

CURVA T.T.T (TOTAL TIME ON TEST)

$\psi(p)$ ①

$$0 < p < 1 \quad \psi(p) = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^{Q(p)} S(x) dx$$

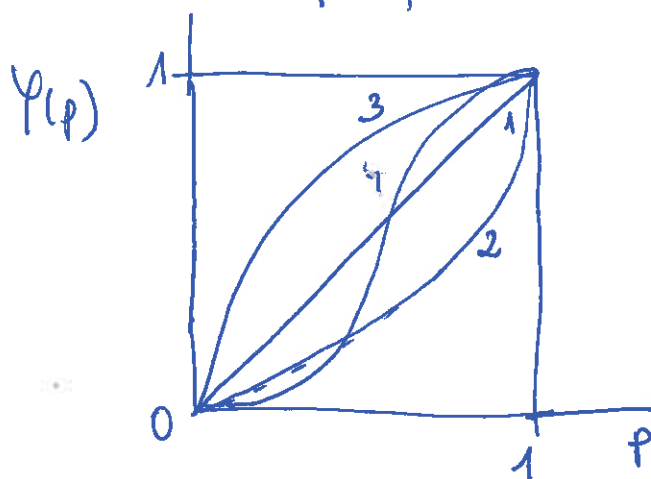
• X v.a. tiempo de vida $X \sim F$ o $X \sim S$
f. dist. f. supervivencia

• $\mu = E(X)$ es un parámetro de escala y podemos asumir $\mu = 1$

• $Q(p)$: Función cuantil; $Q(p) = F^{-1}(p)$

El interés de ψ está en su forma que indica el tipo de envejecimiento que representa X .

Hay que estudiar ψ'' ; está claro que $\psi' > 0$ siempre



$$\psi(p) \equiv 1 \Rightarrow X \sim \text{Exp.}$$

$$\psi(p) \equiv 2 \Rightarrow X \sim \text{DFR}$$

$$\psi(p) \equiv 3 \Rightarrow X \sim \text{IFR}$$

$$\psi(p) \equiv 4 \Rightarrow X \sim \text{curva de Bañera}$$

• $\psi''(p) = 0 \Rightarrow X$ exponencial

• $\psi''(p) > 0 \Rightarrow \psi$ cóncava $\Rightarrow X$ IFR

• $\psi''(p) < 0 \Rightarrow \psi$ convexa $\Rightarrow X$ DFR

• $\psi'' > 0 \wedge \psi'' < 0 \Rightarrow \psi$ $\Rightarrow X$ curva de Bañera invertida

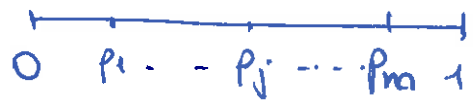
• $\psi'' < 0 \wedge \psi'' > 0 \Rightarrow \psi$ $\Rightarrow X$ curva de Bañera

(2)

ESTIMACIÓN DE φ

$$\varphi(p) = \int_0^{Q(p)} S(x) dx \quad (\mu=1)$$

Aproximamos la integral



$$\varphi(p) = \sum_{j=1}^i \int_{Q(p_{j-1})}^{Q(p_j)} S(x) dx$$

$i: p_{i-1} < p < p_i$

$$\varphi(p_i) = \sum_{j=1}^i \int_{Q(p_{j-1})}^{Q(p_j)} S(x) dx \approx \sum_{j=1}^i S(Q(p_j)) [Q(p_j) - Q(p_{j-1})]$$

$i=1, \dots, m$

$$j=1 \rightarrow Q(p_{j-1}) = Q(p_0) = 0 \quad ; \quad S(Q(p_j)) = 1 - p_j$$

$$\boxed{\varphi(p_i) \approx \sum_{j=1}^i (1 - p_j) [Q(p_j) - Q(p_{j-1})]}$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_n(p_i) = \sum_{j=1}^i (1 - p_j) [\hat{Q}_n(p_j) - \hat{Q}_n(p_{j-1})]$$

(3)

DERIVADAS DE $\varphi(p)$

$$\varphi(p) = \int_0^{Q(p)} S(x) dx$$

$$Q(p) = F^{-1}(p)$$

$$\varphi'(p) = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[\int_0^{Q(p)} S(x) dx \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\varphi'(p) = S[Q(p)] \cdot Q'(p)}$$

$$Q(p) = F^{-1}(p) \quad (F \circ Q)(p) = p$$

$$(S \circ Q)(p) = 1 - p$$

$$\varphi'(p) = (1-p) \cdot Q'(p)$$

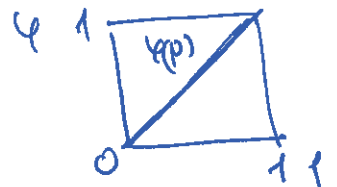
\Downarrow

$$\boxed{\varphi''(p) = -Q'(p) + (1-p) \cdot Q''(p)}$$

Exemplo: $T \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda=1)$ $E(T)=1$

$$Q(p) = -\frac{\ln(1-p)}{\lambda} \Rightarrow Q(p) = -\ln(1-p)$$

$$Q'(p) = \frac{1}{1-p}; \quad Q''(p) = \frac{1}{(1-p)^2} \Rightarrow \varphi''(p) = 0$$



(4)

HAY QUE ESTIMAR ψ'' PARA USAR SIZE

$$\hat{\psi}''(p) = -\hat{Q}_h''(p) + (1-p) \hat{Q}_h''(p)$$

I.C.

$$\hat{\psi}''(p) \pm z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\widehat{\text{Var}}(\hat{\psi}''(p))}$$

NECESITAMOS $\widehat{\text{Var}}(\hat{\psi}''(p))$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{\psi}''(p)) &= \text{Var}(\hat{Q}_h'(p)) + (1-p)^2 \text{Var}(\hat{Q}_h''(p)) \\ &\quad + 2(1-p) \text{Cov}(\hat{Q}_h'(p), \hat{Q}_h''(p)) \end{aligned}$$

~~Var~~ ver pg 7 de Cheng & Lu