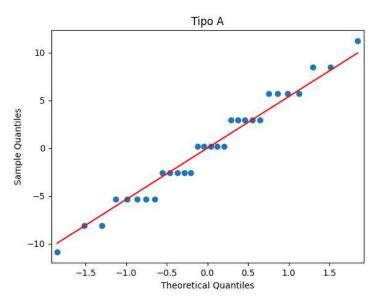
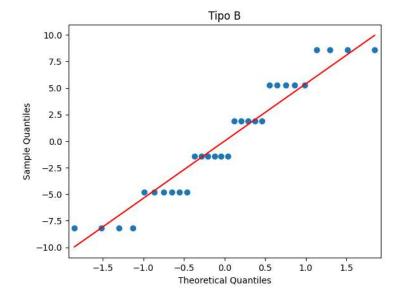
Actividad t-student

```
Ernesto Reynoso Lizárraga A01639915
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import statsmodels.api as sm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from \ sklearn.preprocessing \ import \ StandardScaler
from scipy import stats
import math
\mathsf{df} = \mathsf{pd}.\mathsf{DataFrame}(\{\mathsf{'A':} [20,\ 25,\ 22,\ 23,\ 28,\ 26,\ 24,\ 21,\ 27,\ 25,\ 24,\ 22,\ 23,\ 26,\ 25,\ 24,\ 22,\ 27,\ 26,\ 25,\ 24,\ 23,\ 22,\ 21,\ 26,\ 24,\ 25,\ 22,\ 23],
                     'B':[19, 18, 21, 20, 23, 22, 20, 19, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18]})
def estandar(data):
  mean = data.mean()
  std = data.std()/math.sqrt(df.shape[0])
  data\_standar = (data-mean)/std
  return data_standar
df_estandarizada = df.apply(estandar)
QQ1 = sm.qqplot(df_estandarizada['A'], stats.norm, line='s')
plt.title('Tipo A')
plt.show()
```



QQ2 = sm.qqplot(df_estandarizada['B'], stats.norm, line='s') plt.title('Tipo B') plt.show()



```
stats.kstest(df_estandarizada['A'], 'norm')

KstestResult(statistic=0.42839148113992026, pvalue=1.6245194483008648e-05, statistic_location=-2.5798716450471013, statistic_sign=1)

stats.kstest(df_estandarizada['B'], 'norm')

KstestResult(statistic=0.4602396467922807, pvalue=2.465171784639058e-06, statistic_location=-1.453131044320842, statistic_sign=1)
```

En el test de Kolmogorov Smirnov se rechaza la hipotesis, por lo que los datos no son normales.

Intervalo de confianza

Nivel de confianza del 99%

los grados de libertad son 29 y 0.005, por lo que el valor critico de la distribucion es 2.756