

Laboratorio_6.R

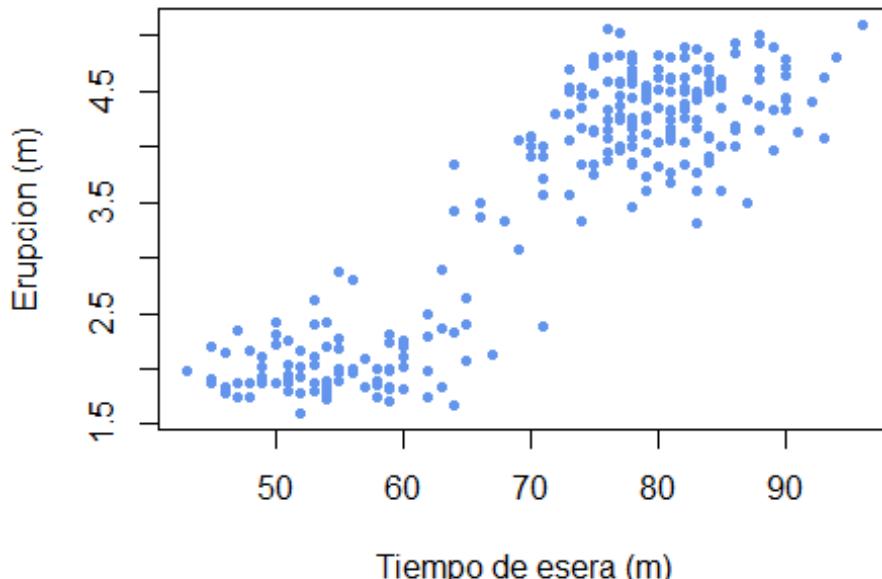
Usuario

2025-11-13

```
# =====
# Correlacion Pearson
# Datos del geyser Old Faithful
# JEGR
# 24/09/2025
# =====

data("faithful") # Eruptions (cantidad de minutos que dura La erupcion)
# Causalidad, causa (tiempo de espera) - efecto (tiempo que dura La erupcion)

plot(faithful$waiting, faithful$eruptions,
      xlab = "Tiempo de esera (m)",
      ylab = "Erupcion (m)",
      col = "cornflowerblue",
      pch =20)           # Correlacion positiva
```



```
# Correlacionar Las dos variables
# h0 = 0
# h1!= 0
```

```

# =====
# comprobar que los datos sean o no normales antes de hacer las pruebas
de corr
# =====

# Prueba de shapiro para normalidad
shapiro.test(faithful$eruptions) # 9.036e-16<0.05, datos no normales

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: faithful$eruptions
## W = 0.84592, p-value = 9.036e-16

shapiro.test(faithful$waiting) # 1.015e-10<0.05, datos no normales

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: faithful$waiting
## W = 0.92215, p-value = 1.015e-10

# Los datos no son normales

# =====
# Pearson solo se utiliza cuando hay datos normales
# =====

cor.test(faithful$waiting, faithful$eruptions,
method = "spearman") # Correlacion alta (0.7779721 )

## Warning in cor.test.default(faithful$waiting, faithful$eruptions,
method =
## "spearman"): Cannot compute exact p-value with ties

##
## Spearman's rank correlation rho
##
## data: faithful$waiting and faithful$eruptions
## S = 744659, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
## sample estimates:
##      rho
## 0.7779721

# valor de p para comprobar, r para la correlacion si rechazar o no
hipotesis nula

```