

(1)

PROBLEMA 1

$$H_0: \mu = 5 \quad \text{Población } N(\mu, \sigma) \text{ con } \sigma \text{ desconocida}$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 5 \quad \alpha = 5\% \quad n = 12$$

La región crítica en este caso viene dada por:

$$RC: |t| \geq k^* \quad \text{o} \quad t \leq -k^* \vee t \geq k^*$$

$$\text{donde } t = \frac{(\bar{x} - \mu_0) \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{n s^2}{n-1}}} \sim t_{n-1}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{5990}{12} = 499$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \left( \frac{\sum x_i}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{29901}{12} - 499^2 = 0'0174$$

$$t = \frac{(499 - 5) \sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{\frac{12 \cdot 0'0174}{11}}} = -0'25$$

$$P(t_{11} \geq k^*) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow P(t_{11} \geq k^*) = 0'025 \xrightarrow{\text{tablas}} k^* = 2'201$$

$$RC: |t| \geq 2'201 \quad \text{o} \quad t \leq -2'201 \vee t \geq 2'201$$

Como  $t = -0'25 < 2'201$  se acepta  $H_0$ .

PROBLEMA 2

$$H_0: \mu = 1557 \quad \text{Población } N(\mu, \sigma) \text{ con } \sigma \text{ desconocida}$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 1557 \quad \alpha = 5\% \quad n = 9$$

$$RC: |t| \geq k^* \quad \text{o} \quad t \leq -k^* \vee t \geq k^*$$

$$\text{donde } t = \frac{(\bar{x} - \mu_0) \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{n s^2}{n-1}}} \sim t_{n-1}$$



$$\bar{x} = 1540 \quad s^2 = 666'67$$

$$t = \frac{(1540 - 1557) \sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{\frac{9 \cdot 666'67}{8}}} = -1'86$$

$$P(t_8 \geq k^*) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow P(t_8 \geq k^*) = 0'025 \xrightarrow{\text{tablas}} k^* = 2'306$$

$$RC: |t| \geq 2'306 \quad \text{o} \quad t \leq -2'306 \cup t \geq 2'306$$

Como  $t = -1'86 > -2'306$  se acepta  $H_0$

### PROBLEMA 3

$$\begin{array}{ll} H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 & \text{Poblaciones } N(\mu_1, 0'1) \text{ y } N(\mu_2, 0'21) \\ H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 & n=8 \quad m=8 \quad \alpha=5\% \end{array}$$

La región crítica en este caso viene dada por:

$$RC: |N(0,1)| \geq k^* \quad \text{o} \quad N(0,1) \leq -k^* \cup N(0,1) \geq k^*$$

$$\text{donde } N(0,1) = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \bar{x} = 2'345 \\ \bar{y} = 2'249 \end{array} \Rightarrow N(0,1) = \frac{2'345 - 2'249}{\sqrt{\frac{0'1^2}{8} + \frac{0'21^2}{8}}} = 1'17$$

$$P(N(0,1) \geq k^*) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow P(N(0,1) \geq k^*) = 0'025 \xrightarrow{\text{tablas}} k^* = 1'96$$

$$RC: |N(0,1)| \geq 1'96 \quad \text{o} \quad N(0,1) \leq -1'96 \cup N(0,1) \geq 1'96$$

Como  $N(0,1) = 1'17 < 1'96$  se acepta  $H_0$



#### PROBLEMA 4

(3)

$$H_0: \mu = -5 \quad \text{Población } N(\mu, 12)$$

$$H_1: \mu < -5 \quad n=9 \quad \alpha = 5\%$$

La región crítica en este caso viene dada por:

$$RC: \bar{x} \leq k^* \quad \text{donde } P(\bar{x} \leq k^*) = \alpha$$

$$\bar{x} = -4'617$$

$$P(\bar{x} \leq k^*) = \alpha \Rightarrow P\left(\bar{x} \leq \frac{k^* + 5}{4}\right) = 0'05 \Rightarrow \frac{k^* + 5}{4} = -1'64 \Rightarrow k^* = -11'56$$
$$\hookrightarrow N\left(-5, \frac{12}{9}\right) = N(-5, 4)$$

$RC: \bar{x} \leq -11'56$  como  $\bar{x} = -4'617 > -11'56$  se acepta  $H_0$

#### PROBLEMA 5

$$H_0: \mu = 0 \quad \text{Población } N(\mu, 4)$$

$$H_1: \mu = -3 \quad \alpha = 2'5\% \quad \beta = 10\%$$

La región crítica en este caso viene dada por:

$$RC: \bar{x} \leq k^*$$

$$\alpha = P(\bar{x} \leq k^* / H_0) \Rightarrow 0'025 = P(\bar{x} \leq k^* / H_0) \Rightarrow P\left(\bar{x} \leq \frac{k^* - 0}{4}\right) = 0'025$$
$$\hookrightarrow N\left(0, \frac{4}{9}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{tabla}} \frac{k^*}{4} = -1'96 \Rightarrow k^* = -\frac{7'84}{9}$$

La potencia del contraste es  $\eta = 1 - \beta = 1 - 0'1 = 0'9$  viene dada por:

$$\eta = 1 - \beta = P\left(\bar{x} \leq -\frac{7'84}{9} / H_1\right) \Rightarrow 0'9 = P\left(\bar{x} \leq -\frac{7'84}{9} / H_1\right) \Rightarrow$$
$$\hookrightarrow N\left(-3, \frac{4}{9}\right)$$

$$P\left(\bar{X}^* \leq \frac{\frac{-7'84}{\sqrt{n}} + 3}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{n}}}\right) = 0'90 \Rightarrow P\left(\bar{X}^* \leq \frac{-7'84 + 3\sqrt{n}}{4}\right) = 0'90 \quad (4)$$

$$P\left(\bar{X}^* \geq \frac{-7'84 + 3\sqrt{n}}{4}\right) = 0'10 \xrightarrow{\text{tabla}} \frac{-7'84 + 3\sqrt{n}}{4} = 1'28 \Rightarrow n = 18'66 \approx 19$$

por tanto el tamaño muestral debe ser igual a  $n=19$