Práctica Evaluación 21-22

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Tarea 1 : lectura de datos.

Enunciado:

Cada un@ de vosotr@s recibiréis un archivo de datos personalizado. Fijaros bien en el formato: tabla con cabecera, de la que debéis extraer los datos en forma de vector.

La definición del "working directory" debéis hacerla en la linea de comandos,o desde un archivo script(.R) sin que quede rastro en este documento.

```
datos <- read.table("dfernandez118")
datos <- datos$x</pre>
```

Tarea 2: estimación de media y varianza

Seleccionar aleatoriamente una muestra de tamaño n=3 y calcula su media, \bar{x} , y su cuasivarianza, s_c^2 , como estimadores de la media poblacional μ y la varianza poblacional σ^2 .

```
n <- 3
muestra <- sample(datos, n)
#media
media <- mean(muestra)
media</pre>
```

[1] 62.42109

```
#cuasivarianza
cuasivarianza <- var(muestra)
cuasivarianza</pre>
```

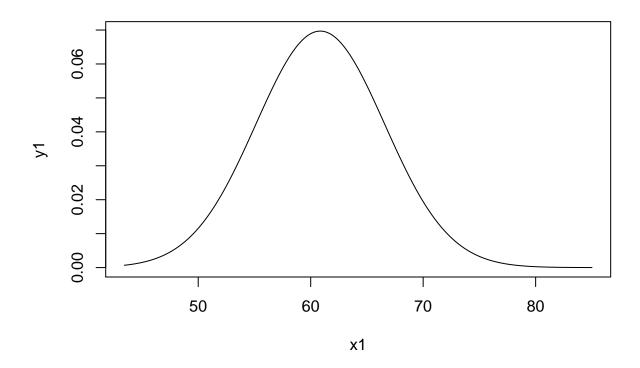
```
## [1] 41.97005
```

Representar las curvas correspondientes a las distribuciones de la media y la varianza.

```
#Distribución de la media
```

```
x1 <- seq(min(datos), max(datos), 0.01)
y1 <- dnorm(x1, mean(datos), sd(datos))
plot(x1,y1, type = "l", main = "media")</pre>
```

media



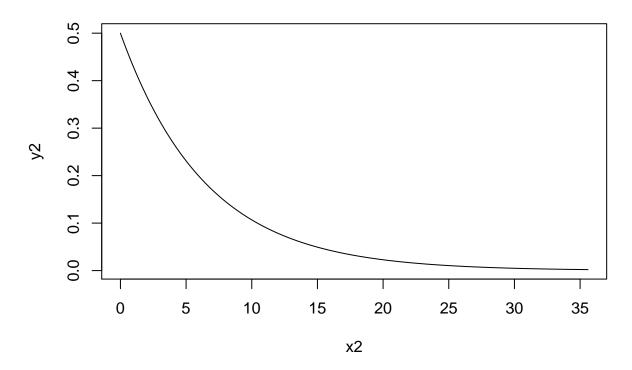
```
#Distribución de la varianza

libertad <- n-1
varianza <- sqrt(cuasivarianza)

x2 <- seq(0,5.5*varianza,0.1)
tipificar <- (n-1)*x2/varianza  #tipificar x
y2 <- dchisq(tipificar,libertad)

plot(x2,y2,type = "l", main = "varianza")</pre>
```

varianza



Tarea 3: intervalos de confianza.

A partir de las estimaciones anteriores, calcular intervalos de confianza para la media poblacional μ y la varianza poblacional σ^2 , usando distintos niveles de confianza $\alpha \in \{0.05, 0.025, 0.01\}$

```
lalpha <- list(0.05,0.025,0.01)

for (alpha in lalpha){
   calcular_intervalo <- function(n,media,varianza,alpha) {
   z1 <- qnorm((1-alpha/2), media, sqrt(varianza), lower.tail = FALSE)
   delta1 <- z1*sqrt(varianza)/sqrt(n)
   a1 <- media + delta1
   b1 <- media - delta1
   return(c(b1,a1))
}
calcular_intervalo(n,media,varianza,alpha)
}</pre>
```

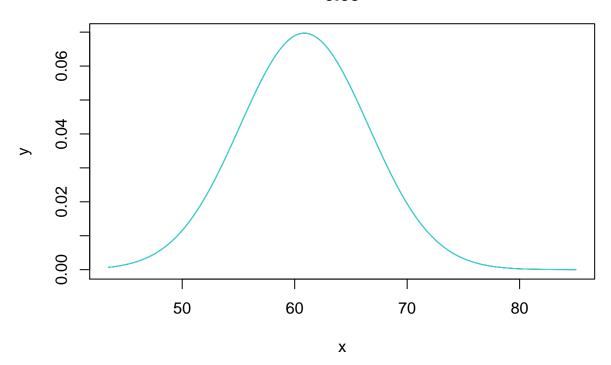
Representar estos tres intervalos en las gráficas anteriores.

```
1 <- list(3)
lalpha <- list(0.05,0.025,0.01)</pre>
```

