

# Estimación Empírica de Distribuciones

muestra de datos

$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

$\rightsquigarrow$  observaciones de una v.a.  $X$ .

(independientes + idénticamente distrib.)

i.i.d.



$X$  y los  $x_i$  tienen asociada una distribución  $f_X(t)$  ó  $F_X(t)$

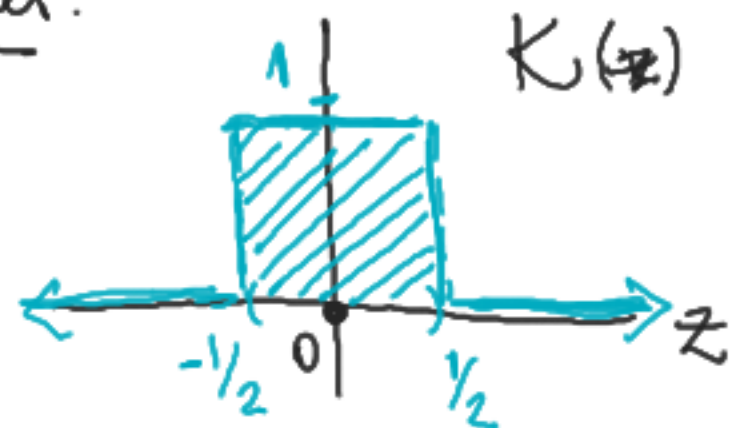
Queremos estimar  $f_X(t)$ .

Def: El estimador de densidad por kernel de  $f_X(t)$  es

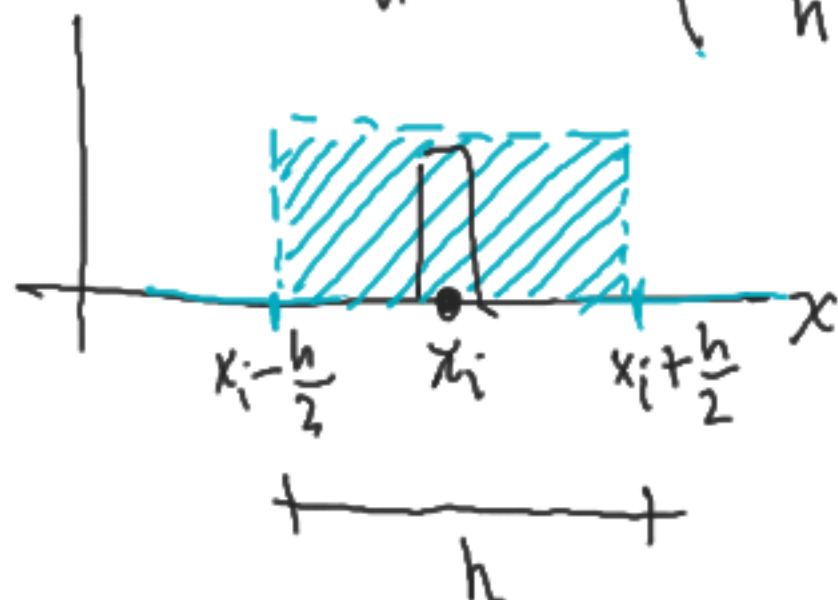
$$\hat{f}_h(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K_h(x-x_i) = \frac{1}{hn} \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right)$$

- $K$  es una función kernel (no-negativa,  $K \geq 0$ )
- $h > 0$ , parámetro de suavizado.

Kernel:



