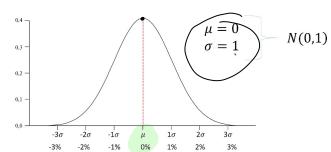
## REPASO ESTADISTICA - INFERENCIAL

/ 15TRIBULIONES PROBABILIDAD - TAN LA PROBABILIDAD DE OCURRENCA DE ÉVENTOS EXDERIMENTO

NORMAL-CONTINUA

La Distribución Normal Estandarizada



POISSON - DISCRETA - MISMEND DE OBSERVACIONES EN UN PERIODO DE TLEMPO

BERNOVIUS - LANGAR UNA MONERA - EJEMPIO TIPILO

$$X \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$\chi \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$\int (\chi) = \mathbb{P}(\chi = \omega) = \rho^{\omega} (1 - \rho)^{1 - \omega}$$

BINOMIAL - EN UN EXPERIMENTO BERNOULLI QUE REPETIMOS n VECES CUINTAS VECES DETENGO

EXPONENCIAL - TIEMPO QUE PASA ANTES DE DUE OCURRA UN EVENTO EN UN PROCESO POISSON.

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(a) x,	$\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_n$	Xn Van	21ABLE)	ALEAT	MIAS	N :	# 04700 /	4vesm	<i>/</i> _
	NDEDENDENCA								
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(c) P	) 20VIEN EN								
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					$\mathcal{M}$ :	MEDIA	POBLACIONAL ZA POBLA		
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	ANAMETODS		-	·		,			G = 7
,							n		
(a) 1	PEDIO M	NE STAN		$\overline{\chi}$	$=\frac{\chi_{1}+\chi_{2}}{2}$	2++Xn	= = 1 %		
	/ (0.12	00 3.100		·		Л	n		
_	ESPENANZA		ET 5	~7=	M	Pro	PIEDAD DE		
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, , , , ,	,		` /	, , ( )	1 / N	/			

$$\overline{\chi} = \underbrace{\sum_{i:1}^{n} \chi_{i}}_{N} \implies \underbrace{N\overline{\chi} - \sum_{i:1}^{n} \chi_{i}}_{N-COMPONENTES} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n \bar{x} - [x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\bar{\chi} - \chi_1) + (\bar{\chi} - \chi_2) + \dots + (\bar{\chi} - \chi_n) = 0$$

$$5$$
, yo conorco  $\overline{X}$  y  $(n-1)$  DATOS

$$5^{2} = \frac{(x_{1} - \overline{x})^{2} + \dots + (x_{n} - \overline{x})^{2}}{n - 1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{2}}{n - 1} = \frac{5xx}{n - 1}$$

PEDENDE DE LA MUESTRA. PARA CONSTRUIRLO ST UTILIZAN TRANTIDADES PIVOTALES

SU DISTAIBUCIÓN DE PROBABILIDAD NO COS INCLUYE

ESTANDANIZACIÓN	$\times \sim N(M, 3^2)$
7 -0 - 1-10 () -1-1 (10-	( () ()

X-M

PASO 2: DIVIDIALO ENTRE DESV

 $\sim N(0,1)$ 

NTENUALOS DE CONFIAN ZA

ENCONTRAN N CONDCIENDO

 $\overline{\chi} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \frac{\delta^2}{n})$ 

L STANDANIZAN

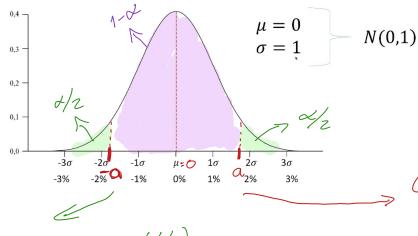
 $\frac{\overline{X} - \mathcal{M}}{\sqrt{6^2}} = \sqrt{n} \left( \frac{\overline{X} - \mathcal{M}}{6^2} \right) \nu \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ 

The ca = In (x m) = a) = I1-a Esonow: 95%.

