

tarea 4

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ejercicio 1

Población desconocida

96% de confianza

4% de error

prevalencia .5

$$n = \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}^2 \cdot p \cdot q}{e^2} =$$

Tomando $Z_{\alpha/2} = 0.05 = 1.96$

$$n = \frac{(3.8416)(0.5)(0.5)}{0.0016}$$

$$n = \frac{0.9604}{0.0016} = \underline{600.25}$$

ejercicio 2

$Z_{\alpha/2} = 0.05 = 1.96$

Población 350.000

96% de confianza

4% de error

prevalencia .5 y .7

$$n = \frac{(3.8416)(350.000)(0.5)(0.5)}{(0.0016)(350.000 - 1) + 3.8416(0.5)(0.5)}$$

$$n = \frac{336.14}{1.5188} = \underline{221.3194} \quad \text{Para } p = .5$$

$$n = \frac{282.3576}{1.3651}$$

$$n = \underline{206.84} \quad \text{Para } p = .7$$

$$n = \frac{(3.8416)(350.000)(0.7)(0.3)}{(0.0016)(349.000) + 3.8416(0.7)(0.3)} =$$

ejercicio 3.

Población = 1,176 padres

$n = ?$

error standard = 1.5%

nivel de confianza es del 90%

$$n' = \frac{s^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$s^2 = p(1-p) = 0.9(1-0.9) = 0.09$$

$$\sigma^2 = (0.05)^2 = 0.0025$$

$$n' = \frac{0.09}{0.0025} = 36$$

$$n = \frac{n'}{1 + \frac{n'}{N}} = \frac{36}{1 + \frac{36}{1,176}} = 34.181$$

ejercicio 4.

Obtención de la media aritmética

la media para los datos agrupados

$$\bar{x} = MA = \frac{60}{4} = 15$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (\bar{x} - x_i)^2}{n-1}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{28}{14} = 2$$

$$s = \sqrt{2}$$

$$s = 1.414$$

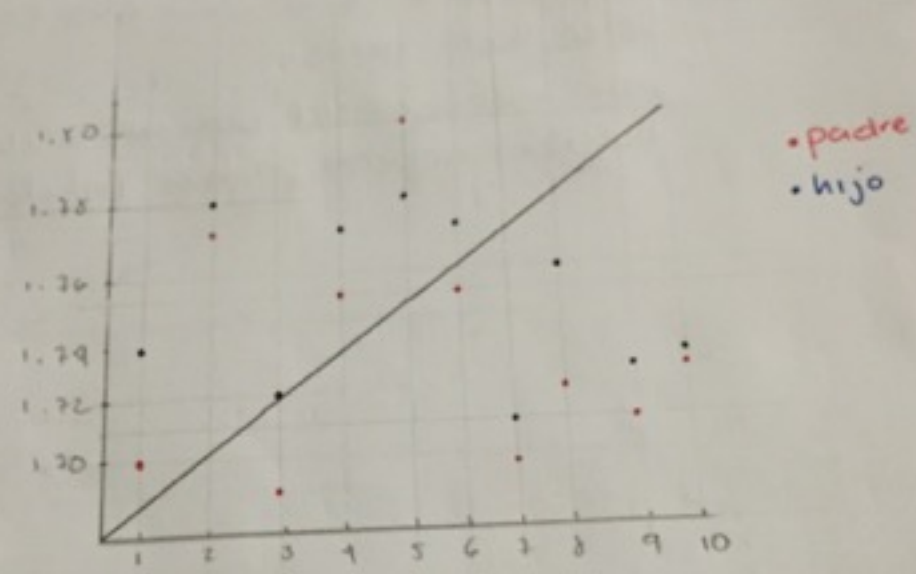
| x_i | $\bar{x} - x_i$ | $(\bar{x} - x_i)^2$ |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 9 |
| 5 | -1 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | -1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | -3 | 9 |
| 3 | -1 | 1 |
| 5 | -1 | 1 |
| 8 | -4 | 16 |
| 6 | -2 | 4 |
| 5 | -1 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 3 | 9 |
| 1 | 3 | 9 |

