

Учеба

Сравн. Ос.

трансформация / реал. времена.

аналогичные пред.  $\mu_A - \mu_B$

$$R = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_A^2}{n_A} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_B^2}{n_B}}}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty : N(0; 1)$

при  $n$  недостаточно :  $t_V$ ?

квадр.

$$t_V = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_A^2}{n_A} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_B^2}{n_B}}}$$

мерк:  $(x_i | g_i = a) \sim \text{law}_a$   
 $(x_i | g_i = b) \sim \text{law}_b$

где правило law  $\bar{x}_A$  и  $\hat{\sigma}_A^2$  зависят!

где мерк:  $\bar{x}_A$  и  $\hat{\sigma}_A^2$  независимы  
в связи с законом Г-М.

→ это же наше же в расчёте  $t_V$ .

$$\frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_A^2}{n_A} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_B^2}{n_B}}} = \frac{(\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B - (\mu_A - \mu_B))}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_A^2}{n_A} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_B^2}{n_B}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\beta}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\beta}_B^2}{n_B}} \quad \sqrt{\left( \frac{\hat{\beta}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\beta}_B^2}{n_B} \right) / \left( \frac{\beta_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\beta_B^2}{n_B} \right)}$$

Xoxy:  $\frac{\hat{\beta}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\beta}_B^2}{n_B}$

LHS =  $\frac{\hat{\beta}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\beta}_B^2}{n_B}$

Same noxozne ha

$$\frac{x_v^2}{V}$$

RHS:

$$\frac{V}{V} \geq 0$$

$LHS > 0$  CB.

$$E(LHS) = E\left(\frac{\frac{\hat{\beta}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\beta}_B^2}{n_B}}{\frac{\beta_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\beta_B^2}{n_B}}\right) = \frac{\frac{\beta_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\beta_B^2}{n_B}}{\frac{\beta_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\beta_B^2}{n_B}} = E\left(\frac{x_v^2}{V}\right) = \frac{V}{V} = 1$$

$$E(x_v^2) = V$$

$$Var(x_v^2) = 2V$$

$$\hat{\beta}_a^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x}_a)^2}{n_a - 1}$$

$$E(\hat{\beta}_a^2) = \beta_a^2$$

$$Var\left(\frac{x_v^2}{V}\right) = \frac{1}{V^2} \cdot Var(x_v^2) = \frac{2V}{V^2} = \frac{2}{V}$$

$$Var(LHS)$$

=

$$\frac{2}{V}$$

$$Var(LHS) = Var\left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\beta}_B^2}{n_B}\right) = \frac{1}{C^2} \cdot Var\left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\beta}_B^2}{n_B}\right) =$$

kebab

$$= \frac{1}{C^2} \cdot \left( Var\left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_a^2}{n_a}\right) + Var\left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_B^2}{n_B}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{C^2} \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{n_a^2} \cdot Var(\hat{\beta}_a^2)}_{\text{zgo-ro kebab}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n_B^2} \cdot Var(\hat{\beta}_B^2)}_{\text{zgo-ro kebab}} \right)$$

gen: negr.

Inregn

$$(x_i | g_i = a) \sim N(\mu_a; \sigma_a^2)$$

$$(x_i | g_i = b) \sim N(\mu_b; \sigma_b^2)$$

$$\frac{\sum_{\alpha} (x_i - \bar{x}_\alpha)^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2} = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_a^2 \cdot (n_a - 1)}{\sigma_a^2} \sim \chi_{n_a - 1}^2$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}_a^2(n_a - 1)}{\sigma_a^2}\right) = 2(n_a - 1)$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}_a^2) = \frac{2(n_a - 1) \cdot (\hat{\sigma}_a^2)^2}{(n_a - 1)^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(\text{LHS}) = \frac{1}{J^2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n_a^2} \cdot \frac{2\hat{\sigma}_a^4}{n_a - 1} + \frac{1}{n_b^2} \cdot \frac{2\hat{\sigma}_b^4}{n_b - 1} \right) = \frac{\text{Var}(\text{RHS})}{J}$$

$$J = \frac{C^2}{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_a^4}{n_a^2(n_a - 1)} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_b^4}{n_b^2(n_b - 1)}} = \frac{\left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_b^2}{n_b}\right)^2}{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_a^4}{n_a^2(n_a - 1)} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_b^4}{n_b^2(n_b - 1)}} ;$$

у симметрии  
гипотезы

некоторые моменты present

CI: где  $\mu_a - \mu_b$

$$(x_0 | g_i = a) \sim \text{Law}_a$$

$$(x_i | g_i = b) \sim \text{Law}_b$$

$$E(x_0 | g_i = a) = \mu_a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Var}(x_0 | g_i = a) = \sigma_a^2 E / J$$

