Métodos estadísticos

Tarea 2

González Paz Edgar

Considere una muestra aleatoria X_1,\ldots,X_n con función de densidad que proviene de una $Normal(\mu,\sigma^2)$, ambos parámetros desconocidos, se sabe que $X \sim N(\mu,\frac{\sigma^2}{n})$ y $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1}$ y además son independientes.

1. Construya una prueba de hipótesis para el contraste $H_0: \mu = 0$ vs $H_1: \mu \neq 0$ de tamaño $\alpha = 0.05$.

La función de densidad de una $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

$$f(x|\mu,\sigma^2)$$
 = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$

La función de verosimiltud es

$$L(\mu, \sigma^2 | \mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(\frac{-(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \mathbb{1}_{\{x_i \in \mathbb{R}\}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2\right)$$

Sea $\theta=(\mu,\sigma^2)$ y el estadístico del cociente de verosimilitud es de la siguiente manera:

$$\lambda(X) = \frac{sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta|X)}{sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta|X)}$$

donde el espacio paramétrico de θ es $\Theta=\{\mu,\sigma^2|-\infty<\mu<\infty,\sigma^2>0\}$. El subconjunto de la hipótesis nula es $\Theta_0=\{\mu,\sigma^2|\mu=0,\sigma^2>0\}$ y para la hipótesis alternativa es $\Theta_1 = \{ \mu, \sigma^2 | \mu \neq 0, \sigma^2 > 0 \}.$

Recordemos que

$$\sigma_{MLE}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2$$

Para el numerador tomamos a $\mu = 0$, ahora bien, σ_0^2 se vería de la siguiente manera:

$$\sigma_0^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - 0)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

Entonces

$$\sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta|\mathbf{X}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_0^2}}\right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right) =$$

$$\left(2\pi\sigma_0^2\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta|\mathbf{X}) = \left(2\pi\sigma_0^2\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

Para $\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta|X)$, por el método de máxima verosimilitud, los estimadores de máxima verosimilitud $\hat{\mu}_{MLE}$ y $\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}$ son de la siguiente forma:

$$\hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = \bar{X}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_i - \hat{\mu}_{MLE} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_i - \bar{X} \right)^2$$

$$\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta | \mathbf{X}) = \left(2\pi \sigma_{MLE}^{\wedge} \right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{MLE}^{\wedge}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_i - \hat{\mu}_{MLE} \right)^2 \right) =$$

$$\left(2\pi \sigma_{MLE}^{\wedge} \right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta | \mathbf{X}) = \left(2\pi \sigma_{MLE}^{\wedge} \right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2} \right)$$

El estadístico $\lambda(X)$

$$\lambda(X) = \frac{\sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta|X)}{\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta|X)} = \frac{\left(2\pi\sigma_0^2\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2}\right)}{\left(2\pi\sigma_{MLE}^{\wedge}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2}\right)} = \left(\frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_{MLE}^{\wedge}}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_i - \bar{X}\right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

La región de rechazo es la siguiente:

$$RR = \left\{ X \left| \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \ge c \right\} \right.$$

Por una parte, sabemos que $\sigma_0^2=\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2=\sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_i-\bar{X}\right)^2+n\bar{X}^2$

$$\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_{i} - \bar{X}\right)^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \leq c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_{i} - \bar{X}\right)^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_{i} - \bar{X}\right)^{2} + n\bar{X}^{2}} \leq c^{\frac{2}{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n\bar{X}^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_{i} - \bar{X}\right)^{2}}} \leq c^{\frac{2}{n}}$$

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$$\Rightarrow c_{1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n\bar{X}^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_{i} - \bar{X}\right)^{2}}} \leq c^{\frac{2}{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (n - 1)c_{2} \leq \frac{n\bar{X}^{2}}{S^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(n - 1)c_{2}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{n\bar{X}^{2}}{S}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k \leq \sqrt{\frac{n\bar{X}^{2}}{S}}$$

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Y entonces,

$$RR = \left\{ X \left| \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}\bar{X}}{S} \right| \ge k \right. \right\}$$

Ahora bien, reescribimos:

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}\bar{X}}{S} = \frac{\bar{X} - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{n}}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{n}}}$$

Sea $T=\frac{\sqrt{n}X}{\varsigma}$, entonces $T\sim t_{n-1}$ y la Región de Rechazo se ve de la manera:

$$RR = \{X \mid |T| \ge k\}$$
 para algún $k \in \mathbb{R}$

Buscamos $\mathbb{P}\left(Error\ tipo\ I\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(X \in RR | \theta \in \Theta_0\right) = \alpha$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(Error\ tipo\ I|\mu=0\right)=\mathbb{P}\left(|T|\geq k|\mu=0\right)=\\||\ Simétrica\ en\ el\ origen\ ||=2\mathbb{P}\left(T\geq k|\mu=0\right)=\alpha\\ \Rightarrow\mathbb{P}\left(T\geq k|\mu=0\right)=\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

Sabemos que $T \sim t_{n-1}$ entonces tomamos a $k = t_{n-1,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(|T| \ge k\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(|T| \ge t_{n-1,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) = \alpha$$

La región de rechazo es:

$$RR = \left\{ X \mid t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < |T| \right\}$$

Encontrando el valor de $t_{n-1,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ en valores de tablas o evaluando el valor en la inversa de la función de distribución. El valor es 2.0638.

