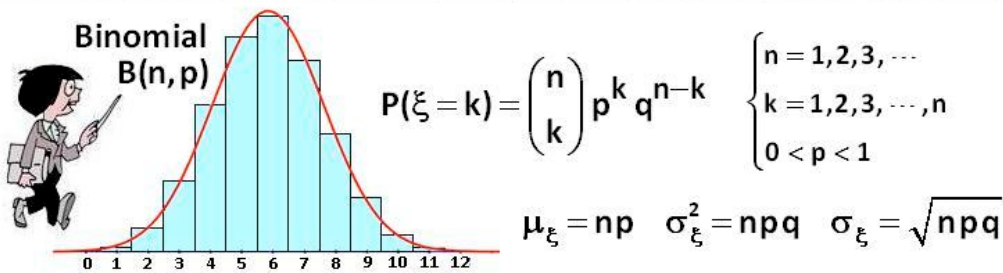





## Guía para resolver ejercicios de distribuciones y muestreo.

### ✓ DISTRIBUCIONES DISCRETAS



- La Moda es un número entero que verifica  $(np - q) \leq M_d \leq (np + p)$   
Generalmente es la parte entera de la media, pudiendo ser dos valores modales cuando  $(np - q)$  y  $(np + p)$  sean enteros

Sean  $m$  variables binomiales independientes de parámetros  $n_i$  y  $p$



$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i \sim B\left(\sum_{i=1}^m n_i, p\right)$$

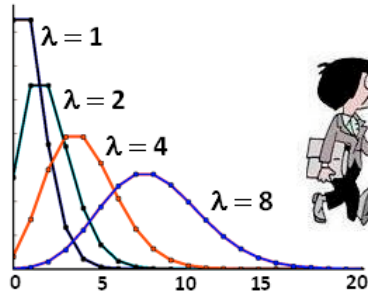
- Cuando  $n > 50$  y  $p < 0,1$ , o  $np < 5$ :  $B(n, p) \rightarrow P(\lambda = np)$

$$\binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} \rightarrow \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

- Cuando  $p \leq 0,5$  y  $np > 5$ :  $B(n, p) \rightarrow N(np, \sqrt{npq})$

Con la corrección de continuidad de una variable aleatoria discreta a una variable aleatoria continua.

**Poisson  $P(\lambda)$**



$$P(\xi = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \begin{cases} \lambda > 0 \\ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ e = 2,71828\dots \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\xi} = \lambda \quad \sigma_{\xi}^2 = \lambda \quad \sigma_{\xi} = \sqrt{\lambda}$$

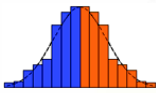


Sean  $m$  variables de Poisson independientes de parámetro  $\lambda_i$ ,

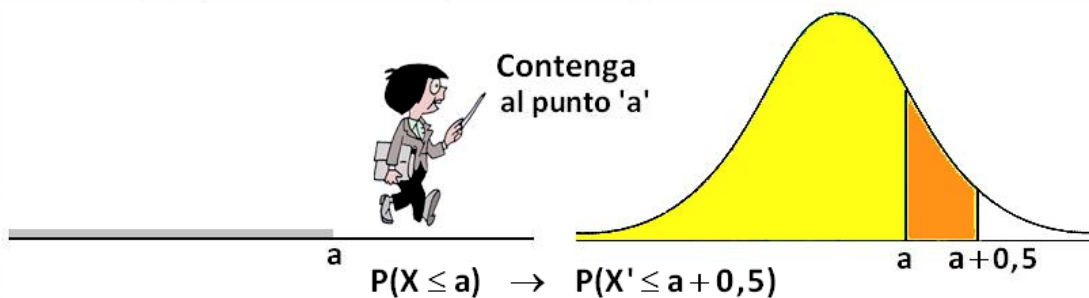
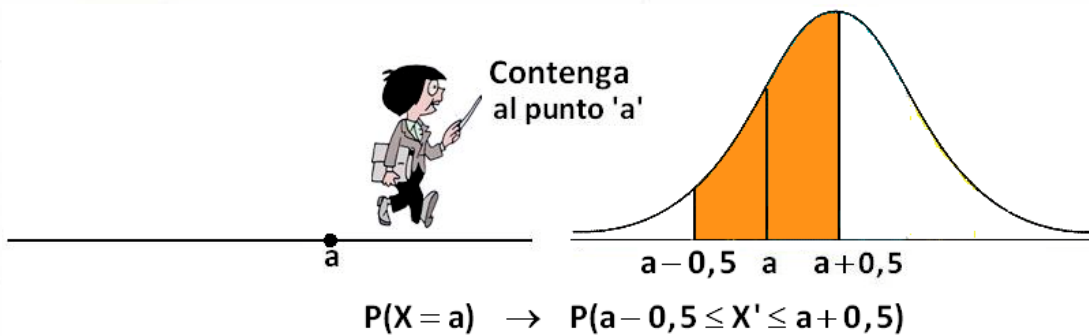
$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i \sim P\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i\right)$$

