

Prueba de hipótesis para una media

Muestra
$$\leq$$
 Si $n < 30 \rightarrow \times \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
Si $n \geq 30 \rightarrow \times \sim D(\mu, \sigma^2)$
Ecosog. dist.

Independencia de observ: -> Observ. 250 Colos -> neu l

VV t -> pr desc, or desconoudz · N -> prodesc y to conocida

$$t_{calc} = \frac{\overline{x} - \mu_0}{\sqrt{n}} \sim t_{(n-1)}$$

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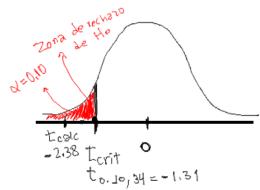
Decisióni

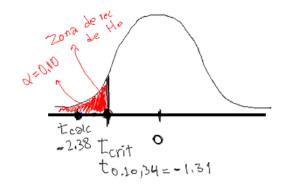
Ejemplo

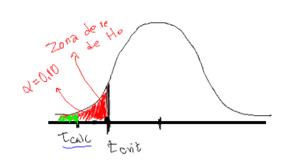
Una universidad afirma que sus estudiantes dedican en promedio 4 horas diarias al estudio. Se sospecha que el promedio es realmente menor, por lo que se toma una muestra aleatoria de 35 estudiantes, quienes reportan las siguientes horas de estudio:

Verificar la afirmación con un nivel de significancia del 10%.

$$H_0: \mu \geq 4$$
 $H_1: \mu \leq 4$ $\alpha = 0.10$







$$t_{calc} \rightarrow A \rightarrow M_{P} = 0.10$$

 $t_{calc} \rightarrow PV \rightarrow M_{P} = 0.01144$

One Sample t-test

alternative hypothesis: true mean is less than 4 95 percent confidence interval:

$$> pt(q = -2.3833, df = 34)$$
 [1] 0.01144406

1, + mo 2,2969,,

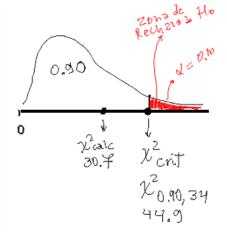
versos que pv < d => Rea. Ho

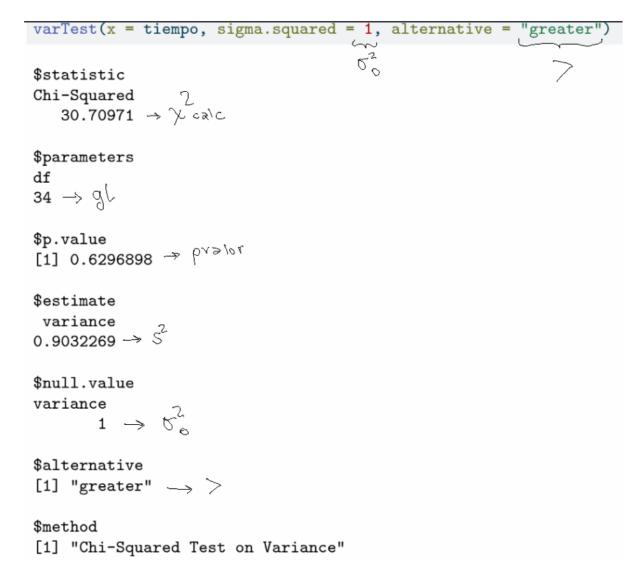
Prueba de hipótesis para una varianza

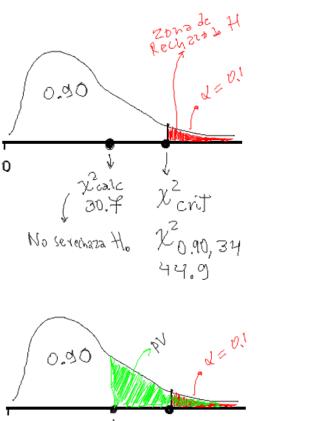
$$\chi^2_{calc} = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi^2_{(n-1)}$$

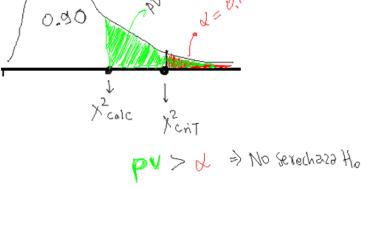
Ejemplo

Para los mismos datos de tiempo de estudio, se sospecha que la varianza es mayor a 1 hora. ¿Se puede verificar dicha afirmación con un nivel de significancia del 10%?









