۸.۸.

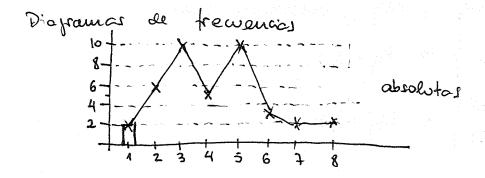
Número de victor 2 6 10 5 10 3 2 72 Número de victor 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

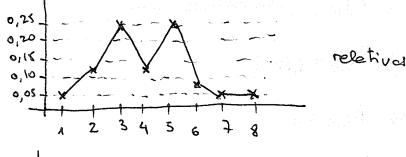
Vecumos cuántos niños oborce el estudio N = 2+6+lo+5+lo+3+2+2=40

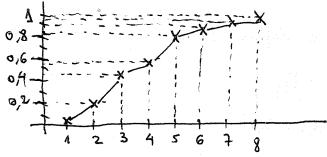
a)

A track realities

Mengitud	J	2	3	4	5	6	7 8	
n;	2	6	10	5	10	3	2 2	
£ ;	0,05	0,15	0,25	0,12	5 0,2	2 0,07s	0,05 0,01	_
Ŧi	0,05	0,20	0,45	0,57	5 0,8	25 0,9	0,95 1,0	







relativas acumbadas

- b) lloda, mediana, mortides y leciles * (omitius agui les mideles per se entiende que son m)
 - i) se trota se vua distribución biundal con valors para le voiable alectrona longhal de 3 y 5.

Me= {3,5}

ii) la mediera se puese considerer como aquella que corresponde a detos oprificalos, por lo que realizance una interpolación lineal tendramos

$$9,45+(x-3)$$
. $0,125=0,5$
 $x=3+\frac{0,5-0,45}{0,125}=3,4$
Por 20 que $Me=3,4$

- F(2) = 0,2 | \Rightarrow P1/4 = 2,2 | \Rightarrow F(3) = 0,45 | \Rightarrow P1/4 = 2,2 | \Rightarrow F(5) = 0,825 | \Rightarrow P3/4 = 4,7
- N) Decids $P_{10} = P_{10} = 0.05$ prevenues que F(1) = 0.05 $\Rightarrow P_{1/10} = 1.33$ $\Rightarrow F(2) = 0.2$ $\Rightarrow P_{1/10} = 6$
- C) El raup intercontitio se define como $R_{\rm I} = P_{3/4} P_{1/4}$ $E_{\rm I} = 4.7 2.2 = 2.5$

- · Se considere un date atípico leve al que se encuentrar a más de 1.5 RI por encuer o por detojo de P3/4 y P/4 per encuer o por detojo de P3/4 y P/4 per encuer o sol que esta respectivament. un dato atípico extremo os el que esta a más de tres veos de ostos cuartiles.
- . como P/4=2,2 no hay detos juferieres a ente mortile con distourcia superier ar PI. Por etro porte los delos le mayor longitud recorrida se corresponden al vellor 8 que maybe

por la tanto tampos encontramos datos atípicos levos ni extremos.

- En coro de que los encontroración, estos evens exam revisados porce evaluer se naturaleta (error, fluctuación estadástica, eta). Es importante advertir que no palmos rechater de modo automático los deta atípicos.
- d) hedia arituelia, goulétrie, wedzhia a arubuia $\overline{x}_{a} = \sum_{i=1}^{8} j_{i} \cdot x_{i} = 4.05$

$$\overline{x}_g = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{11} \times_i & \text{if } \\ \frac{1}{11} \times_i & \text{if } \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\log(\overline{x}_g) = \sum_{i=1}^{8} \text{if } \cdot \log(x_i)$

$$\bar{x}_{g} = 3.6325$$
 $\bar{x}_{q} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{8} \frac{1}{5} \cdot x_{i}^{2}} = 4.416$
 $\bar{x}_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{8} \frac{1}{x_{i}}} = 3.17$

$$52 = 4 \sum_{i=1}^{8} j_i (x_i - \overline{x})^2 = 841842 3.0977$$

$$CV = \frac{3}{|\bar{x}|} = \frac{MARGAS 1.76}{4.05} = 0.4346$$

$$m_1(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{8} j_i \cdot x_i = x = 4,05$$

$$M_2(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{8} f_i x_i^2 = 19.5$$

$$u_{1}(\bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{8} f_{i}(x_{i} - \bar{x}) = 0$$

$$m_3(\bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{8} \frac{1}{1} (x_i - \bar{x})^3 = 2.1353$$

