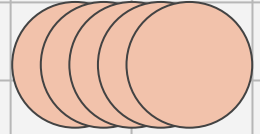


17/02/2025



Herramientas estadísticas



Aprea Mateo, Blaksley Felicitas, Maldonado Sofía

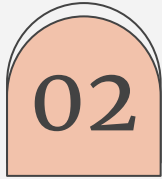




Contenidos



Población y muestra



Media y varianza muestral

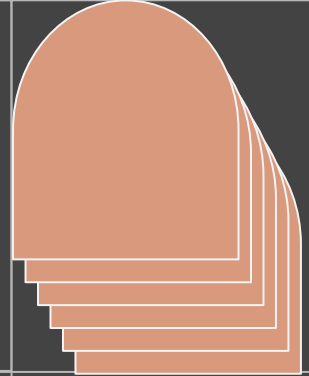
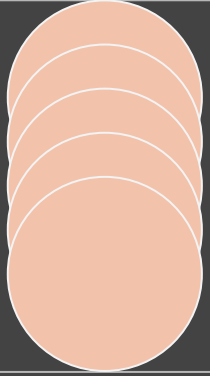


Estimación de parámetros

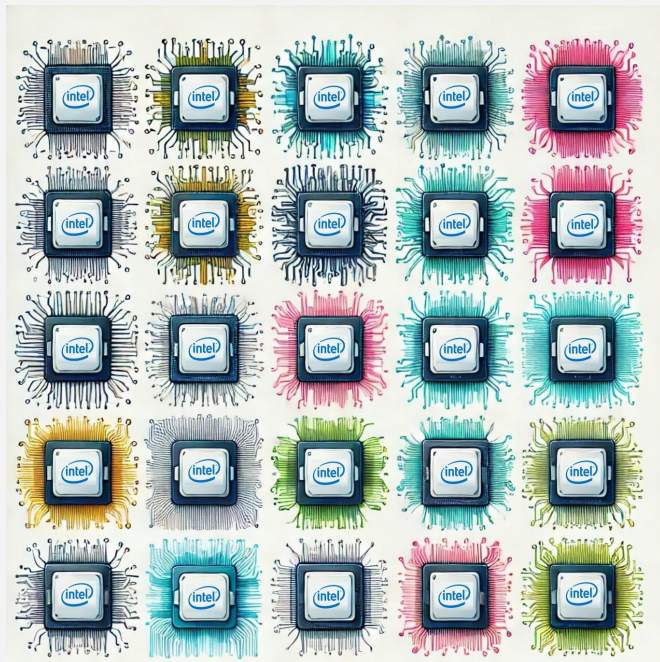


01

Población y muestra



Población



Muestra



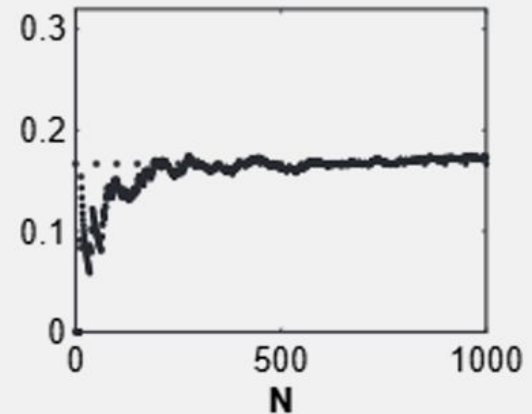
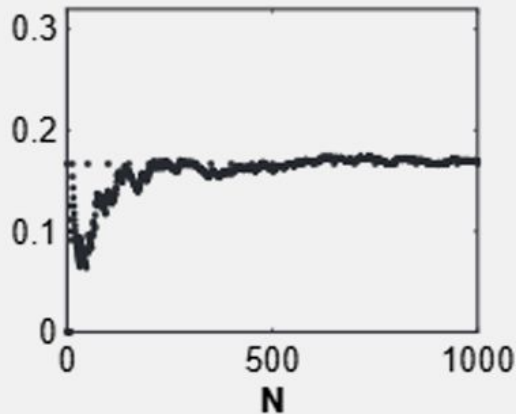
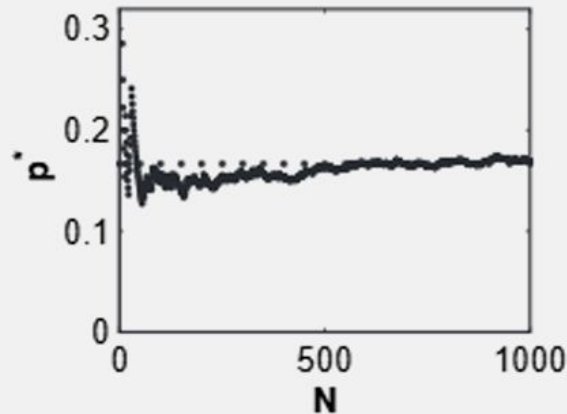
- Fenómeno aleatorio → **Tirar un dado**
 - Un determinado resultado tiene probabilidad p → **Obtener un 3**
 - Un resultado alternativo tiene probabilidad $q = 1 - p$ → **Obtener otro número**
- Utilizamos una variable discreta:
 - $K1 = 0$ para los resultados negativos → **Obtuve un número distinto a 3**
 - $K2 = 1$ para los resultados positivos → **Obtuve un 3**
- Población: Infinitas posibles repeticiones del experimento
- Muestra: N repeticiones idénticas