$$K_h(x) = K\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right)$$



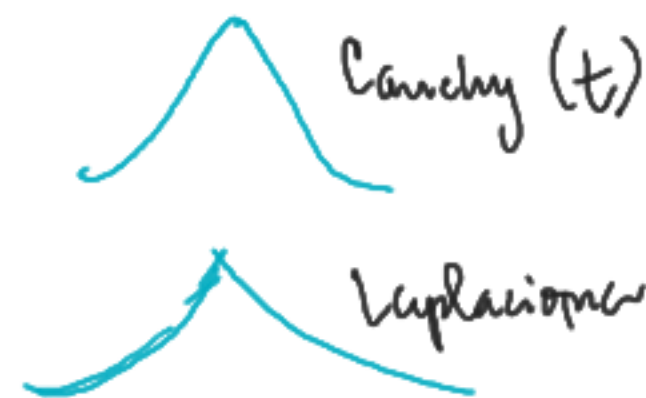
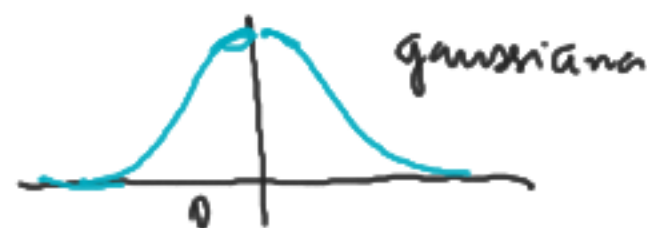
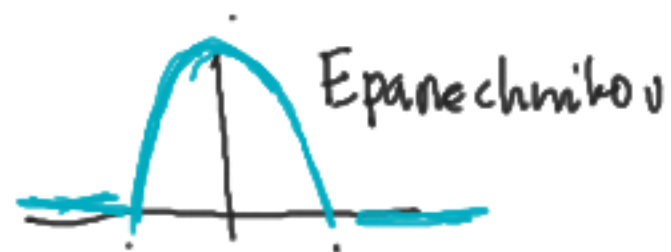
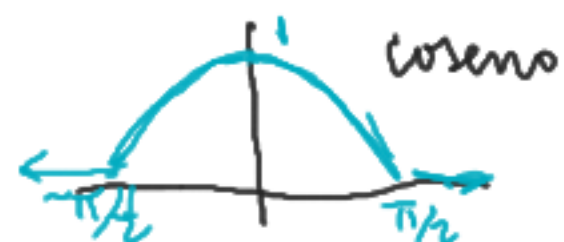
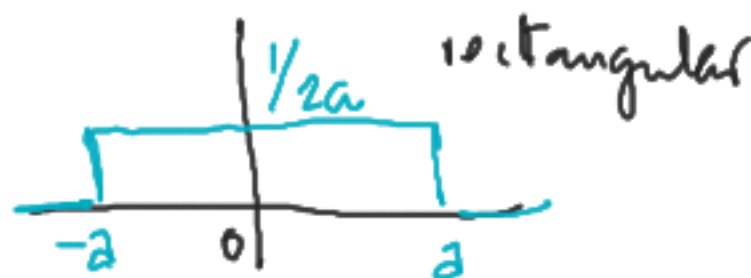
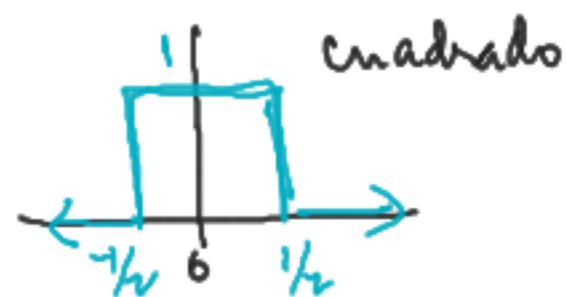
$$z = \frac{x-x_i}{h}$$

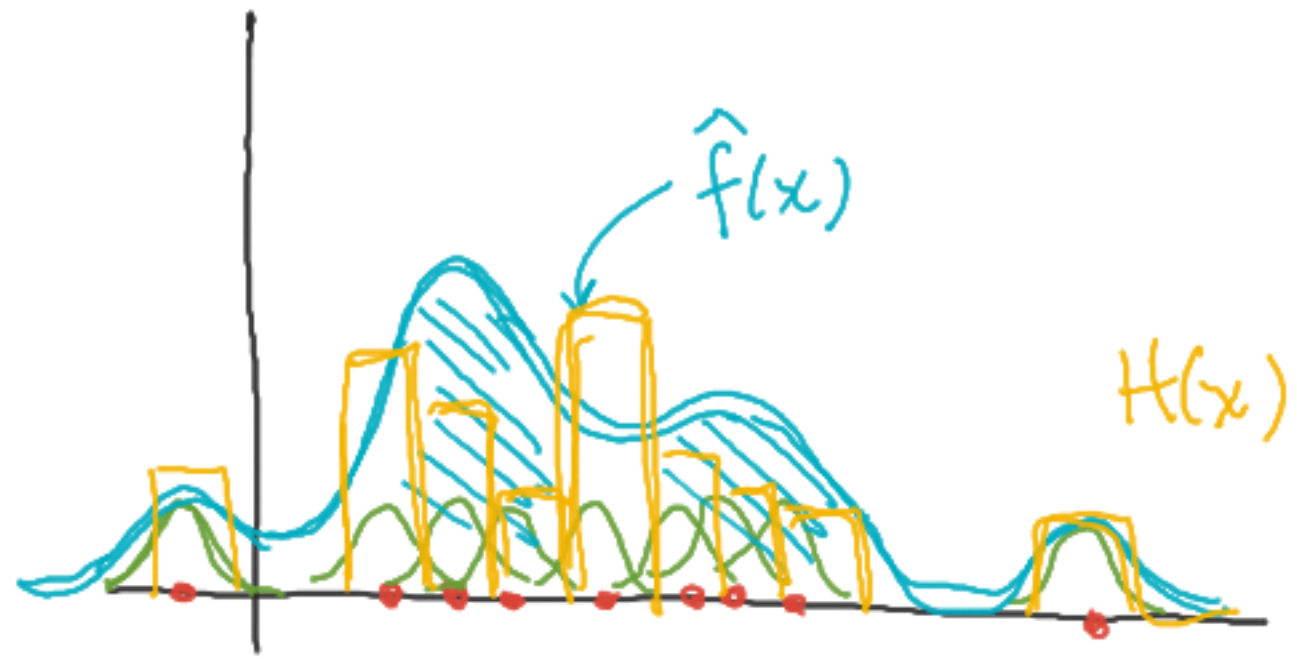
$$-1/2 = \frac{x-x_i}{h} \Rightarrow x = x_i - \frac{h}{2}$$

$$+1/2 = \frac{x-x_i}{h} \Rightarrow x = x_i + \frac{h}{2}$$

Tipos de Kernel:

$$K(x) = e^{-x^2/h^2}$$





$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right)$$

