2. Explorando bases

Datos del alumno

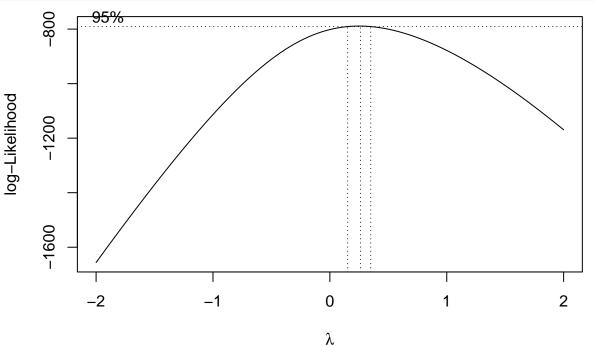
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Analisis de Azucares

```
library(readr)
library(moments)
data <- read.csv("mc-donalds-menu-1.csv")
sugars <- data["Sugars"]</pre>
```

1. Utiliza la transformación Box-Cox. Utiliza el modelo exacto y el aproximado de acuerdo con las sugerencias de Box y Cox para la transformación

```
library(MASS)
bc <- boxcox((sugars[ ,1]+1)~1)</pre>
```



```
1 = bc$x[which.max(bc$y)]
cat("Lambda: ", 1)
```

Lambda: 0.2626263

2. Escribe las ecuaciones de los modelos encontrados.

Primer modelo

Segundo Modelo

0

$$cal_1 = x + 1$$

$$cal_2 = \frac{(x+1)^{0.26} - 1}{0.26}$$

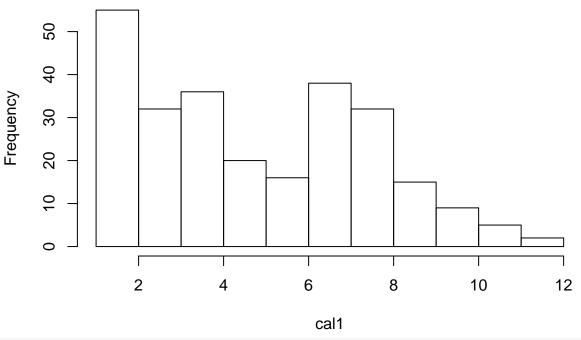
3. Analiza la normalidad de las transformaciones obtenidas con los datos originales. Utiliza como argumento de normalidad:

```
library(e1071)
```

3.1 Compara las medidas: Mínimo, máximo, media, mediana, cuartil 1 y cuartil 3, sesgo y curtosis.

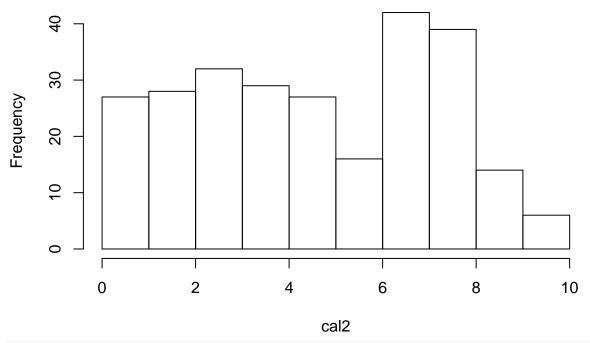
```
##
## Attaching package: 'e1071'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:moments':
##
##
       kurtosis, moment, skewness
library(nortest)
cal1=sqrt(sugars[ ,1]+1)
cal2=((sugars[ ,1]+1)^l-1)/l
D0=ad.test(sugars[,1])
D1=ad.test(cal1)
D2=ad.test(cal2)
m0 = round(c(as.numeric(summary(sugars[ ,1])),kurtosis(sugars[ ,1]),skewness(sugars[ ,1]),D0$p.value),3
m1 = round(c(as.numeric(summary(cal1)),kurtosis(cal1),skewness(cal1),D1$p.value),3)
m2 = round(c(as.numeric(summary(cal2)),kurtosis(cal2),skewness(cal2),D2$p.value),3)
m <- as.data.frame(rbind(m0,m1,m2))</pre>
row.names(m)=c("Original", "Primer modelo", "Segundo Modelo")
names(m)=c("Minimo","Q1","Mediana","Media","Q3","Máximo","Curtosis","Sesgo","Valor p")
##
                  {\tt Minimo}
                            Q1 Mediana Media
                                                  Q3 Máximo Curtosis Sesgo
## Original
                       0 5.750 17.500 29.423 48.000 128.000
                                                                0.461 1.020
## Primer modelo
                       1 2.597
                                 4.301 4.825 7.000 11.358
                                                             -1.014 0.279
## Segundo Modelo
                       0 2.477
                                 4.385 4.519 6.774
                                                      9.837 -1.113 -0.106
##
                  Valor p
## Original
```

```
hist(cal1,col=0,main="Histograma de Azucar Cal_1")
```