Distribución de la muestra

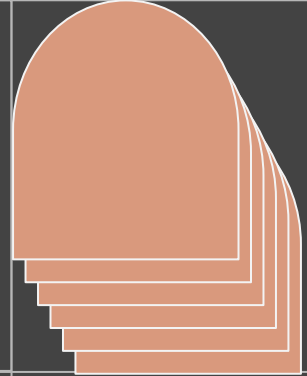
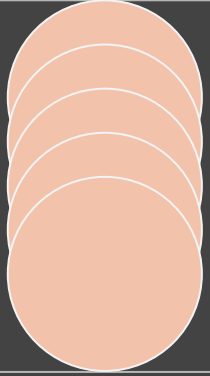
- Resultados negativos en n_1^* repeticiones \longrightarrow Obtuve un número distinto a 3
 - $q^* = n_1^*/N$
- Resultados positivos en n_2^* repeticiones \longrightarrow Obtuve un 3
 - $p^* = n_2^*/N$

$$\mathcal{P}^*(k_2) = p^*$$



02

Media y varianza muestral



Media y varianza poblacional

Media (m)

$$\sum_j x_j p_j$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

Varianza (D)

$$\sum_j (x_j - m)^2 p_j$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - m)^2 f(x) dx$$



Media y varianza muestral

Media (m^*)

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\mathcal{N}} x_j p_j^*$$

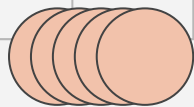


Varianza (D^*)

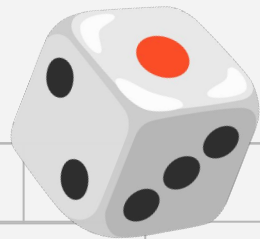
$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - m^*)^2$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\mathcal{N}} (x_j - m^*)^2 p_j^*$$





Ejemplo: tiradas de dados



Población

$$p_j = \frac{1}{6} \quad \forall j$$

$$m = \sum_{j=1}^6 \underbrace{x_j}_{=j} \frac{1}{6} = 3.5$$



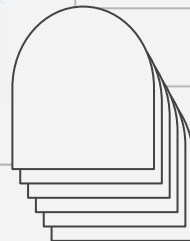
Muestra

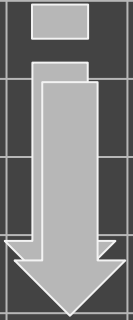
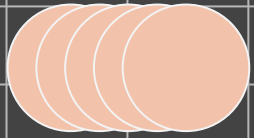
{2, 5, 3, 2, 6, 1, 4, 5, 3, 1}

\uparrow
 x_1

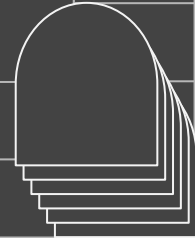
\uparrow
 x_{10}

$$m^* = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} x_j = 3.2$$





La media muestral (m^*) y la
varianza muestral (D^*) son
variables aleatorias





Propiedades



$$m[aX] = a m[X]$$

$$m[X + Y] = m[X] + m[Y]$$

$$D[aX] = a^2 D[X]$$

$$D[X + Y] = D[X] + D[Y] *$$

* si X e Y son independientes





Media muestral (m^*)



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{m}[m^*] &= \mathbf{m} \left[\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_N}{N} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \{ \mathbf{m}[X_1] + \mathbf{m}[X_2] + \cdots + \mathbf{m}[X_N] \} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \{ N m \} = m . \end{aligned}$$



Media muestral (m^*)