- Cuando  $\lambda > 10$   $P(\lambda) \rightarrow N(\lambda, \sqrt{\lambda})$

Con la corrección de continuidad de una variable aleatoria discreta a una variable aleatoria continua.

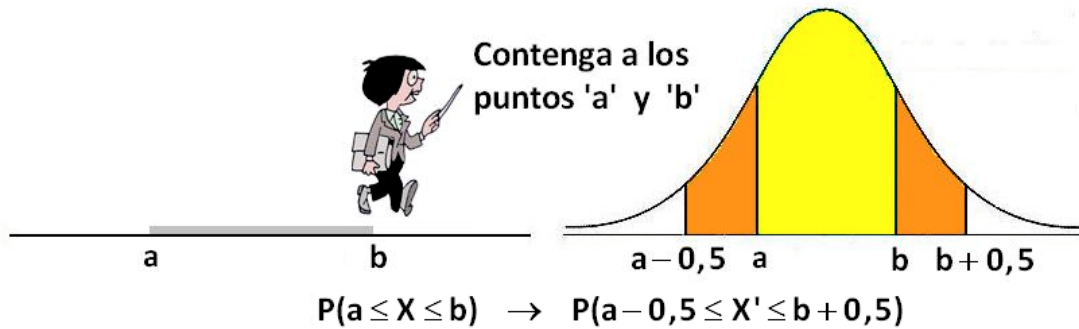
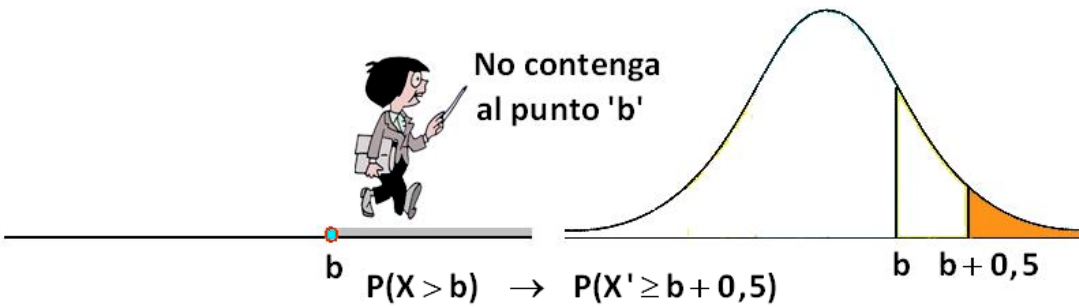
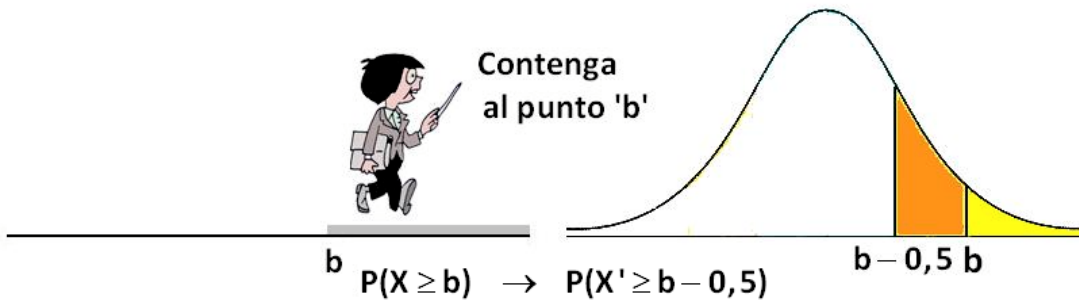
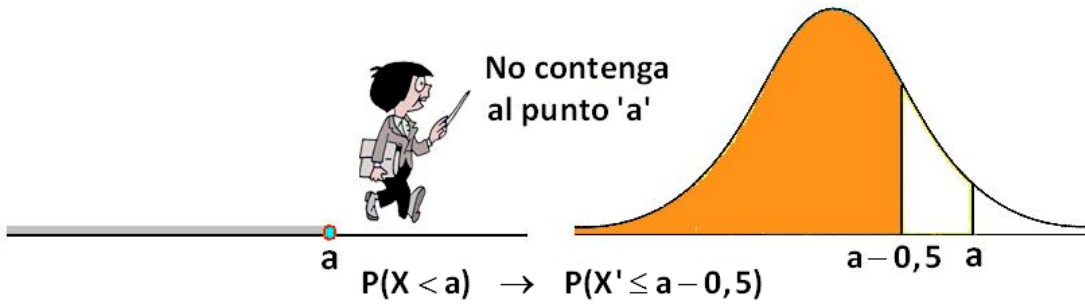


