

$$e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$



$$x_i \hat{y}$$

> modelo |> augment()

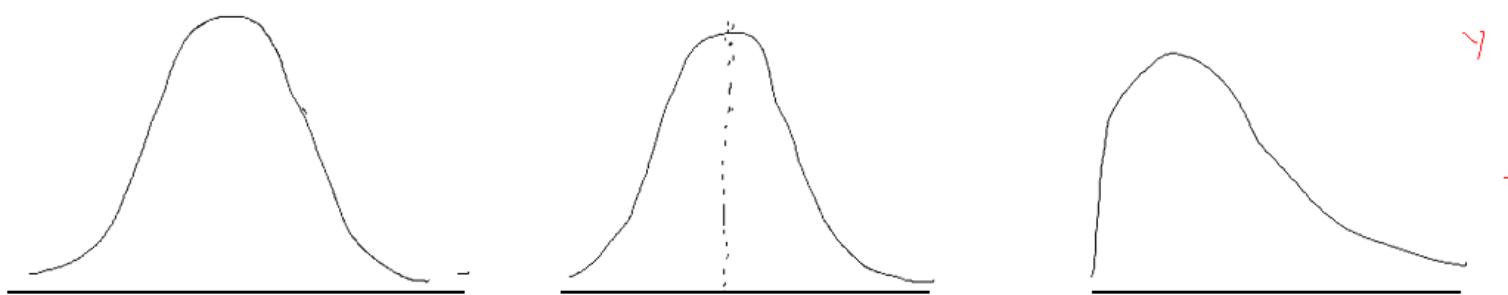
A tibble: 24 x 11

	Sueldo	Educacion	Sexo	Edad	X4	.fitted	.resid	.hat	.sigma	.cooksdi	.std.resid
1	4.22	12	M	31	10	4.76	-0.545	0.205	1.16	0.0150	-0.538
2	5.89	18	M	23	-3	5.46	0.431	0.417	1.16	0.0354	0.497
3	9.88	20	M	50	-6	8.73	1.15	0.217	1.13	0.0720	1.14
4	2.35	7.5	F	19	-4	2.62	-0.266	0.235	1.16	0.00443	-0.268
5	7	20	F	39	-2	6.58	0.420	0.123	1.16	0.00437	0.395
6	1.25	9	M	18	7	3.07	-1.82	0.255	1.05	0.236	-1.86
7	6.78	3	M	39	-7	4.96	1.82	0.536	0.981	1.28	2.35
8	5.19	15	F	32	8	4.61	0.581	0.144	1.16	0.0103	0.554
9	8.16	21	F	35	5	6.00	2.16	0.162	1.02	0.167	2.08
10	6.1	18	F	34	7	5.33	0.766	0.131	1.15	0.0158	0.724