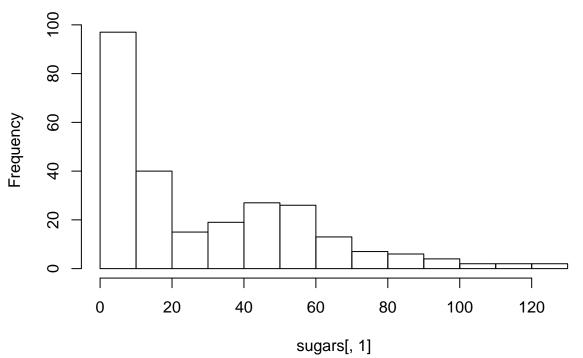
hist(cal2,col=0,main="Histograma de Azucar Cal_2")

Histograma de Azucar Cal_2



hist(sugars[,1],col=0,main="Histograma de Azucar Original")

Histograma de Azucar Original



3.3 Realiza la prueba de normalidad de Anderson-Darling o de Jarque Bera para los datos transformados y los originales

```
library(nortest)
D0=ad.test(sugars[,1])
D1=ad.test(cal1)
D2=ad.test(cal2)
DO
##
    Anderson-Darling normality test
##
##
## data: sugars[, 1]
## A = 9.9899, p-value < 2.2e-16
D1
##
    Anderson-Darling normality test
##
##
## data: cal1
## A = 4.0816, p-value = 3.531e-10
D2
##
##
    Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: cal2
## A = 3.3722, p-value = 1.857e-08
```

5. Utiliza la transformación de Yeo Johnson y encuentra el valor de lambda que maximiza el valor p de la prueba de normalidad que hayas utilizado (Anderson-Darling o Jarque Bera).

```
library(VGAM)

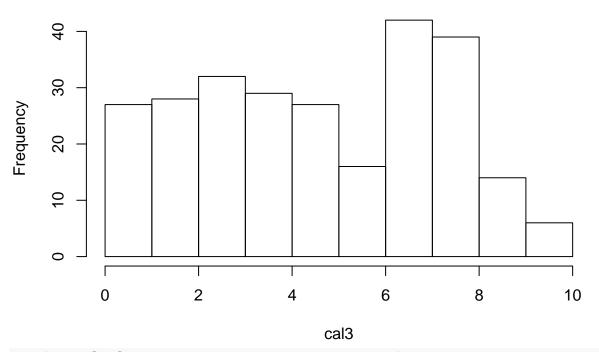
## Loading required package: stats4

## Loading required package: splines

cal3 <- yeo.johnson(sugars[ ,1],lambda = 1)

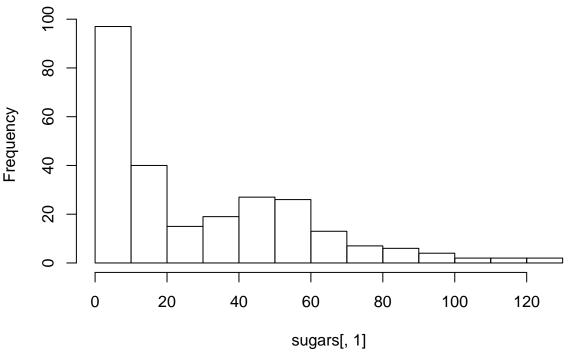
hist(cal3, col=0, main="Histograma de Cal 3")</pre>
```

Histograma de Cal 3



hist(sugars[,1], col=0, main="Histograma de Proteínas")