$$m_2(\bar{x}) = m_2(0) - (m_1(0))^2 = 19.5 - (4.05)^2 = 3.0975$$

$$m_2(x) = m_2(0) - 3 m_2(0) \cdot m_1(0) + 2 [m_1(0)]^3 = 2.1353$$

$$Ap = \frac{\overline{X} - Hd}{5} \Rightarrow uo se prede after a uultimodeles$$

$$ABY = \frac{P_{3/4} + P_{4/4} - 2He}{P_{3/4} - P_{4/4}} = \frac{4,7 + 2,2 - 2 \cdot 3,4}{4,7 - 2,2} = 0.04$$

$$A_F = \frac{w_3(\bar{x})}{s^3} = \frac{1}{s^3} \sum_{i=1}^{8} \frac{1}{1!} (x_i - \bar{x})^3$$

- . Por tauto, ésta os una distribución con una cierta asimetría positive.
- . La arbois soté seficider como

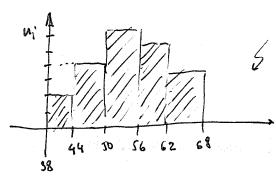
$$g = \frac{w_4(\bar{x})}{s^4} = \frac{1}{s^4} \sum_{i=1}^{8} f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^4 = 2.5563$$

se trota de una distribución con g<3 per lo tocuto es platicistica.

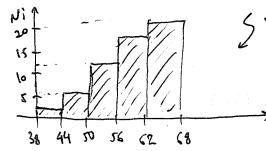
- 1.2. Eu un determinado experimento se mide la concentració de una sustanciar su monde obteniéndose so medides subre 38 y 67.

 considerendo el ve total se medides considerremos mes 5 deses su apropamiento
- $\begin{array}{ccc}
 (38,44) & \longrightarrow & & & & & \\
 (44,50) & \longrightarrow & & & & & \\
 (50,56) & \longrightarrow & & & & & \\
 (50,56) & \longrightarrow & & & & & \\
 (50,62) & \longrightarrow & & & & & \\
 (61,59,57,56,57) & & & & \\
 (62,68) & \longrightarrow & & & & \\
 (63,67,65) & & & & \\
 \end{array}$

. ;	Intervolo	\ ×	<u>ui</u>	1 ti	N:	Fi		
	[38, 44)	41	2	0.1	2	0.1	April 1	
	[44,50)	47	6	0.2	12	0.3		
	[26,65]	59	5	0.26	17	0.25		
	[65, 88)	65	3	0.15	20	12		
		1						



Diepramer de frewencies absolutes.



Diapoura de frewencial absolutos acumbedes

$$Z_{3} = \left(\frac{8}{1 - 1} \times i^{u_{i}} \right)^{1/5} = 53.411$$

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{1!} (x_i - \overline{x})^2 = 51.39$$
 $s = 7.1687$

$$CV = \frac{S}{|X|} = 6.133$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu d}{s} = \frac{53.9 - 53}{7.1687} = 0.1256$$

$$\Delta_F = \frac{M_3(\bar{x})}{s^3} = -0.1148$$
 L'yera shinetn'a negativar

$$g = \frac{m_4(\bar{x})}{s^4} = 2.1466$$
 platicistice

Normalmente hadora que

$$\overline{X} \pm S(\overline{X}) \Rightarrow \overline{X} = 53.9 \pm \frac{7.17}{\sqrt{20}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{20} x_i = 53.3$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{20} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 32.86 ; s = 7.48$$

$$55.91$$

$$N_{4} = 5$$
 $3_{4}N = 15$
 $R_{t} = 41.1$
 $R_{t} = 41.1$
 $R_{t} = 41.1$

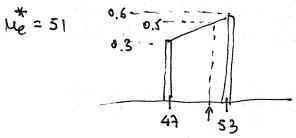
Dotos etipios & 1.5* Rz = 16.65

$$P_{4} - 1.5 R_{I} = 28.85$$
 ($P_{3/4} + 1.5 R_{I} = 73.25$)

· No encontractions dotos etépicos.

