Transformacion

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Leer archivo

```
M=read.csv("mc-donalds-menu.csv") #leer la base de datos

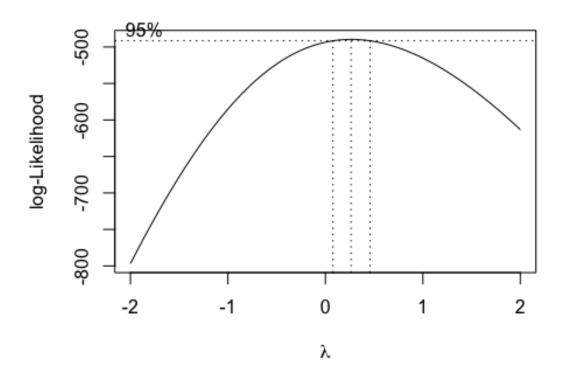
M$variable # para llamar una variable, aunque también la puedes leer con

corchetes cuadrados M[renglón, columna]

## NULL
```

Transformacion Box-Cox de Carbohydrates

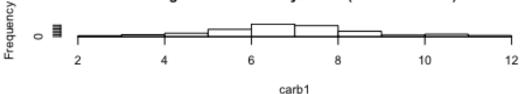
```
library(MASS)
M2 = subset(M,M$Carbohydrates>0)
min_val <- min(M2$Carbohydrates, na.rm = TRUE)
shift_val <- abs(min_val) + 1
M2$Carbohydrates_shifted <- M2$Carbohydrates + shift_val
boxcox_transform <- boxcox(lm(M2$Carbohydrates_shifted ~ 1, data = M), plotit
= TRUE)</pre>
```



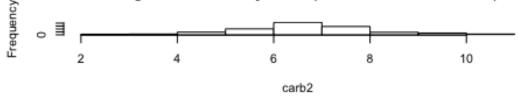
```
lambda opt <- boxcox transform$x[which.max(boxcox transform$y)]</pre>
lambda_opt
## [1] 0.2626263
M2$Carbohydrates_transformed <- (M2$Carbohydrates_shifted^lambda_opt - 1) /
lambda_opt
Min, Max, media, mediana, cuartiles, sesgo y curtosis de Carbohydrates
min value <- min(M2\$Carbohydrates transformed, na.rm = TRUE)
min_value
## [1] 2.972952
max value <- max(M2$Carbohydrates transformed, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
max_value
## [1] 10.28772
mean_value <- mean(M2$Carbohydrates_transformed, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
mean_value
## [1] 6.896801
median_value <- median(M2$Carbohydrates_transformed, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
median_value
## [1] 6.885678
quartiles <- quantile(M2\$Carbohydrates transformed, probs = c(0.25, 0.75),
na.rm = TRUE)
quartiles
##
        25%
                 75%
## 6.158223 7.634833
q1 <- quartiles[1]
q3 <- quartiles[2]
library(e1071)
skewness_value <- skewness(M2\$Carbohydrates_transformed, na.rm = TRUE)
skewness_value
## [1] 0.019585
kurtosis value <- kurtosis(M2$Carbohydrates transformed, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
kurtosis_value
## [1] 0.5401768
Histogramas Carbohidratos
carb1 = sqrt(M2$Carbohydrates + 1)
library(e1071)
```

```
skewness_value1 <- skewness(carb1, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
skewness_value1
## [1] 0.3480223
kurtosis_value1 <- kurtosis(carb1, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
kurtosis_value1
## [1] 0.590641
library(nortest)
D=ad.test(carb1)
D$p.value
## [1] 0.0001300569
carb2 = ((M2$Carbohydrates + 1)^lambda_opt - 1) / lambda_opt
skewness_value2 <- skewness(carb2, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
skewness_value2
## [1] -0.1533194
kurtosis_value2 <- kurtosis(carb2, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
kurtosis_value2
## [1] 0.7661949
D2=ad.test(carb2)
D2$p.value
## [1] 0.001162628
par(mfrow = c(3, 1))
hist(carb1, col = 0, main = "Histograma de Carbohydrates (Raíz cuadrada)")
hist(carb2, col = 0, main = "Histograma de Carbohydrates (Transformación Box-
Cox)")
hist(M2$Carbohydrates, col = 0, main = "Histograma de Carbohydrates
(Original)")
```

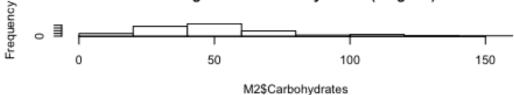
Histograma de Carbohydrates (Raíz cuadrada)



Histograma de Carbohydrates (Transformación Box-Cox)



Histograma de Carbohydrates (Original)