Entonces la región de rechazo es de la forma:

$$RR = \{X \mid 2.0638 < |T|\}$$

Para el p-value, supongamos que se rechaza bajo la muestra observada, es decir,

$$\{X \mid 3.2958 < |T|\}$$

Consideramos que bajo la m.a.o., T = 3.2958.

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P} (3.2958 < |T|) = ||Simetria|| = 2\mathbb{P} (3.2958 < T) = 2(1 - \mathbb{P} (T < 3.2958)) = p - value$$

$$T \sim t_{24}$$

2. Con ayuda de la muestra aleatoria observada, data2Ej4.txt, diga si se rechaza o no se rechaza la hipótesis nula y calcule el p-value.

In [1]: #Librerías para las distribuciones de la t-student, ji-cuadrada y la t-student no from scipy.stats import t, chi2, nct

```
In [2]: #Cargamos La m.a.o.
        import pandas as pd
        datos 4 = pd.read csv('data2Ej4.txt')
```

In [3]: datos 4.head()

```
Out[3]:
                   X
          0
            1.708724
            0.769615
            -1.260394
            1.742702
             2.300945
 In [4]: datos_4.shape
 Out[4]: (25, 1)
 In [5]: import numpy as np
         Muestra Aleatoria Observada = np.asarray(datos 4['x'].values.tolist())
 In [6]: #M.a.o.
         Muestra_Aleatoria_Observada
 Out[6]: array([ 1.70872406, 0.76961521, -1.26039356, 1.74270239, 2.30094473,
                 0.05077468, 1.35129325, 0.20134414, 0.26227203, -0.42621713,
                 0.81476031, 0.72918117, -0.15321172, 0.91067085, -0.39005322,
                 0.72655107, 0.15187769, 0.3779972, 2.7231732, 1.73695479,
                 0.0895813 , -0.80422873, -0.39844238, 1.91218168, 1.58635116])
 In [7]: def MediaMuestral(x):
             n = len(x)
             y = (1/n)*sum(x)
             return y
 In [8]: def Cuasivarianza(x):
             n = len(x)
             y = (1/(n-1))*sum((x[i]-MediaMuestral(x))**2 for i in range(n))
             return y
 In [9]: def Sigma MLE(x):
             n = len(x)
             y = (1/(n))*(sum((x[i] - MediaMuestral(x))**2 for i in range(n)))
             return y
In [10]: | def T(x, media_hipnul):
             n = len(x)
             y = (MediaMuestral(x) - media hipnul)/(np.sqrt(Cuasivarianza(x)/n))
             return y
```

```
In [11]: T(Muestra Aleatoria Observada, media hipnul=0)
Out[11]: 3.295825419112768
In [12]: def PruebaHipotesis(MA, MHP, alpha):
                           Estadistico T = T(x=MA, media hipnul=MHP)
                           n = len(MA)
                           MM MA = MediaMuestral(MA)
                           Cuasivarianza MA =Cuasivarianza(MA)
                           #Es la cota de la región de rechazo
                           cota_decision = t.ppf(1-(alpha/2), df= n-1)
                           print('La muestra observada es: '+str(MA)+'\n')
                           print('El tamaño de la muestra es: '+str(n))
                           print('La media muestral es: '+str(MM_MA))
                           print('La cuasivarianza es: '+str(Cuasivarianza MA))
                           print('El valor del estadístico T es: '+str(Estadistico_T))
                           print('La cota de decisión es: '+str(cota_decision)+'\n')
                           decision = Estadistico T > cota decision
                           if decision == 1:
                                   print('El estadístico T='+str(Estadistico_T)+' es mayor al valor '+str(comprise print')
                           else:
                                   print('El estadístico T='+str(Estadistico T)+' es menor al valor '+str(comprise to tentral de la comprise to tentral 
                           p_value = 2*(1-t.cdf(Estadistico_T, df=24))
                           decision 2 = p value > alpha
                           if decision 2 == True:
                                   print('El valor del p-value: '+str(p value)+' es mayor al valor '+str(cot
                           if decision 2 == False:
                                   print('El valor del p-value: '+str(p value)+' es menor al valor '+str(cot
In [13]: PruebaHipotesis(MA=Muestra Aleatoria Observada, MHP=0, alpha=0.05)
                   La muestra observada es: [ 1.70872406  0.76961521 -1.26039356  1.74270239  2.30
                   094473 0.05077468
                       1.35129325 0.20134414 0.26227203 -0.42621713 0.81476031 0.72918117
                     -0.15321172   0.91067085   -0.39005322   0.72655107
                                                                                                                        0.15187769
                                                                                                                                                 0.3779972
                       2.7231732
                                               1.73695479 0.0895813 -0.80422873 -0.39844238 1.91218168
                       1.58635116]
                   El tamaño de la muestra es: 25
                   La media muestral es: 0.6685761668633025
                   La cuasivarianza es: 1.0287583963320184
                   El valor del estadístico T es: 3.295825419112768
                   La cota de decisión es: 2.0638985616280205
                   El estadístico T=3.295825419112768 es mayor al valor 2.0638985616280205, por lo
                   tanto se rechaza la hipótesis nula.
                   El valor del p-value: 0.0030427364777887433 es menor al valor 2.063898561628020
                   5, por lo tanto se rechaza la hipótesis nula.
```

