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Ejercicio 1

La siguiente tabla registra los niveles de cloro en sangre de una muestra de 10 pacientes de una clínica, medido en milimoles por litro.

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 101,99 | 106,64 | 103,36 | 109,54 | 103,99 |
| 107,32 | 106,55 | 103,7 | 100,57 | 105,85 |

1. Asumiendo que los datos tienen distribución normal con media μ y desvío $\sigma = 2,5$, implemente la siguiente prueba de hipótesis:

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mu = 104 \text{ mg/dl} \\ H_1: \mu > 104 \text{ mg/dl.} \end{cases}$$

Nota: Trabaje al nivel $\alpha = 0,05$

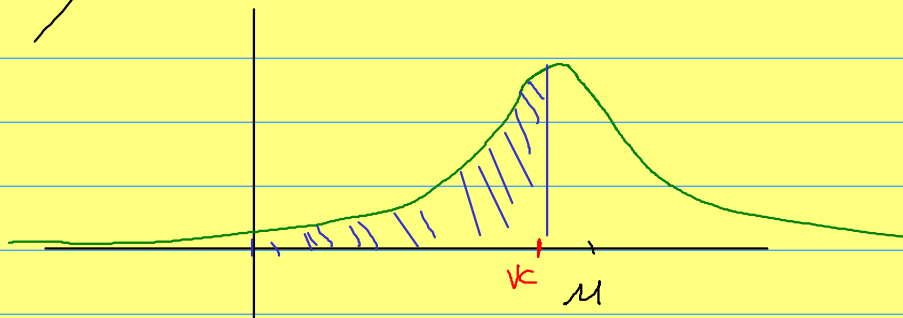
2. Sabiendo que el verdadero valor de μ es 106 mg/dl, calcular la potencia de la prueba.

$$RC = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{10} : \bar{X}_n > 104,95 + 1,25\}$$

$$\beta = P_{H_1}(\underbrace{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \notin RC}_{\downarrow})$$

No rechaza H_0 , entonces H_2 para H_2 es cierta.

Si $\mu = 106 \Rightarrow RC$ no cambia



$$\beta = P_{H_2}((x_1, \dots, x_n) \notin RC) = P_{H_2}(\bar{X}_n \notin [106, 2])$$

$$\mu = 106$$

$$\sigma = 2,5$$

$$n = 10$$

estandarizar

$$= P_{H_2} \left(\frac{(\bar{X}_n - \mu) \sqrt{n}}{\sigma} \in \left[\frac{106,2 - 106}{2,5} \sqrt{10} \right] \right)$$

$$= P_{H_2} \left(Z \in \left[\frac{0,2}{2,5} \cdot \sqrt{10} \right] \right)$$

Ver en la tabla normal

La potencia es $K = 1 - \beta$

Ejercicio 2

Se dispone de la siguiente muestra

| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 7.24 | 1.91 | 1.58 | 3.81 | 5.36 | 2.37 |
| 1.86 | 1.63 | 3.26 | 1.91 | 3.96 | 1.54 |

1. Asumiendo que los datos tienen distribución normal con media μ y desvío $\sigma = 2$, implemente la siguiente prueba de hipótesis:

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mu = 4 \\ H_1: \mu < 4 \end{cases}$$

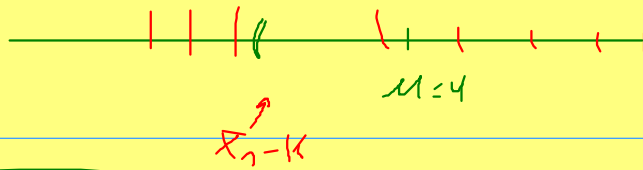
Nota: Trabaje al nivel $\alpha = 0,05$

2. Sabiendo que el verdadero valor de μ es 3, calcular la potencia de la prueba.

Sabemos que $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{c.s.} \mu$,

$$[\bar{X}_n - K, \bar{X}_n + K]$$

$$N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$



$$P_{H_0}(\bar{X}_n \leq 4 - k) = 0,05 \rightarrow P_{H_0}((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in RC) = \alpha$$

