

# Clase\_3.R

*Usuario*

*2019-08-08*

```
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#07/08/2019
#Clase_3

#comparacion de medias

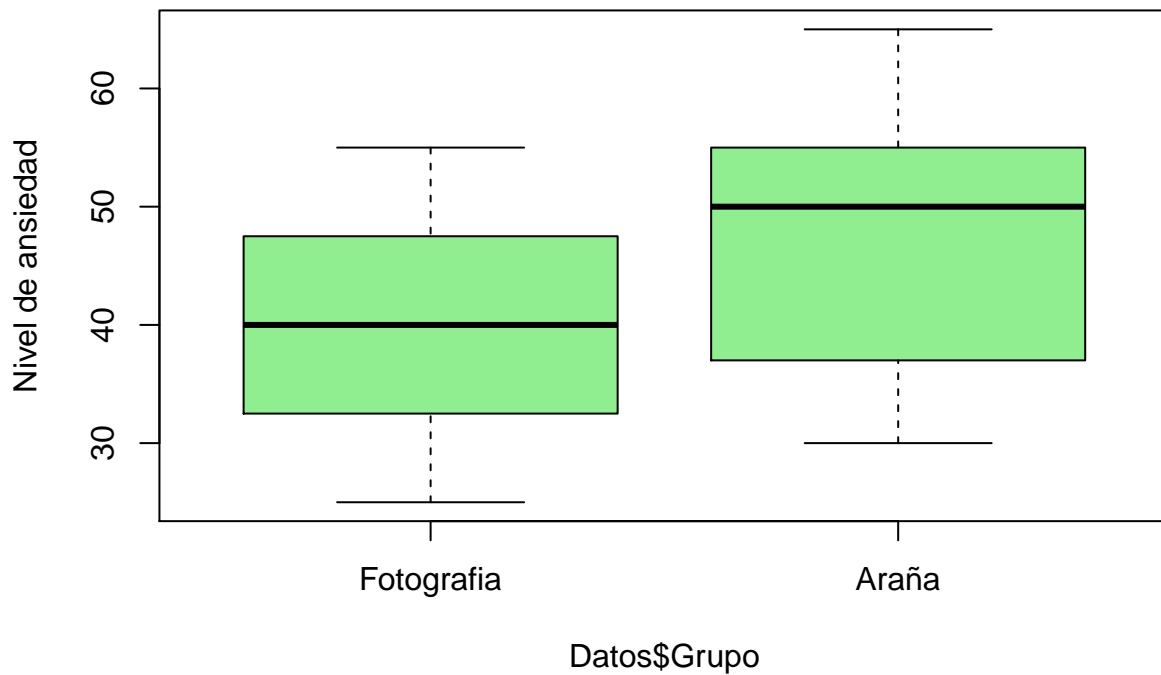
Grupo <- gl(2, 12, labels = c("Fotografia", "Araña"))
Ansiedad <- c(30, 35, 45, 40, 50, 35, 55, 25, 30, 45, 40, 50, 40, 35, 50,
              55, 65, 55, 50, 35, 30, 50, 60, 39)
Datos <- data.frame(Grupo, Ansiedad)
head(Datos)

##          Grupo Ansiedad
## 1 Fotografia      30
## 2 Fotografia      35
## 3 Fotografia      45
## 4 Fotografia      40
## 5 Fotografia      50
## 6 Fotografia      35

summary(Datos)

##          Grupo      Ansiedad
## Fotografia:12  Min.   :25.0
## Araña         :12  1st Qu.:35.0
##               Median :42.5
##               Mean   :43.5
##               3rd Qu.:50.0
##               Max.   :65.0

#analisis de muestras independientes
boxplot(Datos$Ansiedad ~ Datos$Grupo, col = "lightgreen", ylab = "Nivel de ansiedad")
```



```
tapply(Datos$Ansiedad, Datos$Grupo, mean)
```

```
## Fotografia    Araña
##           40           47
```

```
#Ho No existe una diferencia significativa entre las variables Fotografia y araña
```

```
#H1 Existe una diferencia significativa entre las variables Fotografia y Araña
```

```
#Sapiro test
```

```
shapiro.test(Datos$Ansiedad)
```

```
##
```

```
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
```

```
##
```

```
## data: Datos$Ansiedad
```

```
## W = 0.96282, p-value = 0.4977
```

```
library(pastecs)
```

```
# 2. -----
```

```
#Ho la media es igual a 80
```

```
#H1 la media es menor a 80
```

```
costal <- c(87.7, 80.01, 77.28, 78.76, 81.52, 74.2, 80.71, 79.5, 77.87, 81.94, 80.7,
            82.32, 75.78, 80.19, 83.91, 79.4, 77.52, 77.62, 81.4, 74.89, 82.95,
```

```

73.59, 77.92, 77.18, 79.83, 81.23, 79.28, 78.44, 79.01, 80.47, 76.23,
78.89, 77.14, 69.94, 78.54, 79.7, 82.45, 77.29, 75.52, 77.21, 75.99,
81.94, 80.41, 77.7)

```

```
summary(costal)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##  69.94   77.26   78.95   78.91   80.70   87.70
```

```
mean(costal)
```

```
## [1] 78.91068
```

```
#la media es estadisticamente menor a 80, es decir se acepta la H1
```

```
#Determinar el numero de observaciones
```

```
n <-length(costal)
```

```
#Determinar la media
```

```
costa.media <- mean(costal)
```

```
#Desviacion estandar
```

```
costa.sd <- sd(costal)
```

```
sd(costal)
```

```
## [1] 3.056023
```

```
#formula para obtener el valor de t
```

```
costa.se <- costa.sd/sqrt(n)
```

```
# valor de T
```

```
costa.T <- (costa.media - 80)/costa.se
```

```
#calcular el valor de p
```

```
pt(costa.T, df = n-1)
```

```
## [1] 0.01132175
```

```
t.test(costal, mu= 80, alternative = "less")
```

```
##
```

```
## One Sample t-test
```

```
##
```

```
## data: costal
```

```
## t = -2.3644, df = 43, p-value = 0.01132
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is less than 80
```

```
## 95 percent confidence interval:
```

```
##      -Inf 79.68517
```

```
## sample estimates:
```

```
## mean of x
```

```
## 78.91068
```

```
t.test(costal, mu= 80, alternative = "greater")
```

```
##
```

```
## One Sample t-test
```

```
##
```

```
## data: costal
```

```
## t = -2.3644, df = 43, p-value = 0.9887
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is greater than 80
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  78.13619      Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of x
##  78.91068
```