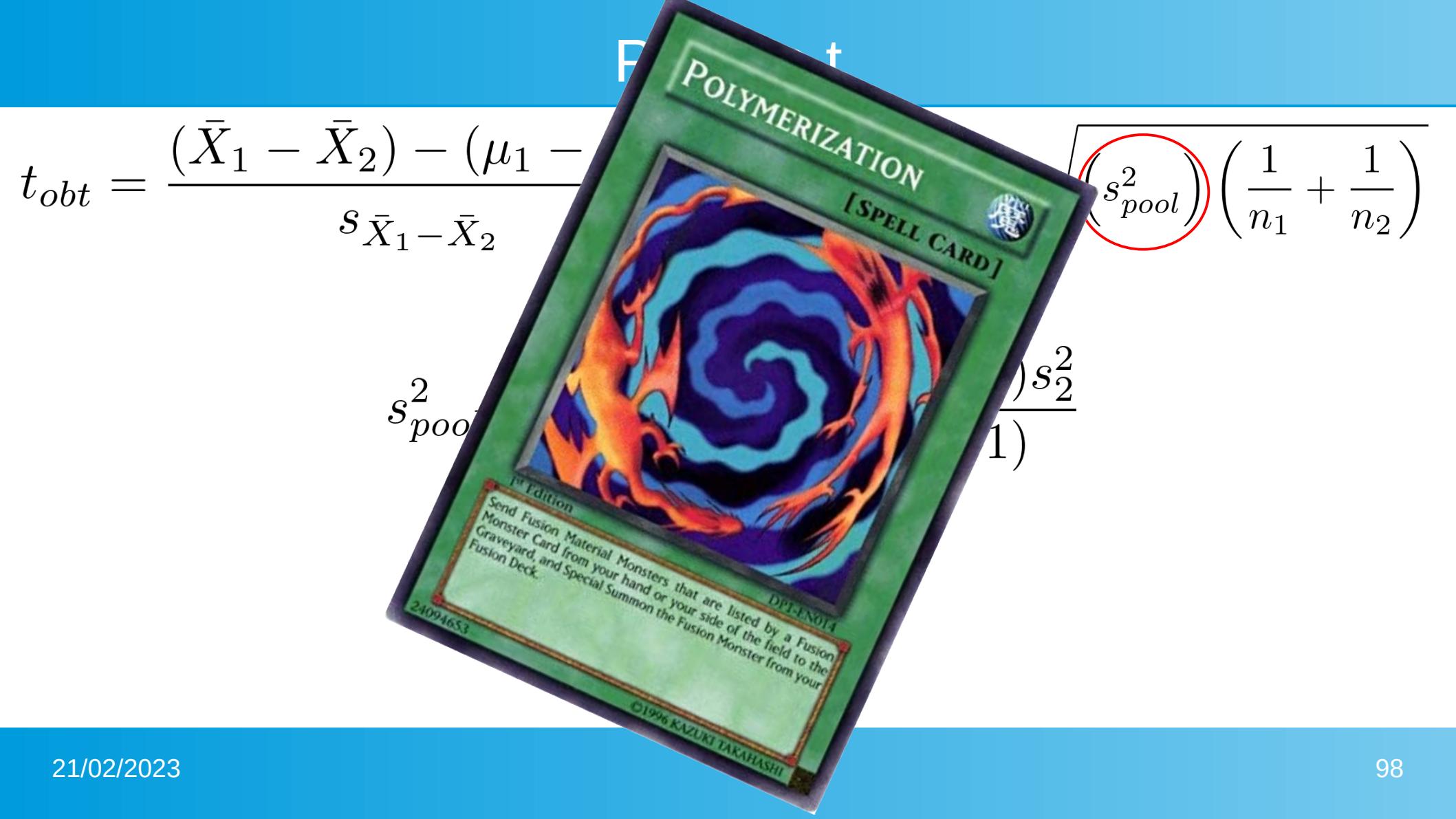
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$$t_{obt} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo



$$n_1 = 17$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$



$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$



# Ejemplo

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

$$s_{pool}^2$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$t_{obt}$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

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

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$= \frac{(17 - 1)9 + (15 - 1)7.5}{(17 - 1) + (15 - 1)}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

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

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(17 - 1)9 + (15 - 1)7.5}{(17 - 1) + (15 - 1)} \\ &= \frac{144 + 105}{30} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

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

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$= \frac{(17 - 1)9 + (15 - 1)7.5}{(17 - 1) + (15 - 1)}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$= \frac{144 + 105}{30}$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$= \frac{249}{30}$$

$$= 8.3$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

$$s_{pool}^2 = 8.3$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

$$s_{pool}^2 = 8.3$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \sqrt{\left(s_{pool}^2\right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$= \sqrt{8.3 \left(\frac{1}{17} + \frac{1}{15}\right)}$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

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$$s_{pool}^2 = 8.3$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \sqrt{\left(s_{pool}^2\right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$= \sqrt{8.3 \left(\frac{1}{17} + \frac{1}{15}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{8.3(0.126)}$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

$$s_{pool}^2 = 8.3$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \sqrt{\left(s_{pool}^2\right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$= \sqrt{8.3 \left(\frac{1}{17} + \frac{1}{15}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{8.3(0.126)}$$

$$= \sqrt{1.046}$$

$$= 1.023$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

$$s_{pool}^2 = 8.3$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = 1.023$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

$$s_{pool}^2 = 8.3$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = 1.023$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$t_{\text{obtenida}} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$= \frac{(23 - 20) - 0}{1.023}$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

$$s_{pool}^2 = 8.3$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = 1.023$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$t_{\text{obtenida}} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$= \frac{(23 - 20) - 0}{1.023}$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$= \frac{(+3.0) - 0}{1.023}$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

# Ejemplo

$$s_{pool}^2 = 8.3$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = 1.023$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$t_{\text{obtenida}} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$= \frac{(23 - 20) - 0}{1.023}$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$= \frac{(+3.0) - 0}{1.023}$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_2^2 = 7.5$$

$$= +2.93$$

# Ejemplo

$$s_{pool}^2 = 8.3$$

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = 1.023$$

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$t_{\text{obtenida}} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$= \frac{(+3.0) - 0}{1.023}$$

$$= +2.93$$

# Ejemplo

$$n_1 = 17$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 23$$

$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$t_{\text{obtenida}} = +2.93$$

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$$s_1^2 = 9.0$$

$$t_{\text{obtenida}} = +2.93$$

$$n_2 = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 20$$

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Critical values of  $t$  for two-tailed tests

Significance level ( $\alpha$ )

Degrees of freedom (df)	.2	.15	.1	.05	.025	.01	.005	.001
21	1.323	1.494	1.721	2.080	2.414	2.831	3.135	3.819
22	1.321	1.492	1.717	2.074	2.405	2.819	3.119	3.792
23	1.319	1.489	1.714	2.069	2.398	2.807	3.104	3.768
24	1.318	1.487	1.711	2.064	2.391	2.797	3.091	3.745
25	1.316	1.485	1.708	2.060	2.385	2.787	3.078	3.725
26	1.315	1.483	1.706	2.056	2.379	2.779	3.067	3.707
27	1.314	1.482	1.703	2.052	2.373	2.771	3.057	3.690
28	1.313	1.480	1.701	2.048	2.368	2.763	3.047	3.674
29	1.311	1.479	1.699	2.045	2.364	2.756	3.038	3.659
30	1.310	1.477	1.697	2.042	2.360	2.750	3.030	3.646
40	1.303	1.468	1.684	2.021	2.329	2.704	2.971	3.551