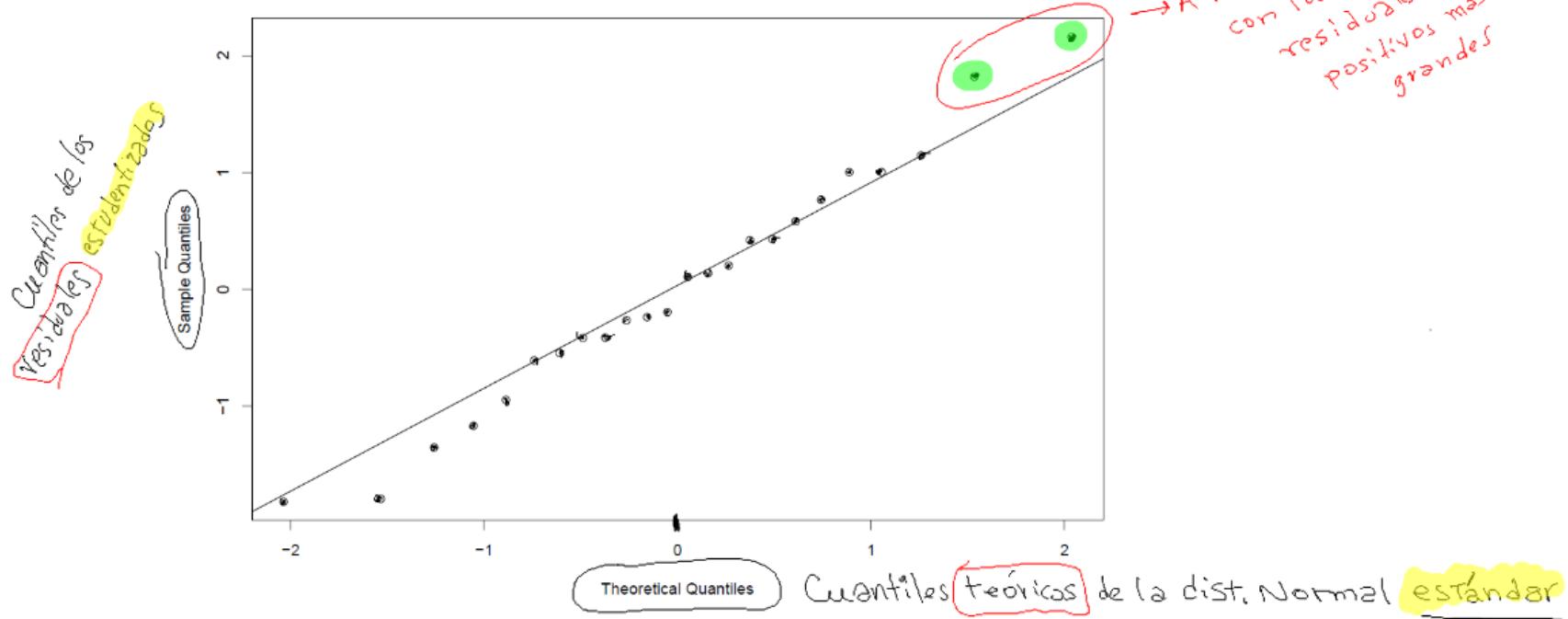
14 more rows

1. Normalidad de errores
2. Homocedasticidad de errores
3. Independencia de errores

residual estandizado



Normal Q-Q Plot



```
> library(moments)
> residuales |> skewness()
[1] 0.1257975
> residuales |> agostino.test()
```

D'Agostino skewness test

```
data: residuales
skew = 0.1258, z = 0.3019, p-value = 0.7627
alternative hypothesis: data have a skewness

> residuales |> kurtosis()
[1] 2.592246
> residuales |> anscombe.test()
```

Anscombe-Glynn kurtosis test

```
data: residuales
kurt = 2.592246, z = -0.028832, p-value =
0.977
alternative hypothesis: kurtosis is not equal to 3
```

\hat{AS} → estimador
 AS → parámetro

* $\hat{AS} = 0.1258$, ¿es lo suficientemente grande para decir que es distinto de cero?

* $H_0: AS = 0$ ✓
 $H_1: AS \neq 0$
 $\alpha = 0.05$
 $pV = 0.7627$ } No se rechaza H_0

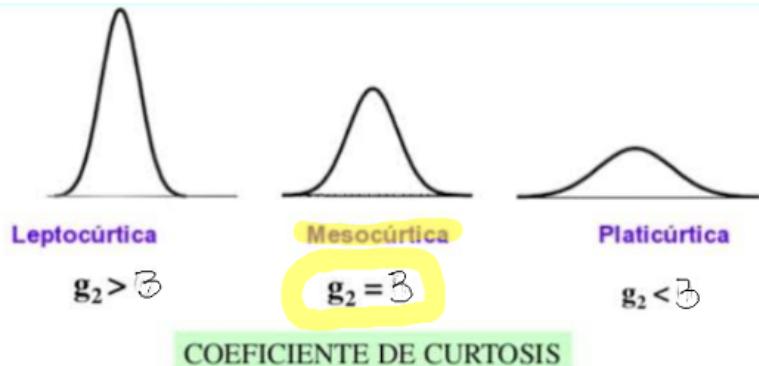
Existe evidencia estadística de que los residuales son simétricos

\hat{k} → estimador
 K → parámetro

* $\hat{k} = 2.59$

* $H_0: K = 3$
 $H_1: K \neq 3$
 $\alpha = 0.05$
 $pV = 0.977$ } No se rechaza H_0

Existe evidencia estadística de que los residuales presentan una distribución mesocártica.



