ESTAD - TM9. DISTRIBUCIONES EN EL MUESTRED
ASOCIADAS CON POBLACIONES NORMALES,
DISTRIBUCIONES de la MEDIA, VARIANZA
Y DIFERENCIA de MEDIAS.
ESTADÍSTICOS ORDENADOS,
DISTRIB. DEI MENORVALOR.
DISTRIB. DEI RECORRIDO.

## 1\_DISTRIB. en el muentres asociadas a POBL. NORMALES

Población ->

Muestra ->

Estadiotico →

Distrib. estadistico en el muestros ->

aso usual:  $\xi \rightarrow N(\mu_1G)$   $\longrightarrow$  mas(u)  $X=\{X_1-X_1\}$   $T_1(X)=X$   $\longrightarrow$  media muertial  $T_2(X)=S_X^2$   $\longrightarrow$  various muertial T(X,Y)=X-Y  $\longrightarrow$  differencie de medias.

Vamos a entudian le distrib, de probab, de entos estadísticos muentales, diferenciando los cosos de -varianta conocida/ varianta desconocida - variantas ijualen/ variantas +.

# 2\_ DISTRIB. de la MEDIA, VARIANZA Y DIF. de MEDIAS

#### 27 DISTRIB de la REDIA.

2.1. VARIANZA POBLACIONAL CONOCIDA:

G:N(4,6)/Gcouocida (C) X=4x1... Xu/

wos(n) 
$$X = 4x_1 \dots x_u$$
  
 $X = \frac{1}{2} X_i$ 

$$\overline{X} \rightarrow N(\mu, G/\overline{\Omega})$$
 porque: - la c.1. de normales es normal.  
 $-E[\overline{X}] = \mu$   
 $-V[\overline{X}] = G^2/\Omega$ .

$$\varphi_{\overline{X}}(t) = e^{it\mu} - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \cdot \frac{G^2}{N}$$

$$\max(n)$$
  $X = \langle x_1 ... x_{u} \rangle$ 

$$\overline{X} \longrightarrow N(\mu_1, G_1/\Gamma_0)$$
 $\overline{X} \longrightarrow N(\mu_2, G_2/\overline{m})$ 
 $\overline{Y} \longrightarrow N(\mu_2, G_2/\overline{m})$ 
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$$\frac{x}{x} y s^2 \text{ sou indep.}$$

$$\frac{n s^2}{G^2} \longrightarrow \chi^2_{N-1}$$

$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{G/G} \longrightarrow N(0, \Delta) \longrightarrow \left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{G/G}\right)^2 \longrightarrow \chi^2(1)$$

$$\frac{2}{2}\left(\frac{xi-\mu}{G}\right)^{2} \longrightarrow x^{2}u$$

$$Z(x_i-\overline{x})^2 = Z(x_i-\mu)^2 - n(\overline{x}-\mu)^2$$

$$\frac{nS^2}{G^2} = \frac{Z(x_i - \mu) - h(x_i - \mu)^2}{G^2} = Z(\frac{x_i - \mu}{G})^2 - n(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{G})^2 - n\chi_n^2 - \chi_n^2$$

Al per 
$$\overline{X}$$
 y  $nS^2$  indep,  
 $(1-2it)$   $\frac{n-1}{2}$ 

2.2. VARIANZA POBLACIONAL DESCONOCIDA: · E: N(µ, G) G descouocido (wos(n) X=dx,... Xul.

$$\overline{X} \rightarrow N(\mu_1 \frac{G}{m})$$
 [Gescon!]
$$\frac{nS^2}{G^2} \rightarrow \chi^2_{N-1}$$

$$X \rightarrow N(\mu_1 \frac{G}{m})$$
 is chescon!
$$\frac{N(0,1)}{\sqrt{2^2 - 1}} = \frac{N(0,1)}{\sqrt{2^2 - 1}} = \frac{(X - \mu)/g/m}{\sqrt{2^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{NS^2}{\sqrt{S^2}} \rightarrow \chi^2_{N-1}$$

reviewdo en cuonta la relac. entre la variante municipal f la cuariv. muentral:  $nS^2 = (n-1)S_1^2 - s^2 = \frac{n-1}{N}S_1^2$ 

$$S_n$$
  $V = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$   $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ 

$$\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \rightarrow N \left( (\mu_1 - \mu_2) , \sqrt{\frac{G_0^2}{n} + \frac{G_0^2}{m}} \right)$$

$$\frac{nS_{x}^{2}}{G^{2}} \rightarrow \chi^{2}_{N-1}$$

$$MS_{y}^{2} \rightarrow \chi^{2}$$

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$$\frac{nS_{x}^{2}}{G_{x}^{2}} \rightarrow \chi_{n-1}^{2}$$

$$\frac{nS_{x}^{2}}{G_{x}^{2}} \rightarrow \chi_{n-1}^{2}$$

$$\frac{nS_{x}^{2} + mS_{y}^{2}}{G_{x}^{2}} \rightarrow \chi_{n+m-2}^{2}$$

$$\frac{N(0,1)}{\chi_{n+m-2}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\chi_{n+m-2}^{2}}{\eta_{n+m-2}}$$

$$t_{n+m-2} = \frac{\left[(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (\mu_{1} - \mu_{2})\right] \sqrt{\frac{m+n}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}} \sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{nm}{n+m}}$$
  $(\bar{x}-\bar{y})$ 