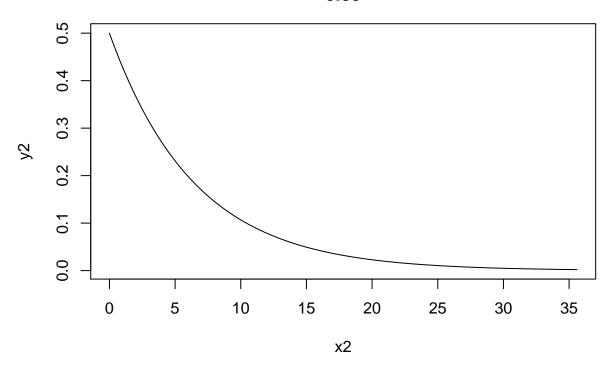
```
for (n in 1){
  for (alpha in lalpha){
    z1 <- qnorm((1-alpha/2), media, sqrt(varianza), lower.tail = FALSE)</pre>
dt <- sqrt(varianza)</pre>
error1 <- dt/sqrt(n)</pre>
errorest1 <- z1*error1
liminf1 <- media-errorest1</pre>
limsup1 <- media+errorest1</pre>
x <- seq(min(datos), max(datos), 0.01)
y <- dnorm(x,mean(datos),sd(datos))</pre>
plot(x,y, type = "1", main = c("media, cuando alpha es igual a",alpha))
segments(x0=liminf1,x1=liminf1,y0=0,y1=dnorm(liminf1,mean(datos),sd(datos)),col = 2)
segments(x0=limsup1,x1=limsup1,y0=0,y1=dnorm(limsup1,mean(datos),sd(datos)),col = 2)
lines(x,y,col = 5)
###varianza
alpha <- 0.05
z1 <- qnorm((1-alpha/2), media, sqrt(varianza), lower.tail = FALSE)</pre>
dt <- sqrt(varianza)</pre>
error1 <- dt/sqrt(n)
errorest1 <- z1*error1
liminf1 <- media-errorest1</pre>
limsup1 <- media+errorest1</pre>
libertad <- n-1
varianza <- sqrt(cuasivarianza)</pre>
x2 \leftarrow seq(0,5.5*varianza,0.1)
tipificar <-(n-1)*x2/varianza
                                     #tipificar x
y2 <- dchisq(tipificar,libertad)</pre>
plot(x2,y2,type = "l", main = c("varianza, cuando alpha es igual a",alpha))
segments(x0=liminf1,x1=liminf1,y0=0,y1=dnorm(liminf1,mean(datos),sd(datos)),col = 2)
```

```
segments(x0=limsup1,x1=limsup1,y0=0,y1=dnorm(limsup1,mean(datos),sd(datos)),col = 2)
lines(x,y,col = 5)
}
```

