# Tema6

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This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com (http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com).

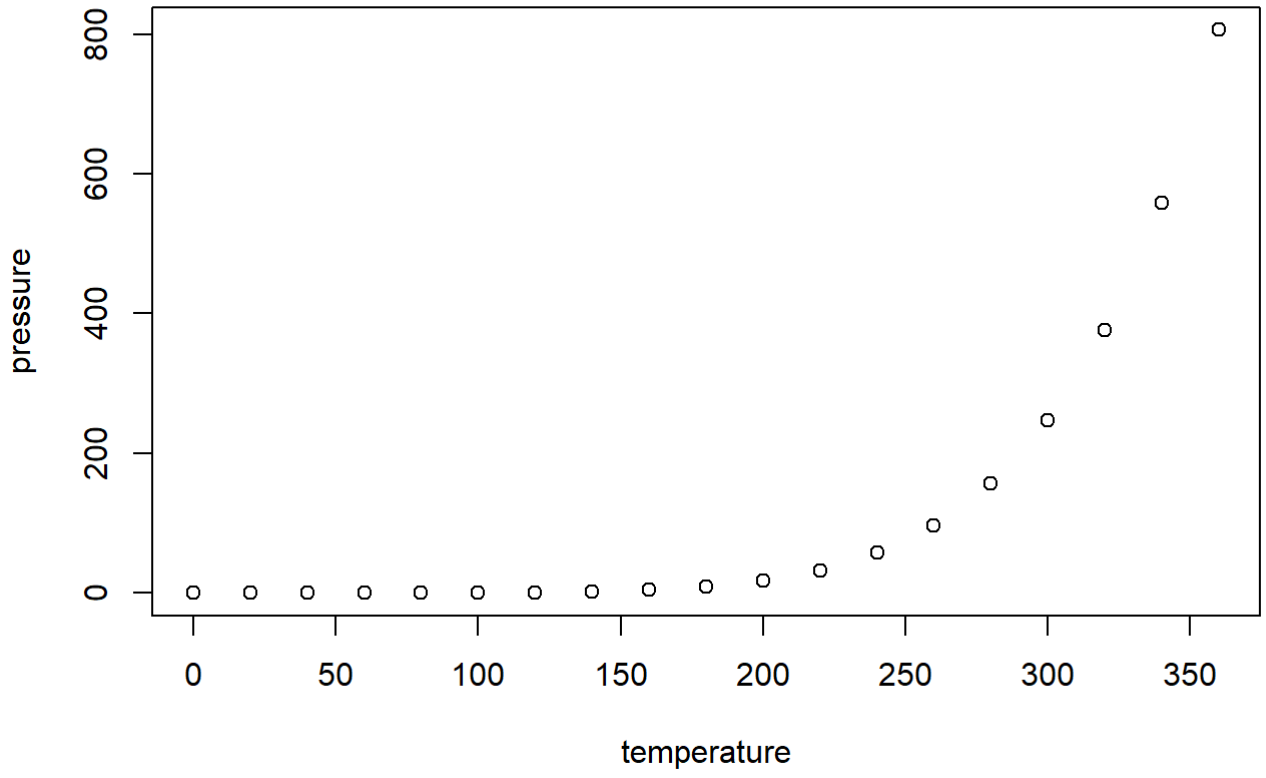
When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed           dist
##  Min.   : 4.0   Min.   :  2.00
##  1st Qu.:12.0   1st Qu.: 26.00
##  Median :15.0   Median : 36.00
##  Mean   :15.4   Mean   : 42.98
##  3rd Qu.:19.0   3rd Qu.: 56.00
##  Max.   :25.0   Max.   :120.00
```

# Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

# Ejercicio 1 Mardawn class

semilla es un genrdor aleatorio de numeros: set.seed() rnorm() esto siginifica reprudicibilidad, y esto genra valorees aletorios. set es para mecionar el numero y rnorm sirve para crear numeros aleatorios.

ejemplo de los valores seudo aletorio y aleatorio:

```
set.seed(1)
rnorm1=rnorm(6)
rnorm1
```

```
## [1] -0.6264538  0.1836433 -0.8356286  1.5952808  0.3295078 -0.8204684
```

```
set.seed(2)
rnorm2=rnorm(9)
rnorm2
```

```
## [1] -0.89691455  0.18484918  1.58784533 -1.13037567 -0.08025176  0.13242028
## [7]  0.70795473 -0.23969802  1.98447394
```

##Ejecicio 2

```
set.seed(1)
x <- rnorm(6) # Creamos una variable normal con 100 valores
x.test <- shapiro.test(x)
print(x.test)
```

```
##
##  Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  x
## W = 0.86168, p-value = 0.195
```

son contrates de hipotesis, hya pruebas paarmeticas y purebas no parametrias con varoles de tipo ordinal.

dentro de las prubas estan las hipotesis, y el nivel de confianza.

vamo