NIVEL DE CONFIDENCIA

Esampo: 5%

## La Distribución Normal Estandarizada



ES DE 0/2

NOTACION

a = 2 (2/2)

INTERVADO DE WNFIANZA

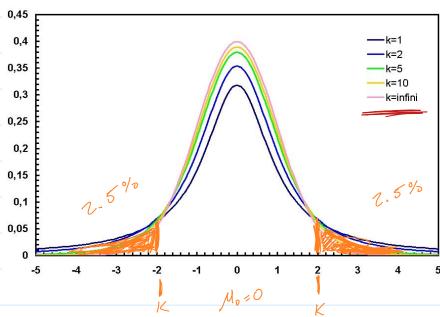
$$M \in \left[\bar{\chi} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{n}} z^{(\alpha/2)}, \bar{\chi} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{n}} z^{(\alpha/2)}\right]$$

VAMOS A ENCONTRAN A M 95 DE ESAS 100 VECES EN EL INTERVALOS

1 5, 1- X AUMENTA - EL INTENMO AUMENTA/

CASO 2: CON 62 DESCONOCIDA

 $\int \int \left(\frac{\overline{X}-M}{5}\right) \sim t_{(N-1)}$  T-STUDENT CON N-1 GRADOU DE LIBERTAD



INTERVALO:

$$\left[ \overline{\chi} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{(n-1)}^{(\alpha/2)}, \overline{\chi} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{(n-1)}^{(\alpha/2)} \right]$$

NUEBAS DE HIPÓTESIS
ONJETURA MESPELTO A LOS PARÂMETROS POBLACIONALES
CONSETURA INICIAL CONSETURA ALTERNATIVA
MIPOTESIS NULLA (HO) VA ES MIPOTESIS ALTERNATIVA (H1) ESPECIFICO  No: M = Mo  Ma: M = Mo
COLA TENEUMA HO: M > MO Ma: M = MO  COLA PENEUMA HO: M < MO MO: M = MO
PEBEMOS CITEAR UNA DEGLA DE DECISIÓN PARA SABER SI RECLAZAMO
NUESTRA HO HO VERDADERD HO FALSA  RECHAZAR HO ERROR TIPO I SIN ERROR V
To RECHARM HO SIN Enrol (B)
SE CONTROLA EL ENNON TIPO I (X)  X = IP (RECHAZAN HO / HO CIENTA)
i Si RECHAZAMOS O NO? CONSTRUIR REGIÓN DE RECHAZO
UTILIZAMOS UN ESTAPISTICO DE PRUEBA

$$T = \sqrt{N} \left( \frac{\overline{X} - M_0}{5} \right) \sim t_{(n-1)}$$

$$\int_{S \cup PONIENDO} H_0 \quad VEJZDADETZL$$

5, T ES GRANDE (POSITIVO O NEGATIVO) NOS DA EVIDENCIA PARA RECHAZAN Ho

$$\frac{5\%}{2\%} \iff \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{P}\left(|T| > K \mid \mathcal{H}_0 \mid_{\text{ERDADENS}}\right)$$

$$\frac{1\%}{1\%} \qquad \qquad \mathcal{K} = t \frac{2/2}{(n-1)}$$

REGIÓN DE RECMAZO: HO: M= MO

5, ITI> to MAY EVIDENCIA PARA RECHAZAR HO A UN NIVEL

KEGNESION LINEAR SIMPLE

ANÁLISIS INDIVIDUAL

Vanianza Nuestral 
$$S_x^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}{n-1}$$
  $S_y^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \overline{y})^2}{n-1}$ 

$$\int_{\text{Es Viación}} E_{\text{STANDAN}} \qquad S_x = \int_{X_x} S_x^2 \qquad S_y = \int_{X_y} S_y^2 = \int$$