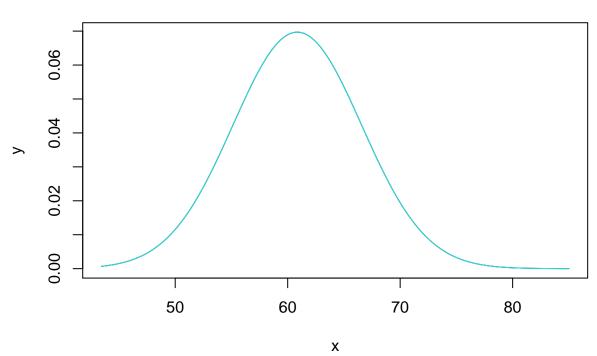
media, cuando alpha es igual a 0.05



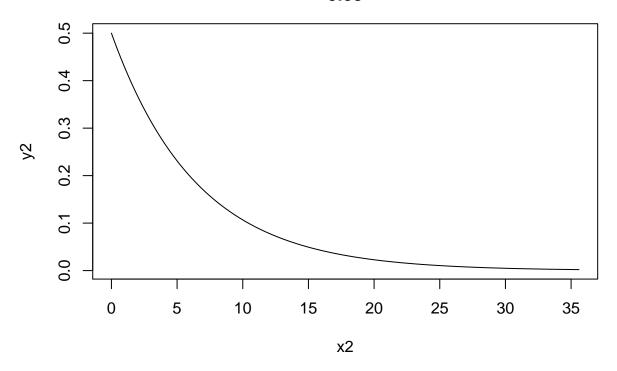
varianza, cuando alpha es igual a 0.05



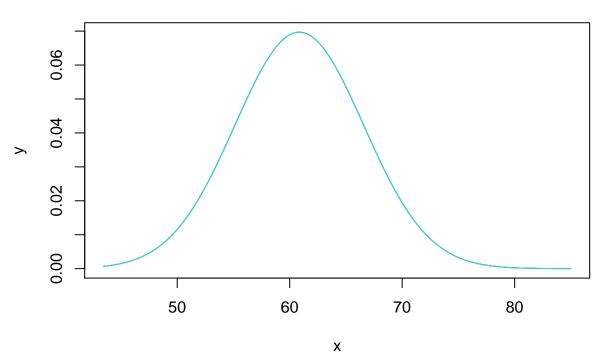
media, cuando alpha es igual a 0.025



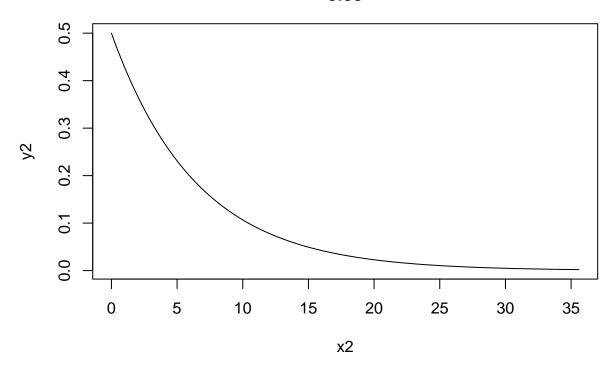
varianza, cuando alpha es igual a 0.05



media, cuando alpha es igual a 0.01



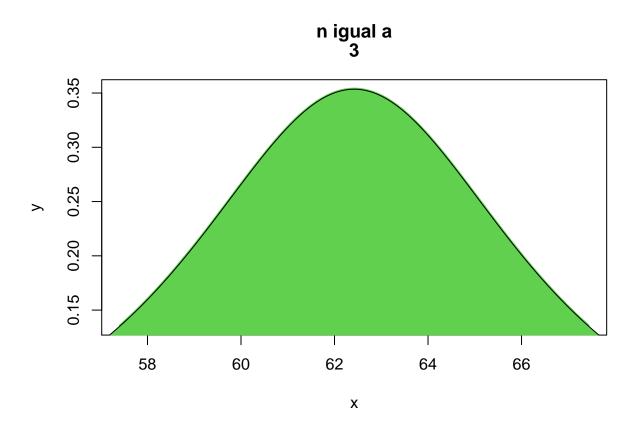
varianza, cuando alpha es igual a 0.05

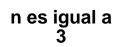


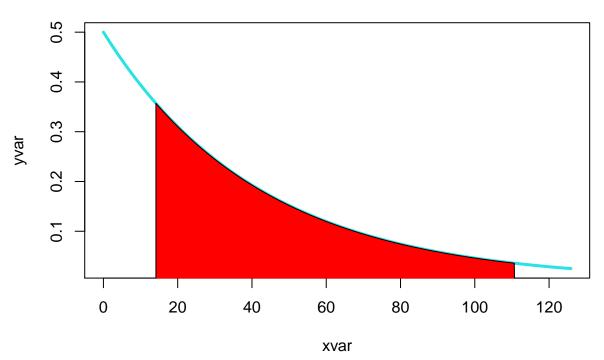
Calcular y representar también los intervalos de confianza para otros tamaños de muestra: $n \in \{10, 50, 100\}$

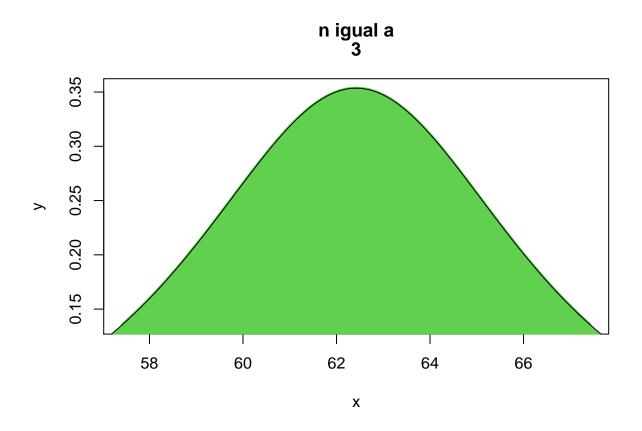
```
1 <- list(3,10,50,100)</pre>
lalpha \leftarrow list(0.05, 0.025, 0.01)
for (n in 1){
  for (alpha in lalpha){
    if (n \le 30){
      q1 <- qt(alpha/2, n-1)*varianza*sqrt(n)+media
      q2 <- qt(1-(alpha/2), n-1)*varianza*sqrt(n)+media
      x \leftarrow seq(media - 5, media + 5, 0.1)
      y <- dt((x-media)/(varianza/sqrt(n)),n-1)
      plot(x,y,type = "l", col = 3, lwd = 3, main = c("n igual a",n))
      cord.x \leftarrow c(q1, seq(q1,q2,0.1),q2)
       \texttt{cord.y} \leftarrow \texttt{c(0,(dt((seq(q1,q2,0.1)-media)/(varianza/sqrt(n)),n-1)),0)} 
      polygon(cord.x,cord.y, col = 3)
       #varianza
      q1v <- (n-1)*cuasivarianza/qchisq(1-(alpha/2),n-1)
      q2v <- (n-1)*cuasivarianza/qchisq(alpha/2,n-1)
```

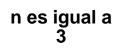
```
xvar <- seq(0,3*cuasivarianza,0.1)</pre>
    yvar <- dchisq((n-1)*(xvar/cuasivarianza),n-1)</pre>
    plot(xvar,yvar, type = "l", col = 5, lwd = 3, main = c("n es igual a",n))
    cord.xvar \leftarrow c(q1, seq(q1, q2, 0.1), q2)
     \texttt{cord.yvar} \leftarrow \texttt{c(0,(dchisq(((seq(q1,q2,0.1)/cuasivarianza)*(n-1)),n-1)),0)} 
    polygon(cord.xvar,cord.yvar, col = "red")
  else{
    q1 <- qnorm(alpha/2,media,(varianza/sqrt(n)))</pre>
    q2 <- qnorm(1-(alpha/2), media, (varianza/sqrt(n)))
    x \leftarrow seq(media - 5, media + 5, 0.1)
    y <- dnorm(x, media, varianza/sqrt(n))
    plot(x,y,type = "l", lwd=3, main = c("n es igual a",n))
    cord.x \leftarrow c(q1, seq(q1, q2, 0.1), q2)
    cord.y <- c(0,dnorm(seq(q1,q2,0.1),media,varianza/sqrt(n)),0)</pre>
    polygon(cord.x,cord.y,col = "green")
    #varianza
    q1v <- (n-1)*cuasivarianza/qchisq(1-(alpha/2),n-1)
    q2v <- (n-1)*cuasivarianza/qchisq(alpha/2,n-1)
    xvar <- seq(3*cuasivarianza,4*cuasivarianza,0.1)</pre>
    yvar <- dchisq((n-1)*(xvar/cuasivarianza),n-1)</pre>
    plot(xvar,yvar,type = "1",lwd = 3, col = 4, main = c("alpha igual a",alpha))
    cord.x \leftarrow c(q1, seq(q1, q2, 0.1), q2)
    cord.y <- c(0, (dchisq(((seq(q1,q2,0.1)/cuasivarianza)*(n-1)), n-1)), 0)
    polygon(cord.x,cord.y, col = "blue")
}
```