Ejercicio 5

$\bar{x}_{padre} = 1.73 = 1$

$\bar{x}_{hijo} = 1.75 = 1$

Gráfica de dispersión



Correlación de Pearson Para calcular la varianza de x

$r = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} =$

$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum x_i^2 \cdot f_i}{N} - \bar{x}^2 = \frac{29.91}{10} - 2.99^2 = 0.0311$

$\sigma_y^2 = \frac{30.63}{10} - 3.06^2 = 0.003$

$\sigma_y = 0.751$

$\sigma_x = 0.0512$

| x | y | $x^2 \cdot f_i$ | $y^2 \cdot f_i$ |
|------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.70 | 1.74 | 2.89 | 3.02 |
| 1.77 | 1.78 | 3.13 | 3.16 |
| 1.68 | 1.72 | 2.82 | 2.95 |
| 1.75 | 1.73 | 3.06 | 3.13 |
| 1.80 | 1.78 | 3.24 | 3.16 |
| 1.75 | 1.72 | 3.06 | 3.13 |
| 1.69 | 1.71 | 2.85 | 2.92 |
| 1.72 | 1.73 | 2.95 | 3.09 |
| 1.71 | 1.74 | 2.92 | 3.09 |
| 1.73 | | 2.99 | 3.02 |
| | | 29.91 | 30.63 |

$\bar{x} = 3.1$
 2.95
 3.15
 2.85
 3.09
 3.20
 3.09
 2.75
 3.02
 2.95
 3.01

 30.22

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{30.22}{10} - 3.02 = \underline{0.002}$$

$$r = \frac{0.002}{(0.031)(0.035)} = \frac{0.002}{0.0023} = \underline{0.869}$$

Dependiendo de los decimales tomados el resultado varía.

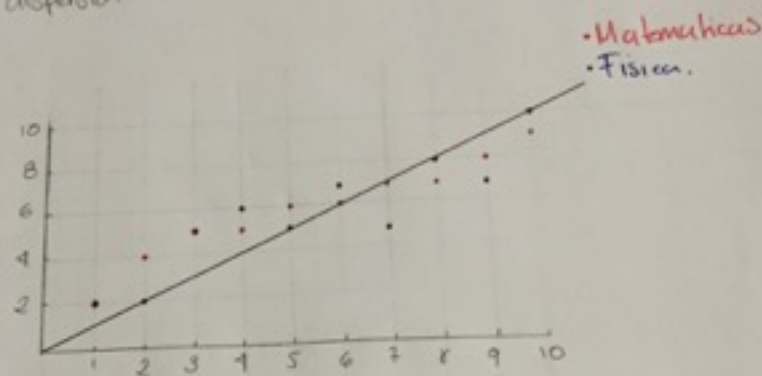
Como está cerca del uno quiere decir que hay una correlación positiva perfecta.

3.09
 3.15

Ejercicio 6.

$x = \text{Matemáticas}$ $\bar{x} = 5.9$
 $y = \text{Física}$ $\bar{y} = 5.7$

Gráfico de dispersión



Correlación de Pearson.

Formulas

$$r = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{3.97}{(1.9204)(2.3685)} = \underline{0.8725}$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{\sum x \cdot y}{N} - \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} = \frac{376}{10} - 33.63 = \underline{3.97}$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \bar{x}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{385}{10} - 34.81} = \underline{1.9204}$$

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{\sum y^2}{N} - \bar{y}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{376}{10} - 32.49} = \underline{2.3685}$$

| x | y | x ² | y ² | x · y |
|---|----|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 8 |
| 5 | 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 5 | 6 | 25 | 36 | 30 |
| 6 | 5 | 36 | 25 | 30 |
| 6 | 7 | 36 | 49 | 42 |
| 7 | 5 | 49 | 25 | 35 |
| 7 | 8 | 49 | 64 | 56 |
| 8 | 7 | 64 | 49 | 56 |
| 9 | 10 | 81 | 100 | 90 |
| | | <u>385</u> | <u>381</u> | <u>376</u> |

Como está muy cerca de 1 podríamos llamarle que hay una correlación positiva fuerte.