Mide el grado de apuntamiento o achatamiento de la distribución de frecuencia, respecto a la curva de distribución normal que tiene coeficiente igual a 0.

$$g_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^4}{s_x^4}$$

Pruebas de normalidad

H_0 : Los errores siguen una distribución Normal
 H_1 : Los errores no siguen una distribución Normal

Kolmogorov (1903 - 1987)

Smirnov (1900 - 1966)

Lilliefors (1928 - 2008)

Anderson (1918 - 2016)

Darling (1915 - 2014)

Shapiro (1930 - 2023)

Wilk (1922 - 2013)

- Shapiro Wilk es la prueba más potente (con mayor potencia de prueba)

$$1 - \beta$$

H_0 cierta	H_0 falsa
Acepta H_0	$1 - \alpha$
Rechaza H_0	$\alpha \rightarrow 1 - \beta$

Si H_0 es falsa (errores no son normales)

SW detecta mejor esas desviaciones

$$n \downarrow \quad 1 - \beta \uparrow$$

Pruebas de normalidad

H0: Los errores siguen una distribución Normal

H1: Los errores no siguen una distribución Normal

$\alpha = 0.05$

```
> residuales |> shapiro.test()
```

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

data: residuales

W = 0.98304, p-value = 0.9446

No se rechaza H0, por lo tanto los errores siguen una distribución Normal

```
> residuales |> ad.test()
```

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: residuales

A = 0.13547, p-value = 0.9741

```
> residuales |> lillie.test()
```

Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test

data: residuales

D = 0.075434, p-value = 0.977

F distribution

① the definition is given by:
 $F = \frac{\chi_{\nu_1}^2 / \nu_1}{\chi_{\nu_2}^2 / \nu_2}$, where $\chi_{\nu_i}^2$ is the chi-square PDF of DOF(degree of freedom) ν_i , for $i = 1, 2$.

② the F distribution PDF is expressed in below equality:

$$h(f) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1 + \nu_2}{2}) \cdot (\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2})^{\frac{\nu_1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\nu_2}{2})} \cdot \frac{f^{\frac{\nu_1}{2}-1}}{(1 + \frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}f)^{\frac{\nu_1 + \nu_2}{2}}}$$

Gamma distribution

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\beta}\right)^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\beta} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\beta}\right)^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

, where $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$

Gamma function

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-x} dx$$

where $\alpha > 0$

Beta function

$$\beta(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x) \Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

Beta distribution

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\beta(a, b)} \cdot x^{a-1} \cdot (1-x)^{b-1}$$

$$F_X(k) = \frac{\beta(k, a, b)}{\beta(a, b)} = \frac{\int_0^k x^{a-1} \cdot (1-x)^{b-1}}{\beta(a, b)}$$

t distribution

$$T = \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} / \frac{S/\sqrt{n}}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{Z}{S/\sigma}$$

$$= \frac{Z}{\sqrt{S^2/\sigma^2}}$$

$$= \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\frac{\chi^2_{n-1}}{n-1}}}$$

$\leftarrow t^2 \quad \rightarrow F^{1/2}$

The PDF of t distribution is given by:

$$f_T(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi \cdot \nu} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}},$$

where ν is the degree of freedom, $-\infty < t < \infty$.

$$H_0: \beta_1 = 4$$

$$H_1: \beta_1 \neq 4$$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\hat{S}_{\beta_1}}$$

Chi-Square distribution

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})} \cdot x^{\frac{\nu}{2}-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, \text{ for } x > 0$$

, where ν is a positive integer, the chi-square PDF.

Exponential distribution

$$F_T(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot t} = P(T \leq t)$$

$$f_T(t) = \frac{d F_T(t)}{dt} = \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t}$$

Poisson distribution

$$P(X = k) = \frac{(\mu)^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-\mu}, \text{ for } k=0,1,2,\dots,$$

$$Z^2 \sim \chi_1^2$$

Standard normal distribution

$$Z \sim \phi(0, 1)$$