

c) Intervalos de Confiança pelo Método de Bonferroni

Desigualdade de Bonferroni

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) \Rightarrow$$

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c\right) = P\left(\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right)^c\right) = 1 - P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \geq$$

$$\geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$$

$$\text{Se } B_i = A_i^c, \quad \underline{P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n B_i\right) \geq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P(B_i^c)}$$

Desigualdade de Bonferroni

m intervalos de confiança para combinações lineares das componentes de μ

$$l'_1 \mu \quad l'_2 \mu \quad \dots \quad l'_m \mu$$

$$B_i: \quad a_i \leq l'_i \mu \leq b_i \quad \text{com}$$

$$P(B_i) = P(a_i \leq l'_i \mu \leq b_i) = 1 - \alpha_i \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

Nesse caso, o coeficiente de confiança global é

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^m B_i\right) > 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m P(B_i^c) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i = 1 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_m)$$

Portanto, se desejamos um coeficiente de confiança global de $1-\alpha$, cada intervalo individual deverá ser construído com coeficiente $1 - \frac{\alpha}{m} = 1 - \alpha_i \Rightarrow$

$\alpha_i = \frac{\alpha}{m}$. Este fato permite construirmos os intervalos individuais do item a), cada um deles com coeficiente $1 - \alpha/m$, garantindo um coeficiente de confiança global $1-\alpha$.

Assim, para $m=p$, o coeficiente de confiança global dos intervalos para $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_p$

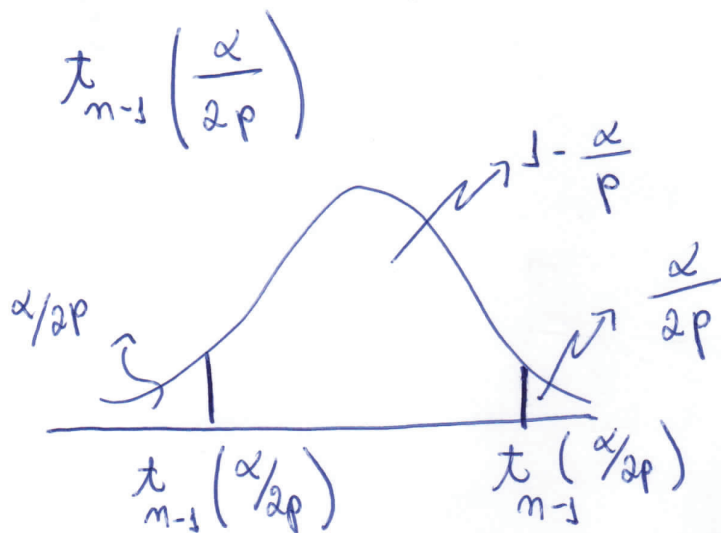
$$\left[\bar{X}_1 - t_{n-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2m}\right) \sqrt{\frac{s_{11}}{n}}, \bar{X}_1 + t_{n-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2m}\right) \sqrt{\frac{s_{11}}{n}} \right]$$

$$\left[\bar{X}_2 - t_{n-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2m}\right) \sqrt{\frac{s_{22}}{n}}, \bar{X}_2 + t_{n-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2m}\right) \sqrt{\frac{s_{22}}{n}} \right]$$

$\vdots$

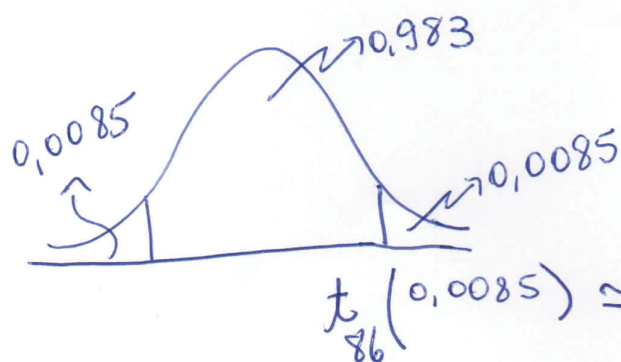
$$\left[\bar{X}_p - t_{n-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2m}\right) \sqrt{\frac{s_{pp}}{n}}, \bar{X}_p + t_{n-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2m}\right) \sqrt{\frac{s_{pp}}{n}} \right]$$

e $1-\alpha$.



global
 no exemplo $p=m=3$ $\gamma = 1 - \alpha = 0,95$ $\alpha = 0,05$
 $1 - \frac{\alpha}{m} = 1 - \frac{0,05}{3} = 1 - 0,017 = 0,983 \rightarrow$ coef. de conf.

de cada intervalo



$$\frac{\alpha}{p} = 0,017$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2p} = 0,0085$$

$$\text{soma das caudas } 1 - 0,983 = 0,017$$

$$t_{86}(0,0085) \simeq 2,5$$

$$IC_{p/M_1} \quad 527,74 \pm 2,5 \sqrt{\frac{5691,34}{87}}$$

$$IC_{p/M_2} \quad 54,69 \pm 2,5 \sqrt{\frac{126,05}{87}}$$

$$IC_{p/M_3} \quad 25,13 \pm 2,5 \sqrt{\frac{23,11}{87}}$$

Coef. global $\gamma = 0,95$

Exercícios

$$1) \begin{bmatrix} X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim N_3(0, \Sigma) \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Determine a distribuição Marginal de X_1 .

$$X_1 \sim N(0, 2)$$

b) Determine a dist. conjunta de X_1 e X_2 .