**TRANSFORMACIÓN DE VARIABLE ALEATORIA DISCRETA (X) A VARIABLE ALEATORIA CONTINUA (X')**



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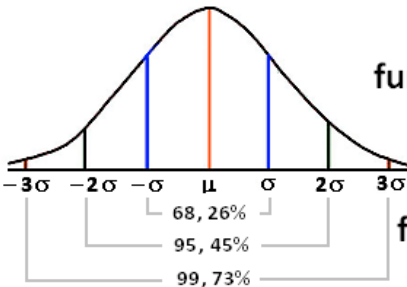
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✓ **DISTRIBUCIÓN CONTINUA**

Distribución normal:  $\xi \sim N(\mu, \sigma) \xrightarrow{z = \frac{\xi - \mu}{\sigma}} z \sim N(0, 1)$



función densidad:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

función distribución:  $F(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$

$\mu_\xi = \mu \quad \sigma_\xi^2 = \sigma^2 \quad \sigma_\xi = \sigma$



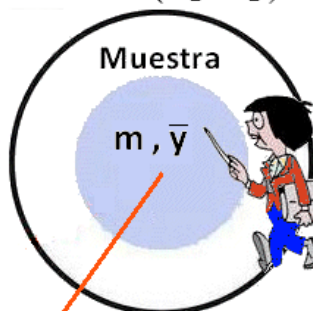
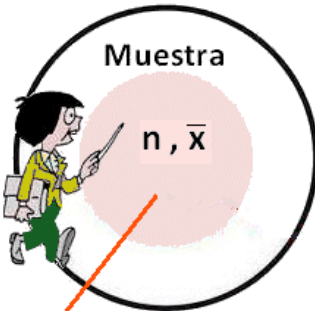
Si  $\xi_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1)$  y  $\xi_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2)$  entonces la nueva variable:

$\xi = \xi_1 \pm \xi_2 \sim N(\mu_1 \pm \mu_2, \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}) \quad \xi = a\xi_1 + b \sim N(a\mu_1 + b, a\sigma_1)$

✓ **MUESTREO**

$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1)$

$Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2)$



$\bar{x} \sim N\left(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma_1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$

$\bar{y} \sim N\left(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma_2}{\sqrt{m}}\right)$