$\bar{X} \sim N(0, 2)$

$$P_{H_0}\left(\left(\frac{\bar{X}_n - 4}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{22}}}\right) \leq \left(\frac{4 - k - 4}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{22}}}\right)\right) = 0,05$$

$$P_{H_0}\left(\bar{X} \leq -k \cdot \frac{\sqrt{22}}{2}\right) = 0,05$$

$$\Phi\left(-k \cdot \frac{\sqrt{22}}{2}\right)$$

$$k = -\Phi^{-1}(0,05) \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{22}}$$

$$k = -(-1,645) \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{22}} = (1,645) \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{22}} = 0,949$$

$$RC = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : \bar{X}_n \leq 4 - 0,949\}$$

3,10 51

$$z_{\alpha} = 1,645$$

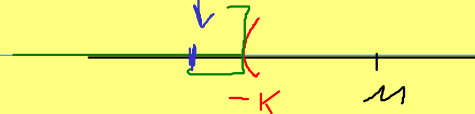
| z_{α} | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0.0 | 0.5000 | 0.4960 | 0.4920 | 0.4880 | 0.4840 | 0.4801 | 0.4761 | 0.4721 | 0.4681 | 0.4641 |
| 0.1 | 0.4602 | 0.4562 | 0.4522 | 0.4483 | 0.4443 | 0.4404 | 0.4364 | 0.4325 | 0.4286 | 0.4247 |
| 0.2 | 0.4207 | 0.4168 | 0.4129 | 0.4090 | 0.4052 | 0.4013 | 0.3974 | 0.3936 | 0.3897 | 0.3859 |
| 0.3 | 0.3821 | 0.3783 | 0.3745 | 0.3707 | 0.3669 | 0.3632 | 0.3594 | 0.3557 | 0.3520 | 0.3483 |
| 0.4 | 0.3446 | 0.3409 | 0.3372 | 0.3336 | 0.3300 | 0.3264 | 0.3228 | 0.3192 | 0.3156 | 0.3121 |
| 0.5 | 0.3085 | 0.3050 | 0.3015 | 0.2981 | 0.2946 | 0.2912 | 0.2877 | 0.2843 | 0.2810 | 0.2776 |
| 0.6 | 0.2743 | 0.2709 | 0.2676 | 0.2643 | 0.2611 | 0.2578 | 0.2546 | 0.2514 | 0.2483 | 0.2451 |
| 0.7 | 0.2420 | 0.2389 | 0.2358 | 0.2327 | 0.2296 | 0.2266 | 0.2236 | 0.2206 | 0.2177 | 0.2148 |
| 0.8 | 0.2119 | 0.2090 | 0.2061 | 0.2033 | 0.2005 | 0.1977 | 0.1949 | 0.1922 | 0.1894 | 0.1867 |
| 0.9 | 0.1841 | 0.1814 | 0.1788 | 0.1762 | 0.1736 | 0.1711 | 0.1685 | 0.1660 | 0.1635 | 0.1611 |