Prueba de hipótesis para una proporción

Prueba de hipótesis para una proporción
$$Z_{calc} = \frac{p - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi_0(1 - \pi_0)}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1) \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma_0 = 0.80 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma_0 = 0.80 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma_0 = 0.80 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.80 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.80 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 0.20 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 100 \\ \gamma = 100 \end{array} \qquad$$

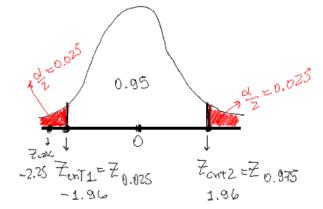
Ejemplo

Una universidad sostiene que el 80% de los estudiantes están satisfechos con el servicio de la biblioteca. Se encuesta a 100 estudiantes al azar y 71 dicen estar satisfechos. Verificar si la proporción real difiere de 0.80, con un nivel de significancia del 5%.

$$H_0: \pi = 0.80$$
 $H_1: \pi \neq 0.80$ $\alpha = 0.05$

```
p < -71/100
(Z_{calc} \leftarrow (p - 0.8) / sqrt(0.8 * (1 - 0.8) / 100))
[1] -2.25
(Z_{crit1} \leftarrow qnorm(0.025))
[1] -1.959964
```

 $(Z_{crit2} \leftarrow qnorm(0.975))$



prop.test(x=71, n=100, p=0.80, alternative = "two.sided", correct = F)

1-sample proportions test without continuity correction

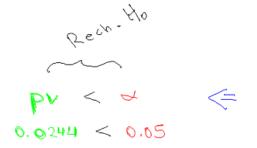
data: 71 out of 100, null probability 0.8

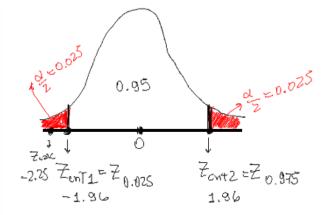
X-squared = 5.0625, df = 1, p-value = 0.02445 >> PValue = 0.02445

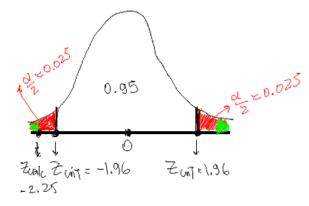
0.6146111 0.7898516 sample estimates:

P 0.71

$$Z_{calc} = -2.25 \rightarrow Z_{calc}^2 = 5.0625$$
PROPIEDAD: $Z^2 \sim \chi_{(1)}^2$





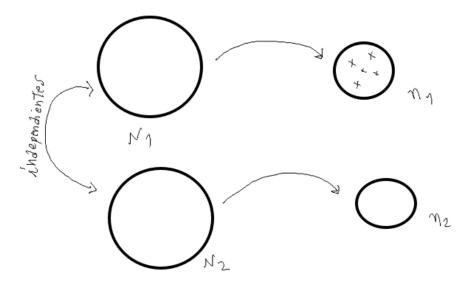


$$\Rightarrow p_{V} = 2p(Z<-2.25) = 0.0244$$

> 2*pnorm(-2.25)

[1] 0.02444895

Antes de comparar dos medias, se debe verificar si las varianzas son iguales o no, es decir si existe homogeneidad de varianzas o no.



		dieros mogue Emborologoi	o pareadal
1	4000 <>	4000	0
2	4500	0	4500
3	0	5000	-5000
4	2500	3500	-7000

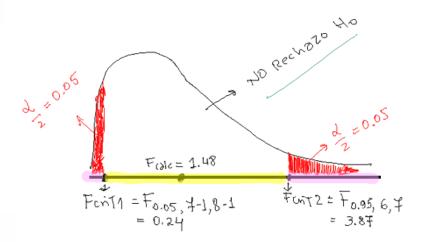
Prueba de hipótesis de homogeneidad de dos varianzas

$$F_{calc} = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \sim F_{(n_1-1,n_2-1)}$$

