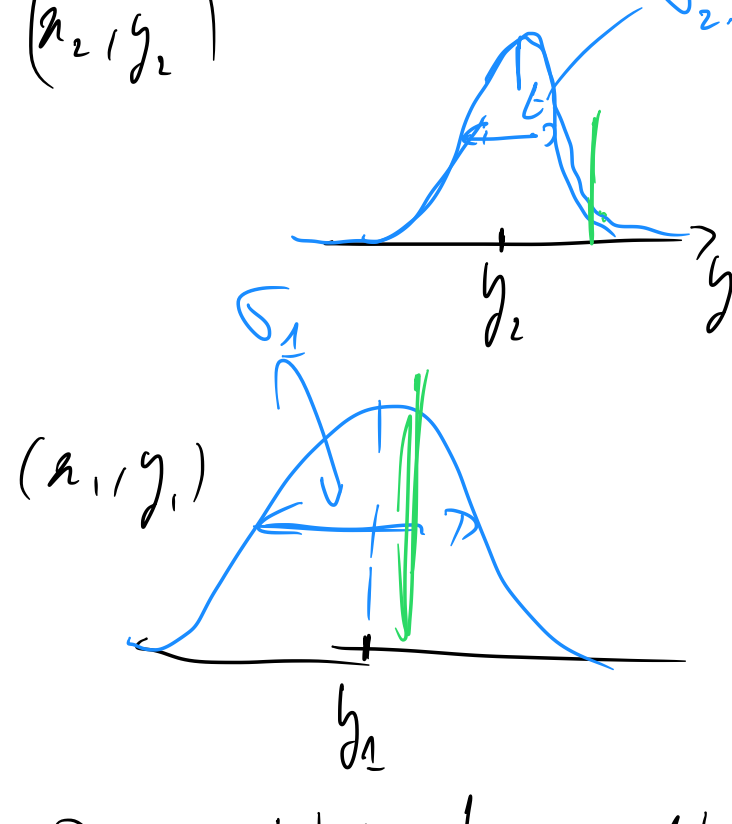
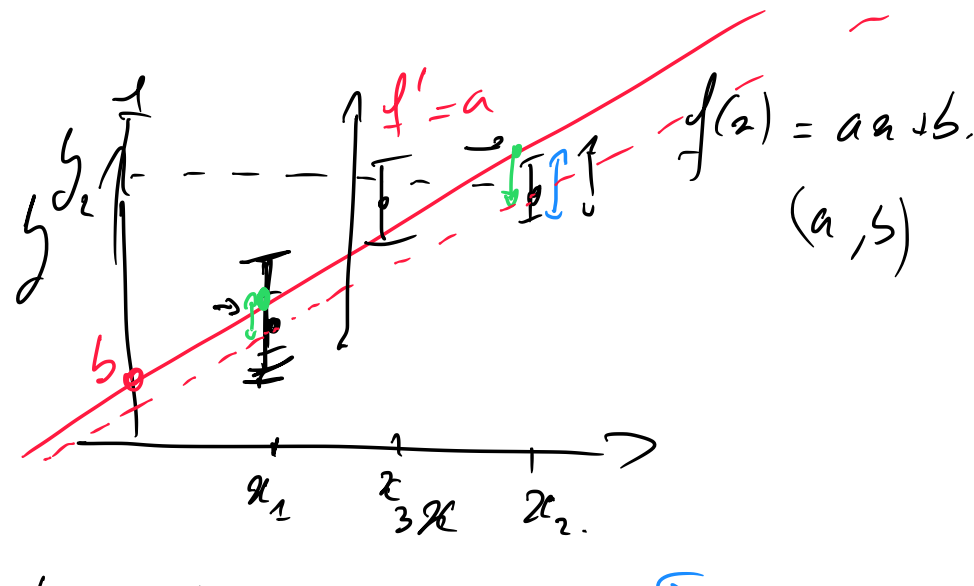


$$\chi^2_{\text{best}} \equiv 0 \leftarrow \begin{cases} 2 \text{ pts data.} \\ 2 \text{ parámetros lib.} \end{cases}$$



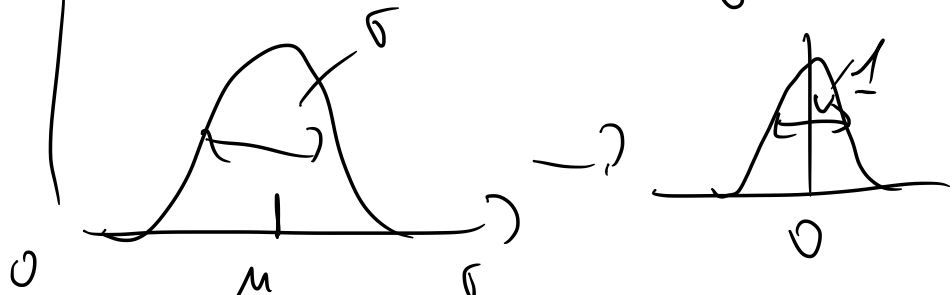
Distancia total entre modelo y Datos.