| 1.0 | 0.1587 | 0.1562 | 0.1539 | 0.1515 | 0.1492 | 0.1469 | 0.1446 | 0.1423 | 0.1401 | 0.1379 |
| 1.1 | 0.1357 | 0.1335 | 0.1314 | 0.1292 | 0.1271 | 0.1251 | 0.1230 | 0.1210 | 0.1190 | 0.1170 |
| 1.2 | 0.1151 | 0.1131 | 0.1112 | 0.1093 | 0.1075 | 0.1056 | 0.1038 | 0.1020 | 0.1003 | 0.0985 |
| 1.3 | 0.0968 | 0.0951 | 0.0934 | 0.0918 | 0.0901 | 0.0885 | 0.0869 | 0.0853 | 0.0838 | 0.0823 |
| 1.4 | 0.0808 | 0.0793 | 0.0778 | 0.0764 | 0.0749 | 0.0735 | 0.0721 | 0.0708 | 0.0694 | 0.0681 |
| 1.5 | 0.0668 | 0.0655 | 0.0643 | 0.0630 | 0.0618 | 0.0606 | 0.0594 | 0.0582 | 0.0571 | 0.0559 |
| 1.6 | 0.0548 | 0.0537 | 0.0526 | 0.0516 | 0.0505 | 0.0495 | 0.0485 | 0.0475 | 0.0465 | 0.0455 |
| 1.7 | 0.0446 | 0.0436 | 0.0427 | 0.0418 | 0.0409 | 0.0401 | 0.0392 | 0.0384 | 0.0375 | 0.0367 |
| 1.8 | 0.0359 | 0.0351 | 0.0344 | 0.0336 | 0.0329 | 0.0322 | 0.0314 | 0.0307 | 0.0301 | 0.0294 |
| 1.9 | 0.0287 | 0.0281 | 0.0274 | 0.0268 | 0.0262 | 0.0256 | 0.0250 | 0.0244 | 0.0239 | 0.0233 |
| 2.0 | 0.0228 | 0.0222 | 0.0217 | 0.0212 | 0.0207 | 0.0202 | 0.0197 | 0.0192 | 0.0188 | 0.0183 |
| 2.1 | 0.0179 | 0.0174 | 0.0170 | 0.0166 | 0.0162 | 0.0158 | 0.0154 | 0.0150 | 0.0146 | 0.0143 |
| 2.2 | 0.0139 | 0.0136 | 0.0132 | 0.0129 | 0.0125 | 0.0122 | 0.0119 | 0.0116 | 0.0113 | 0.0110 |
| 2.3 | 0.0107 | 0.0104 | 0.0102 | 0.0099 | 0.0096 | 0.0094 | 0.0091 | 0.0089 | 0.0087 | 0.0084 |
| 2.4 | 0.0082 | 0.0080 | 0.0078 | 0.0075 | 0.0073 | 0.0071 | 0.0069 | 0.0068 | 0.0066 | 0.0064 |
| 2.5 | 0.0062 | 0.0060 | 0.0059 | 0.0057 | 0.0055 | 0.0054 | 0.0052 | 0.0051 | 0.0049 | 0.0048 |
| 2.6 | 0.0047 | 0.0045 | 0.0044 | 0.0043 | 0.0041 | 0.0040 | 0.0039 | 0.0038 | 0.0037 | 0.0036 |
| 2.7 | 0.0035 | 0.0034 | 0.0033 | 0.0032 | 0.0031 | 0.0030 | 0.0029 | 0.0028 | 0.0027 | 0.0026 |