 μ dione. 5' la calularion de manera individual $\{38,41,46,46,47,49,50,51,52,52,54,55,56,57,57,59,61,63,65,67\}$ $-1 \rightarrow$ $53 \equiv Me$

si le colcularus a patir le les frecuencies relativos aumulestes,



$$\overline{Z} = \frac{u_1}{u_1 + u_2} \overline{X} + \frac{u_2}{u_1 + u_2} \overline{y}$$

$$u_1 + u_2$$

$$\overline{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1+n_2} \frac{1}{u_1+u_2} = \frac{1}{u_1+u_2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_1+n_2} x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} y_i \right]$$

$$\overline{Z} = \frac{1}{u_1 + u_2} \left(u_1 \overline{x} + u_2 \overline{y} \right)$$

y si consideration le variante?

$$S^{2}(2) = \frac{1}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{u_{1}+u_{2}} (2i-2)^{2} = \frac{1}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{u_{1}+u_{2}} \left[2i - \frac{u_{1}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \times - \frac{u_{2}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \right]^{2} = \frac{1}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{u_{1}+u_{2}} \left[2i - \frac{u_{1}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \times - \frac{u_{2}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \right]^{2} + \frac{1}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \left[2i - \frac{u_{1}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \times - \frac{u_{2}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \right]^{2} + \frac{u_{2}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \left[2i - \frac{u_{1}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \times - \frac{u_{2}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \right]^{2} + \frac{u_{2}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \left[2i - \frac{u_{1}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \times - \frac{u_{2}}{u_{1}+u_{2}} \right]^{2} \right]$$

(1.7) considerement le distribución de deter

$$coo(x,y) = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x}) (y_i - \bar{y})$$
 $\bar{x} = 3$ $\bar{y} = 1.05$ ($coo(x,y) = 0.69$
 $s_x^2 = 2$ $s_y^2 = 0.2389$ (

$$S^2 = S_K^2 = S_V^2$$

$$cov((x+y),(x-y)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [(x_i+y_i) - (x+\bar{y})][(x_i \neq y_i) - (x-\bar{y})] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(x_i - \bar{x}) + (y_i - 5) \right] \left[(x_i - \bar{x}) - (y_i - 5) \right] =$$

$$=\frac{1}{x}\sum_{i=1}^{x}\left[\left(x_{i}-\overline{x}\right)^{2}-\left(y_{i}-\overline{y}\right)^{2}\right]=S_{x}^{2}-S_{y}^{2}=0$$

(19) Probar que si se obtiene una voidble q como tunción de dos variables aleatorias si (x-x), (7-5) es lo bastante paquetro, entonces

$$S_{3}^{4} = \left(\frac{9x}{94}\right)_{5}^{2} \cdot S_{5}^{2} + \left(\frac{9y}{34}\right)_{5}^{2} S_{5}^{3} + 2\left(\frac{9x}{94}\right)\left(\frac{9y}{34}\right) \cos(x, y)$$

A primer orden en l'estrollo en serie de Tomfer podreurs escribir

$$q(x,y) - q(\overline{x},\overline{5}) = \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x}\right) \cdot (x-\overline{x}) + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial y}\right) (y-\overline{5}) + 6^2(x-\overline{x},y-\overline{5})$$

Consilerando el Volor medio

$$\overline{q} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i q(x_i, y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i \left[q(\overline{x}, \overline{f}) + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \right) (x_i - \overline{x}) + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \right) (y_i - \overline{f}) + \dots \right]$$

$$\overline{q} = q(\overline{x},\overline{5}) + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i(x_i - \overline{x}) + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial y}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i(y_i - \overline{5}) + \cdots$$

$$S_{q}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_{i} \left[q(x_{i},y_{i}) - \overline{q} \right]^{2} \simeq$$

$$\simeq \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_{i} \left[q(x_{i},y_{i}) - q(\overline{x},\overline{y}) \right] \simeq$$

$$\simeq \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_{i} \left[q(x_{i},y_{i}) - q(\overline{x},\overline{y}) \right] \simeq$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{K} f_{i} \left[q(x_{i},y_{i}) - q(\overline{x},\overline{y}) \right] \simeq$$

Por allo
$$S_{q}^{2} \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{N} f_{i} \left[\left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \right)^{2} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \right)^{2} (y_{i} - \overline{y})^{2} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \right) (x_{i} - \overline{x}) (y_{i} - \overline{y}) \right]$$

$$S_{3}^{2} \simeq \left(\frac{99}{97}\right)^{2} \stackrel{K}{\searrow} f_{1} \left(x_{1} - \overline{x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{99}{97}\right)^{2} \stackrel{K}{\searrow} f_{1} \left(x_{1} - \overline{y}\right)^{2} + 2 \left(\frac{99}{9x}\right) \left(\frac{99}{97}\right) \cdot \stackrel{K}{\searrow} f_{1} \left(x_{1} - \overline{x}\right) \left(x_{1} - \overline{y}\right) = \left(\frac{99}{9x}\right)^{2} S_{x}^{2} + \left(\frac{99}{97}\right)^{2} S_{y}^{2} + 2 \left(\frac{99}{9x}\right) \left(\frac{99}{97}\right) cov(x_{1}y_{1})$$

a)
$$5 = k \cdot \overline{x}$$

 $s_{3}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{p} f_{i} (y_{i} - \overline{y})^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{p} f_{i} (k \cdot x_{i} - k \overline{x})^{2} = k^{2} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i}} f_{i} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{2} = k^{2} \cdot s_{x}^{2}$

