

# Cuestiones de repaso

## Inferencia Estadística

Facultad de Ciencias

Universidad Oviedo

Curso 2021-22

## 4. Distribución triangular

Sea  $X$  una variable aleatoria con función de densidad

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 - x & \text{si } 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

Calcula su función de distribución, su media y su varianza.

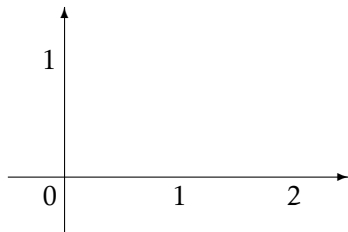
Calcula las siguientes probabilidades:  $P[X \leq 0.5]$  y  $P[X > 1]$ .

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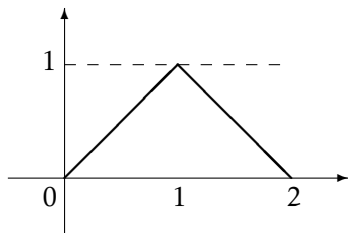


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## 4. Triangular: función de distribución

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) dt$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2 - x & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & 2 \leq x \end{cases}$$

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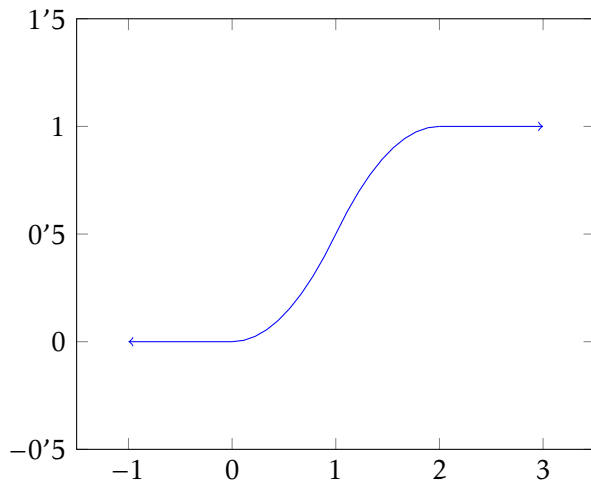


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## 4. Triangular: varianza

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$$= \left| \frac{x^4}{4} \right|_{x=0}^{x=1} + \left| \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{x^4}{4} \right|_{x=1}^{x=2} = \frac{1}{4} - 0 + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{16}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{6}$$

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$$\text{Var}[X] = \mathcal{E}[X^2] - 1 = \frac{7}{6} - 1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

## 11. Media y varianza muestrales.

Sea  $(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  una muestra aleatoria simple de una variable aleatoria  $X$  con media  $\mu$  y desvío típico  $\sigma$ .

1. Calcula la esperanza y la varianza de la media muestral.
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## 11.1. Esperanza y varianza de $\bar{X}$ .

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$$\mathcal{E}[\bar{X}] = \mathcal{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{E}[X_i] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu = \frac{1}{n} n\mu = \mu$$



## 11.1. Esperanza y varianza de $\bar{X}$ .

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Como  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  son independientes, luego linealmente independientes, la varianza de la suma es la suma de varianzas:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}[\bar{X}] &= \text{Var}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}[X_i] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} n\sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\end{aligned}$$

## 11.2. Esperanza de $S_X^2$ .

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$$\mathcal{E}[S_X^2] = \mathcal{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \bar{X})^2]$$

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$$\mathcal{E}[(X_i - \bar{X})^2] = \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \mu + \mu - \bar{X})^2] =$$

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$$\mathcal{E}[(X_i - \bar{X})^2] = \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \mu + \mu - \bar{X})^2] =$$

$$= \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \mu)^2 + (\mu - \bar{X})^2 + 2(X_i - \mu)(\mu - \bar{X})] =$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}[S_X^2] &= \mathcal{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \bar{X})^2] \\ \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \bar{X})^2] &= \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \mu + \mu - \bar{X})^2] = \\ &= \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \mu)^2 + (\mu - \bar{X})^2 + 2(X_i - \mu)(\mu - \bar{X})] = \\ &= \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \mu)^2] + \mathcal{E}[(\mu - \bar{X})^2] + 2\mathcal{E}[(X_i - \mu)(\mu - \bar{X})] =\end{aligned}$$

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## 11.2. Esperanza de $S_X^2$ .

$$\mathcal{E}\left[(X_i - \mu)(\mu - \bar{X})\right] = \mathcal{E}\left[(X_i - \mu)\left(\mu - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)\right] =$$

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## 11.2. Esperanza de $S_X^2$ .