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim N_2\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

c) Determine a dist. condicional de X_0 dado $X_1 = x_1$ e $X_2 = x_2$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{12} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

A dist. condicional de X_0 dado $X_1 = x_1$ e $X_2 = x_2$ é

$$N_1(\mu_c, \Sigma_c)$$

$$\mu_c = \mu_1 + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \mu_2 \right) = 0 + [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 0 \\ x_2 - 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} (3x_1 - x_2).$$

$$\Sigma_c = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} = 4 - [1 \ 0] \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{17}{5}$$

$$\therefore X_0 | X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2 \sim N\left(\frac{3x_1 - x_2}{5}, \frac{17}{5}\right)$$

d) Determine a dist. de $Z = 4X_0 - 6X_1 + X_2$.

$$Z = \underbrace{[4 \ -6 \ 1]}_A \begin{bmatrix} X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = AX \quad \therefore Z \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\mu = [4 \ -6 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\sigma^2 = [4 \ -6 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 79 \quad \therefore Z \sim (0, 79)$$

e) Determine a covariância entre Z_1 e Z_2 para $Z_1 = X_0 - X_1 + 2X_2$ e $Z_2 = 2X_1$.

$$Z_1 = \underbrace{[1 \ -1 \ 2]}_A \begin{bmatrix} X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad Z_2 = \underbrace{[0 \ 2 \ 0]}_B \begin{bmatrix} X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Cov}(Z_1, Z_2) = \text{Cov}(AX, BX) = A \text{Var}(X) B^T =$$

$$[1 \ -1 \ 2] \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$2) \text{ Se } \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \sim N_2(0, \Sigma) \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Obtenha a distribuição de probabilidades de $\begin{bmatrix} Z \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$ onde $Z = X - \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{22}} Y$.

b) Prove que Z e Y são v. a. independentes.

$$a) \begin{bmatrix} Z \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X - \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{22}} Y \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{22}} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \sim N_2(0, V)$$

$$E\left(\begin{bmatrix} Z \\ Y \end{bmatrix}\right) = A \mathbf{0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\sigma_{12}/\sigma_{22} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\sigma_{12}/\sigma_{22} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} - \frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}} & \sigma_{12} - \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{22}} \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{-\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_{22}} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} - \frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_{22}} & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

b) $\begin{pmatrix} Z \\ Y \end{pmatrix} \sim N_2$ e $\text{Cov}(Z, Y) = 0 \Rightarrow Z$ e Y são independentes.

3) Seja $X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$, $\forall$ matriz positiva definida tal que $\Sigma = PP'$ com P não singular.

a) justifique a existência de P .

b) Prove que $P^{-1}X \sim N_p(P^{-1}\mu, I_p)$.

a) P existe pela decomposição de Cholesky.

b) $P^{-1}X \sim N_p$ porque $AX \sim N_p$.

$$E(P^{-1}X) = P^{-1}E(X) = P^{-1}\mu.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(P^{-1}X) &= P^{-1}\text{Var}(X)P^{-1'} = P^{-1}P P' \overset{P^{-1'}}{\circlearrowleft} P^{-1} \\ &= \underbrace{P^{-1}P}_I \underbrace{P'P^{-1}}_I = I. \end{aligned}$$

4) Uma forma quadrática $x'Ax$ é dita positiva definida se a matriz A é positiva definida.

A forma quadrática $3x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2$ é p. d.?

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax_1 + bx_2 & bx_1 + cx_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= (ax_1 + bx_2)x_1 + (bx_1 + cx_2)x_2 = ax_1^2 + 2bx_1x_2 + cx_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a=3 \quad c=3 \quad b=-1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{p \times p}$ simétrica e p. d. $\Leftrightarrow$ suas raízes características são todas positivas (> 0)

$A_{p \times p}$ simétrica e p. d. $\Leftrightarrow a_{11} > 0, \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} > 0$

... $\det(A) > 0$.

$$a_{11} = 3 > 0 \quad \det(A) = 9 - (-1)(-1) = 8 > 0 \quad \therefore A \text{ é p. d.}$$

$$\text{R.C. } \det \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (3-\lambda)^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 3-\lambda = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \quad \lambda = 4 \quad \text{positivas} \Rightarrow A \text{ é p. d.}$$