Ejemplo

Un laboratorio desea determinar si la variabilidad de concentración (en mg/L) de un fármaco en la sangre es igual para dos fabricantes distintos, considerando un nivel de significancia del 10%. Los datos de concentración con el fabricante A son: 8.1, 7.9, 8.3, 7.8, 8.0, 8.2, 7.7, mientras que con el fabricante B: 7.5, 7.2, 7.1, 7.4, 7.3, 7.6, 7.2, 7.5.

$$H_0: \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\sigma_B^2} = \boxed{1} \qquad H_1: \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\sigma_B^2} \neq 1 \qquad \alpha = 0.10$$
 Var. he teros.



A <-
$$c(8.1, 7.9, 8.3, 7.8, 8.0, 8.2, 7.7)$$

B <- $c(7.5, 7.2, 7.1, 7.4, 7.3, 7.6, 7.2, 7.5)$
(Fcalc <- $var(A)/var(B)$)

[1] 0.2377184

$$(Fcrit2 \leftarrow qf(0.95, 6, 7))$$

[1] 3.865969

V.

var.test(A, B, alternative = "two.sided", ratio = 1)

F test to compare two variances

data: A and B

F = (1.4848), num df = (6), denom df = (7), p-value = (0.6136)

alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1 95 percent confidence interval:

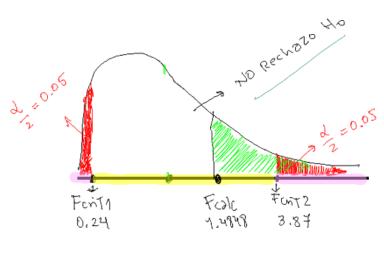
0.290089 8.456911

sample estimates:

ratio of variances

1.484848

61 > q 0.61 >0.10 No Serechaza Ho



$$> 1-pf(1.4848,6,7)$$

$$> 2*(1-pf(1.4848,6,7))$$

[1] 0.6136236

Prueba de hipótesis para dos medias independientes

$$H_0: \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\sigma_B^2} = 1 \qquad H_1: \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\sigma_B^2} \neq 1 \implies \quad t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - \mu_0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim t_{\nu-Welch} \quad \text{(λ is Welch)}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - \mu_0}{\sqrt{s_p^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}} \sim t_{(\widetilde{n_1} + n_2 - 2)} \quad \text{donde} \quad s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \qquad (\text{to de Student})$$

Prueba de hipótesis de homogeneidad de dos varianzas

Prueba de hipótesis para dos medias pareadas

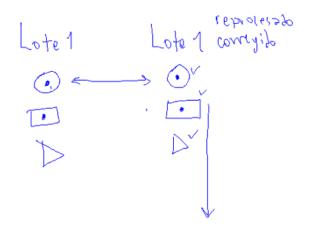
```
H_0: \mu_D \leq 3 \qquad H_1: \mu_D \geqslant 3 \qquad \alpha = 0.05 antes = c(120, 122, 121, 119, 118, 123, 121, 120, 122, 119, 115, 123) despues = c(125, 127, 126, 124, 123, 129, 126, 125, 128, 123, 116, 129) t.test(despues, antes, mu = 3, alternative = "greater", paired = T) \frac{\partial^2 f_{12} \partial f_{23}}{\partial f_{13} \partial f_{23}} = \frac{\partial^2 f_{23} \partial f_{23}}{\partial f_{23}} = \frac{\partial^2 f_{23}}{\partial f_{23}} = \frac{\partial^2
```



```
> antes = c(120,122,121,119,118,123,121,120,122,119,115,123)
> despues = c(125, 127, 126, 124, 123, 129, 126, 125, 128, 123, 116, 129)
> t.test(despues, antes, mu = 3, alternative = "greater", paired = T)
        Paired t-test
data: despues and antes
t = 4.7497, df = 11, p-value = 3e-04
                                                                  H_0: \mu_D \leq 3 \qquad H_1: \mu_D > 3 \qquad \alpha = 0.05
alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is greater than 3
95 percent confidence interval:
 4.140136
              Inf
sample estimates:
mean difference
       4.833333
                                                                                               pv = 0.0003
> diferencia = despues - antes
                                                                                             pv<d
> t.test(diferencia, mu = 3, alternative = "greater")
        One Sample t-test
                                                                                           Se rechaza Ho
data: diferencia
t = 4.7497, df = 11, p-value = 3e-04
alternative hypothesis: true mean is greater than 3
95 percent confidence interval:
4.140136
               Inf
```

