

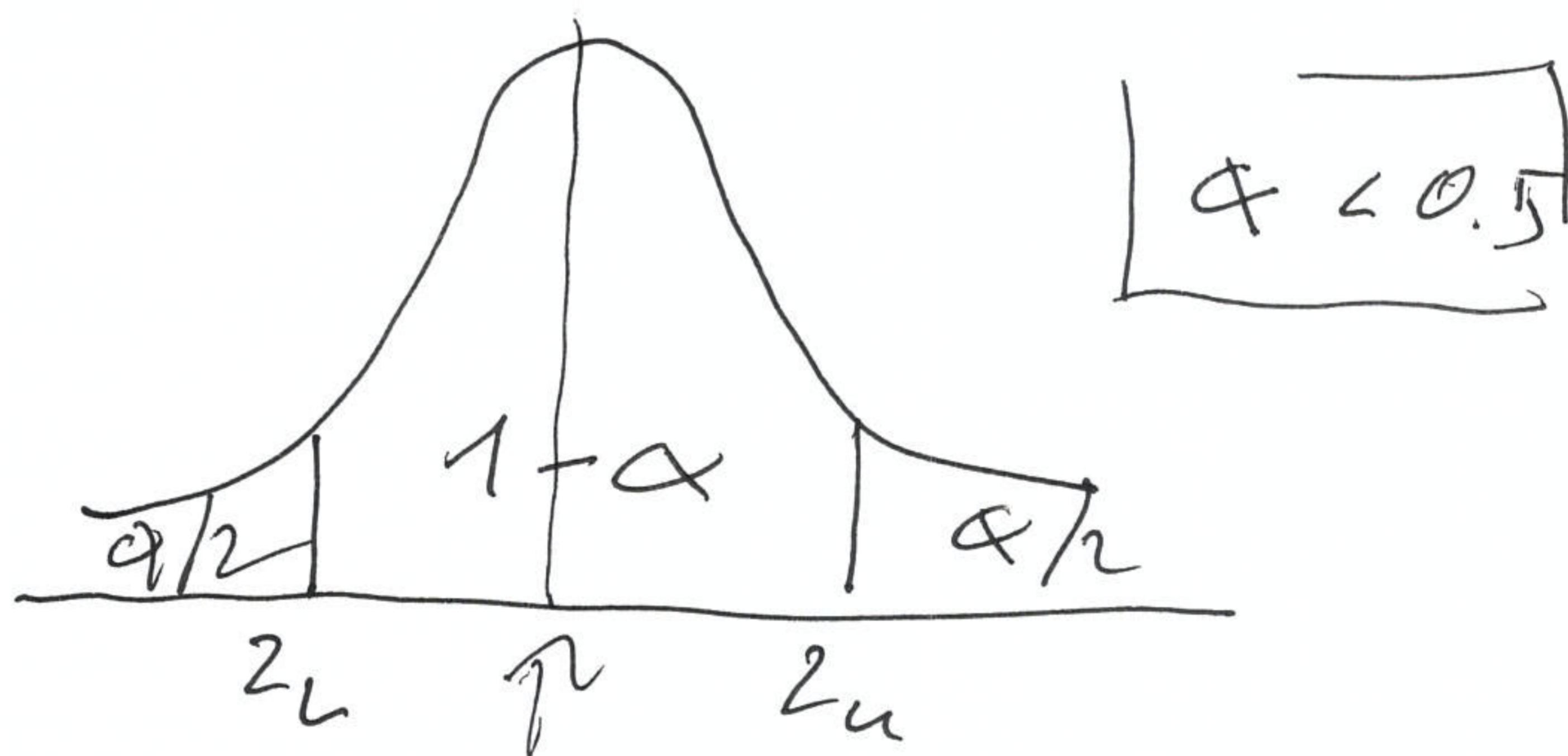
UN I.C ha la
struttura $[L; U]$

$$L = \mu_n + z_L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$U = \mu_n + z_u \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$z_u = z_{1-\alpha/2} > 0; \quad z_L = z_{\alpha/2} = -z_{1-\alpha/2} < 0$$