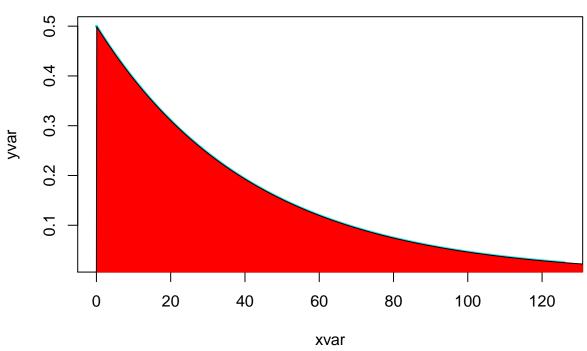


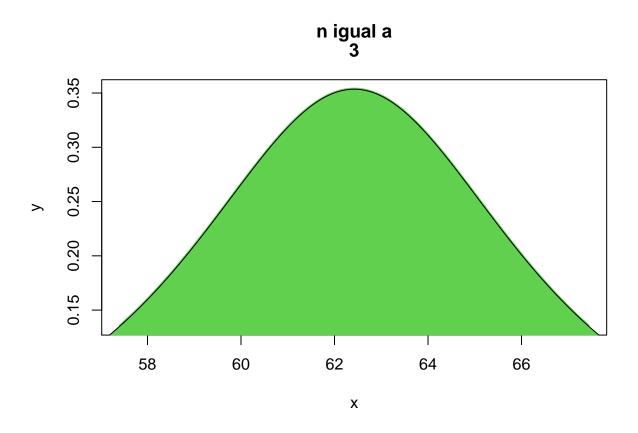


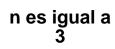


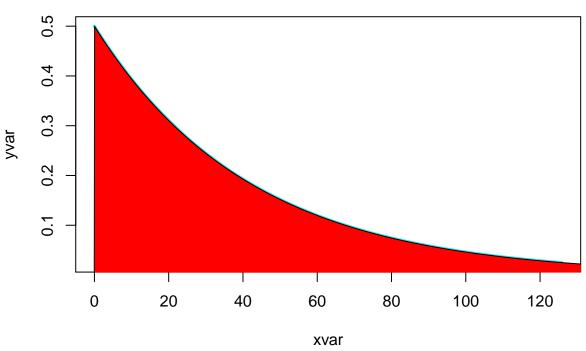


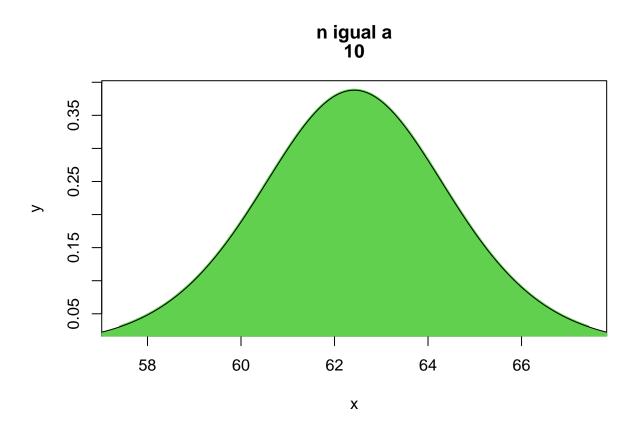


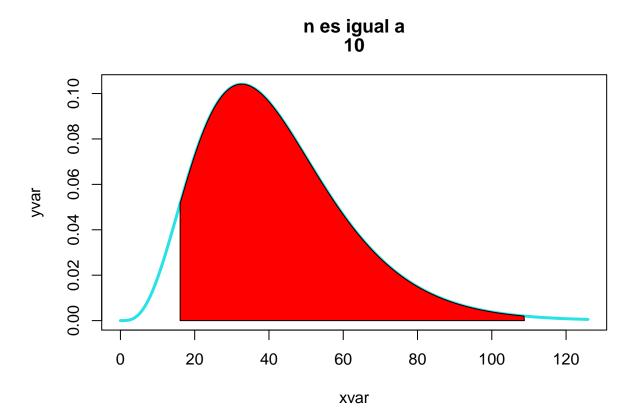


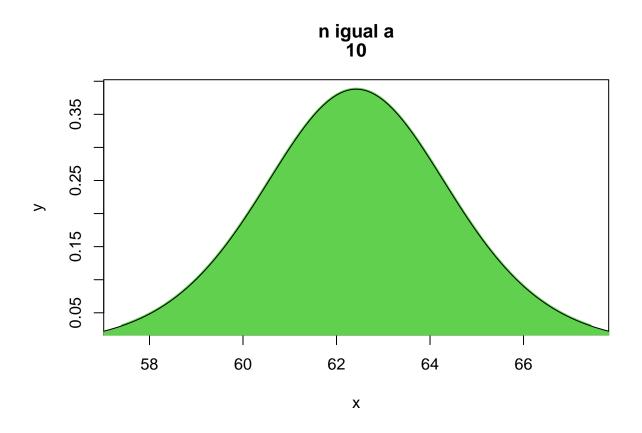


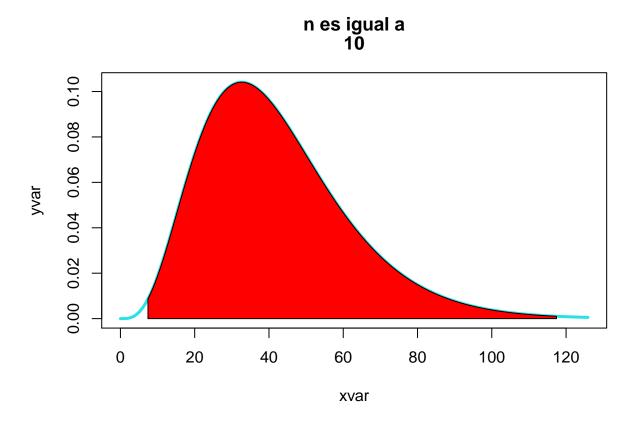


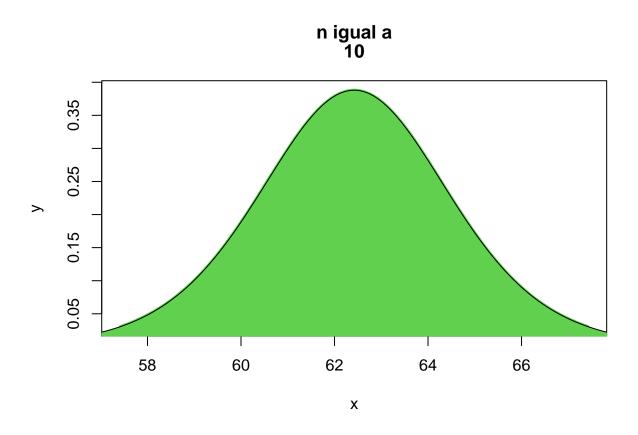