7.24 1.91 1.58 3.81 5.36 2.37
1.86 1.63 3.26 1.91 3.96 1.54

} Calculer p_{α}

$$\bar{X}_n = 3,0408 \in RC$$

Entonces rechazamos H_0



$n = 3$
 $\alpha = 2$
 $n = 22$

$$\beta = P_{H_2}((x_1, \dots, x_n) \notin RC)$$

$$= P_{H_2}(\bar{X}_n > 4 - 0,949)$$

$$\text{Estadístico } z_{\alpha} = P_{H_2} \left(\left(\frac{\bar{X}_n - 3}{2} \right) \sqrt{22} > \left(\frac{4 - 0,747 - 3}{2} \right) \sqrt{22} \right)$$

$$= P_{H_2} \left(Z > \frac{0,52}{2} \cdot \sqrt{22} \right)$$

$$= P_{H_2} (Z > 0,88) = 0,4641$$

| z_{α} | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0.0 | 0.5000 | 0.4960 | 0.4920 | 0.4880 | 0.4840 | 0.4801 | 0.4761 | 0.4721 | 0.4681 | 0.4641 |
| 0.1 | 0.4602 | 0.4562 | 0.4522 | 0.4483 | 0.4443 | 0.4404 | 0.4364 | 0.4325 | 0.4286 | 0.4247 |
| 0.2 | 0.4207 | 0.4168 | 0.4129 | 0.4090 | 0.4052 | 0.4013 | 0.3974 | 0.3936 | 0.3897 | 0.3859 |
| 0.3 | 0.3821 | 0.3783 | 0.3745 | 0.3707 | 0.3669 | 0.3632 | 0.3594 | 0.3557 | 0.3520 | 0.3483 |
| 0.4 | 0.3446 | 0.3409 | 0.3372 | 0.3336 | 0.3300 | 0.3264 | 0.3228 | 0.3192 | 0.3156 | 0.3121 |
| 0.5 | 0.3085 | 0.3050 | 0.3015 | 0.2981 | 0.2946 | 0.2912 | 0.2877 | 0.2843 | 0.2810 | 0.2776 |
| 0.6 | 0.2743 | 0.2709 | 0.2676 | 0.2643 | 0.2611 | 0.2578 | 0.2546 | 0.2514 | 0.2483 | 0.2451 |
| 0.7 | 0.2420 | 0.2389 | 0.2358 | 0.2327 | 0.2296 | 0.2266 | 0.2236 | 0.2206 | 0.2177 | 0.2148 |
| 0.8 | 0.2119 | 0.2090 | 0.2061 | 0.2033 | 0.2005 | 0.1977 | 0.1949 | 0.1922 | 0.1894 | 0.1867 |
| 0.9 | 0.1841 | 0.1814 | 0.1788 | 0.1762 | 0.1736 | 0.1711 | 0.1685 | 0.1660 | 0.1635 | 0.1611 |
| 1.0 | 0.1587 | 0.1562 | 0.1539 | 0.1515 | 0.1492 | 0.1469 | 0.1446 | 0.1423 | 0.1401 | 0.1379 |
| 1.1 | 0.1357 | 0.1335 | 0.1314 | 0.1292 | 0.1271 | 0.1251 | 0.1230 | 0.1210 | 0.1190 | 0.1170 |

$$\text{Potencia: } 1 - \beta = 1 - 0,4641 = 0,5359$$

Ejercicio 4

Se consideran 16 mediciones de una cierta concentración. Puede suponerse que las mediciones X_1, \dots, X_{16} siguen el modelo: $X_i = \mu + e_i$, donde $e_1, \dots, e_{16} \text{ iid} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$.

1. Si la muestra es:

$n = 16$
 $\alpha = 0.05$

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0.50 | 0.38 | 0.61 | 0.44 | 0.53 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.47 |
| 0.58 | 0.36 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.46 | 0.48 |

$\bar{X}_n = 0.4925$

Hallar un intervalo de confianza 95% para μ .

$$S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n X_j^2 - n \bar{X}_n^2 \right]$$

Handwritten note: 3.9668

| |
|------------|
| H |
| 0,00572667 |

Queremos μ sin conocer σ \Rightarrow t-Student.

$$\left[\bar{X}_n - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \cdot \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X}_n + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \cdot \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