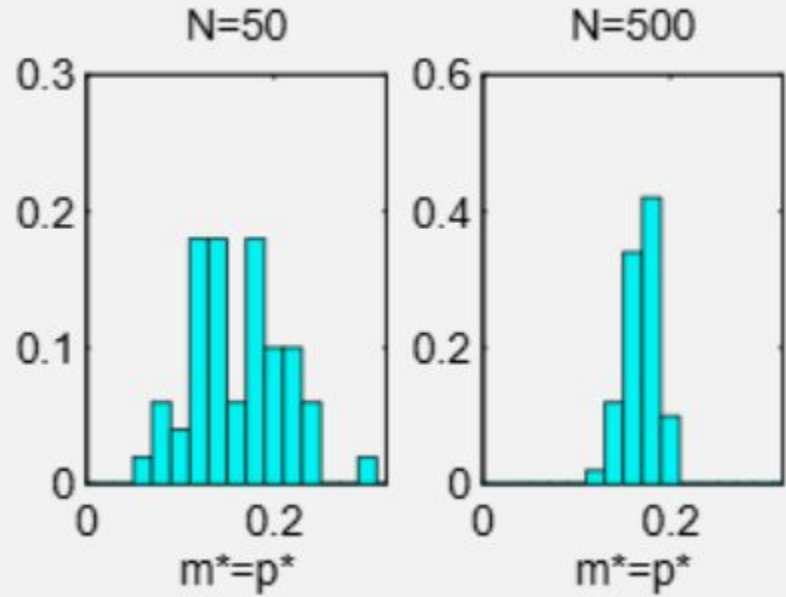
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{D}[m^*] &= \mathbf{D} \left[\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_N}{N} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} \{ \mathbf{D}[X_1] + \mathbf{D}[X_2] + \cdots + \mathbf{D}[X_N] \} \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} \{ N D \} = \frac{D}{N} .\end{aligned}$$

Media muestral (m^*): ejemplo

$$K = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si sale un 5} \\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$m = p = 0.167$$



Varianza muestral (D^*)

$$D^* = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - m^*)^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - m)^2 - (m^* - m)^2$$

$$\mathbf{m}[D^*] = \mathbf{m} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - m)^2 \right] - \mathbf{m} [(m^* - m)^2] =$$

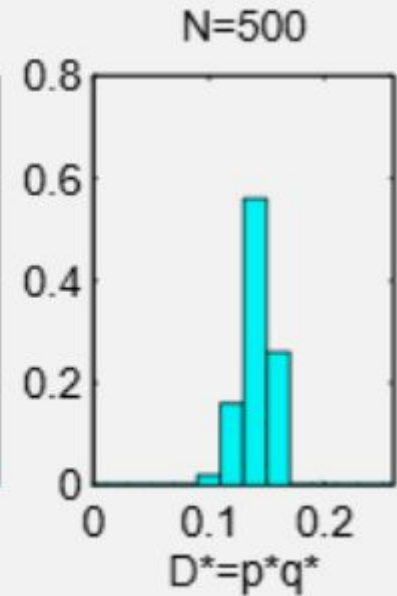
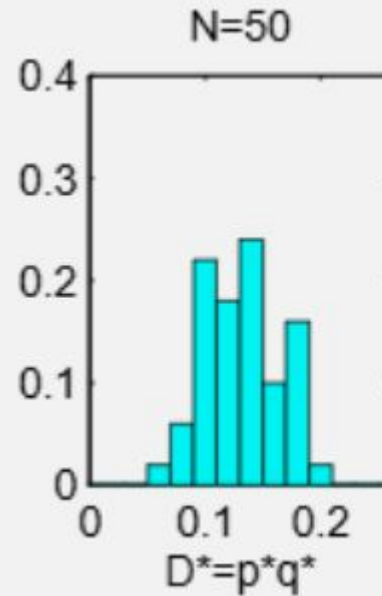
$$= D - \frac{1}{N} D = \frac{N-1}{N} D$$

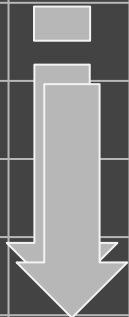
Varianza muestral (D^*): ejemplo

$$K = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si sale un 5} \\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

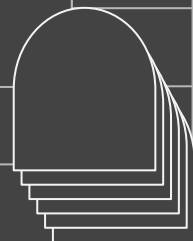
$$p = \frac{1}{6} \quad q = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$D = pq = 0.139$$



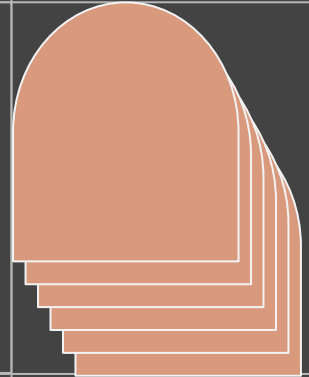
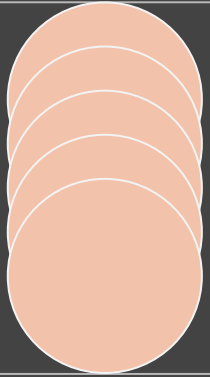


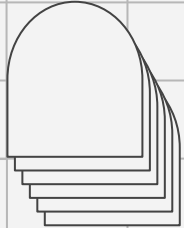


Muestra \longrightarrow Población
 $N \rightarrow \infty$





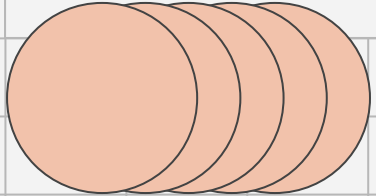
03

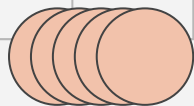
Estimación de parámetros





¿Cómo puedo conseguir la mayor
cantidad de información sobre la
población, solo estudiando la
muestra?

