

Distribuciones muestrales

Media	Varianza	Proporción
$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow t_{n-1}$	$\chi^2 = \frac{n\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \rightarrow \chi_{n-1}^2$	$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} \rightarrow N(0,1)$

Diferencia de medias, varianza iguales	Diferencia de medias, tamaños muestrales grandes
$T = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_X - \mu_Y)}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}}} \rightarrow t_{n_X + n_Y - 2}$ $S_p^2 = \frac{(n_X - 1)S_X^2 + (n_Y - 1)S_Y^2}{n_X + n_Y - 2}$	$Z = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_X - \mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_X^2}{n_X} + \frac{S_Y^2}{n_Y}}} \rightarrow N(0,1)$

Cociente de varianzas	Diferencia de proporciones
$F = \frac{S_X^2 / \sigma_X^2}{S_Y^2 / \sigma_Y^2} \rightarrow F_{n_X - 1, n_Y - 1}$	$Z = \frac{(\hat{p}_X - \hat{p}_Y) - (p_X - p_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{p_X(1-p_X)}{n_X} + \frac{p_Y(1-p_Y)}{n_Y}}} \rightarrow N(0,1)$

Intervalos de confianza

Intervalo de confianza para μ la media de una población Normal
$\left[\bar{X} - t_{n-1; 1-\alpha/2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + t_{n-1; 1-\alpha/2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$

Intervalo de confianza para σ^2 la varianza de una población Normal
$\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{n-1; 1-\alpha/2}^2}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{n-1; \alpha/2}^2} \right]$

Intervalo de confianza para la proporción
$\left[\hat{p} - z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}, \hat{p} + z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \right]$

Intervalo de confianza para la diferencia de medias de dos poblaciones Normales independientes	
Varianzas poblacionales desconocidas pero iguales	Varianzas poblacionales desconocidas, iguales o no con $n_X \geq 30$ y $n_Y \geq 30$
$\left[(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm t_{n_X + n_Y - 2; 1-\alpha/2} S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}} \right]$	$\left[(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{S_X^2}{n_X} + \frac{S_Y^2}{n_Y}} \right]$

Intervalo de confianza para el cociente de varianzas de dos poblaciones Normales independientes
$\left[\frac{1}{F_{n_X - 1, n_Y - 1; 1-\alpha/2}} \frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2}, F_{n_Y - 1, n_X - 1; 1-\alpha/2} \frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2} \right]$

Intervalo de confianza para la diferencia de proporciones
$\left[(\hat{p}_X - \hat{p}_Y) \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_X(1-\hat{p}_X)}{n_X} + \frac{\hat{p}_Y(1-\hat{p}_Y)}{n_Y}} \right]$

Contrastes de hipótesis paramétricos

<div>Contraste para la media de una población normal</div> $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} \rightarrow t_{n-1}$ <table><tr><th>contraste</th><th>Región de rechazo</th></tr><tr><td>$H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$ $H_1 : \mu \neq \mu_0$</td><td>$T_{\text{exp}} \leq -t_{n-1; 1-\alpha/2}$ $T_{\text{exp}} \geq t_{n-1; 1-\alpha/2}$</td></tr><tr><td>$H_0 : \mu \leq \mu_0$ $H_1 : \mu > \mu_0$</td><td>$T_{\text{exp}} \geq t_{n-1; 1-\alpha}$</td></tr><tr><td>$H_0 : \mu \geq \mu_0$ $H_1 : \mu < \mu_0$</td><td>$T_{\text{exp}} \leq t_{n-1; \alpha}$</td></tr></table>	contraste	Región de rechazo	$H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$ $H_1 : \mu \neq \mu_0$	$T_{\text{exp}} \leq -t_{n-1; 1-\alpha/2}$ $T_{\text{exp}} \geq t_{n-1; 1-\alpha/2}$	$H_0 : \mu \leq \mu_0$ $H_1 : \mu > \mu_0$	$T_{\text{exp}} \geq t_{n-1; 1-\alpha}$	$H_0 : \mu \geq \mu_0$ $H_1 : \mu < \mu_0$	$T_{\text{exp}} \leq t_{n-1; \alpha}$	<div>Contraste para la media varianza de una población normal</div> $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \rightarrow \chi^2_{n-1}$ <table><tr><th>contraste</th><th>Región de rechazo</th></tr><tr><td>$H_0 : \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ $H_1 : \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$</td><td>$\chi^2_{\text{exp}} \leq \chi^2_{n-1; \alpha/2}$ $\chi^2_{\text{exp}} \geq \chi^2_{n-1; 1-\alpha/2}$</td></tr><tr><td>$H_0 : \sigma^2 \leq \sigma_0^2$ $H_1 : \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$</td><td>$\chi^2_{\text{exp}} \geq \chi^2_{n-1; 1-\alpha}$</td></tr><tr><td>$H_0 : \sigma^2 \geq \sigma_0^2$ $H_1 : \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2$</td><td>$\chi^2_{\text{exp}} \leq \chi^2_{n-1; \alpha}$</td></tr></table>	contraste	Región de rechazo	$H_0 : \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ $H_1 : \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2_{\text{exp}} \leq \chi^2_{n-1; \alpha/2}$ $\chi^2_{\text{exp}} \geq \chi^2_{n-1; 1-\alpha/2}$	$H_0 : \sigma^2 \leq \sigma_0^2$ $H_1 : \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2_{\text{exp}} \geq \chi^2_{n-1; 1-\alpha}$	$H_0 : \sigma^2 \geq \sigma_0^2$ $H_1 : \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2_{\text{exp}} \leq \chi^2_{n-1; \alpha}$	<div>Contraste para la proporción población binomial</div> $Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}} \rightarrow N(0; 1)$ <table><tr><th>contraste</th><th>Región de rechazo</th></tr><tr><td>$H_0 : p = p_0$ $H_1 : p \neq p_0$</td><td>$Z_{\text{exp}} \leq Z_{\alpha/2}$ $Z_{\text{exp}} \geq Z_{1-\alpha/2}$</td></tr><tr><td>$H_0 : p \leq p_0$ $H_1 : p > p_0$</td><td>$Z_{\text{exp}} \geq Z_{1-\alpha}$</td></tr><tr><td>$H_0 : p \geq p_0$ $H_1 : p < p_0$</td><td>$Z_{\text{exp}} \leq Z_{\alpha}$</td></tr></table>	contraste	Región de rechazo	$H_0 : p = p_0$ $H_1 : p \neq p_0$	$Z_{\text{exp}} \leq Z_{\alpha/2}$ $Z_{\text{exp}} \geq Z_{1-\alpha/2}$	$H_0 : p \leq p_0$ $H_1 : p > p_0$	$Z_{\text{exp}} \geq Z_{1-\alpha}$	$H_0 : p \geq p_0$ $H_1 : p < p_0$	$Z_{\text{exp}} \leq Z_{\alpha}$
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