

# pr6

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```
##Introduccion
```

```
install.packages("latex") muestra_normal<-rnorm(1000) x<-rnorm(1000) hist(muestra_normal) x<-sample  
#Ej. 1. Para hacer numeros aleatorios #Aleatorios sin semilla (generador aleatorio de valores numericos):
```

```
rnorm(5)
```

```
## [1] 0.06454407 -0.52693858 0.21866100 0.11754007 -0.77291158
```

```
x<-rnorm(1000)
```

```
#Aleatroio con semilla
```

```
set.seed(1)
```

```
rnorm(5)
```

```
## [1] -0.6264538 0.1836433 -0.8356286 1.5952808 0.3295078
```

```
rnorm(5)
```

```
## [1] -0.8204684 0.4874291 0.7383247 0.5757814 -0.3053884
```

```
set.seed(1)
```

```
rnorm(10)
```

```
## [1] -0.6264538 0.1836433 -0.8356286 1.5952808 0.3295078 -0.8204684
```

```
## [7] 0.4874291 0.7383247 0.5757814 -0.3053884
```

```
#Ej. 2 Coger una muetrsa normal y otra exponencial o beta, y le aplico a las dos el Test de shapiro  
(shapiro.test(x))
```

```
normal<-rexp(x)
```

```
exponencial<-rexp(x)
```

```
shapiro.test(normal)
```

```
##
```

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

```
##
```

```
## data: normal
```

```
## W = 0.82928, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
shapiro.test(exponencial)
```

```
##  
##  Shapiro-Wilk normality test  
##  
## data:  exponencial  
## W = 0.8142, p-value < 2.2e-16
```