

6.11

 $N(12.8, 6)$; m.a.s. de 16 de esos fondos. X → rendimiento porcentual de un cierto tipo de fondos de inversión

$$A) \bar{X} = \text{rendimiento muestral medio} \sim p(\bar{X} > 17)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \Rightarrow N(12.8, \frac{6}{\sqrt{16}})$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\bar{X} > 17) = p\left(z > \frac{17-12.8}{6/\sqrt{16}}\right) = p(z > 2.8) = 1 - p(z < 2.8) =$$

$$= 1 - 0.997445 = \underline{0.002555}$$

Tabla 3

$$B) p(11 < \bar{X} < 15.6) = p\left(z < \frac{15.6-12.8}{6/\sqrt{16}}\right) - p\left(z < \frac{11-12.8}{6/\sqrt{16}}\right) =$$

$$= p(z < 1.8) - p(z < -1.2) = p(z < 1.8) - (1 - p(z < 1.2)) =$$

$$= 0.964070 - 0.11507 = \underline{0.849}$$

$$C) p(\bar{X} < x) = 0.25$$

$$p(\bar{X} > x) = 0.75 \rightarrow p\left(z > \frac{x-12.8}{1.5}\right) = 0.75 \rightarrow$$

Tabla 4

$$\rightarrow \frac{x-12.8}{1.5} = -0.67449 \Rightarrow x = 11.78\%$$

→ Cogemos 0.25 en tabla 4 y le cambiamos el signo

D) S = desviación típica muestral

$$p(S > y) = p\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n} S^2}{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}} > \frac{\frac{1}{n} y^2}{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}\right) = 0.1 \Rightarrow p\left(\chi^2_{n-1} > \frac{y^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = 0.1$$

$$p(\chi^2_{15} > \frac{16 y^2}{36}) = 0.1 \Rightarrow \frac{16 y^2}{36} = 22.3071 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = 7.08\%}}$$

Tabla 5