

# INFERENCIA ESTADÍSTICA

P70.26  $X \sim N(250, 2)$ ,  $n=16$ ,  $\mu=250$ ,  $\sigma=2$

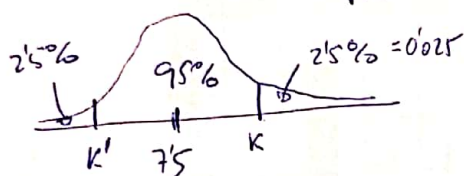
i)  $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) \sim N(250, \frac{2}{4}) \sim \underline{N(250, \frac{1}{2})}$

$P(\bar{X} \geq 251.5) = 0.0013$

ii) si  $\bar{X}=252$   $\bar{X} \in [251.5, \infty)$  que tiene una probabilidad muy pequeña (0.0013).  $\rightarrow$  Se debería rechazar

P70.27  $X \sim N(7.5, 1.2)$   $n=40$

i)  $\bar{X} \sim N(7.5, \frac{1.2}{\sqrt{40}})$



$P(\bar{X} > K) = 0.025$

$P(Z > \frac{K-7.5}{\frac{1.2}{\sqrt{40}}}) = 0.025 \rightarrow 1.0025 = 0.975$

$\frac{K-7.5}{\frac{1.2}{\sqrt{40}}} = 1.96 \rightarrow K = 7.5 + 1.96 \cdot \frac{1.2}{\sqrt{40}}$

$K \approx 7.5 + 0.37 = 7.87$

$K' \approx 7.5 - 0.37 = 7.13$

si  $\bar{X} \notin [7.13, 7.87] \rightarrow$  se rechaza

P70.28  $X \sim N(15, 3)$   $n=50$   ~~$\mu=15$~~   $\bar{X}=17$

$\bar{X} \sim N(15, \frac{3}{\sqrt{50}})$

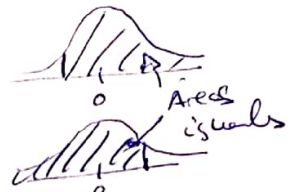
$P(\bar{X} \geq 17) = 1 - P(\bar{X} \leq 17) = 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{17-15}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{50}}}\right) \approx 0$

se rechazan más de lo debido

$51.4714 > 4.09$

P70 E9  $p_r = 0.30 = \frac{30}{100}$   $n = 150$

$\hat{p}_r \sim \left( p_r, \sqrt{\frac{p_r \cdot (1-p_r)}{n}} \right)$  ¿ $P(\hat{p}_r \geq 0.25)$ ?



$P(\hat{p}_r \geq 0.25) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{0.25 - 0.3}{\sqrt{\frac{0.3 \cdot 0.7}{150}}}\right) \approx P(Z \geq -1.34) =$

$= P(Z \leq 1.34) \approx 0.9099 \approx \boxed{0.91} \rightarrow 91\%$

P70 E10  $p_r = \frac{3}{100} = 0.03$   $n = 400$

$\hat{p}_r \sim N\left(p_r, \sqrt{\frac{p_r \cdot (1-p_r)}{n}}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \mu_{\hat{p}_r} &= p_r = 0.03 \\ \sigma_{\hat{p}_r} &= \sqrt{\frac{p_r \cdot (1-p_r)}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{0.03 \cdot 0.97}}{20} \approx 0.01 \end{aligned}$

Media  $\uparrow$  Desv. típica  $\uparrow$   
 $\mu_{\hat{p}_r}$   $\sigma_{\hat{p}_r}$

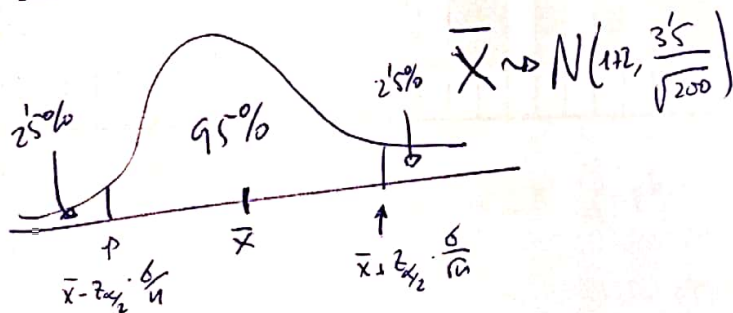
$\hat{p}_r \sim N(0.03, 0.01)$

Si tiene 20 páginas con error  $\rightarrow$  La proporción es  $\frac{20}{400} = \frac{1}{20} = 0.05$

$P(\hat{p}_r \geq 0.05) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{0.05 - 0.03}{0.01}\right) = \boxed{P(Z \geq 2) \approx 0.02}$

P70 E11  $n = 200$   $\bar{x} = 172$   $s = 3.5$ . Si nivel de confianza es 95%  $\Rightarrow \alpha = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05$

¿qué estimar con un intervalo de confianza? 95%



$\alpha = 0.05 \Rightarrow \alpha/2 = 0.025$

Valor crítico:  $z_{\alpha/2}$

$P(Z \geq z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.025 = P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0.025 = 0.975 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$