Sy=k.sx => à como es la foración de distribución de la j? ¡ Es la cuisma que la de x! Si colubrus le

$$cov \left[(x+y), (x-y) \right] = cov \left[(1+k) \times, (1-k) \times \right] =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{p} (1+k) \left(x_i - \overline{x} \right) (1-k) \left(x_i - \overline{x} \right) = (1-k^2) s_{\times}^2$$

Ignalment sept 6 que hemos visto antes (ou [(x+y), (x-y)] = $s^2x - s^2y = s^2x - k^2s^2x = (1-k^2)s^2x$

b) En cambio si obtenenos y como roma de k valores de la misma voible alestoria tomados al atas k y = ∑1 xi

se obtique fécilmente que $\overline{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \overline{x}_i = k. \overline{x}$ ya que b distribuciones son igudes

si columns by voidinga, $S_{3}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{p} f_{i} \left[y_{i} - 5 \right]^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{p} f_{i} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{p} x_{j} - k \overline{x} \right]^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{p} f_{i} \left[y_{i} - \overline{x} \right]^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{p} f_{i} \left[y_{i} - \overline{x} \right]^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x_{j} - \overline{x} \right)^{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} f_{i} \left(x$

se entenderd mejor si realizaturo u sortes pere le variable 3)

$$y_1 = x_1^1 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_k^k$$
 $y_2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_k^k$
 $y_3 = x_1^0 + x_2^0 + \dots + x_k^0$

$$\overline{\mathfrak{I}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{i} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{i} \right] = k.\overline{x}$$

$$5_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i} - 5]^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i}^{2} - x_{i}^{2}]^$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{j}^{i} - \bar{x})^{2} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{e}^{i} - \bar{x})(x_{in}^{i} - \bar{x}) = 1$$

 $= k \cdot s_{\times}^{2}$

i la distribución de probabilidad para y no es la unisma que la distribución de probabilidad pre x!

$$coo [(x;+y),(x;-y)] = s_{x;}^2 - s_y^2 = s_z^2 - k s_x^2 = (1-k)s_x^2$$

(1,12)

Dade le voiable aleatoira bidimensional

1×	Å	2	4	6	Nx!
1	2	٥	0	, manual	3
3	3		0		5
5	0	•	0	5	6
WY;	5	2	0	7	Company of the Control of the Contro

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{4}{2} u_{ij} = (2+0+0+1) + (3+1+0+1) + (0+1+0+5) = 14$$

$$= \frac{3}{1} u_{x_i} = 3+5+6 = \frac{4}{1} u_{x_i} = 5+2+0+7$$

Y Z	Å	2	4	6	ixt
Å	4	0	0	1/14	3/14
3	3/14	1/14	0	٨/(٤	5/14
5	0	1/4	0	5/4	3/7
fyi	5/4	14	O	1/2	

(ii) La media marginal \overline{X} se diverse como $\overline{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} f_{x_i} \cdot X_i = 1.3/4 + 3.5/4 + 5.3/4 = 3.4286$ $\overline{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} f_{y_i} y_i = 1.5/4 + 2.5/4 + 4.0 + 6.5/2 = 3.6429$

$$m_{r,s}(c,d) = \sum_{ij} f_{ij}(x_i-c)^r (y_j-d)^s$$

$$M_{1,0}(0,0) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{4} f_{ij} \times_{i}^{2} y_{j}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \times_{i} f_{x_{i}}^{2} = 3.4286$$
 $M_{0,1}(0,0) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{4} f_{ij} \times_{i}^{2} y_{j}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{4} y_{j}^{2} f_{y_{j}}^{2} = 3.6429$

$$M_{1,1}(\bar{x},\bar{5}) = cov(x,\bar{5}) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{4} f_{ij}(x_{i}-\bar{x})(y_{ij}-\bar{g})$$

Cov
$$(x,y) = \frac{1}{4}(1-3.4286) \cdot (1-3.6429) + \frac{1}{4}(1.3.4286) \cdot (6.3.6429) + \frac{1}{4}(1.3.4286) \cdot (6.3.6429) + \frac{1}{4}(1.3.3.4286) \cdot (1.3.6429) + \frac{1}{4}(1.3.3.4286) \cdot (2-3.6429) + \frac{1}{4}(1.3.4286) \cdot (2-3.642$$

ie courioure nos de une idea del gedo de correlación estadística de la sociables, nomo se observa en esta coso la covarianza os positiva.