Error de tipo II

Cálculo de error de tipo II (EN EL CASO DE MUESTRANORMAL CON VARIANZA CONOCIDA, PERO SERÍA LA MISMA FÓRMULA PARA MUESTRA DE DISTRIBUCIÓN DESCONOCIDA)

En la prueba de hipótesis el investigador selecciona directamente la probabilidad del error de tipo I. Sin embargo, la probabilidad β de cometer error de tipo II depende del tamaño de la muestra y del valor verdadero del parámetro desconocido.

Supongamos las hipótesis

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$$
 contra $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$

Entonces si anotamos con μ al valor verdadero del parámetro

$$\beta = P(aceptar \ H_0/H_0 \ es \ falsa) = P\left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) \le \frac{z_{\alpha}}{2} / \mu \ne \mu_0$$

Como la hipótesis nula es falsa, entonces $\frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\sqrt[\sigma]{\sqrt{n}}}$ no tiene distribución N(0,1)

Por lo tanto hacemos lo siguiente:

$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu + \mu - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} + \frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \quad ; \quad \text{y ahora como} \quad \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0,1) \text{ pues se estandarizó a}$$

 \overline{X} con el verdadero μ , entonces

$$\beta = P\left(\frac{\left|\overline{X} - \mu_0\right|}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} / \mu \neq \mu_0 = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} / \mu \neq \mu_0\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} / \mu \neq \mu_0\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \le z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2$$

$$=\Phi\left(z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right)-\Phi\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\left(z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right)-\Phi\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right)$$

En concecuencia la fórmula para calcular el error de tipo II, ES LA SIGUIENTE EN EL CASO DE TEST BILATERAL

Si las hipótesis son
$$H_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}$$
 : $\mu=\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}$ contra $H_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$: $\mu\neq\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}$, entonces

$$\beta(\mu) = \Phi\left(z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right) - \Phi\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right)$$

Y si tenemos las hipótesis $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ contra $H_1: \mu < \mu_0$

$$\beta = P(aceptar \ H_0/H_0 \ es \ falsa) = P\left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \ge -z_\alpha \ \middle/ \mu \ne \mu_0\right) = P\left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \ge -z_\alpha \ \middle/ \mu \ne \mu_0\right) = P\left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \ge -z_\alpha - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(-z_\alpha - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right)$$

Por lo tanto en el caso de test unilateral a izquierda el error de Tipo II se calcula con la siguiente fórmula:

Si las hipótesis son : $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ contra $H_1: \mu < \mu_0$ entonces

$$\beta(\mu) = 1 - \Phi\left(-z_{\alpha} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right)$$

En forma análoga se pude probar que si las hipótesis son

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$$
 contra $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$

Entonces

$$\beta = P(aceptar \ H_0/H_0 \ es \ falsa) = P\left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \le z_\alpha / \mu \ne \mu_0\right) =$$

$$=P\!\!\left(\frac{\overline{X}-\mu}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}+\frac{\mu-\mu_0}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\leq z_\alpha\right/\!\!\mu\neq\mu_0\right)=P\!\!\left(\frac{\overline{X}-\mu}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\leq z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{(\mu-\mu_0)}{\sigma\!\!\left/\sqrt{n}}\right)=\Phi\!\!\left(z_\alpha-\frac{($$

Entonces la fórmula para calcular el error de tipo II en un test unilateral a derecha es:

Si las hipótesis son : $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ contra $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$ entonces

$$\beta(\mu) = \Phi\left(z_{\alpha} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right)$$

Ejemplos:

1- En un ejemplo referido al porcentaje deseado de SiO_2 en cierto tipo de cemento alumino hipótesis eran: $H_0: \mu = 5.5$ contra $H_1: \mu \neq 5.5$

Teníamos
$$n = 16$$
 y $\sigma = \frac{3.01}{2}$

Si el verdadero promedio de porcentaje es $\mu = 5.6$ y se realiza una prueba de nivel $\alpha = 0.01$ c on b en n = 16, ¿cuál es la probabilidad de aceptar la hipótesis nula cuando la verdadera media es 5,6?

Solución:

Como estamos con hipótesis alternativa bilateral, calculamos

$$\beta(5.6) = \Phi\left(z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(5.6 - \mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right) - \Phi\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{(5.6 - \mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right) =$$

$$= \Phi\left(2.575 - \frac{(5.6 - 5.5)}{3}\sqrt{16}\right) - \Phi\left(-2.575 - \frac{(5.6 - 5.5)}{3}\sqrt{16}\right) = \Phi(2.441) - \Phi(-2.708) =$$

$$= 0.99266 - (1 - 0.99664) = 0.9893$$

2- En el último ejemplo, sobre la duración, en horas, de un foco de 75 watts, las hipótesis eran $H_0: \mu = 1000$ contra $H_1: \mu > 1000$

En este caso $\sigma = 25$ y n = 20

Si la verdadera duración promedio del foco es 1050 horas, ¿cuál es la probabilidad de error de tipo II para la prueba?

Solución

Como las hipótesis son
$$H_0: \mu = 1000$$
 contra $H_1: \mu > 1000$ entonces
$$\beta(\mu) = \Phi\left(z_{\alpha} - \frac{(\mu - \mu_0)}{\sigma}\sqrt{n}\right) = \Phi\left(1.645 - \frac{(1050 - 1000)}{25}\sqrt{20}\right) = \Phi(-7.29927) \neq 0$$
 Es igual a 0

En el caso de Test de Hipótesis para una proporción:

Valor de β

Podemos obtener expresiones aproximadas para la probabilidad de cometer error de tipo II de manera análoga a las obtenidas para los test para la media

Si
$$H_1: p \neq p_0$$
 entonces

$$\beta(p) = P\left(aceptar \ H_0 \middle/ H_0 \ es \ falsa\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{p_0 - p + z_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{p_0(1 - p_0)}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1 - p)}{n}}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{p_0 - p - z_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{p_0(1 - p_0)}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1 - p)}{n}}}\right)$$

Si $H_1: p < p_0$ entonces

$$\beta(p) = P\left(aceptar \ H_0 / H_0 \ es \ falsa\right) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{p_0 - p - z_{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{p_0(1 - p_0)}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1 - p)}{n}}}\right)$$

Si $H_1: p > p_0$ entonces

$$\beta(p) = P\left(aceptar \ H_0 / H_0 \ es \ falsa\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{p_0 - p + z_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{p_0(1 - p_0)}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1 - p)}{n}}}\right)$$