Desviación Estándan 
$$G_X = \int S_X^z$$
  $S_y = \int S_y^z$ 

COVANIANZA MOESTRAL

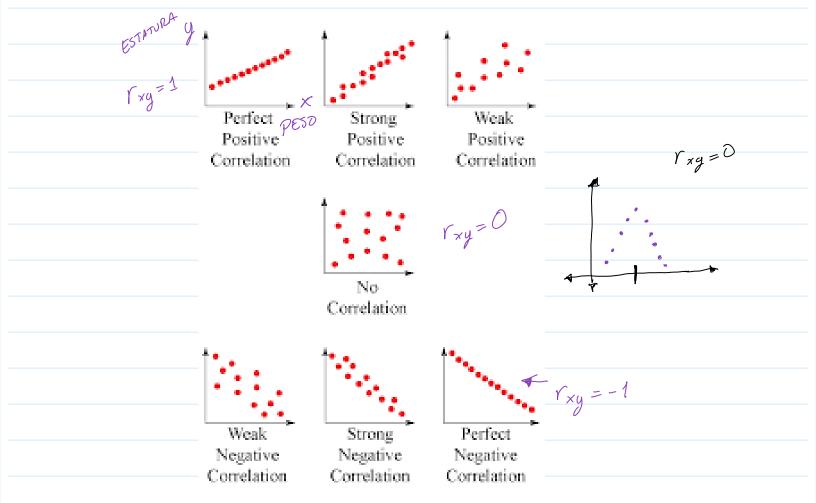
$$C_{ov}(x,y) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}_{n-1} = \underbrace{S_{xy}}_{n-1} = \underbrace{C_{ov}(y,x)}_{n-1}$$

6. 
$$C_{ov}(x,y) > 0 \implies P_{ositiva} P_{roporcional} < 6.  $C_{ov}(x,y) < 0 \implies M_{eqativa} P_{roporcional}$$$

COEFICIENTE DE CORNELACIÓN

$$V_{xy} = \frac{Cov(x,y)}{5x Sy}$$

 $-1 \leq r_{xy} \leq 1$ 



PODEMOS PROPONER UNA RELACIÓN PARAMETRICA

 $\hat{\beta}_{o}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_{\Lambda} \in \mathbb{R}$ 

COEFICIENTE

CONSIDERA 5 SUPUESTOS: CONOC 100 (1) LA NELACIÓN VERMANENA ES Yi + BO+B1 Xi+E (2) X NO ES ESTOCASTICA // NO TIENE UN COMPONTAMIENTO ALEATONIO/ (3) Ei SON VANIABLES ALEATORIAS : Æ[E:]=0 Nar [E:] = 62 (4) Ei son independientes e idénticamente distribuidos (iid) (5) Ei SON NORMALES Ei ~ N(O,62) ESTATUMA ESTIMACIÓN POR MINIMOS CUADRADOS: PROPONEMOS Bo, Bo Y CALCULAR A  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( y_i - \left( \beta_0 + \beta_1 \chi_i \right) \right)^2$ Min

RESIDUALES Ci

$$\hat{\beta}_{o} = \tilde{y} - \hat{\beta}_{1} \tilde{x}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{r_{\times g} \cdot \delta_y}{\delta_X}$$

ESTIMACIÓN POR MÁXIMA VEROSIMILITUO

A CONOCEMOS LA DISTRIBUCIÓN Y VAMOS A BUSCAR PARAMETHUS QUE LLEVEN A CA DISTRIBUCIÓN MÁS PANECIDA A NUESTROS DATOS

VERDSIMILITUD:

$$l(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta^2) = f(y_1, y_2, ..., y_n) = f(y_1) f(y_2) ... f(y_n)$$

FUNCION DE

DENSIDAD

$$= \iint_{\overline{z}=1} f(yi) = \iint_{\overline{z}=1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{z\pi g^2}} e^{-\left(\frac{yi-4i}{zg^2}\right)^2}$$

NO SON IDENTIAMENE DISTAIBUIDAS

LOG VENDSIMILITUD

$$L = \ln \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( \beta_{0}, \beta_{1}, \beta^{2} \right) \right)$$

C Qué panametros APROJA?

