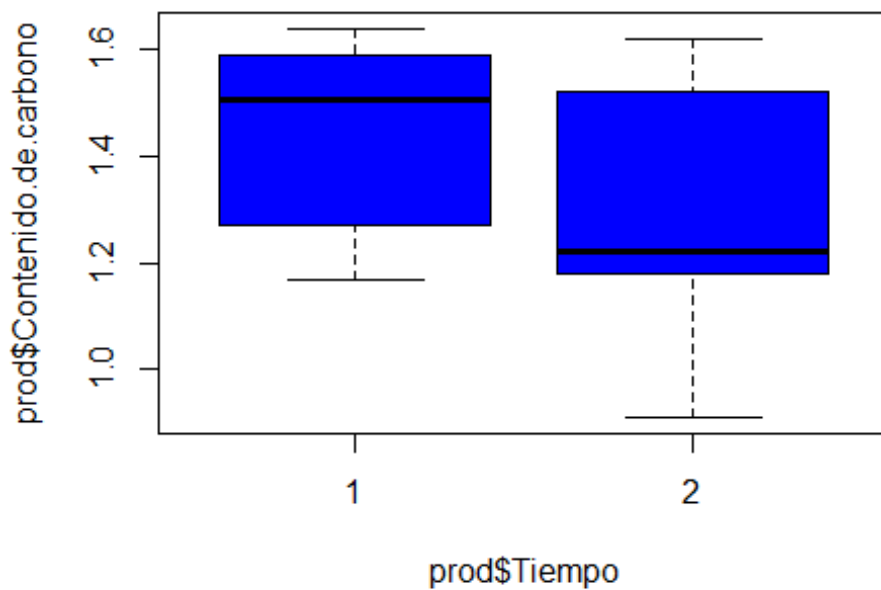


# Pruebas-dependientes.R

Usuario

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```
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# 24.05.2021  
# Tarea 8 pruebas dependientes  
  
# Ejercicio 1  
prod <-  
read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Marimari02/PrincipiosEstadistica2021/main/Carbono.csv")  
  
# Datos  
  
boxplot(prod$Contenido.de.carbono ~ prod$Tiempo, col= "blue")
```



```
head(prod)
```

```
##   Tiempo Contenido.de.carbono  
## 1      1                1.59  
## 2      1                1.39
```

```

## 3      1      1.64
## 4      1      1.17
## 5      1      1.27
## 6      1      1.58

summary(prod)

##      Tiempo      Contenido.de.carbono
## Min.   :1.0    Min.   :0.910
## 1st Qu.:1.0    1st Qu.:1.210
## Median :1.5    Median :1.350
## Mean   :1.5    Mean   :1.359
## 3rd Qu.:2.0    3rd Qu.:1.580
## Max.   :2.0    Max.   :1.640

is.factor(prod$Tiempo)

## [1] FALSE

shapiro.test(prod$Contenido.de.carbono)

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  prod$Contenido.de.carbono
## W = 0.90437, p-value = 0.04983

var.test(prod$Contenido.de.carbono ~ prod$Tiempo)

##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data:  prod$Contenido.de.carbono by prod$Tiempo
## F = 0.52203, num df = 9, denom df = 9, p-value = 0.347
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.1296654 2.1016990
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##          0.5220323

# Hipotesis nula H0: No existe diferencia en la media de los tiempos
# Hipótesis alternativa H1: Existe diferencia en la media de los tiempos

t.test(prod$Contenido.de.carbono ~ prod$Tiempo, paired= T)

##
## Paired t-test
##
## data:  prod$Contenido.de.carbono by prod$Tiempo
## t = 1.4845, df = 9, p-value = 0.1718

```

```
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.09481109  0.45681109
## sample estimates:
## mean of the differences
##                0.181
```