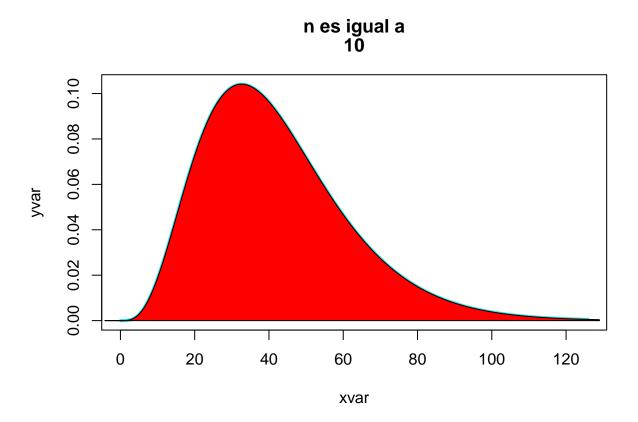


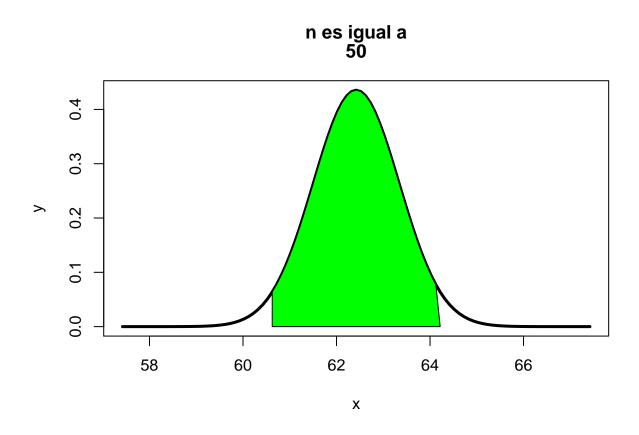


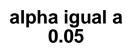


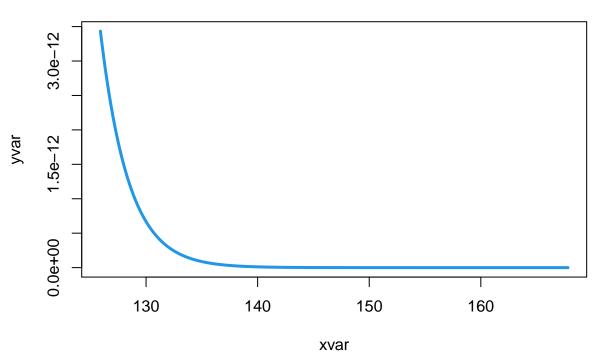


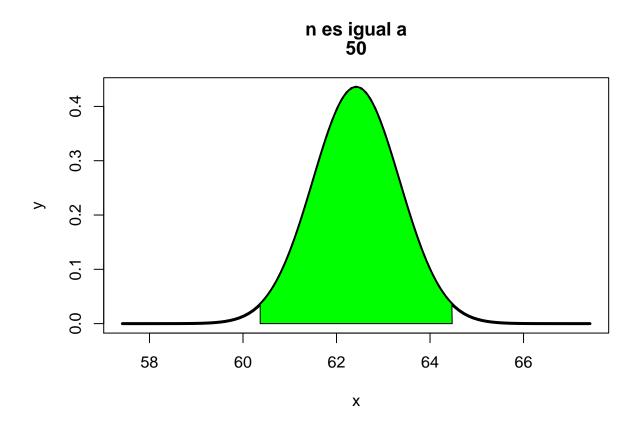


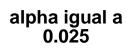


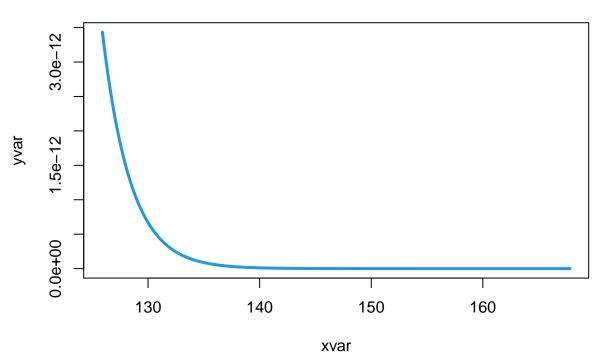


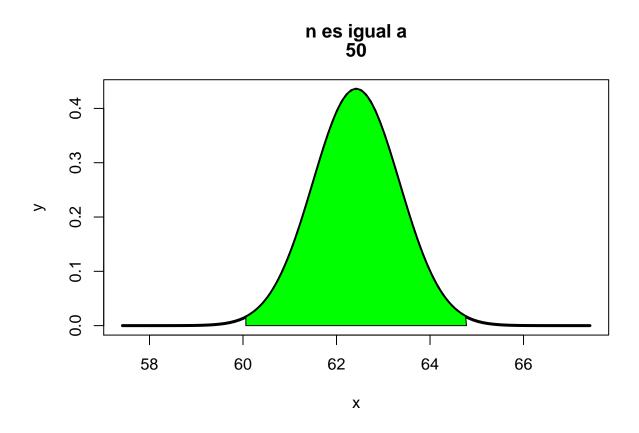