$\xi = \bar{x} - \bar{y} \sim N\left(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}\right)$



$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1)$  e  $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2)$

Distribuciones de  $W = aX - bY$ ,  $U = \frac{X+Y}{2}$

$E(W) = E(aX + bY) = a E(X) - b E(Y) = a \mu_1 - b \mu_2$

$V(W) = V(aX + bY) = a^2 V(X) + b^2 V(Y) = a^2 \sigma_1^2 + b^2 \sigma_2^2$

$W \sim N(a \mu_1 - b \mu_2, \sqrt{a^2 \sigma_1^2 + b^2 \sigma_2^2})$



$E(U) = E\left(\frac{X+Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} E(X) + \frac{1}{2} E(Y) = \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2}$



$V(U) = V\left(\frac{X+Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} V(X) + \frac{1}{4} V(Y) = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{4}$

$U \sim N\left(\frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2}, \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{4}}\right)$

**Distribución t-Student:**



Sean  $n + 1$  variables independientes entre sí:  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n, \xi$  con distribución  $N(0, \sigma)$

La variable  $t_n = \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2}}$  se denomina t de Student con n grados de libertad

o bien,  $t_n = \frac{\xi / \sigma}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\xi_i}{\sigma}\right)^2}} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \chi_n^2}}$        $t_n \left(0, \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-2}}\right)$        $\mu=0$   
 $\sigma^2 = \frac{n}{n-2}$

**N(μ, σ)**

Muestra  
n > 30  
 $\bar{x}$   
grande

$$P(\bar{x} \geq k) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{k - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(z \geq \frac{k - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

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

En el muestreo el tamaño (n) es importante

$$n\sigma_x^2 = (n-1)s_x^2$$



**N(μ, σ)**

Muestra  
n ≤ 30  
 $\bar{x}$   
 $\sigma_x^2, s_x^2$   
pequeña

$$P(\bar{x} \geq k) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma_x/\sqrt{n-1}} \geq \frac{k - \mu}{\sigma_x/\sqrt{n-1}}\right) = P\left(t_{n-1} \geq \frac{k - \mu}{\sigma_x/\sqrt{n-1}}\right)$$

$\bar{x} \sim t_{n-1}\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{n-1}}\right) \equiv t_{n-1}\left(\mu, \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$

Chi-cuadrado de Pearson:  $\chi_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2 \quad \xi_i \sim N(0,1)$

**N(μ, σ)**

Muestra  
n,  $\bar{x}$   
 $\sigma_x^2, s_x^2$

$$\chi_{n-1}^2 = \frac{\text{Varianza muestral observada}}{\text{Varianza muestral teórica}} = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{(\sigma/\sqrt{n})^2} = \frac{n\sigma_x^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(n-1)s_x^2}{\sigma^2}$$

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

$\mu_{\chi_n^2} = n \quad \sigma_{\chi_n^2}^2 = 2n \quad \sigma_{\chi_n^2} = \sqrt{2n}$

$\chi_{n+m}^2 = \chi_n^2 + \chi_m^2$

$\sqrt{2\chi_n^2} \xrightarrow{n > 30} N(\sqrt{2n-1})$

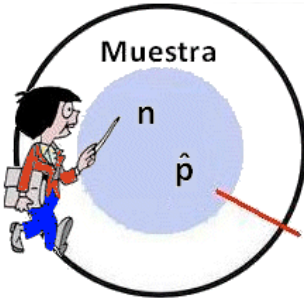


Asignatura..... Grupo.....

Apellidos..... Nombre.....

Ejercicio del día.....

$$\xi \sim B(n, p) \rightarrow N(np, \sqrt{npq})$$



$$P(\hat{p} \geq k) = P\left(\frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{pq/n}} \geq \frac{k - p}{\sqrt{pq/n}}\right) = P\left(z \geq \frac{k - p}{\sqrt{pq/n}}\right)$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\xi}{n} \sim N\left(p, \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}\right)$$



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Apellidos ..... Nombre .....

Ejercicio del día .....

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