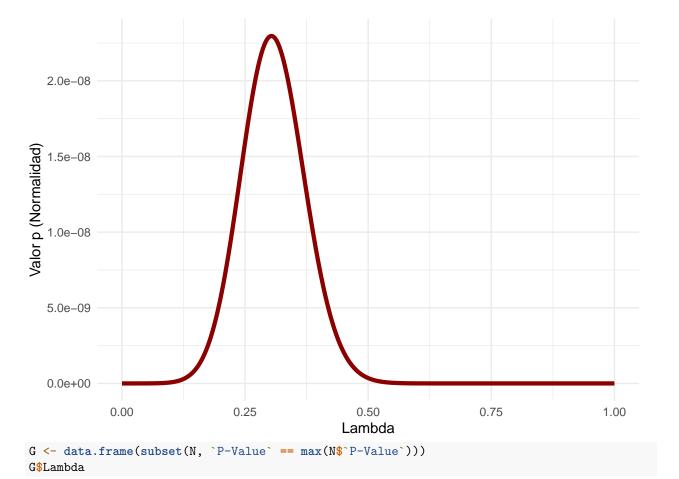
Histograma de Proteínas



```
library(VGAM)
library(ggplot2)
lp <- seq(0, 1, 0.001) # Valores lambda propuestos</pre>
nlp <- length(lp)</pre>
n <- length(sugars)</pre>
D <- matrix(as.numeric(NA), ncol = 2, nrow = nlp)</pre>
d <- NA
for (i in 1:nlp) {
  d = yeo.johnson(sugars[ ,1], lambda = lp[i])
  p = ad.test(d)
 D[i,] = c(lp[i], p$p.value)
N <- as.data.frame(D)</pre>
# Renombramos las columnas
colnames(N) <- c("Lambda", "P-Value")</pre>
# Creamos un gráfico utilizando ggplot2
ggplot(N, aes(x = `Lambda`, y = `P-Value`)) + geom_line(color = "darkred", size = 1.5) + labs(x = "Lamb
## Warning: Using `size` aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
## i Please use `linewidth` instead.
## This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.
```

Call `lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()` to see where this warning was

generated.



[1] 0.304

6. Escribe la ecuación del modelo encontrado.

$$cal_3 = \frac{(x+1)^{0.305} - 1}{0.305}$$

7. Analiza la normalidad de las transformaciones obtenidas con los datos originales. Utiliza como argumento de normalidad:

```
library(e1071)
D0 = ad.test(sugars[ ,1])
D1 = ad.test(cal1)
D2 = ad.test(cal2)
D3 = ad.test(cal3)

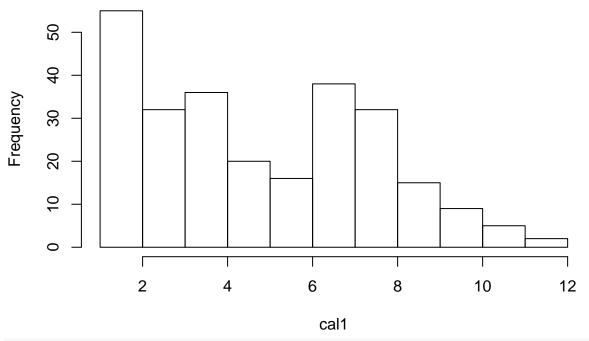
m0 = round(c(as.numeric(summary(sugars)),kurtosis(sugars),skewness(sugars),D0$p.value),3)
```

