Formulario probabilidad y estadística

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Análisis de Datos Muestrales

Media aritmética.

$$\vec{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i & \text{; Dates no agrapades} \\ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i f_i & \text{Dates agrapades} \end{cases}$$

Variancia (Varianza)

$$s_{n-1}^{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2} & \text{; Dates no agrapades} \\ \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2} f_{i} & \text{Dates agrapades} \end{cases}$$

Desviación Estándar

$$s_{n-1} = \sqrt{s_{n-1}^2}$$

Coeficiente de variación

$$CV = \frac{s}{\overline{x}}$$

r-ésimo momento respecto a la media

$$m_{p} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{i} ; Dates no agrupedes \\ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{i} f_{i} ; Dates agrupedes \end{cases}$$

con respecto al origen se sustituye x barra por 0

Sesgo

Curtosis

$$a_3 = \frac{m_3}{e^3}$$
 $a_4 = \frac{m_4}{e^4}$

$$a_4 = \frac{m_4}{\epsilon^4}$$

Regresión lineal B1X + B0

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum x \sum y - n \sum xy}{(\sum x)^2 - n \sum x^2} = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}$$

=
$$\frac{SS_{xy}}{SS_{xx}}$$
 $\hat{\beta}_0 = \frac{\sum y - \hat{\beta}_1 \sum x}{n} = y - \hat{\beta}_1 x$

$$Cov = \frac{SS_{xy}}{\pi} \quad r^2 = \frac{SS_{xy}^2}{SS_{xx}SS_{yy}} \quad r = \frac{SS_{xy}}{\sqrt{SS_{xx}SS_{yy}}}$$

Variables Aleatorias

Valor esperado

$$\mathbf{E}(X) = \begin{cases} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} x f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \end{cases}$$

Variancia

$$v = (X) = \begin{cases} \sum_{YX} (x - \mu_X)^2 f_X(x) \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - \mu_X)^2 f_X(x) dx \end{cases}$$

$$Var(cX) = c^2 Var(X)$$

Modelos probabilísticos

Binomial

Probabilidad de x éxitos en n ensevos

$$f_{\chi}(x;n,p) = {n \choose x} p^{x} (1-p)^{x-x}$$

$$\mu_{\chi} = np$$

$$\sigma_{\chi}^{2} \times npq$$

De Pascal

La probabilidad de el r-ésimo éxito en x intentos

$$f_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ r-1 \end{pmatrix} p^{r} q^{x-r} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{x} = \frac{r}{n} \qquad \sigma_{x}^{2} = \frac{r q}{n^{2}}$$

Poisson

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} & \mu_X = E(X) = \lambda \\ \sigma_X^2 = Var(X) = \lambda \end{cases}$$

Modelos probabilísticos contínuos

Exponencial
$$f_T(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} & \mu_T \cdot E(T) - \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 0 & \sigma_T^2 \cdot Var(T) - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \end{cases}$$

Normal

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}} \qquad Z = \frac{X - \mu_X}{\sigma_X}$$

Variables conjuntas

■ Valor esperado

$$E(g(X,Y)) = \begin{cases} \sum_{\forall Z_x} \sum_{\forall Z_y} g(x,y) f_{XY}(x,y) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x,y) f_{XY}(x,y) dx dy \end{cases}$$

Valor esperado condicional

$$\hat{y}_{0} = \mu_{Y \mid x_{0}} = \mathbf{E} \left[Y \mid X = x_{0} \right] = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \, f_{Y \mid x_{0}} \left(y \mid x_{0} \right) \, dy \\ \sum_{\forall x_{Y}} y \, f_{Y \mid x_{0}} \left(y \mid x_{0} \right) \end{cases}$$

Teorema del límite central

Para muestras mavores a 30

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}}$$