Prueba Normalidad Jarque Bera

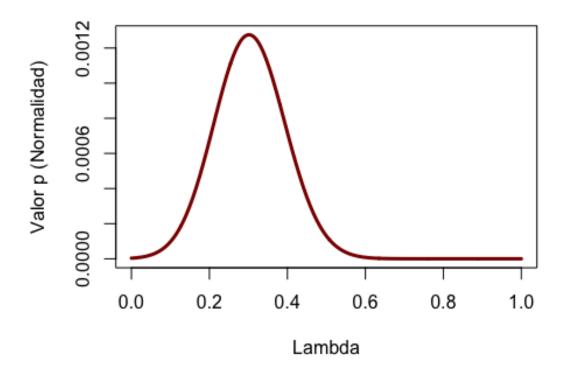
```
library(moments)
##
## Attaching package: 'moments'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:e1071':
##
##
       kurtosis, moment, skewness
jarque.test(M2$Carbohydrates)
##
    Jarque-Bera Normality Test
##
##
## data: M2$Carbohydrates
## JB = 93.745, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: greater
jarque.test(carb1)
##
##
    Jarque-Bera Normality Test
##
```

```
## data: carb1
## JB = 8.8979, p-value = 0.01169
## alternative hypothesis: greater

jarque.test(carb2)
##
## Jarque-Bera Normality Test
##
## data: carb2
## JB = 7.4299, p-value = 0.02436
## alternative hypothesis: greater
```

Transformacion Yeo Johnson de Carbohydrates

```
library(VGAM)
## Loading required package: stats4
## Loading required package: splines
library(nortest) # Para usar ad.test()
lp <- seq(0, 1, 0.001) # Valores de lambda propuestos</pre>
nlp <- length(lp)</pre>
n <- length(M2$Carbohydrates)</pre>
D <- matrix(as.numeric(NA), ncol = 2, nrow = nlp)</pre>
for (i in 1:nlp) {
  d <- yeo.johnson(M2$Carbohydrates, lambda = lp[i])</pre>
  p <- ad.test(d)</pre>
  D[i, ] <- c(lp[i], p$p.value)</pre>
N <- as.data.frame(D)</pre>
colnames(N) <- c("Lambda", "Valor_p")</pre>
# Filtrar valores no finitos
N <- N[is.finite(N$Lambda) & is.finite(N$Valor_p), ]</pre>
best_lambda <- N$Lambda[which.max(N$Valor_p)]</pre>
G <- data.frame(subset(N, N$Valor_p == max(N$Valor_p)))</pre>
# Graficar
plot(N$Lambda, N$Valor_p, type = "1",
     col = "darkred", lwd = 3,
     xlab = "Lambda",
     ylab = "Valor p (Normalidad)")
```



```
carb3 <- yeo.johnson(M2$Carbohydrates, lambda = best_lambda)
print(G)
## Lambda Valor_p
## 303 0.302 0.001275547</pre>
```

Min, Max, media, mediana, cuartiles, sesgo y curtosis de Carbohydrates

```
M2$Carbohydrates_transformed2 <- (M2$Carbohydrates_shifted^best_lambda - 1) /
best_lambda
min_value <- min(M2$Carbohydrates_transformed2, na.rm = TRUE)
min_value

## [1] 3.118199

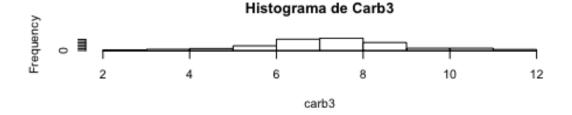
max_value <- max(M2$Carbohydrates_transformed2, na.rm = TRUE)
max_value

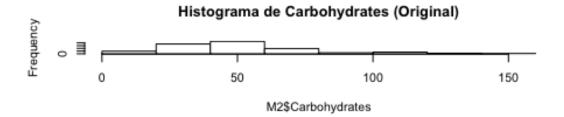
## [1] 11.60389

mean_value <- mean(M2$Carbohydrates_transformed2, na.rm = TRUE)
mean_value

## [1] 7.572487</pre>
```

```
median value <- median(M2$Carbohydrates transformed2, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
median_value
## [1] 7.544977
quartiles \leftarrow quantile(M2\$Carbohydrates_transformed2, probs = c(0.25, 0.75),
na.rm = TRUE)
quartiles
##
        25%
                  75%
## 6.700136 8.424072
q1 <- quartiles[1]</pre>
q3 <- quartiles[2]
library(e1071)
skewness_value <- skewness(M2$Carbohydrates_transformed2, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
skewness_value
## [1] 0.09262205
kurtosis_value <- kurtosis(M2$Carbohydrates_transformed2, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
kurtosis value
## [1] 3.545537
Histogramas Carbohidratos
par(mfrow = c(3, 1))
hist(carb3, col = 0, main = "Histograma de Carb3")
hist(M2$Carbohydrates, col = 0, main = "Histograma de Carbohydrates
(Original)")
```





Prueba Normalidad Jarque Bera

```
library(moments)
jarque.test(M2$Carbohydrates_transformed2)
##
##
    Jarque-Bera Normality Test
##
## data: M2$Carbohydrates_transformed2
## JB = 3.3746, p-value = 0.185
## alternative hypothesis: greater
jarque.test(M2$Carbohydrates)
##
##
    Jarque-Bera Normality Test
##
## data: M2$Carbohydrates
## JB = 93.745, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: greater
```