4. Encontrar un intervalo de confianza

Para el intervalo de confianza, definimos la región de no rechazo:

$$A(\theta_0) = \left\{ X \mid t_{n-1; \frac{\alpha}{2}} < T < t_{n-1; 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\}$$

Sea el conjunto aleatorio $C(X) = \{\theta_0 \in \Theta \mid X \in A(\theta_0)\}$ Entonces

$$C(X) = \left\{ \mu_0 \mid t_{n-1;\frac{\alpha}{2}} < T < t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} = \left\{ \mu_0 \mid t_{n-1;\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{S} < t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} = \left\{ \mu_0 \mid t_{n-1;\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{S} < t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} = \left\{ \mu_0 \mid -t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{S} < t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} = \left\{ \mu_0 \mid -t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} < \bar{X} - \mu_0 < t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right\} = \left\{ \mu_0 \mid -t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} - \bar{X} < -\mu_0 < t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} - \bar{X} \right\} = \left\{ \mu_0 \mid \bar{X} - t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu_0 < \bar{X} + t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}$$

 $\Rightarrow \left(\bar{X} - t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \text{ es un intervalo de confianza para } \mu_0.$

```
In [14]: def Intervalo de Confianza(Muestra Aleatoria Observada, alpha):
             n = len(Muestra Aleatoria Observada)
             MM MA = MediaMuestral(Muestra Aleatoria Observada)
             Cuasivarianza MA =Cuasivarianza(Muestra Aleatoria Observada)
             Intervalo_confianza_media = []
             Intervalo_confianza_media.append(MM_MA - (t.ppf(1-(alpha/2), df= 24)*(np.sqrt
             Intervalo confianza media.append(MM MA + (t.ppf(1-(alpha/2), df= 24)*(np.sqrt
             print('El intervalo de confianza para la media es: '+str(Intervalo_confianza_
```

In [15]: Intervalo de Confianza(Muestra Aleatoria Observada, alpha=0.05)

El intervalo de confianza para la media es: [0.24990308390024746, 1.08724924982 63575]

3. Gráficar la función potencia de la prueba.

Para la función potencia:

$$\pi(\theta) = \mathbb{P}\left(X \in RR\right) = \\ \mathbb{P}\left(T \in (-\infty, -t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) \cup (t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \infty) | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(T \notin (-\infty, -t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) \cup (t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \infty) | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(T \in (-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}, t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\bar{X}}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{(\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{(\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{(\bar{X} + \mu) - (\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < t_{n-1, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} | \mu = 0\right) = \\ 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1, 1-$$

$$\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} \sim N(0,1), S^2 \sim Gamma(n-1,\sigma^2) \text{ y } \frac{S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim Gamma(n-1,1).$$

$$\text{Entonces } W_{n-1} = \frac{\frac{\frac{(\bar{X} + \mu)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} - \frac{\mu - 0)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}}}{\frac{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}}} \sim t_{n-1,\frac{\mu - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}}} \text{, una T-student con n-1 grados de libertad y un}$$

parámetro de descentralización de $\frac{(\mu-0)}{\sqrt{\sigma^2}}$

$$\Rightarrow \pi(\theta) = 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(-t_{n-1,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < W_{n-1} < t_{n-1,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) = 1 - (F_{W_n-1}(t_{n-1,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) - F_{W_n-1}(-t_{n-1,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}))$$

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt In [16]: %matplotlib inline

```
In [17]: def FuncionPotencia(Muestra_Aleatoria_Observada, med_hip_nul, alpha):
    n = len(Muestra_Aleatoria_Observada)
    def Sigma_MLE(x):
        n = len(x)
        y = (1/(n))*(sum((x[i] - MediaMuestral(x))**2 for i in range(n)))
        return y

z = t.ppf(1-(alpha/2), df= n -1)

Dominio_mu=np.arange(med_hip_nul-2.5, med_hip_nul+2.5,0.01)
    Rango_Funcion_Potencia = []
    for i in range(len(Dominio_mu)):
        Rango_Funcion_Potencia.append(1 - (nct.cdf(z, n-1, (Dominio_mu[i]/(np.sqrplt.plot(Dominio_mu, Rango_Funcion_Potencia)
        plt.title('Función potencia')
```

```
In [18]: Sigma_MA = Sigma_MLE(Muestra_Aleatoria_Observada)
```

In [19]: FuncionPotencia(Muestra_Aleatoria_Observada, med_hip_nul=0, alpha=0.05)