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 (f(x_i) - y_i)^2$$

$$p(f(x_i) - y_i) d(f(x_i), \sigma^2)$$

$$p(\mu, \sigma^2) \rightarrow p(0, 1)$$

$$r \rightarrow \frac{r - \mu}{\sigma}$$



$$\frac{(f(x_i) - y_i)^2}{\sigma^2} = \left(\frac{f(x_i) - y_i}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{(f(x_i) - y_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

Nota: demostración ley de proba que sigue χ^2 con un número de grado de libertad.

$$N_{\text{dof}} = N_{\text{data}} - N_{\text{param}} \quad \chi^2$$

$$\chi^2(\vec{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{(f(x_i | \vec{\theta}) - y_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

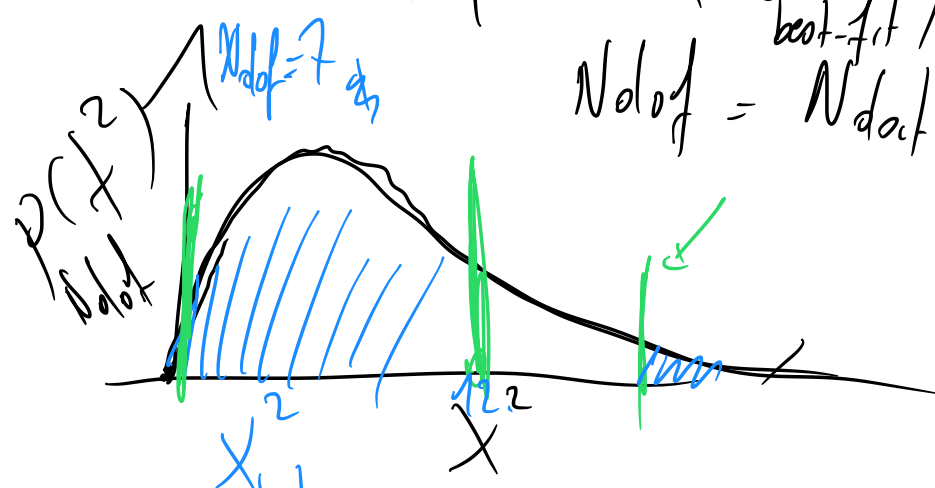
$$\vec{\theta} = (a, b) \quad \vec{\theta}_{\text{best-fit}} = (a, b)$$

Metodología.

- Datos $(N_{\text{datos}}) \quad y_i, \sigma_i$
- Modelado $\vec{\theta} \quad N_{\text{par}}$
- $\chi^2(\vec{\theta}) \rightarrow \left| \vec{\theta}_{\text{best-fit}} \right|$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \chi^2(\vec{\theta}) &= \sum_{\text{colors}} \frac{(\text{color}^{\text{th}} - \text{color}^{\text{mod}})^2}{\sigma^2} \\ \rightarrow \chi^2(z, z_f) &= \sum_{\text{colors}} \frac{(\text{color}^{\text{th}}(z, z_f) - \text{color}^{\text{mod}})^2}{\sigma_{\text{col}}^2} \end{aligned} \right)$$

- Comparar $\chi^2(\vec{\theta}_{\text{best-fit}}) = \chi^2_{\text{best-fit}}$
- $N_{\text{dof}} = N_{\text{data}} - N_{\text{par}}$