7.1 Compara las medidas: Mínimo, máximo, media, mediana, cuartil 1 y cuartil 3, sesgo y curtosis.

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
## Warning in mean.default(x): argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
## Warning in mean.default(x): argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
```

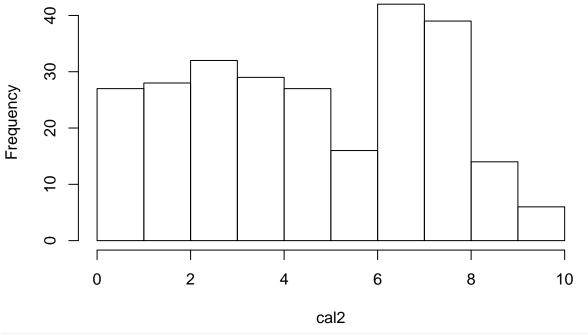
```
m1 = round(c(as.numeric(summary(cal1)),kurtosis(cal1),skewness(cal1),D1$p.value),3)
m2 = round(c(as.numeric(summary(cal2)),kurtosis(cal2),skewness(cal2),D2$p.value),3)
m3 = round(c(as.numeric(summary(cal3)),kurtosis(cal3),skewness(cal3),D3$p.value),3)
m <- as.data.frame(rbind(m0,m1,m2,m3))</pre>
row.names(m)=c("Original", "Primer modelo", "Segundo Modelo", "Tercer Modelo")
names(m)=c("Minimo","Q1","Mediana","Media","Q3","Máximo","Curtosis","Sesgo","Valor p")
m
##
                  Minimo
                            Q1 Mediana Media
                                                 Q3 Máximo Curtosis
                                                                     Sesgo Valor p
## Original
                                     NA
                                                        NA
                                                                         NA
                            NA
                                           NA
                                                 NA
                                                                 NA
                                  4.301 4.825 7.000 11.358
                                                             -1.014 0.279
                                                                                  0
## Primer modelo
                       1 2.597
## Segundo Modelo
                       0 2.477
                                  4.385 4.519 6.774 9.837
                                                              -1.113 -0.106
                                                                                  0
## Tercer Modelo
                       0 2.477
                                  4.385 4.519 6.774 9.837
                                                             -1.113 -0.106
                                                                                  0
cal1=sqrt(sugars[ ,1] + 1)
hist(cal1,col=0,main="Histograma de Azucar Cal_1")
```

7.2 Obten el histograma de los 2 modelos obtenidos (exacto y aproximado) y los datos originales. Histograma de Azucar Cal_1



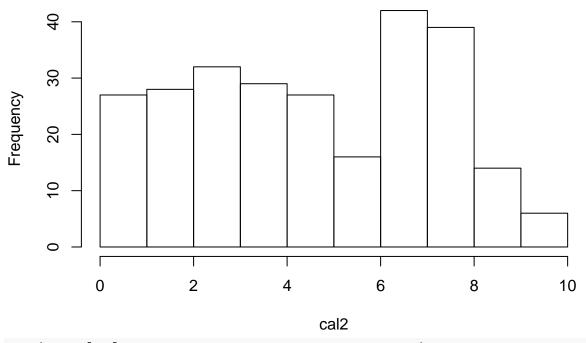
cal2=((sugars[,1]+1)^l-1)/l
hist(cal2,col=0,main="Histograma de Azucar Cal_2")

Histograma de Azucar Cal_2



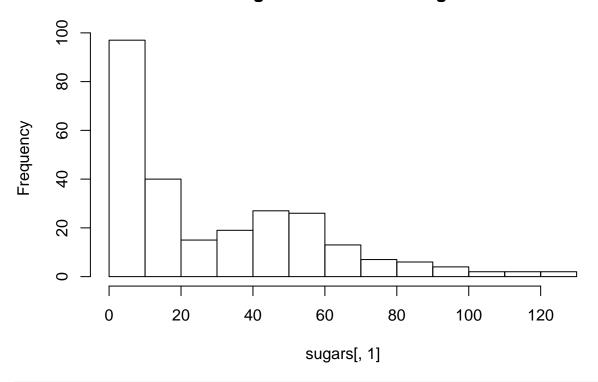
cal3=((sugars[,1]+1)^(G\$Lambda)-1)/(G\$Lambda)
hist(cal2,col=0,main="Histograma de Azucar Cal_3")

Histograma de Azucar Cal_3



hist(sugars[,1],col=0,main="Histograma de Azucar Original")

Histograma de Azucar Original



```
library(nortest)
D0=ad.test(sugars[ ,1])
D1=ad.test(cal1)
D2=ad.test(cal2)
D3=ad.test(cal3)
D0
```

7.3Realiza la prueba de normalidad de Anderson-Darling para los datos transformados y los originales

```
##
    Anderson-Darling normality test
##
##
## data: sugars[, 1]
## A = 9.9899, p-value < 2.2e-16
D1
##
    Anderson-Darling normality test
##
##
## data: cal1
## A = 4.0816, p-value = 3.531e-10
D2
##
##
    Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: cal2
```

```
## A = 3.3722, p-value = 1.857e-08
D3
##
## Anderson-Darling normality test
##
## data: cal3
## A = 3.3343, p-value = 2.296e-08
```