Probabilitat i Estadística FIB-UPC

Problemes d'e-status:

B4 – Evidència i inferència



ECTS



Script en R

```
dades = c(102, 131, 103, 106, 94, 109, 77, 96, 112, 131, 103, 101, 93, 83)
p1 = mean(dades)
p2 = sd(dades)/sqrt(length(dades))
```

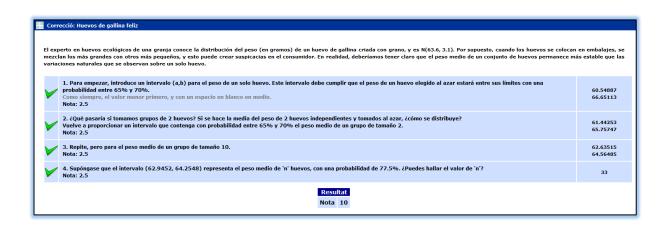
$$IC(\mu, 1-\alpha) = \bar{x} \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$
 v
0,6
0,75
0,9
0,95
0,975
 v
0,253
0,674
1,282
1,645
1,960

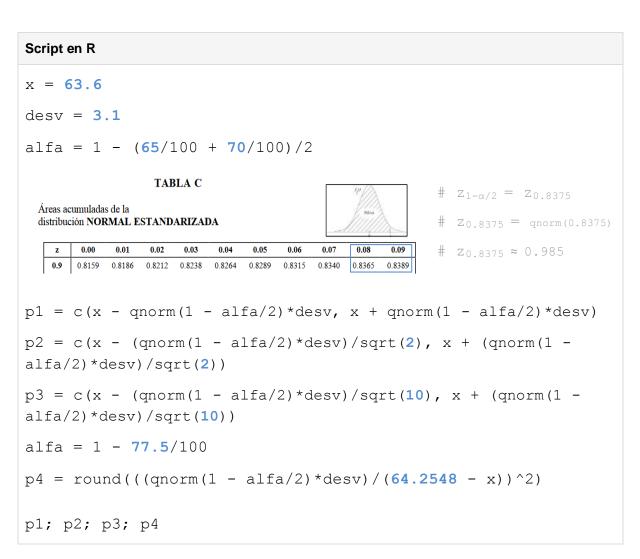
z_{0.95} en http://www-eio.upc.es/teaching/pe/TAULES/TStud.pdf
p3 = c(mean(dades) - (1.645*20)/sqrt(length(dades)),
mean(dades) + (1.645*20)/sqrt(length(dades)))
p4 = t.test(dades, conf.level=99/100)\$conf.int
p4 = c(p4[1], p4[2])
z = qnorm(1 - (1 - (98/100))/2) # z_{0.99} en la taula T-STUDENT
p5 = ceiling(((z*20)/2.5)^2)
p1; p2; p3; p4; p5

```
> dades = c(102, 131, 103, 106, 94, 109, 77, 96, 112, 131, 103, 101, 93, 83)
> p1 = mean(dades)
> p2 = sd(dades)/sqrt(length(dades))
> p3 = c(mean(dades) - (1.645*20)/sqrt(length(dades)),
mean(dades) + (1.645*20)/sqrt(length(dades)))
> p4 = t.test(dades, conf.level=99/100)$conf.int
> p4 = c(p4[1], p4[2])
> z = qnorm(1 - (1 - (98/100))/2)
> p5 = ceiling(((z*20)/2.5)^2)
> p1; p2; p3; p4; p5

[1] 102.9286
[1] 4.063323
[1] 94.13568 111.72147
[1] 90.68872 115.16842
[1] 347
```

Huevos de gallina feliz

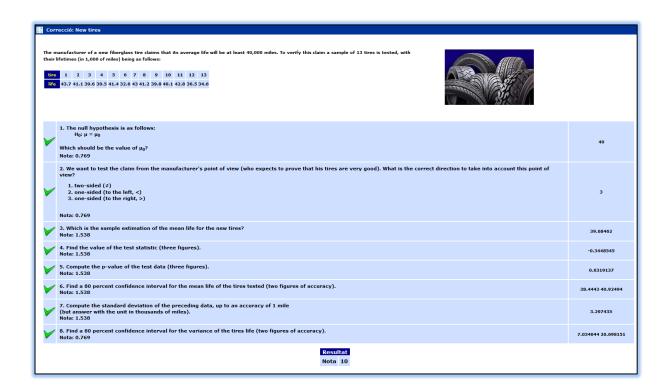




```
> x = 63.6
> desv = 3.1
> alfa = 1 - (65/100 + 70/100)/2
> p1 = c(x - qnorm(1 - alfa/2)*desv, x + qnorm(1 - alfa/2)*desv)
> p2 = c(x - (qnorm(1 - alfa/2)*desv)/sqrt(2), x + (qnorm(1 - alfa/2)*desv)/sqrt(2))
> p3 = c(x - (qnorm(1 - alfa/2)*desv)/sqrt(10), x + (qnorm(1 - alfa/2)*desv)/sqrt(10))
> alfa = 1 - 77.5/100
> p4 = round(((qnorm(1 - alfa/2)*desv)/(64.2548 - x))^2)
> p1; p2; p3; p4

[1] 60.54887 66.65113
[1] 61.44253 65.75747
[1] 62.63515 64.56485
[1] 33
```

