

## Resumen

### ANOVA

Muestra 1:  $X_{11}, X_{12}, \dots, X_{1n_1}$  vs. as. i.i.d  $N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$

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Muestra i:  $X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{in_i}$  vs. as. i.i.d  $N(\mu_i, \sigma^2)$

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Muestra k:  $X_{k1}, X_{k2}, \dots, X_{kn_k}$  vs. as. i.i.d  $N(\mu_k, \sigma^2)$

$$s_p^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k (n_i - 1) s_i^2}{n - k} \quad \text{donde} \quad n = n_1 + \dots + n_k$$

$$F = \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^2 \right) / (k-1)}{s_p^2} \quad \bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i \bar{X}_i}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} X_{ij}}{n}$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}_i - \bar{X}_j) = \sigma^2 \left( \frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j} \right)$$

## Regresión Lineal

Sean  $(x_i, Y_i)$   $i = 1, \dots, n$  pares ordenados.

Estimadores de los parámetros de un modelo de regresión lineal:

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i Y_i\right) - n \bar{x} \bar{Y}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right) - n \bar{x}^2} \quad \hat{\alpha} = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta} \bar{x}$$

$$E(\hat{\alpha}) = \alpha \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}) = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

$$E(\hat{\beta}) = \beta \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} x_0) = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_{n+1} - \hat{Y}_{n+1}) = \sigma^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_{n+1} - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{Y - \hat{\alpha}}{\hat{\beta}}$$

$$\hat{\text{Var}}(\hat{x}) = \frac{s^2}{\hat{\beta}^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(Y - \bar{Y})^2}{\hat{\beta}^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

donde  $s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} x_i))^2}{n-2}$  es un estimador de  $\sigma^2$ .