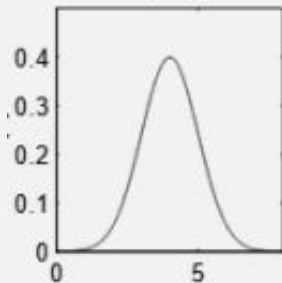




Ejemplos



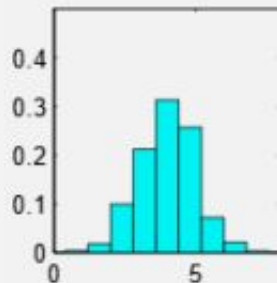
Parent population



$$\lambda_1 = m$$

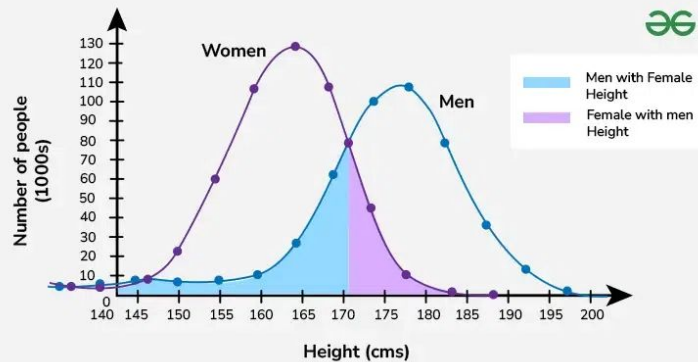
$$\lambda_2 = D$$

Sample N=1000



$$\lambda^*_1 = m^*$$

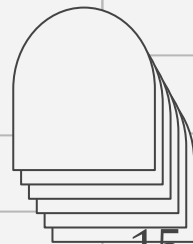
$$\lambda^*_2 = D^*$$



$$\lambda_1 = m_1 \quad \lambda_x = \dots$$

$$\lambda_2 = D_1$$

$$\lambda^*_x = ???$$



Estimadores

¿Qué son?

Una función que se aplica a una muestra de datos para aproximar un parámetro desconocido de una población.

Propiedades



Consistente

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\lambda} = \lambda$$



Insesgado

$$\mathbf{m}[\tilde{\lambda}] = \lambda$$



Efectivo

$\mathbf{D}[\tilde{\lambda}]$ es mínima






Media muestral (m^*)



$$\tilde{m} = m^* = \sum_i x_i / N .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{m}[m^*] &= \mathbf{m} \left[\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_N}{N} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \{ \mathbf{m}[X_1] + \mathbf{m}[X_2] + \cdots + \mathbf{m}[X_N] \} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \{ N m \} = m . \end{aligned}$$


Varianza muestral (D^*)

$$D^* = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - m^*)^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - m)^2 - (m^* - m)^2$$

$$\mathbf{m}[D^*] = \mathbf{m} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - m)^2 \right] - \mathbf{m} [(m^* - m)^2] =$$

$$= D - \frac{1}{N} D = \frac{N-1}{N} D$$

Criterio de máxima verosimilitud

$$g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) = f(x_1) f(x_2) \cdots f(x_N) .$$

Función de verosimilitud

$$\max [g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N; \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)] \Rightarrow \tilde{\lambda}_1, \tilde{\lambda}_2, \dots, \tilde{\lambda}_n .$$

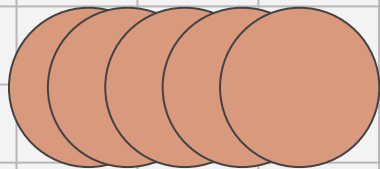
Ejemplo

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N; m, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma^N (\sqrt{2\pi})^N} \exp\left[-\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(x_i - m)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

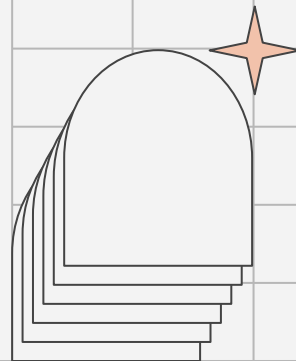
$$\tilde{m} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i x_i = m^*$$

$$\tilde{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_i (x_i - m)^2}$$



Gracias

Espacio de preguntas



Muchas gracias