New tires



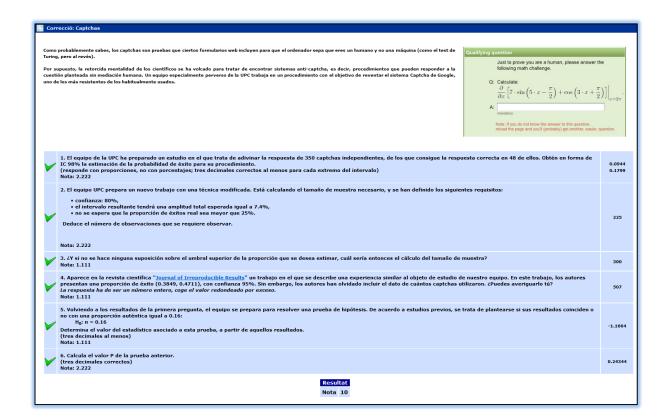
Script en R

p1 = 40 # H₀:
$$\mu$$
 = 40
p2 = 3 # manufacturer's point of view -> H₁: μ > 40
user's point of view -> H₁: μ < 40
dades = c(43.7, 41.1, 39.6, 39.5, 41.4, 32.6, 43, 41.2, 39.8, 40.1, 42.8, 36.5, 34.6)
p3 = mean(dades) # $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n} = \frac{43.7 + ... + 34.6}{13}$
p4 = (mean(dades) - 40)/(sd(dades)/sqrt(length(dades)))
$\hat{t} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\bar{s}/\sqrt{n}}$ $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$
p5 = pt(-p4, length(dades)-1) # H₁: μ > 40 \rightarrow $P(t > \hat{t}) = P(t < -\hat{t})$
H₁: μ < 40 \rightarrow $P(t < \hat{t})$

```
> p1 = 40
> p2 = 3
> dades = c(43.7, 41.1, 39.6, 39.5, 41.4, 32.6, 43, 41.2,
39.8, 40.1, 42.8, 36.5, 34.6)
> p3 = mean(dades)
> p4 = (mean(dades) - 40)/(sd(dades)/sqrt(length(dades)))
> p5 = pt(-p4, length(dades)-1)
> alfa = 1 - 80/100
> p6 = c(mean(dades) - (qt(1-alfa/2, length(dades)-1) *
sd(dades)) / sqrt(length(dades)), mean(dades) + (qt(1-alfa/2,
length(dades)-1) * sd(dades)) / sqrt(length(dades)))
> p7 = sd(dades)
> p8 = c((sd(dades)^2 * (length(dades)-1)) / qchisq(1-alfa/2,
length(dades)-1), (sd(dades)^2 * (length(dades)-1)) /
qchisq(alfa/2, length(dades)-1))
> p1; p2; p3; p4; p5; p6; p7; p8
[1] 40
[1] 3
[1] 39.68462
[1] -0.3448545
```

- [1] 0.6319137
- [1] 38.44430 40.92494
- [1] 3.297435
- [1] 7.034044 20.698151

Captchas



Script en R

$$IC(\pi, 1-\alpha) = P \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{P(1-P)/n}$$

n = 350

P = 48/n

alfa = 1 - 98/100

p1 = c(P - qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)/n), P + qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)/n))

$$0.25 + 1.282 \sqrt{\frac{0.25 \times 0.75}{n}} = y + 0.074$$

$$0.25 - 1.282 \sqrt{\frac{0.25 \times 0.75}{n}} = y$$

$$n = \left(\frac{2 \times 1.282 \sqrt{0.25 \times 0.75}}{0.074}\right)^{2}$$

$$P = 25/100$$

$$alfa = 1 - 80/100$$

 $p2 = ceiling(((2*qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)))/0.074)^2)$

```
P = 50/100
p3 = ceiling(((2*qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)))/0.074)^2)
amplitud = 0.4711 - 0.3849
P = 0.3849 + amplitud/2
alfa = 1 - 95/100
p4 = ceiling(((2*qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)))/amplitud)^2)
 \hat{z} = \frac{(p-\pi)}{\sqrt{\pi(1-\pi)/n}}
pi = 0.16
P = 48/n
p5 = (P-pi)/sqrt(pi*(1-pi)/n)
z = abs(p5)
p6 = 2*pnorm(-z) # H<sub>1</sub>: \pi \neq 0.16 \rightarrow P(|Z| > |\hat{z}|) = P(Z > \hat{z}) + P(Z < -\hat{z}) =
                      \# = 2 * P(Z < -\hat{z}) = 2 * pnorm(-z)
                      \# = 2 * P(Z > \hat{z}) = 2 * (1 - P(Z < \hat{z})) = 2 * (1 - pnorm(z))
                      \# = 1 - P(Z < \hat{z}) + P(Z < -\hat{z}) = 1 - pnorm(z) + pnorm(-z)
p1; p2; p3; p4; p5; p6
```

```
> n = 350
> P = 48/n
> alfa = 1 - 98/100
> p1 = c(P - qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)/n), P + qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)/n))
> P = 25/100
> alfa = 1 - 80/100
> p2 = ceiling(((2*qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)))/0.074)^2)
> P = 50/100
> p3 = ceiling(((2*qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)))/0.074)^2)
> amplitud = 0.4711 - 0.3849
```

```
> P = 0.3849 + amplitud/2
> alfa = 1 - 95/100
> p4 = ceiling(((2*qnorm(1-alfa/2)*sqrt(P*(1-P)))/amplitud)^2)
> pi = 0.16
> P = 48/n
> p5 = (P-pi)/sqrt(pi*(1-pi)/n)
> z = abs(p5)
> p6 = 2*pnorm(-z)
> p1; p2; p3; p4; p5; p6
[1] 0.0943672 0.1799185
[1] 225
[1] 300
[1] 507
[1] -1.166424
[1] 0.2434432
```