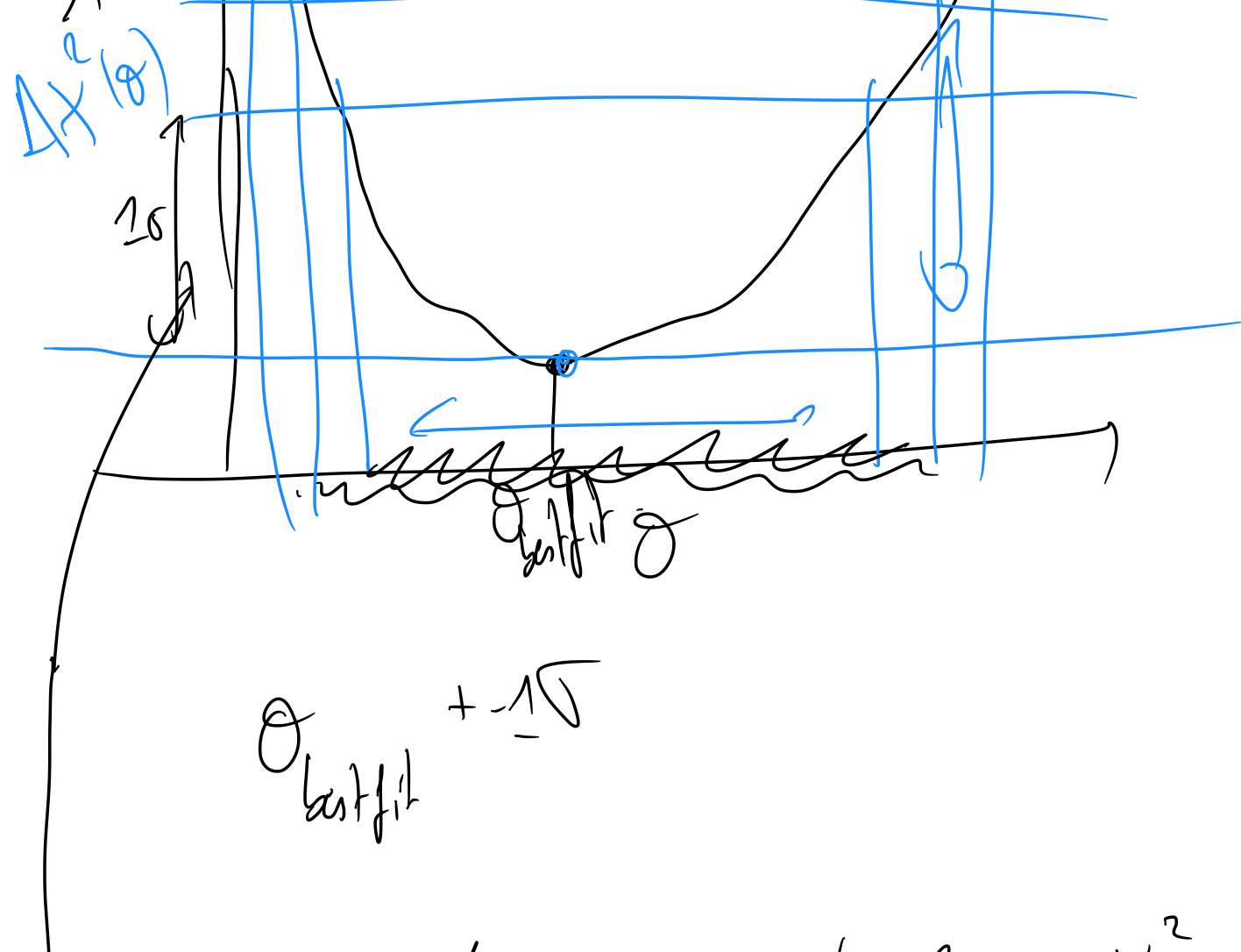
$$\int p(x^2) dx^2 < 0.95$$

$$S: \chi^2_{\text{best-fit}} \text{ es aceptable. (p-value)}$$

Ya olvidamos el valor de

$$\chi^2_{\text{best-fit}} = \chi^2(\vec{\theta}_{\text{best-fit}})$$

$$\Delta \chi^2(\vec{\theta}) = \chi^2(\vec{\theta}) - \chi^2(\vec{\theta}_{\text{best-fit}})$$



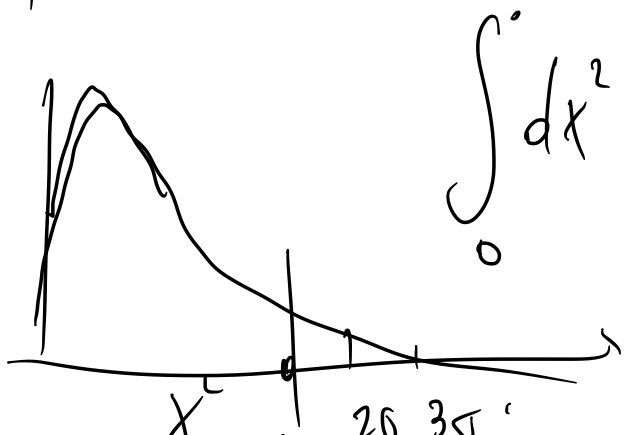
Con la definición de la ley de χ^2

$$\text{con } N_{\text{dof}} = N_{\text{par}}$$

$$\text{Likelihood } \chi^2_{\text{Data} | \theta} \rightarrow \text{Posterior } \Delta \chi^2_{\vec{\theta} | \text{Data}}$$

$$N_{\text{dof}} = 1$$

$$p(\chi^2, N_{\text{dof}} = 1)$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} dx^2 p(x^2, N_{\text{dof}} = 1) = \begin{matrix} 68.3\% & 1\sigma \\ 95.5\% & 2\sigma \\ 99.73\% & 3\sigma \end{matrix}$$

Tabla $\Delta \chi^2$.

N_{dof}	15	25	35
1			
2	2	4	6
3			