оценка

$$q_L \leq R = \frac{\bar{x}_a - \bar{x}_b - (\mu_a - \mu_b)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_b^2}{n_b}}} \leq q_R$$

$$J = \frac{\left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_b^2}{n_b}\right)^2}{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_a^4}{n_a^2(n_a - 1)} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_b^4}{n_b^2(n_b - 1)}} \approx 1950$$

asy CI

$$\mu_a - \mu_b \in [\bar{x}_a - \bar{x}_b - q_R \cdot se(\bar{x}_a - \bar{x}_b); \bar{x}_a - \bar{x}_b + q_R \cdot se(\bar{x}_a - \bar{x}_b)]$$

$$se(\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B) = \sqrt{\frac{s_A^2}{n_A} + \frac{s_B^2}{n_B}}$$

Welch  
f-stat  
Welch f-test

### механик практика

↪ ① использовать поб. интервал где  $\mu_A - \mu_B$  не входят в  $s^2_A = s^2_B$

equal variance  
f-stat.

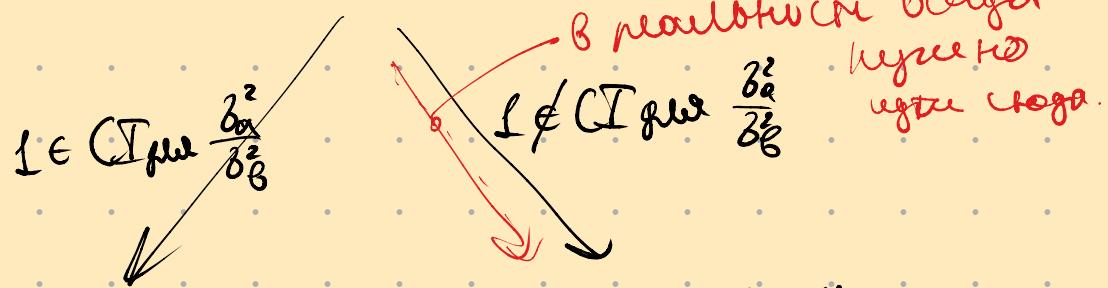
$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_A^2}{n_A} + \frac{s_B^2}{n_B}}}$$

ограничение на  $s^2_A = s^2_B$

### механик практика

↪ ② гетероск. независима.

Мар 1. CI где  $\frac{s_A^2}{s_B^2} \in [1; 4]$



Мар 2

CI где  
где  $\mu_A - \mu_B$   
независимо  $s_A^2 = s_B^2$

CI где  $\mu_A - \mu_B$ ,  
независимо  $s_A^2 \neq s_B^2$

в результате:  
 $s_A^2 \neq s_B^2$

Упр.

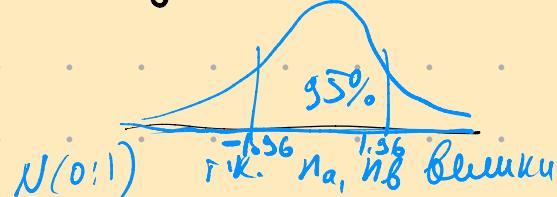
Вероятн.:  $n_A = 1000$   $n_B = 200$   
 $(x_i | g_i = 0) \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_A)$   
 $(x_i | g_i = 1) \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_B)$

норм

$$\bar{x}_A = 10$$

$$\bar{x}_B = 10.5$$

$N(0; 1)$



95% асы CI где  $\mu_A - \mu_B$ ?

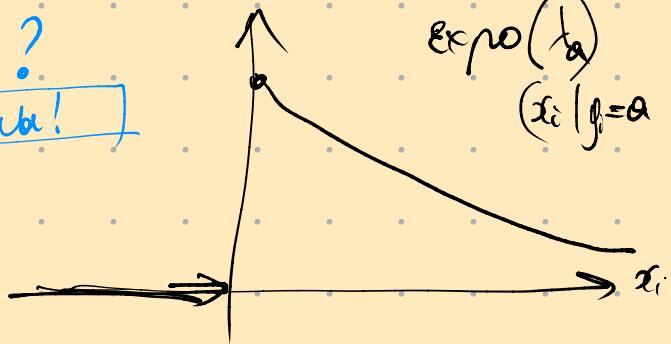
$$\mu_a - \mu_b \in [-0.5 - 1.96 \cdot ?; -0.5 + 1.96 \cdot ?]$$

$$se(\bar{x}_a - \bar{x}_b) = \sqrt{\frac{s_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{s_b^2}{n_b}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{(\bar{x}_a)^2}{n_a} + \frac{(\bar{x}_b)^2}{n_b}}$$

не нейтрально?  
[Не забудь!]