Resumiendo:

$$\mathcal{E}[S_X^2] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{E}[(X_i - \bar{X})^2]$$

$$\mathcal{E}[(X_i - \bar{X})^2] = \sigma^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + 2\mathcal{E}[(X_i - \mu)(\mu - \bar{X})]$$

$$\mathcal{E}[(X_i - \mu)(\mu - \bar{X})] = -\sigma^2/n$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}[S_X^2] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \sigma^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + 2 \left[ -\frac{\sigma^2}{n} \right] \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} n \left( \sigma^2 - \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \right) = \sigma^2 \frac{n-1}{n}$$

12.  $X \sim \beta(4, 1) \implies Y = -\ln X \sim ?$

Si  $X$  sigue una distribución beta  $\beta(4, 1)$ , calcula la función de densidad y de distribución de la variable  $Y = -\ln X$ , así como su esperanza y su varianza.

12.  $X \sim \beta(4, 1) \implies Y = -\ln X \sim ?$

- ▶ función de distribución
- ▶ función de densidad
- ▶ esperanza
- ▶ varianza



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$$X \sim \beta(4, 1) \implies f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma(4+1)}{\Gamma(4)\Gamma(1)} x^{4-1} (1-x)^{1-1} \mathbb{1}_{(0,1)}(x)$$

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$$f_X(x) = 4x^3 \mathbb{1}_{(0,1)}(x) \implies F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \int_0^x 4t^3 dt = x^4, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

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$$X(\Omega) = (0, 1) \implies Y(\Omega) = (0, \infty)$$

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$$X(\Omega) = (0, 1) \implies Y(\Omega) = (0, \infty)$$

$$y > 0 \implies F_Y(y) = P[Y \leq y] = P[-\ln X \leq y] = P[X \geq e^{-y}] =$$

## 12. $X \sim \beta(4, 1) \implies Y = -\ln X \sim ?$

► función de distribución

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$$\begin{aligned} y > 0 \implies F_Y(y) &= P[Y \leq y] = P[-\ln X \leq y] = P[X \geq e^{-y}] = \\ &= 1 - F_X(e^{-y}) = \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} y > 0 \implies F_Y(y) &= P[Y \leq y] = P[-\ln X \leq y] = P[X \geq e^{-y}] = \\ &= 1 - F_X(e^{-y}) = 1 - e^{-4y} \end{aligned}$$

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► función de distribución

$$X \sim \beta(4, 1) \implies f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma(4+1)}{\Gamma(4)\Gamma(1)} x^{4-1} (1-x)^{1-1} \mathbb{1}_{(0,1)}(x)$$

$$f_X(x) = 4x^3 \mathbb{1}_{(0,1)}(x) \implies F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \int_0^x 4t^3 dt = x^4, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$X(\Omega) = (0, 1) \implies Y(\Omega) = (0, \infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y > 0 \implies F_Y(y) &= P[Y \leq y] = P[-\ln X \leq y] = P[X \geq e^{-y}] = \\ &= 1 - F_X(e^{-y}) = 1 - e^{-4y} \sim \text{Exp}(4) \end{aligned}$$



$$12. X \sim \beta(4, 1) \implies Y = -\ln X \sim ?$$

- ▶ función de distribución

$$Y \sim \text{Exp}(4)$$

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- varianza

$$\text{Var}[Y] = \frac{1}{16}$$

## 13. Reproductividad

1. Sean  $X_1, \dots, X_m$  variables aleatorias independientes con distribución  $X_i \sim \mathcal{B}(n_i, p)$ . ¿Cuál es la distribución de la suma  $X_1 + \dots + X_m$ ?
2. Sean  $X_1, \dots, X_m$  variables aleatorias independientes con distribución  $X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \sigma_i)$ . ¿Cuál es la distribución de la suma  $X_1 + \dots + X_m$ ? ¿Y la de la media?

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*La distribución gaussiana es reproductiva, luego:*

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*Como esperanza y varianza de suma de variables independientes son suma de esperanzas y varianzas:*

$$\sum_{i=1}^m X_i \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i, \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2}\right)$$

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$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m X_i \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i, \frac{1}{m} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2}\right)$$

$$\bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\bar{\mu}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i^2}\right) = \mathcal{N}\left(\bar{\mu}, \sqrt{\frac{\overline{\sigma^2}}{m}}\right)$$