semana-13.R

Usuario

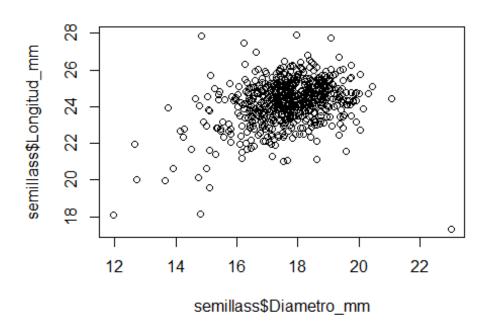
2022-05-25

```
#MZZ
#27/04/2022
#Clase 13

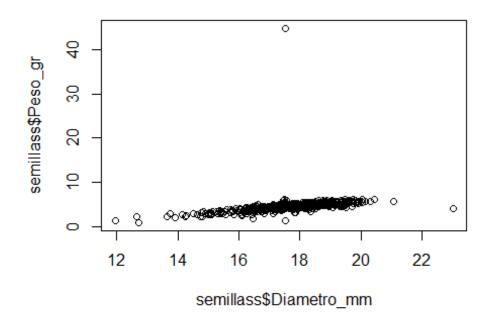
semillass <-read.csv("semillas.csv" , header = TRUE)

#Revisar mediante una grafica si existe una asociasion entre
#el diametro de la semilla y la longitud

plot(semillass$Diametro_mm, semillass$Longitud_mm)</pre>
```



plot(semillass\$Diametro_mm, semillass\$Peso_gr)



```
cor.test(semillass$Diametro_mm, semillass$Peso_gr)
##
##
    Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: semillass$Diametro_mm and semillass$Peso_gr
## t = 9.2804, df = 597, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to \theta
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.2830113 0.4231469
## sample estimates:
##
         cor
## 0.3550722
cor.test(semillass$Diametro_mm, semillass$Longitud_mm)
##
##
    Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: semillass$Diametro_mm and semillass$Longitud_mm
## t = 8.3176, df = 597, p-value = 6.1e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.2485619 0.3922412
## sample estimates:
##
         cor
## 0.3222562
```

```
x \leftarrow c(10.0, 8.0, 13.0, 9.0, 11.0, 14.0, 6.0, 4.0, 12.0, 7.0, 5.0)
y < -c(8.04, 6.95, 7.58, 8.81, 8.33, 9.96, 7.24, 4.26, 10.84, 4.82, 5.68)
x1 \leftarrow c(10, 8, 13, 9, 11, 14, 6, 4, 12, 7, 5)
v1 \leftarrow c(9.14, 8.14, 8.74, 8.77, 9.26, 8.10, 6.13, 3.10, 9.13, 7.26, 4.74)
x2 \leftarrow c(10, 8, 13, 9, 11, 14, 6, 4, 12, 7, 5)
y2 \leftarrow c(7.46, 6.77, 12.74, 7.11, 7.81, 8.84, 6.08, 5.39, 8.15, 6.42, 5.73)
x3 \leftarrow c(8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 19, 8, 8, 8)
y3 <-c(6.58, 5.76, 7.71, 8.84, 8.47, 7.04, 5.25, 12.50, 5.56, 7.91, 6.8)
cor.test(x,y)
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: x and y
## t = 4.2415, df = 9, p-value = 0.00217
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.4243912 0.9506933
## sample estimates:
##
         cor
## 0.8164205
cor.test(x1,y1)
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: x1 and y1
## t = 4.2386, df = 9, p-value = 0.002179
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.4239389 0.9506402
## sample estimates:
##
         cor
## 0.8162365
cor.test(x2,y2)
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: x2 and y2
## t = 4.2394, df = 9, p-value = 0.002176
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to \theta
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.4240623 0.9506547
## sample estimates:
##
         cor
## 0.8162867
cor.test(x3,y3)
##
##
    Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: x3 and y3
## t = 4.2458, df = 9, p-value = 0.002156
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.4250704 0.9507729
## sample estimates:
##
         cor
## 0.8166967
op= par(mfrow= c(2,2), mar= c(4.5, 4, 1, 1))
plot(x, y, pch=20)
plot(x1, y1, pch=20)
plot(x2, y2, pch=20)
plot(x3, y3, pch=20)
    9
    \infty
                                    KO.
    9
                                    ო
                                             6
        4
                8
                    10
                        12
                                                 8
                                                    10
                                                        12
            6
                  Х
                                                  x1
    5
                                    9
    9
Ž
                                    ω
    \infty
                                    9
            6
                8
                    10
                        12
                            14
                                            10
                                               12 14
                                                      16
```

хЗ

х2