

# INTERVUOS DE CONFIANZA

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# INFERENCIA ESTADÍSTICA

Estimación

Puntual

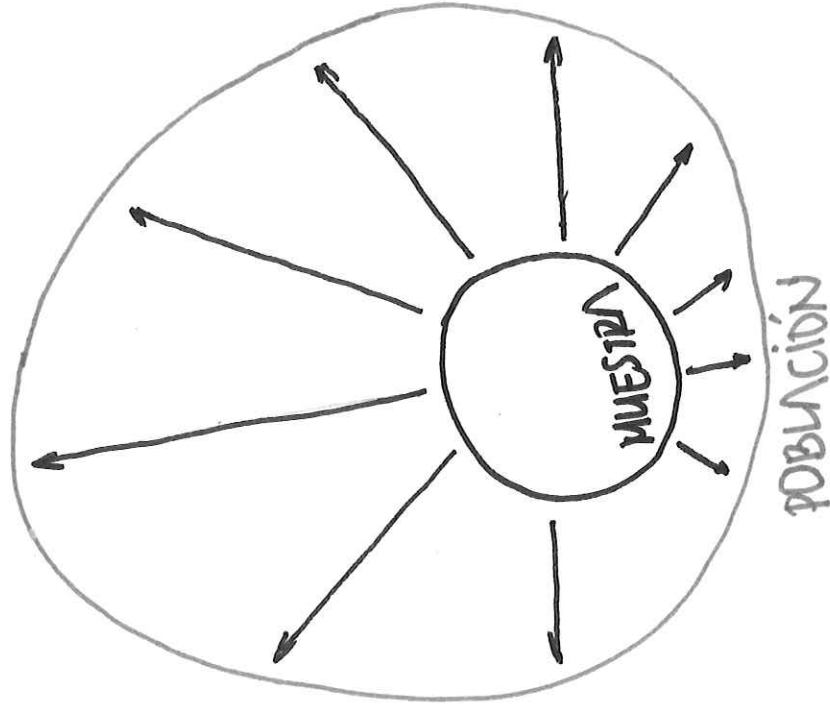
Por intervalos  
de confianza

$$\hat{\theta}$$

Pruebas de Hipótesis

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_0$$

$$H_a: \theta \neq \theta_0$$



CUANDO NO SE CONOCE EL VALOR DE UN  
PARÁMETRO, SE UTILIZA LA ESTIMACIÓN  
PARA ENCONTRAR UN VALOR APROXIMADO A  
PARTIR DE LOS VALORES DE UNA MUESTRA

CUANDO SE QUIERE VALIDAR UNA AFIRMACIÓN  
SOBRE UN PARÁMETRO DE UNA POBLACIÓN

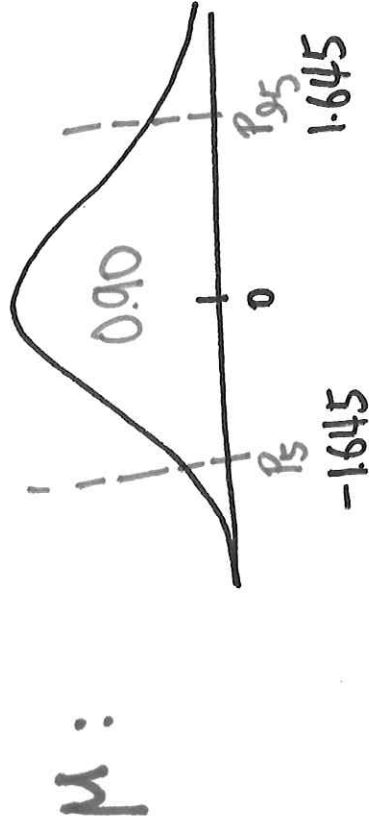
INFERENCIA ESTADÍSTICA

ESTIMACIÓN

ESTIMACIÓN POR INTERVALOS  
DE CONFIANZA

( LIC ; LSC )

# INTERVALOS DE CONFIANZA



$$P(-1.645 < Z < 1.645) = 0.90$$

$$P(Z_{\alpha/2} < Z < Z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(-1.645 < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < 1.645) = 0.90$$

$$P(-1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \bar{X} - \mu < 1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) = 0.90$$

$$P(-1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \bar{X} < -\mu < 1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \bar{X}) = 0.90$$

$$P(\bar{X} - 1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{X} + 1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) = 0.90$$