sample estimates:

mean of x 4.833333



Ejemplo

Se desea comparar la proporción de hogares que hierven el agua antes de consumirla. En zona urbana: 90 de 120 hogares lo hacen; en zona rural: 80 de 110. ¿Las proporciones son las mismas?

$$H_0: \pi_{urbana} - \pi_{rural} = \mathbf{\hat{0}} \qquad H_1: \pi_{urbana} - \pi_{rural} \neq \mathbf{\hat{0}}$$

> cuando T1_=0

prop.test(x = c(x1, x2), n = c(n1, n2), alternative = "two.sided", correct = F)

```
x1 <- 90; n1 <- 120; (p1 <- x1/n1)

[1] 0.75

x2 <- 80; n2 <- 110; (p2 <- x2/n2)

[1] 0.7272727
(p <- (x1+x2)/(n1+n2))

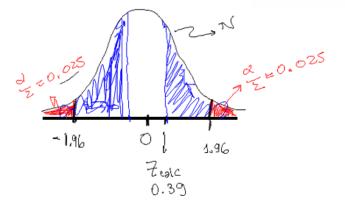
[1] 0.7391304

(zcalc <- (p1-p2)/sqrt(p*(1-p)*(1/n1+1/n2)))

[1] 0.3921012
(zcrit1 <- qnorm(0.025))

[1] -1.959964
(zcrit2 <- qnorm(0.975))

[1] 1.959964
```



No se rechaza H0, por lo tanto **las proporciones** de hogares que hierven el agua antes de consumirla **son estadísticamente iguales**

```
prop.test(x = c(x1, x2), n = c(n1, n2), alternative = "two.sided", correct = F)
```

2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity correction

data: c(x1, x2) out of c(n1, n2)
X-squared = 0.15374, df = 1, p-value = 0.695
alternative hypothesis: two.sided
95 percent confidence interval:
-0.09097861 0.13643315
sample estimates:
 prop 1 prop 2
0.7500000 0.7272727

Zcalc = 0.3921 ~ N(0,1)

PROPIEDAD: Si
$$A \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow A^2 \sim \chi^2_{(1)}$$

 $\Rightarrow Z = 0.3921 \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow A^2 = 0.15374 \sim \chi^2_{(n)}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_i^2 \sim \chi^2_{(n)}$$

Ejemplo

Un equipo de especialistas en gestión ambiental desea evaluar si una campaña de sensibilización ambiental logra aumentar sustancialmente la proporción de hogares que clasifican adecuadamente sus residuos sólidos.

- En el barrio si<u>n cam</u>paña, 45 de 100 hogares clasifican correctamente.

El equipo busca determinar si la proporción de hogares que clasifican adecuadamente sus residuos sólidos en el barrio con campaña supera en más de un 20% a la del barrio sin campaña, lo cual justificaría su implementación a mayor escala. Para ello, se emplea un nivel de significancia del 5%

$$H_0: \pi_{con} - \pi_{sin} \le 0.20$$
 $H_1: \pi_{con} - \pi_{sin} > 0.20$ $\alpha = 0.05$

 $H_0: \pi_{con} - \pi_{sin} \le 0.20$ $H_1: \pi_{con} - \pi_{sin} > 0.20$

X=P(Z>, Zo.95) DV =P(Z>Zczle)

PV < X

Rechazar H0

 $\alpha = 0.05$

Sí existe evidencia estadística para afirmar que en el barrio con campaña de sensibilización ambiental, la proporción supera en más del 20% al barrio sin campaña