$$E(x_i | g_i = a) = \frac{1}{\lambda_a} = \mu_a$$

$$Var(x_i | g_i = a) = \frac{1}{\lambda_a^2}$$



$$\hat{\lambda}_a = \frac{1}{\bar{x}_a} \leftarrow \text{окт.-ад оценка для } \lambda_a.$$

$$(\bar{x}_a)^2 = \text{окт.-ад оценка для } Var(x_i | g_i = a)$$

$$se(\bar{x}_a - \bar{x}_b) = \sqrt{\frac{10^2}{1000} + \frac{10.5^2}{200}} \approx 0.81$$

правильн.  
аэг СИ

$$[-0.5 - 1.96 \cdot 0.81; -0.5 + 1.96 \cdot 0.81]$$

354.  $\bar{x}_a$

$$\frac{\sum x_i}{n_a} \xrightarrow{\text{плm}} \mu_a = E(x_i | g_i = a)$$

$\bar{x}_a$  — окт.-ад оценка для  $\mu_a$

$$\text{плm } \bar{x}_a = \mu_a = \frac{1}{\lambda_a}$$

$$\text{плm } \frac{1}{\bar{x}_a} = \frac{1}{\mu_a} = \lambda_a$$

$$\text{плm } (\bar{x}_a)^2 = \mu_a^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_a}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_a^2} = \sigma_a^2$$

$\chi^2$  - критерий согласия для  $\delta^2$

Упр.

	код. бр. наб.	$\sum x_i$	$\sum x_i^2$
a	1000	4000	20000
b	200	500	2000

упрн.

код. негаб.  
 $(x_i | g_i = a) \sim \text{Lawa}$   
 с кон.  
 омноги  
 $(x_i | g_i = b) \sim \text{Lawa}$

асы CI для  $\mu_a - \mu_b$   
 99%

нас.  $\mu_a$  и  $\sigma^2_a$  есть ли различия в выборках не известны

$$\hat{\mu}_a = \bar{x}_a = \frac{4000}{1000} = 4$$

$$\hat{\mu}_b = \bar{x}_b = \frac{500}{200} = 2.5$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2_a = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n_a - 1} = \frac{\sum (x_i^2 + \bar{x}^2 - 2\bar{x} \cdot n \bar{x})}{n_a - 1} =$$

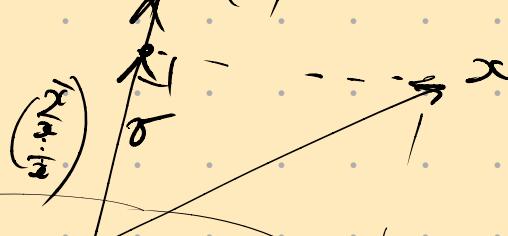
$$= \frac{\sum x_i^2 + n_a \cdot \bar{x}_a^2 - 2 \bar{x}_a \cdot \sum x_i}{n_a - 1} = \frac{\sum x_i^2 + n_a \cdot \bar{x}_a^2 - 2 \bar{x}_a \cdot n \bar{x}_a}{n_a - 1} =$$

$$\bar{x}^2 = (\bar{x})^2 =$$

$$= \left( \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right)^2$$

$$e = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\sum x_i^2 - n_a \cdot \bar{x}_a^2}{n_a - 1} =$$



$$= \frac{20000 - 1000 \cdot 4^2}{1000 - 1} \approx 4$$

$$\|x\|^2 = \|v\|^2 + \|w\|^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2_b = \frac{2000 - 200 \cdot 2.5^2}{200 - 1} =$$

$$\sum x_i^2 = n_a \cdot \bar{x}_a^2 + \sum (x_i - \bar{x}_a)^2$$

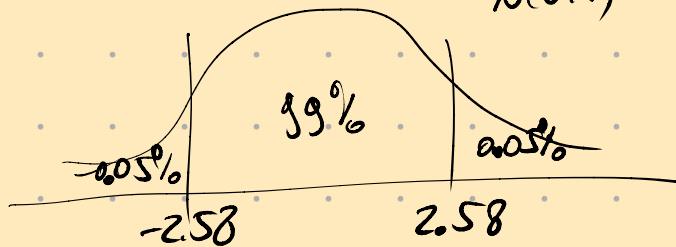
$$= 3.77$$

асы 99% CI  $\mu_a - \mu_b$

$$[ 4 - 2.5 - \varphi_R \cdot se(\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B) ; 4 - 2.5 + \varphi_R \cdot se(\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B) ]$$

$$se(\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{1000} + \frac{3.77}{200}} \approx 0.15$$

$N(0;1)$



pearl. 99 CI sind Ma - U8

$$[ 1.5 - 2.58 \cdot 0.15 ; 1.5 + 2.58 \cdot 0.15 ]$$