El intervalo es  $\left(172 - 1.96 \cdot \frac{3.5}{\sqrt{200}}, 172 + 1.96 \cdot \frac{3.5}{\sqrt{200}}\right) = \boxed{(171.51, 172.49)}$



P7. E12  $n=1000$   $\hat{p}_r=0.54$   $\hat{p}_r$  con intervalo de confianza del 98%

$$\hat{p}_r \sim N\left(p_r, \sqrt{\frac{p_r(1-p_r)}{n}}\right) \quad E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_r(1-\hat{p}_r)}{n}}$$

$$\left(\hat{p}_r - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_r(1-\hat{p}_r)}{n}}, \hat{p}_r + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_r(1-\hat{p}_r)}{n}}\right)$$

Valor crítico



$$1 - \alpha = 0.98 \rightarrow \alpha = 0.02 \rightarrow \alpha/2 = 0.01$$

$$P(Z > z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.01 \rightarrow P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0.01 = 0.99$$

$$z_{\alpha/2} \approx 2.33$$

El intervalo de confianza es:

$$\left(0.54 - 2.33 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.54 \cdot 0.46}{1000}}, 0.54 + 2.33 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.54 \cdot 0.46}{1000}}\right) = (0.50, 0.58)$$

P7. E13  $X \sim N(\mu, 1.5)$   $\hat{\mu}$ ?  $E=0.1$  confianza 95%

$$E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \Delta}{E} \Rightarrow n = \left(\frac{z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \Delta}{E}\right)^2$$

$$\text{si confianza es } 95\% \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05 \rightarrow \alpha/2 = 0.025$$



$$z_{\alpha/2}: P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0.025 = 0.975 \rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$$

$$n = \left(\frac{1.96 \cdot 1.5}{0.1}\right)^2 = 864.35 \rightarrow \boxed{865}$$

Hay que redondear por arriba para asegurar que no se llegue al error

P7. E14  $\hat{\mu}$ ?  $\hat{\sigma}$ ?

i)  $\hat{\mu}$ ? si  $E=0.5$  y confianza 99%?  $\Delta=1.9$

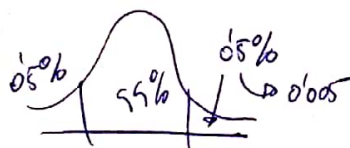
~~$$E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_r(1-\hat{p}_r)}{n}}$$~~

$$E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$0.5 = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{1.9}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$n = \left(\frac{z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \Delta}{E}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2.58 \cdot 1.9}{0.5}\right)^2$$

ii)  $\hat{\sigma}$ ?



$$z_{\alpha/2}: P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.995$$

$$z_{\alpha/2} = 2.58$$

$$n = 96.12$$

$$\boxed{97}$$

P71.E15 ¿P?  $E=0.03$  y confianza = 95%

El intervalo de confianza es  $(\hat{p} - E, \hat{p} + E)$

con  $E = z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \cdot (1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$



si confianza es 95%  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \alpha = 0.05 \Rightarrow \alpha/2 = 0.025$

$P(Z < z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.975 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$

luego  $0.03 = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \cdot (1 - \hat{p})}{n}} \Rightarrow n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \cdot \sqrt{0.5 \cdot 0.5}}{0.03^2} = 2134.2 \rightarrow \boxed{2135}$

Ver teoría pág. 69.

El valor máximo de  $\hat{p} \cdot (1 - \hat{p})$  se da si  $p = 0.5 \Rightarrow$  Sustituimos  $\hat{p} \cdot (1 - \hat{p})$  por  $0.5 \cdot 0.5 = 0.25 \Rightarrow$  Así quedamos un término de  $n$  mínimo.

## PROBLEMAS PÁGINA 71

P71.E1  $n=36$   $\bar{x}=12$  con  $s=4$

a)  $\mu = 12$

b)  $(\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}})$   $\rightarrow$  Confianza = 99% hay que estimarlo.

Como no conocemos  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \cdot s^2 = \frac{36}{35} \cdot 16$

o sea  $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{36 \cdot 16}{35}} = \frac{24}{\sqrt{35}}$

Valor crítico  $z_{\alpha/2}$ :

99%  $\rightarrow 1 - \alpha = 0.99 \rightarrow \alpha = 0.01$

$P(Z > z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.005 \Leftrightarrow P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.995$

mirando en la table normal  $z_{\alpha/2} = 2.58$

$E = z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} = 2.58 \cdot \frac{24/\sqrt{35}}{6} \approx 1.74$

~~$(10.26, 11.74)$~~   $(12 - 1.74, 12 + 1.74) = \boxed{(10.26, 13.74)}$

c) si confianza 95%  $\rightarrow \alpha = 0.025 \rightarrow P(Z < z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.975 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$

$E = z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.96 \cdot \frac{24/\sqrt{35}}{6} \approx 1.33$

$(12 - 1.33, 12 + 1.33) = \boxed{(10.67, 13.33)}$