IC  $\mu: 1 - \alpha$

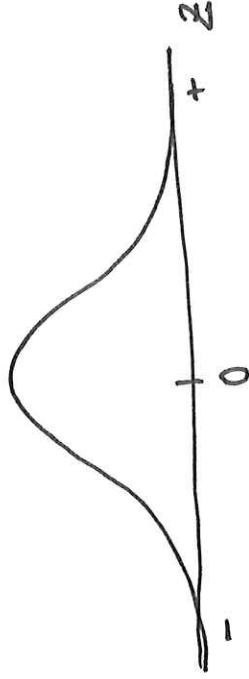
$$\bar{X} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

# INTERVALOS DE CONFIANZA

SUPUESTO

$$\mu. \quad \bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

- $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
- $\sigma^2$  CONOCIDA

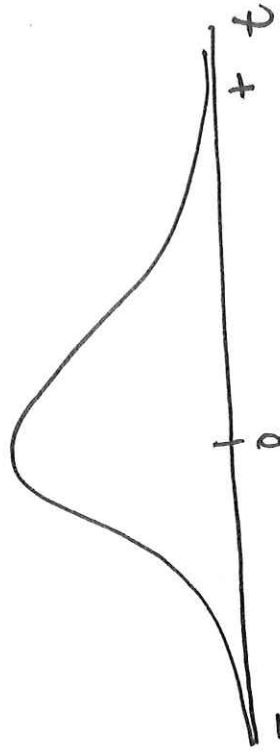
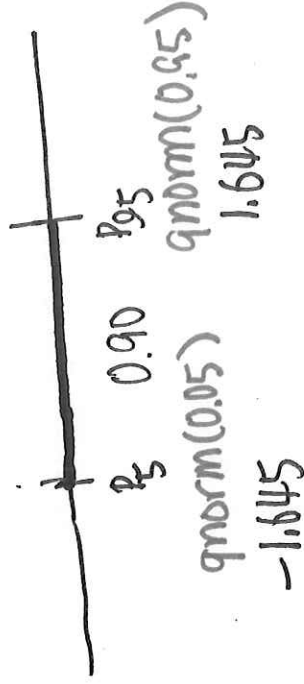


- $X \sim \text{NORMAL}$
- $\sigma^2$  DESCONOCIDA

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

- $X \sim \text{DESCONOCIDA}$
- $n \gg \text{TCL} \rightarrow \bar{X} \sim \text{NORMAL}$

$$\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

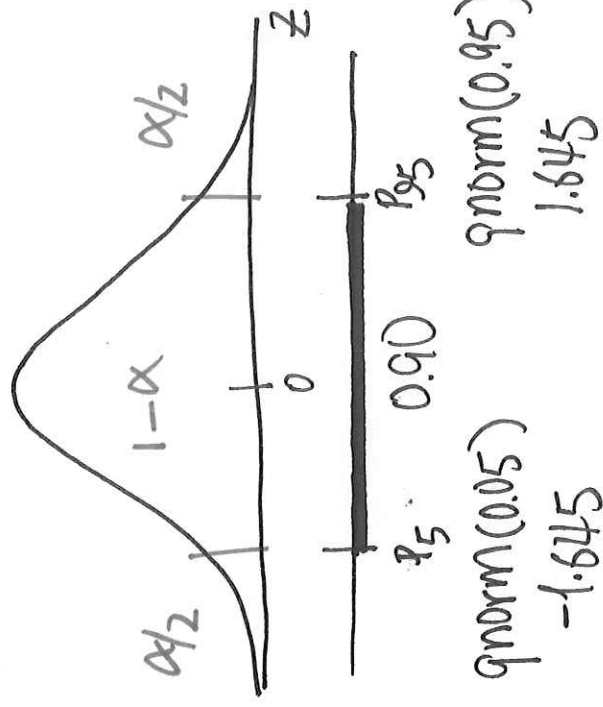


$n=20$

$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

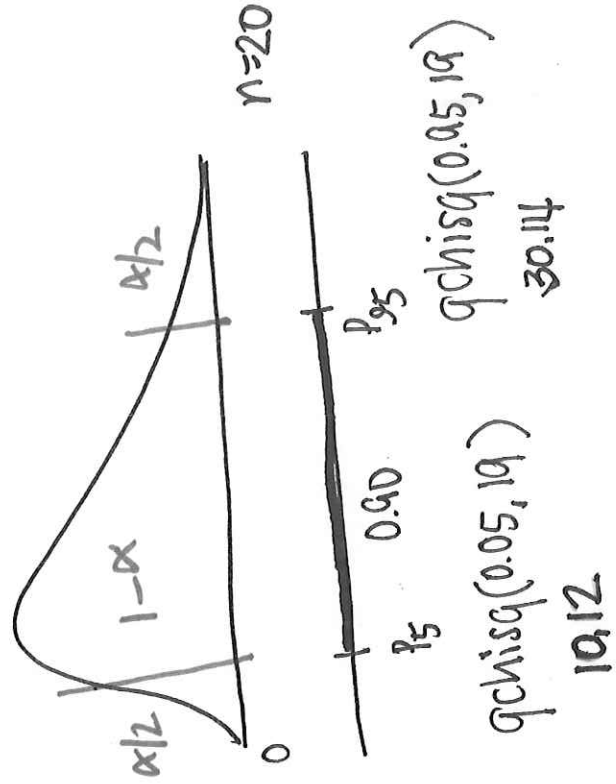
Supuesto

$n \gg$



$$\sigma^2 \left( \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}} ; \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}} \right)$$

