

SOLUCIÓN

Salvo error u omisión

9-2-10

$$1^\circ \quad a/ \quad \alpha = 0'17 \Rightarrow 1 - \alpha = 0'83$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = 0'085 \quad P(Z \geq z_{\alpha/2}) = 0'085 \Rightarrow P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0'085$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 0'915 \Rightarrow z_0 = 1'37$$

tabla

$$b/ \quad 1 - \alpha = 0'96 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0'04 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0'02$$

$$P(Z \geq z_{\alpha/2}) = 0'02 \Rightarrow P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0'02 = 0'98 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 2'05$$

Por tanto en $N(0,1)$ $I = (-2'05, 2'05)$

en $N(27,3)$ $I = (x_1, x_2)$ donde

$$\frac{x_1 - 27}{3} = -2'05 \Rightarrow x_1 = 20'85$$

$$\frac{x_2 - 27}{3} = 2'05 \Rightarrow x_2 = 33'15$$

$$\Rightarrow I = (20'85, 33'15)$$

$$2^\circ \quad p_i \sim N(27,3)$$

$$n = 0'3$$

Por el Teorema Central del Límite y por seguir los pesos una normal, sé que las sumas de muestras de tamaño 100 siguen una distribución como la siguiente

$$\sum p_i \sim N(n \cdot \mu, \sqrt{n} \cdot \sigma) = N(250, 3)$$

$$a/ \quad P(\sum p_i \geq 255) = P(Z \geq \frac{255 - 250}{3}) = P(Z \geq 1'67) =$$

$$= 1 - P(Z \leq 1'67) = 1 - 0'9525 = 0'0475$$

$$b/ \quad \text{para } 1 - \alpha = 0'9 \quad z_{\alpha/2} = 1'645$$

$$I = \left(\mu \pm z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \quad \text{y luego se}$$

$$I = (250 - 1'645 \cdot 3, 250 + 1'645 \cdot 3) = (245'065, 254'935) \quad (1/4)$$

$$\textcircled{3^\circ} \quad \sigma^2 = 64 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$E = 35$$

$$1 - \alpha = 0.99 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 2.575$$

lé que $E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ por tanto

$$2.575 \cdot \frac{8}{\sqrt{n}} = 35 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{2.575 \cdot 8}{35} = 5.89$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 34.64$$

por tanto debo elegir muestra de tamaño mayor o igual a 35

$$\textcircled{4^\circ} \quad I = [34, 40]$$

$$n = 49$$

$$1 - \alpha = 0.95 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$$

$$a/ \quad \bar{x} = \frac{34+40}{2} = 37$$

b/ lé que $E = 40 - 37 = 3$ y que $E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$
por tanto

$$1.96 = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{49}} = 3 \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{49}}{1.96} = 10.71$$

c/ Hecho al final.

$$\textcircled{5^\circ} \quad n = 81$$

$$1 - \alpha = 0.99 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 2.575$$

por el Teorema Central del Límite y por requerir el peso de los alumnos una normal, lé que el intervalo característico es

$$I = \left(\mu - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \mu + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

en nuestro caso

$$\left(\mu - 2.575 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{81}}, \mu + 2.575 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{81}} \right) = \cup \quad (2/4)$$

$$(\mu - 0.287 \cdot \sigma, \mu + 0.287 \cdot \sigma)$$

El enunciado dice que es $(166, 170)$

Por tanto

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mu - 0.287 \sigma = 166 \\ \mu + 0.287 \sigma = 170 \end{array} \right\} -$$

$$\mu \quad 0.574 \sigma = 4$$

$$\sigma = \frac{4}{0.574} = 6.97 \Rightarrow \mu = 166 + 0.287 \cdot 6.97 = 168$$

es decir $\mu = 168$ y $\sigma = 6.97$

⑥ $\mu = 20$
 $\sigma^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \sigma = 6$

$$n = 64$$

Por el Teorema Central del Límite y por ser el tamaño de la muestra mayor que 30 sé que la media de las muestras se distribuye.

$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = N\left(20, \frac{6}{\sqrt{64}}\right) = N(20, 0.75)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a/ \quad P(\bar{X} \leq 19) &= P\left(Z \leq \frac{19-20}{0.75}\right) = P(Z \leq -1.33) = \\ &= P(Z \geq 1.33) = 1 - P(Z \leq 1.33) = 1 - 0.9082 = 0.0918 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b/ \quad P(20.5 \leq \bar{X} \leq 21.5) &= P\left(\frac{20.5-20}{0.75} \leq Z \leq \frac{21.5-20}{0.75}\right) = \\ &= P(0.67 \leq Z \leq 2) = P(Z \leq 2) - P(Z \leq 0.67) = 0.9772 - 0.7486 = \\ &= 0.2286 \end{aligned}$$

(3/4)

7°

$$\sigma = 2$$

$$1 - \alpha = 0.95 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$$

$$E = 1$$

$$\text{lé que } E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \& 1.96 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = 1.96 \cdot 2 = 3.92 \Rightarrow n = 10.24$$

Tendré que tomar muestras de tamaño mayor o igual a 11

8°

$$\mu = 10000$$

$$\bar{x} = 5$$

$$\sigma = 2$$

$$a/ \text{ para } 1 - \alpha = 0.8 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.2 \Rightarrow \alpha/2 = 0.1$$

$$P(Z \geq z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.1 \Rightarrow P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.28$$

$$\text{Por tanto } I = \left(\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \left(5 \pm 1.28 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{10.000}} \right) = (4.9744, 5.0256)$$

$$b/ E = 0.25$$

$$1 - \alpha = 0.95 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$$

$$\text{lé que } E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow 0.25 = 1.96 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{1.96 \cdot 2}{0.25} = 15.68 \Rightarrow n = 245.86$$

Tendré que entrevistar a 246 personas como mínimo

4°

$$c/ 1 - \alpha = 0.85 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.15 \Rightarrow \alpha/2 = 0.075 \Rightarrow P(Z \geq z_{\alpha/2}) = 0.075 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0.075 = 0.925 \Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.44$$

$$I = \left(\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = \left(37 \pm 1.44 \cdot \frac{10.71}{\sqrt{49}} \right) = (34.7968, 39.2032)$$

(4/4)