Bo = y - Bo X

$$\beta_0 = \overline{y} - \beta_1 \overline{x}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})(y_{i} - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\int_{MV}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( y_{i} - \left[ \overrightarrow{\beta}_{o} + \overrightarrow{\beta}_{i} x_{i} \right] \right)^{2}}{N} }{\text{Residuales}}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( y_{i} - \left[ \overrightarrow{\beta}_{o} + \overrightarrow{\beta}_{i} x_{i} \right] \right)^{2} }{N}$$

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$$\frac{1}{N} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( y_{i} - \left[ \overrightarrow{\beta}_{o} + \overrightarrow$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{i} = 0 \qquad 7 \qquad 2 \qquad \text{RESTANULIONES}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}C_{i} = 0 \qquad 7 \qquad \text{RESIDUALES}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}C_{i} = 0 \qquad 7 \qquad \text{PUEDO CONDUCTA LOS} \qquad 2 \text{ PLE FALTAN}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}C_{i} = 0 \qquad 7 \qquad \text{PUEDO CONDUCTA LOS} \qquad 2 \text{ PLE FALTAN}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot$$

$$\beta_{j} \in [\beta_{j} - \delta_{e}(\beta_{j}) \cdot t_{(n-2)}, \beta_{j} + \delta_{e}(\beta_{j}) t_{(n-2)}]$$

Privesa DE Hipótesis 
$$\gamma_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \chi_i + \epsilon$$

$$W_0: \beta_1 = 0$$
  $H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$ 

ESTADISTICO DE PRUEBA

 $T = \frac{\beta_i}{5e(\beta_i)} \sim t_{(n-2)}$ 

Eignon Estandan Se( $\beta_1$ ) =  $\sqrt{\lambda_n}(\beta_1)$ Se( $\beta_0$ ) =  $\sqrt{\lambda_n}(\beta_0)$ Se( $\beta_0$ ) =  $\sqrt{\lambda_n}(\beta_0)$ 

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

<= P(T) > t(n/2) / HO ES VERDADENA)

1)- VALUE

PROBABILIDAD DE OBSÉRVAR A T AL MENOS TAN GRANDE DADO HO CIGNTA

SI p-VALUE & X RECLAZO HO

SI P-VALUE > X -> No RECHARD HO

COEFICIENTE DE DETERMINACIÓN

REGRESION LINEAL SIMPLE

REGRESION LINEAL SIMPLE

RESTOR LINEAL SIMPLE

REGNESIÓN LINEAL MOLTIPLE	13
$V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$ $V_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} \times i + + \beta_{n} \times n + \varepsilon i$	-> MINIMIZAR
SUBATUSTE JANIABLES SOBREASU.	MAS VARIARLES
FLEXBLE - 10 ANADIR  MO LOGNE EXPLICAN Y SUFICIENTEMENT	PTTEDICTONES INSIGNIFIUM TE SENCILLO
Mis vaniables $\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$ AUMENTA O SE Q $\mathbb{Z}^2$ ATUSTADA MATOR $\mathbb{Z}^2$ $\alpha = 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n-k-1} (1-\mathbb{Z}^2)$	PUEDA IGUAL  R <sup>2</sup> : COET. DETERMINACISM  N: # DATOS  K: # PREDITORES
CRITERIOS TREPORMACIÓN $A 1C \left( A_{KAIKE} \right) = 2(K+1) - 2l_n(L)$ $B 1C \left( B_{AYESIANO} \right) = l_n(L)(K+1) - 2l_n(L)$	ENTRE MÁS PEQUENO METOR
MÁS RESTRICTIVO	

ME NOS RESTRICTIVO POCOS DATOS