### 3\_ESTADÍSTICOS ORDENADOS

quasin) X = 4x1... Xu/

Seau

$$u_1 = g_1 u_1 u_2 + \dots + u_r$$

$$u_1 = g_1 u_1 u_2 + \dots + u_r$$

$$u_1 = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_r$$

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$$u_1 = u_1 + \dots +$$

ui - restadístico ordevedo de orden i

qua. continue >> P(q=ui)=0, pero se puede excubir;

 $P(u_i < 9 < u_i + \delta u_i) = \frac{u!}{(i-1)! d! (u-i)!} P(-\infty < 9 < u_i + \delta u_i) P(u_i < 9 < u_i + \delta$ 

P(->< 9 < ui) = F(ui)

P(u/<9<u/>4)=F(u/+\du/)=F(ui)

P(ui+δui<9<+∞) = 1-F(ui+δui)

Luego:  $P(u_i < 9 \le u_i + \delta u_i) = \frac{u!}{(i-n)! \cdot n!} + F(u_i) \left[ F(u_i + \delta u_i) - F(u_i) \right] \cdot (1 - F(u_i)) \cdot$ 

exprendir que se puedo particularitar para cualquier estadístico ordenado ó función de estadísticos ordenado. MÍNIMO ;

$$\frac{0}{u_1} \frac{1}{u_1 + \delta u_1}$$

P(u, < & < u, + \du, ) = K. F(u, ) & F(u, + \du, ) - F(u, ) \ (1- F(u, )) \ \dagger^{1/2}

 $g(u_{\lambda}) = \frac{u!}{n! \cdot (u_{\lambda})!} \lambda \cdot f(u_{\lambda}) (\lambda - F(u_{\lambda}))^{n-1} = n f(u_{\lambda}) [\lambda - F(u_{\lambda})]^{n-1}$ 

: OMIXAM

 $g(uu) = E(uu) \frac{n!}{(n-1)! 1! n!}$   $F(uu)^{n-1}$ ,  $f(uu) \cdot [1 - F(uu)]^{\circ} =$ 

#### RECORRIDO:

Primero vermos la distribución conjunta de dos estadísticos ordevador;

 $P(u; < \S \leq u; + \delta u; j : u; < \S \leq u; + \delta u; ) = \frac{n!}{(i-\lambda)! (j-i-\lambda)! (u-j)!} \cdot P(-w < \S \leq u; + \delta u; )^{-1}.$   $P[u; < \S \leq u; + \delta u; ]^{1} P[u; + \delta u; < \S \leq u; + \delta u; ]^{1}.$ 

 $= \frac{n!}{(i-\lambda)! (j-i-\lambda)! (n-j)!} F(u_i)^{i-\lambda} \left[ F(u_i' + \delta u_i') - F(u_i') \right]^{i-1} \cdot \left[ F(u_i') - F(u_i') - F(u_i') - F(u_i') \right]^{i-1} \cdot \left[ F(u_i') - F(u_i') - F(u_i') - F(u_i') \right]^{i-1} \cdot \left[ F(u_i') - F(u_i') - F(u_i') - F(u_i') \right]^{i-1} \cdot \left[ F(u_i') - F(u_i') - F(u_i') - F(u_i') - F(u_i') \right]^{i-1} \cdot \left[ F(u_i') - F(u_i') -$ 

$$\left[F(u_j + \delta u_j) - F(u_j)\right]^{1} \cdot \left[1 - F(u_j + \delta u_j)\right]^{n-j}$$
Towardo limites:  $g(u_i, u_j) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{P(u_j)}{n}$ 

Towardo limites: g(ui, uj) = lim P()

$$g(u_i, u_j) = \frac{n!}{(i-\lambda)!(j-i-\lambda)!(n-j)!} \cdot F(u_i)^{i-1} f(u_i) \cdot [F(u_j) - F(u_j)]^{i-1} \cdot f(u_j)[1-F(u_j)]$$

Para llegar a le distrib. del recornido particuos de 6 función de deusidad conjunta del mínimo y el móximo, sustituius un por un + R, y obtenement la función de densidad marginal, densidad del recornido como función de densidad marginal,

 $g(u_1,u_u) = \frac{u!}{0!(n-2)!0!} \cdot F(u_1)^{4-1} \cdot f(u_1) [F(u_u) - F(u_1)]^{n-2} \cdot f(u_u)[1-F(u_u)]^{0}$ 

=  $n(n-1) \cdot f(u_1) \cdot [F(u_n) - F(u_n)]^{n-2}$ ,  $f(u_n)$ 

By Un=R+U1

 $g(u_1,R) = n(n-1) \cdot f(u_1) \cdot \left[F(u_1+R) - F(u_1)\right]^{n-2} \cdot f(u_1+R)$ 

 $g(R) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(u_1, R) du_1 =$ 

 $= n(n-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u_1) \cdot f(u_1+R) \left[ F(u_1+R) - F(u_1) \right]^{n-2} du_1$ 

y be function de distrib:  $G(R) = n(n-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ f(u_1) f(u_1+R) \left[ f(u_1+R) - f(u_1) \right]^{n-2} du_1 dR \right]$ 

=  $n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(u_1+R) - F(u_4)]^{n-1} \cdot f(u_4) du_4$ 

3 -> N(µ,6) X -> N(M, G/Vn) dif (=)  $\frac{nS_{v}^{2}}{G^{2}} \rightarrow \chi^{2}_{N-1} \quad (\Pi-P). \quad Z(\chi=\chi)^{2}$   $Z(\chi;\mu)^{2} \rightarrow \chi^{2}_{N} \quad (Gaea)$   $S^{2} \qquad \mu \quad cou \qquad \chi^{2}_{N}$   $\mu \quad derc. \quad \chi^{2}_{N-1}$