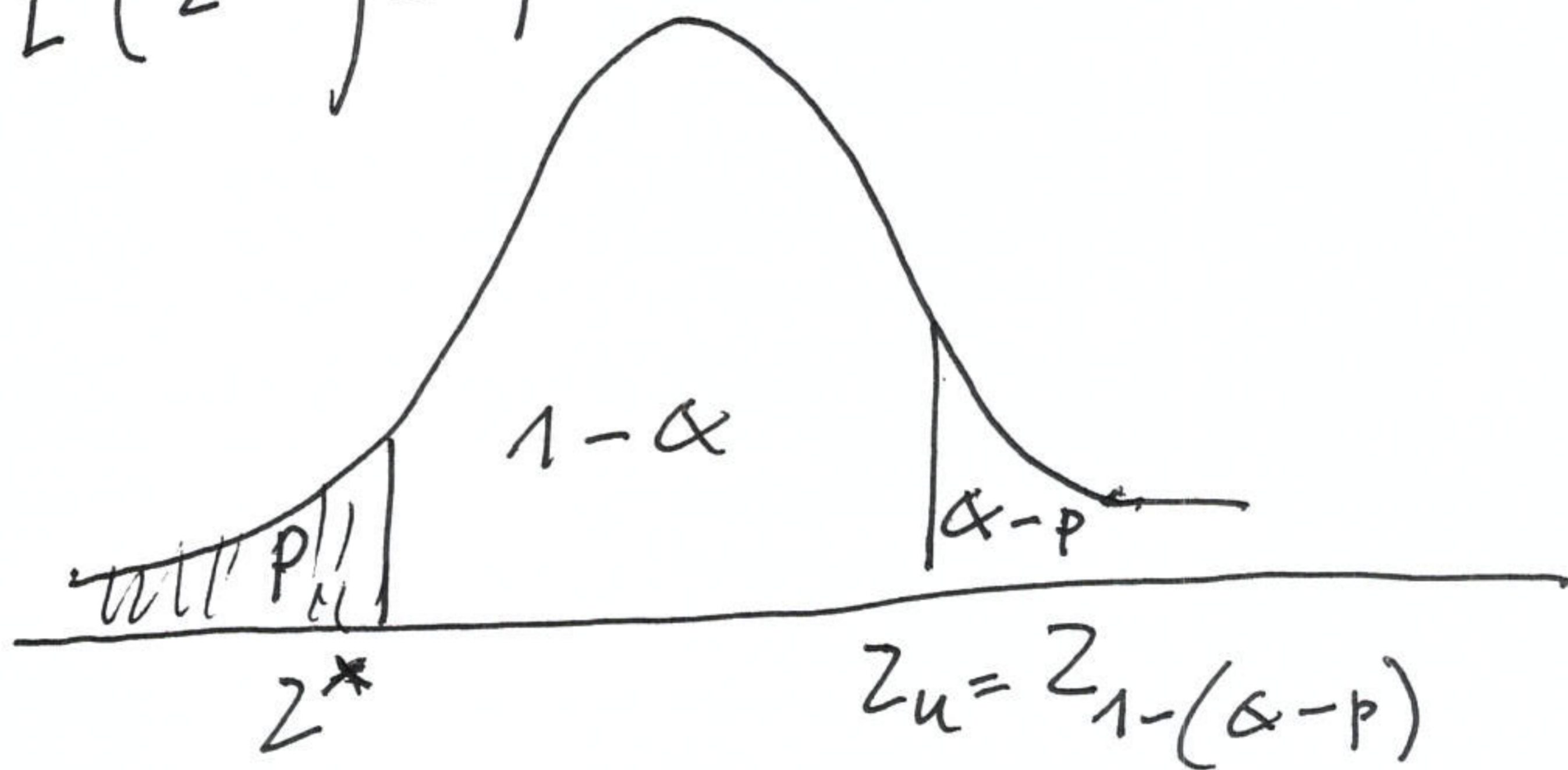
$$\Phi(z_u) - \Phi(z_L) = 1 - \alpha$$



I C can $Z = Z^*$ p ressto

$$\left[\mu_n + Z^* \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} ; \mu_n + Z_u \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right] \quad Z_u = ?$$