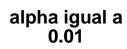


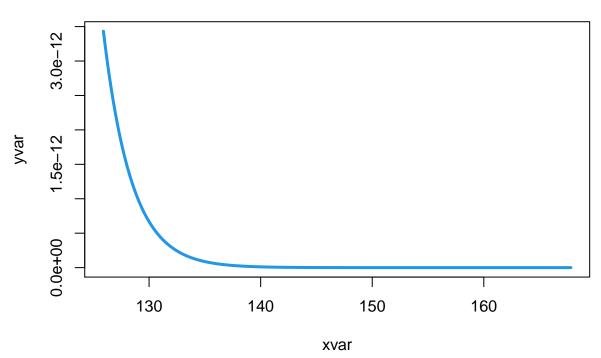


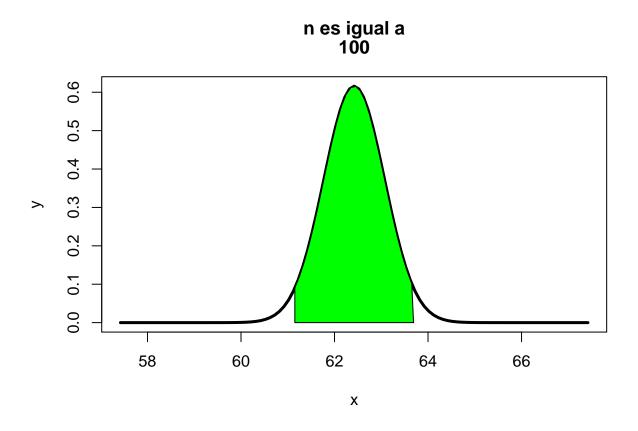


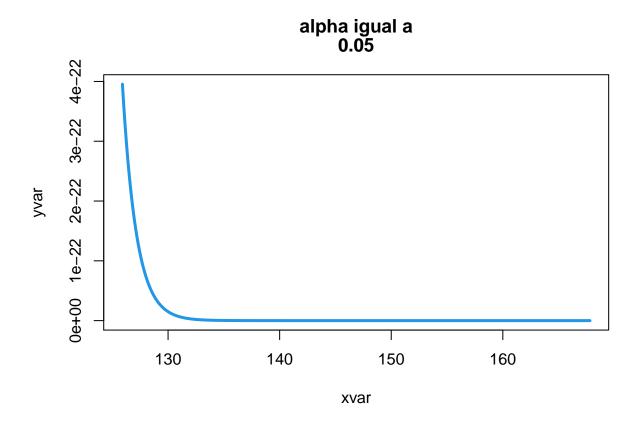


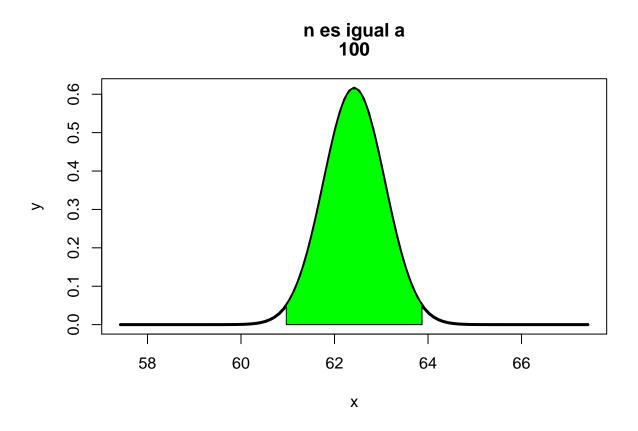


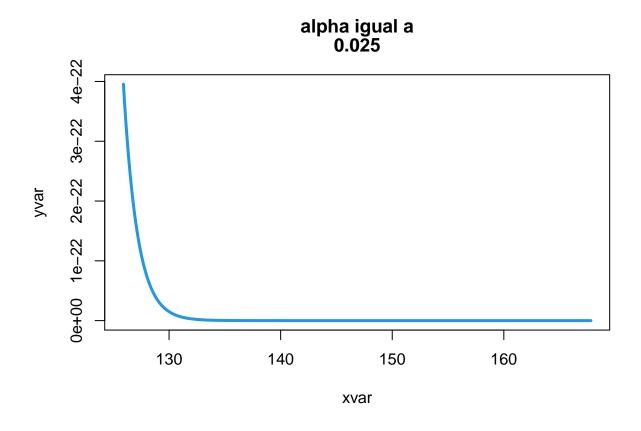


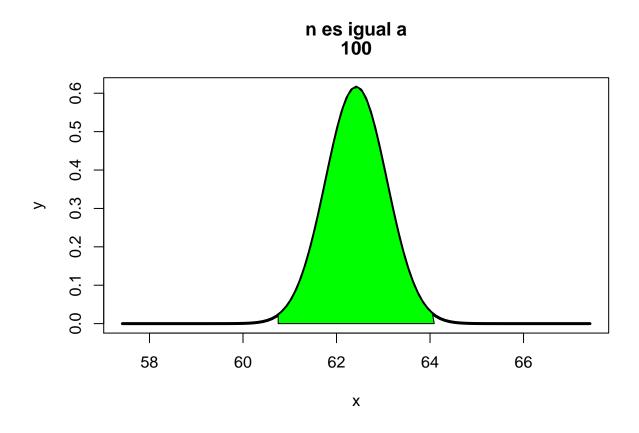


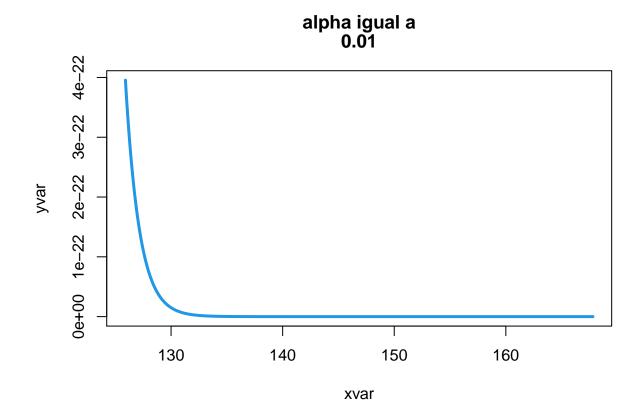












Tarea 4 : test de hipótesis.