$S_n \approx 0.1275$
 $\sqrt{26} = 4$
 $\bar{X}_n = 0.492$

$0.492 - 2.232 \cdot \frac{0.1275}{4}$

$[0.453; 0.532]$

$t_{0.025}(25) = 2.232$

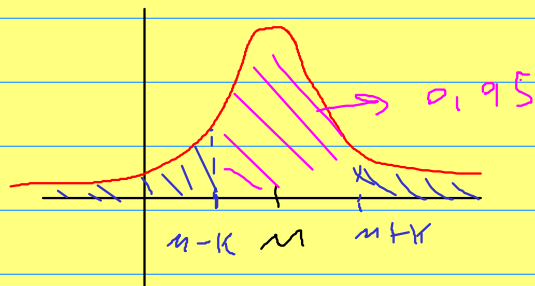
| r | P(T ≤ t) | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.975 | 0.99 | 0.995 |
| r | t _{0.40} (r) | t _{0.25} (r) | t _{0.10} (r) | t _{0.05} (r) | t _{0.025} (r) | t _{0.01} (r) | t _{0.005} (r) |
| 1 | 0.325 | 1.000 | 3.078 | 6.314 | 12.706 | 31.821 | 63.657 |
| 2 | 0.289 | 0.816 | 1.886 | 2.920 | 4.303 | 6.965 | 9.925 |
| 3 | 0.277 | 0.765 | 1.638 | 2.353 | 3.182 | 4.541 | 5.841 |
| 4 | 0.271 | 0.741 | 1.533 | 2.132 | 2.776 | 3.747 | 4.604 |
| 5 | 0.267 | 0.727 | 1.476 | 2.015 | 2.571 | 3.365 | 4.032 |
| 6 | 0.265 | 0.718 | 1.440 | 1.943 | 2.447 | 3.143 | 3.707 |
| 7 | 0.263 | 0.711 | 1.415 | 1.895 | 2.365 | 2.998 | 3.499 |
| 8 | 0.262 | 0.706 | 1.397 | 1.860 | 2.306 | 2.896 | 3.355 |
| 9 | 0.261 | 0.703 | 1.383 | 1.833 | 2.262 | 2.821 | 3.250 |
| 10 | 0.260 | 0.700 | 1.372 | 1.812 | 2.228 | 2.764 | 3.169 |
| 11 | 0.260 | 0.697 | 1.363 | 1.796 | 2.201 | 2.718 | 3.106 |
| 12 | 0.259 | 0.695 | 1.356 | 1.782 | 2.179 | 2.681 | 3.055 |
| 13 | 0.259 | 0.694 | 1.350 | 1.771 | 2.160 | 2.650 | 3.012 |
| 14 | 0.258 | 0.692 | 1.345 | 1.761 | 2.145 | 2.624 | 2.997 |
| 15 | 0.258 | 0.691 | 1.341 | 1.753 | 2.131 | 2.602 | 2.947 |
| 16 | 0.258 | 0.690 | 1.337 | 1.746 | 2.120 | 2.583 | 2.921 |
| 17 | 0.257 | 0.689 | 1.333 | 1.740 | 2.110 | 2.567 | 2.898 |
| 18 | 0.257 | 0.688 | 1.330 | 1.734 | 2.101 | 2.552 | 2.878 |

[0,953; 0,532]

2. Se quiere probar la hipótesis de que $\mu = 0,50$. ¿Cuál es su decisión para $\alpha = 0,05$?

$$1^{\circ) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_0: \mu = 0,5 \\ H_2: \mu \neq 0,5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$2^{\circ) \quad P_{H_0} \left(|\bar{X}_n| > 0,5 + K \right) = \alpha$$



$$P \left(-0,5 - K \leq \bar{X}_n \leq 0,5 + K \right) = 0,95$$

$$P \left(\frac{(-0,5 - K + 0,5) \sqrt{20}}{S_n} \leq \frac{(\bar{X}_n - \mu) \sqrt{20}}{S_n} \leq \frac{(0,5 + K - 0,5) \sqrt{20}}{S_n} \right) = 0,95$$

$$P \left(\left(\frac{-K}{S_n} \right) \sqrt{20} \leq T_{n-2} \leq \frac{K}{S_n} \sqrt{20} \right) = 0,95$$

$$T \left(\frac{4K}{S_n} \right) - T \left(\frac{-4K}{S_n} \right) = 0,95$$

$$2 T \left(\frac{4K}{S_n} \right) - 2 = 0,95$$

$$T\left(\frac{4K}{S_n}\right) = \frac{(2,95)}{2}$$

$$K = T^{-2}\left(-\frac{(2,95)}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{S_0}{4}$$