$v = n-1$

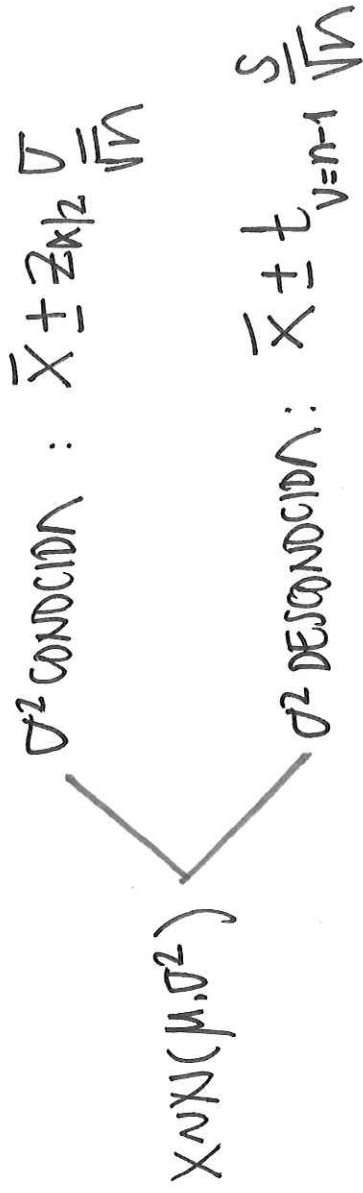


IC  $\mu$ .

Supuesto<sub>1</sub>

Supuesto<sub>2</sub>

IC



: TCL  $\bar{X} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$

$n >>$

$X \sim ?$

$n <$

: MÉTODO NO PARAMÉTRICO  
(REMUESTRO)



# DIFERENCIA DE MEDIAS

$\mu_1 - \mu_2$  • GRUPOS PAREADOS O EMPAREJADOS

$$\bar{d} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$$

$$X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$

|          |          |                 |
|----------|----------|-----------------|
| $X_1$    | $X_2$    | $d = X_1 - X_2$ |
| $X_{11}$ | $X_{21}$ | $d_1$           |
| $X_{12}$ | $X_{22}$ | $d_2$           |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$        |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$        |
| $X_{1n}$ | $X_{2n}$ | $d_n$           |

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\sum d_i}{n}$$

$$S_d$$

- GRUPOS INDEPENDIENTES
- SUPUESTOS: NUNCA  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$

$$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm t_{\alpha/2} S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$$

$$v = n_1 + n_2 - 2$$

$$\text{donde } S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1) S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1) S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

- $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$

$$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm t_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}$$

$$v^*$$

NOTA:

|         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| $(-,-)$ | $\mu_1 < \mu_2$ |
| $(-,+)$ | $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ |
| $(+,+)$ | $\mu_1 > \mu_2$ |

$$v^* = \frac{\left( \frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{\frac{(S_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{(S_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

## COMPARACIÓN DE PROPORCIONES

$p_1 - p_2$

$$(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$$

NOTA:

$(-, -): p_1 < p_2$

$(-, +): p_1 = p_2$

$(+, +): p_1 > p_2$

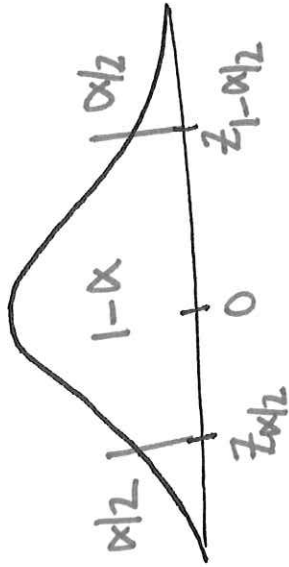
## RAZÓN DE VARIANZAS

$$\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \left( \frac{s_1^2/n_1-1}{s_2^2/n_2-1} f_{\alpha/2, v_1, v_2} ; \frac{s_1^2/n_1-1}{s_2^2/n_2-1} f_{1-\alpha/2, v_1, v_2} \right)$$