Considerar las estimaciones de μ y σ^2 calculadas en el apartado 2, con n=3

Plantear el test de hipótesis adecuado para contrastar estos valores. Realizar el test calculando el p-valor con tamaños de muesstra $n \in \{10, 50, 100\}$. Concluir si se acepta o se rechaza la hipótesis. Representar graficamente la región correspondiente al p-valor.

```
#volvemos a poner los datos del apartado 2

muestra <- sample(datos, n)
media <- mean(muestra)

cuasivarianza <- var(muestra)

#un bucle para diferentes tamaños de la muestra

for (i in 1:3){
   if (i ==1) {
      n <- 10
      m <- 1
      v <- 0.5
      mediax <- media
      varianzax <- varianza
   }

   if (i ==2) {</pre>
```

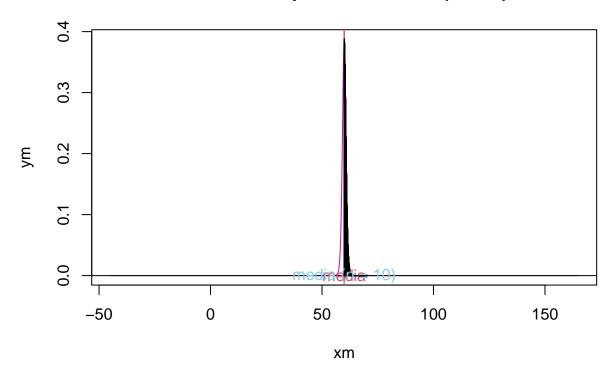
```
n <- 50
   m <- 2
   v <- 1
   mediax <- media
   varianzax <- varianza
 }
 if (i ==3) {
   n <- 100
   m <- 3
   v <- 1.5
   mediax <- media
   varianzax <- varianza
 }
  #emplearemos las medias y varianzas de HO y la desviación tipica de H1 para realizar las gráficas
  #Media
 if (n>=30){
 xm <- seq(media-(4/m)*cuasivarianza,media+(4/m)*cuasivarianza,0.1)
 ym <- dnorm(xm,media,sqrt(varianzax/n))</pre>
else {
 xm <- seq(media-(4/m)*cuasivarianza,media+(4/m)*cuasivarianza,0.1)
 ym <- dt((media-xm)/sqrt(varianzax/n),n-1)</pre>
 if (i==1){
   plot(xm,ym,type = "l", col = 6, main = "Prueba de hipotesis_Student (n = 10)")
  if (i==2){
   plot(xm,ym,type = "1", col = 6, main = "Prueba de hipotesis_norm(n = 50)")
  if (i==3){
   plot(xm,ym,type = "1", col = 6, main = "Prueba de hipotesis_norm(n = 100)")
 abline(v = mediax)
  abline(h=0)
  abline(v = media, col = 2)
  text(media,0,"media",col = 2)
  #Dibujamos el p-valor
```

```
if (n>=30){
  if (mediax < media){</pre>
    xm <- seq(mediax-4*sqrt(varianzax),mediax,0.001)</pre>
    ym <- dnorm(xm,media,sqrt(varianzax/n))</pre>
  }
  else{
    xm <- seq(mediax,mediax+4*sqrt(varianzax),0.001)</pre>
    ym <- dnorm(xm, media,sqrt(varianzax/n))</pre>
  }
}
  else{
  if (mediax < media ){</pre>
    xm <- seq(mediax-4*sqrt(varianzax),mediax,0.001)</pre>
    ym <- dt((media-xm)/sqrt(varianzax/n),n-1)</pre>
    else{
      xm <- seq(mediax,mediax+4*sqrt(varianzax),0.001)</pre>
      ym <- dt((media-xm)/sqrt(varianzax/n),n-1)</pre>
  }
  lines(xm,ym,type = "h")
   if (i==1){
  text(media,0,"media (n = 10)", col = "skyblue")
}
if (i==2){
  text(media,0,"media (50)", col = "skyblue")
if (i==3){
  text(media,0,"media (100)", col = "skyblue")
  \#Calculamos\ el\ p-valor
if (n>=30){
 if (mediax>media) {
   p <- 1-pnorm((mediax - media)/sqrt(varianzax/n))</pre>
  else{
    p <- pnorm((mediax-media)/sqrt(varianzax/n))</pre>
  }
  else{
   if (mediax > media) {
      p <- 1-pt((mediax-media)/sqrt(varianzax/n),n-1)</pre>
    else{
```

```
p <- pt((mediax-media)/sqrt(varianzax/n),n-1)</pre>
 }
}
print(p)
if (p \ge 0.05){
 print("como el p-valor(media) es mayor que alpha = 0.05, no se rechaza la hipotesis nula")
else{
  print("como el p-valor(media) es menor que alpha = 0.05, es incierta la hipotesis nula, por tanto
#Varianza
xv \leftarrow seq(0, (4/v)*varianza, 0.1)
yv <- dchisq((n-1)*xv/varianza,n-1)</pre>
if (i == 1){
 plot(xv, yv, type = "1", col = 6, main = "Prueba de hipotesis_chi (n = 10)")
if (i ==2){
 plot(xv, yv, type = "l", col = 6, main = "Prueba de hipotesis_chi (n = 50)")
if (i ==3){
  plot(xv, yv, type = "1", col = 6, main = "Prueba de hipotesis_chi (n = 100)")
abline(v = varianzax)
abline(h = 0)
abline(v = varianza,col = 2)
text(varianza,0,"varianza",col = 2)
#Dibujamos el p-valor
if (varianzax<varianza){</pre>
 xv <- seq(varianzax-10*cuasivarianza,varianzax,0.001)</pre>
 yv <- dchisq((n-1)*xv/varianza,n-1)</pre>
}
else{
 xv <- seq(varianzax, varianzax+10*cuasivarianza, 0.001)</pre>
  yv <- dchisq((n-1)*xv/varianza,n-1)</pre>
lines(xv,yv,type = "h")
```