$$\Phi(Z^*) = p \quad (\alpha > p)$$



~~Handwritten notes, possibly describing the relationship between Z* and Zu.~~

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$$Z_u = Z_{1-(\alpha-p)}$$

Caso particolare

~~Intervallo~~

$$z^* = -\infty$$

$$p = 0$$

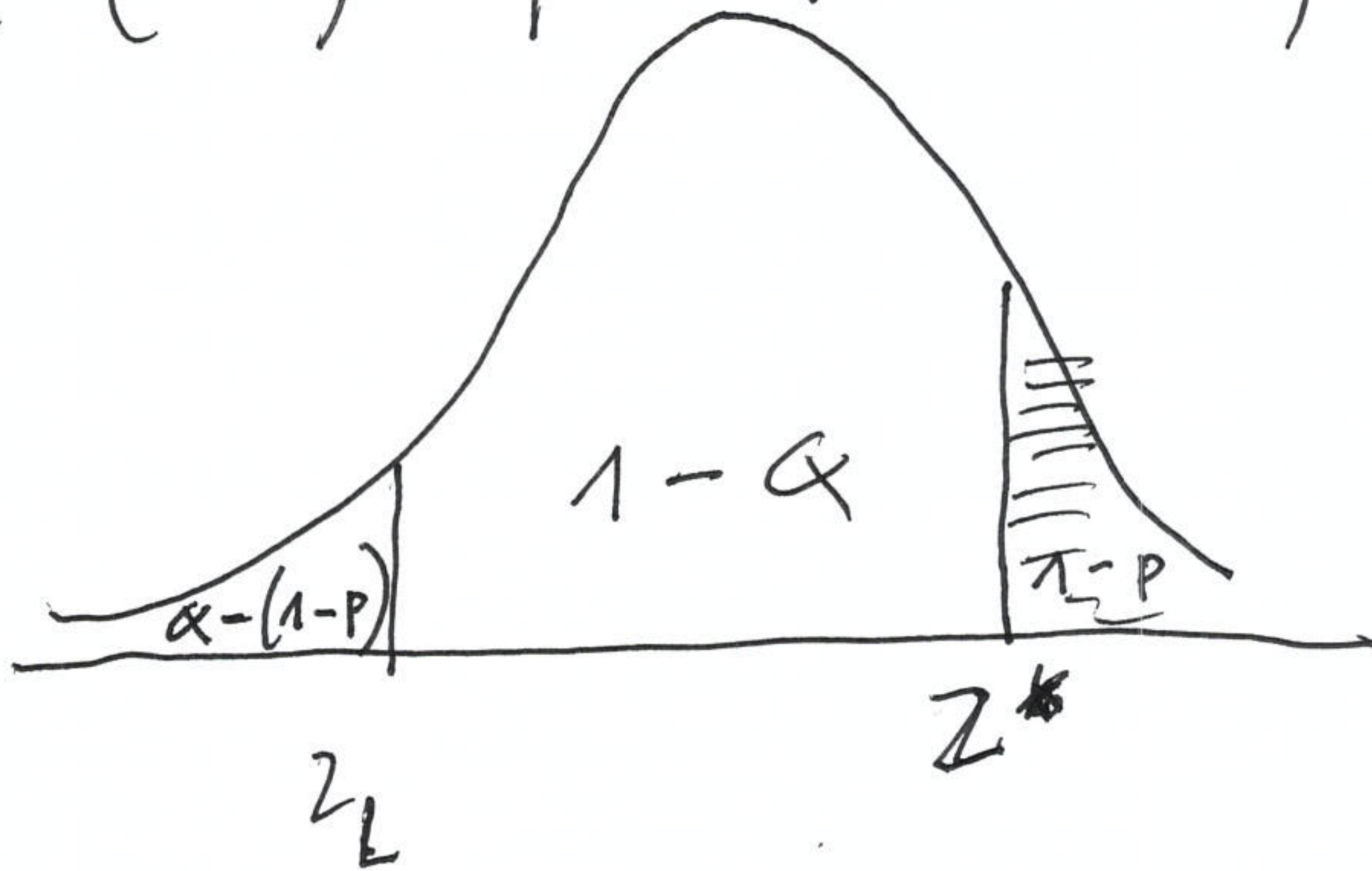
IC

$$\left[-\infty \quad \mu_n + z_{1-\alpha} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

intervallo illimitato SX

I C. con $z_u = z^0$ prefissato

$$\Phi(z^0) = p \quad (p > 1 - \alpha) \quad (1 - p \leq \alpha)$$



$$z_L = z_{\alpha - (1 - p)}$$

Caso particolare

~~Vuol dire~~

$$p = 1$$

$$z_{\infty} = \infty$$

$$1 - p = 0$$

$$\left[M_n + z \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \infty \right]$$

intervallo illimitato PX

DIMOSTRARE CHE :

A livello di confidenza $1-\alpha$

- Intervallo BILATERALE
contiene tutti i μ_0
per cui si accetta H_0
 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ contro Alternative
bilaterale a livello sig. α
- Intervallo illimitato SX
contiene tutti μ_0 per cui
si accetta $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$
contro alternative SX
a livello α
- Intervallo illimitato DX
contiene tutti μ_0 per cui
si accetta $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$
contro alternative DX
a livello α