;

# TAMANO DE MUESTRA

- ESTIMACION DE  $\mu$



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

$$P\left(\bar{X} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{X} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1-\alpha$$

$$\mu = \bar{X} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

DESPEJAMOS  $n$

$$n = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 \times \sigma^2}{e^2}$$

$$e = |\mu - \bar{X}| < e$$

CONFIANZA (1)

$$n = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 \sigma^2}{e^2}$$

VARIANZA (2)

$$e^2$$

ERROR DE (3)  
MUESTREO

(2) VARIANZA

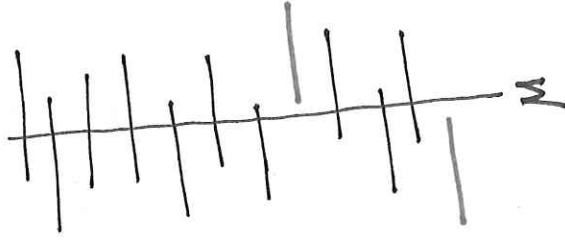
(1) CONFIANZA

• PRUEBA PILOTO

• ESTUDIO PRELIMINAR

• EXPERTO

$$\sigma^2 \frac{\text{MAX} - \text{MIN}}{4}$$



(2) ERROR DE MUESTREO

(1) y (2) A CARGO DEL INVESTIGADOR

# TAMANO DE MUESTRA

- ESTIMACION DE P

CONFIANZA (1)

$$n = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 pq}{e^2}$$

ERRORE DE MUESTREO (3)

ERRORE DE MUESTREO

$$|p - \hat{p}| < e$$

| (1) CONFIANZA | $z_{\alpha/2}$ | ERRORE DE MUESTREO |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 90%           | 1.645          |                    |
| 95%           | 1.96           |                    |
| 99%           | 2.576          |                    |

## VARIANZA

- PRUEBA PILOTO,
- VARIANZA MAXIMA
- EXPERTO

| p   | q   | pq   |
|-----|-----|------|
| 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.09 |
| 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.16 |
| 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.21 |
| 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.24 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.25 |
| 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.24 |
| 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.21 |
| 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.16 |
| 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.09 |

VARIANZA  
MAX →

# TAMANO DE MUESTRA

$\mu$ .

P.

CONFIANZA (1)

$\sigma^2$  — VARIANZA (2)

• PRUEBA PILOTO

$$n = \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}^2 \sigma^2}{E^2}$$

ERROR DE MUESTREO (3)

CONFIANZA (1)

$$n = \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}^2 Pq}{E^2}$$

• PRUEBA PILOTO  
• VARIANZA MAX

ERROR DE MUESTREO (3)

(1) y (3)

A CARGO DEL  
INVESTIGADOR



SE DEBE CORREGIR  
EL TAMAÑO DE  
MUESTRA POR  
POBLACION FINITA

$$\text{SI } \frac{n}{N} > 0,05$$

$$n = \frac{n_0 N}{n_0 + N - 1}$$

# INTERVALOS DE CONFIANZA NO PARAMÉTRICOS

MÉTODO 1:  $(p_{\alpha/2}; p_{1-\alpha/2})$

CUANDO  $n < 30$

$X \sim ?$  (NO NORMAL)

MÉTODO NO PARAMÉTRICO

• MUESTRA:  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

• REMUESTREO

MUESTREO ALTERNATIVO CON REPETICIÓN

• SE RECONSTRUYE POBLACIÓN SIMULANDO  
UNA GRAN CANTIDAD DE VALORES  
DEL ESTIMADOR

• SE CALCULAN LOS PERCENTILES

MÉTODO 2:

$(2\bar{X} - p_{1-\alpha/2}; 2\bar{X} - p_{\alpha/2})$

NAVIDI  
(2006)

# INTERVALOS DE CONFIANZA

$$IC_{\mu}: \bar{X} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sigma / \sqrt{n} \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \quad \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{X} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \quad \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (3)$$

$$IC_p: \hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \quad (4)$$

$$IC_{\sigma^2}: \left( \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}} ; \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$IC_{\mu_1 - \mu_2}: \bar{d} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \quad \frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (6)$$

$$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm t_{\alpha/2} \quad \frac{S_p}{\sqrt{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \quad (7)$$

$$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm t_{\alpha/2} \quad \sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}} \quad (8)$$

$$IC_{p_1 - p_2}: (\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}} \quad (9)$$

$$IC_{\sigma_1^2 / \sigma_2^2}: \left( \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{f_{1-\alpha/2}} ; \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{f_{\alpha/2}} \right) \quad (10)$$