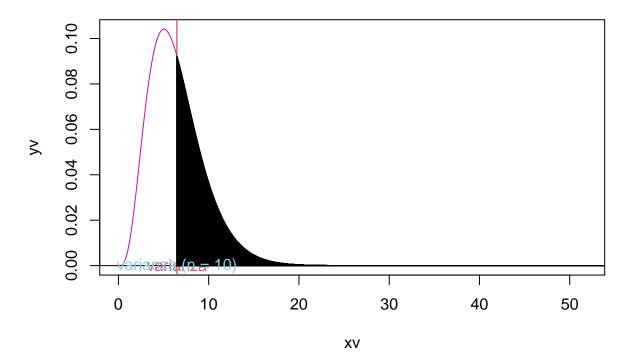
```
if (i==1){
 text(varianza,0, "varianza (n = 10)", col = "skyblue")
}
if (i==2){
 text(varianza,0, "varianza (n = 50)", col = "skyblue")
if (i==3){
 text(varianza,0, "varianza (n = 100)", col = "skyblue")
\#calculamos\ el\ p-valor
if (varianzax>varianza){
 pvarianza <- 1-pchisq(n-1,(n-1)*varianzax/varianza)</pre>
else{
 pvarianza <- pchisq(n-1,(n-1)*varianzax/varianza)</pre>
print(pvarianza)
if (pvarianza>= 0.05){
 print("como el p-valor (chi) es mayor que alpha = 0.05, no se rechaza la hipotesis nula")
else{
  print("como el p-valor (chi) es manor que alpha = 0.05, es incierta la hipotesis nula, por tanto
```

Prueba de hipotesis_Student (n = 10)



[1] 0.5
[1] "como el p-valor(media) es mayor que alpha = 0.05, no se rechaza la hipotesis nula"

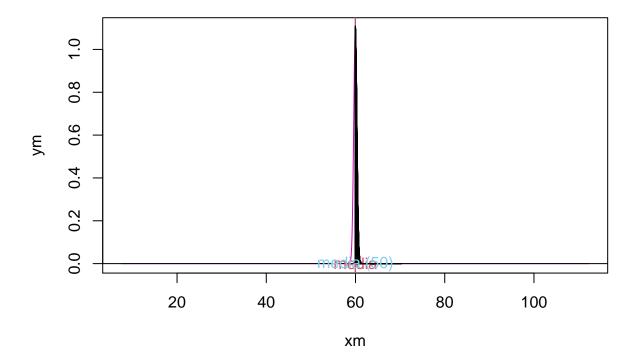
Prueba de hipotesis_chi (n = 10)



[1] 0.5627258

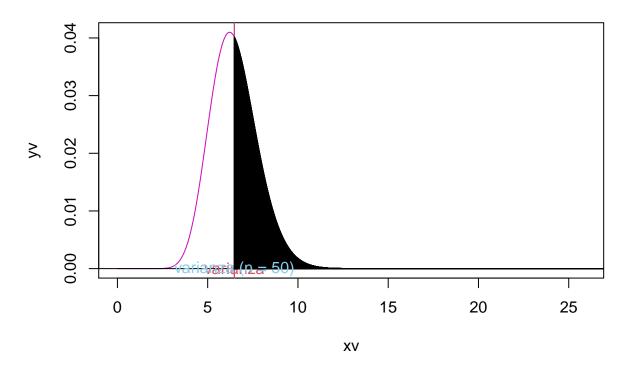
[1] "como el p-valor (chi) es mayor que alpha = 0.05, no se rechaza la hipotesis nula"

Prueba de hipotesis_norm(n = 50)



[1] 0.5
[1] "como el p-valor(media) es mayor que alpha = 0.05, no se rechaza la hipotesis nula"

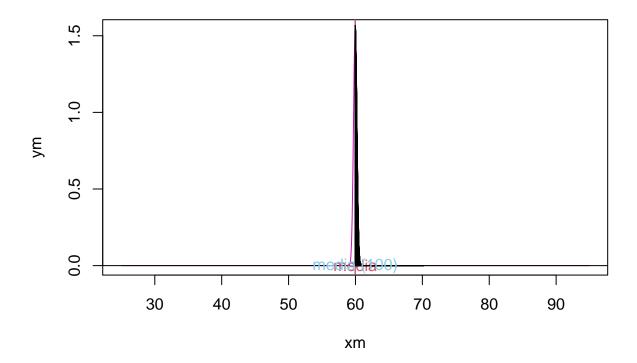
Prueba de hipotesis_chi (n = 50)



[1] 0.5268717

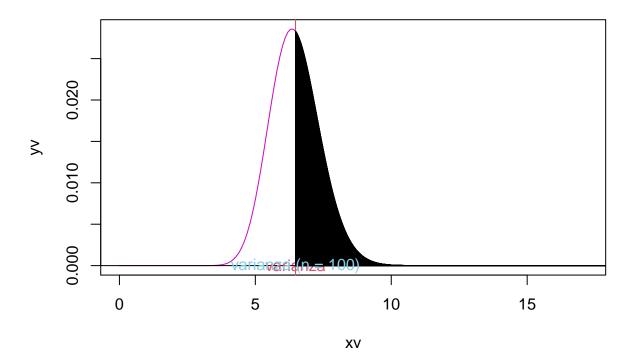
[1] "como el p-valor (chi) es mayor que alpha = 0.05, no se rechaza la hipotesis nula"

Prueba de hipotesis_norm(n = 100)



[1] 0.5
[1] "como el p-valor(media) es mayor que alpha = 0.05, no se rechaza la hipotesis nula"

Prueba de hipotesis_chi (n = 100)



[1] 0.5189031

[1] "como el p-valor (chi) es mayor que alpha = 0.05, no se rechaza la hipotesis nula"