

Fórmulas para Bioestadística

Mediana: M_e V. Continua **Cuantiles**
 V. Discreta $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ $Me = e_{i-1} + \frac{1/2 N - N_{i-1}}{n_i} a_i$ $C_\alpha = e_{i-1} + \frac{\alpha N - N_{i-1}}{n_i} a_i$

Moda: M_o **Momentos**
 $Mo = e_{i-1} + \frac{h_i - h_{i-1}}{(h_i - h_{i-1}) + (h_i - h_{i+1})} a_i$ $\mu_r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i (x_i - \bar{x})^r}{n}$

Análisis datos bidimensionales: Regresión y correlación

$$b = \frac{Cov[X, Y]}{Var[X]} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum n_i x_i y_i - \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\frac{1}{n} \sum n_i x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

Teorema de la Probabilidad Compuesta

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) P(B/A) P(C/A \cap B)$$

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Teorema de la Probabilidad total

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) P(B/A_i)$$

Teorema de Bayes

$$P(A_i/B) = \frac{P(A_i) P(B/A_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n P(A_j) P(B/A_j)}$$

Distribución de la media muestral $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

Varianza poblacional, σ^2 , conocida
 $\bar{X} \rightarrow N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \rightarrow Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow N(0,1)$ $\left[\bar{X} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$

Varianza poblacional, σ^2 , desconocida $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow t_{n-1}$
 $\left[\bar{X} - t_{n-1, \alpha/2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + t_{n-1, \alpha/2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$

Varianza poblacional, σ^2 , desconocida. Muestras grandes, $n > 30$
 $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow N(0,1)$ $\left[\bar{X} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$

Distribución de la varianza muestral $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

Media poblacional, μ , desconocida
 $\chi^2 = \frac{n\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \rightarrow \chi_{n-1}^2$ $\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{n-1, \alpha/2}^2}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{n-1, 1-\alpha/2}^2} \right]$

Distribución del cociente de varianzas muestrales

$$F = \frac{S_x^2/\sigma_x^2}{S_y^2/\sigma_y^2} \rightarrow F_{n_x-1, n_y-1}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{F_{n_x-1, n_y-1, \alpha/2}} \frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2}, \frac{1}{F_{n_x-1, n_y-1, 1-\alpha/2}} \frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n_x-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_x} (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\frac{1}{n_y-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_y} (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}$$

Distribución de la diferencia de medias muestrales $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n_x} \sum_{i=1}^{n_x} X_i - \frac{1}{n_y} \sum_{i=1}^{n_y} Y_i$

Varianzas poblacionales conocidas
 $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \rightarrow N\left(\mu_x - \mu_y, \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{n_x} + \frac{\sigma_y^2}{n_y}}\right)$ $\left[(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{n_x} + \frac{\sigma_y^2}{n_y}} \right]$

Varianzas poblacionales desconocidas, pero iguales ($\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_y^2$)
 $S_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n_x-1)S_x^2 + (n_y-1)S_y^2}{n_x + n_y - 2}}$
 $\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_x - \mu_y)}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_x} + \frac{1}{n_y}}} \rightarrow t_{n_x+n_y-2}$ $\left[\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm t_{n_x+n_y-2, \alpha/2} \times S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_x} + \frac{1}{n_y}} \right]$

Varianzas poblacionales desconocidas distintas o no, con $n_x, n_y > 30$
 $\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_x - \mu_y)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_x^2}{n_x} + \frac{S_y^2}{n_y}}} \rightarrow N(0,1)$ $\left[(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{S_x^2}{n_x} + \frac{S_y^2}{n_y}} \right]$

Intervalos

$$P\left[h_1(\bar{X}) \leq \mu \leq h_2(\bar{X})\right] = 1 - \alpha$$

Varianza y quasivarianza muestral

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad S^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \hat{\sigma}^2$$

Distribución de la proporción muestral (Binomial $n > 30$)

$$X \rightarrow N(np, \sqrt{np(1-p)})$$

Definimos el estadístico proporción muestral como: $\hat{p} = \frac{X}{n}$

$$\hat{P} \rightarrow N\left(p, \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}\right) \left[\hat{p} - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}, \hat{p} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \right]$$

Distribución para la diferencia de proporciones muestrales (Binomiales $n > 30$)

$$X \rightarrow N(n_x p_x, \sqrt{n_x p_x (1-p_x)}) \quad Y \rightarrow N(n_y p_y, \sqrt{n_y p_y (1-p_y)})$$

$$\hat{P}_x = \frac{X}{n_x} \quad \hat{P}_y = \frac{Y}{n_y}$$

$$\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_y \rightarrow N\left(p_x - p_y, \sqrt{\frac{p_x(1-p_x)}{n_x} + \frac{p_y(1-p_y)}{n_y}}\right)$$

$$\left[(\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_y) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_x(1-\hat{p}_x)}{n_x} + \frac{\hat{p}_y(1-\hat{p}_y)}{n_y}} \right]$$

Contraste para la bondad de ajuste

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(n_i - n p_i)^2}{n p_i} \rightarrow \chi_{(k-1)-r}^2$$

Valores esperados:

$$e_{ij} = \frac{n_i \cdot n_j}{n}$$

Contraste para la independencia de caracteres
Contraste de homogeneidad

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{(n_{ij} - e_{ij})^2}{e_{ij}} \rightarrow \chi_{(r-1)(s-1)}^2$$