

# Script-4.R

Ramon

2025-10-07

```
# Script 4
# 28/8/2025
# Ramón Copado García

# Importar

calidad <- read.csv("calidad_plantula.csv", header = T)
View(calidad)
calidad$Tratamiento <- as.factor(calidad$Tratamiento)
class(calidad$Tratamiento)
```

```
## [1] "factor"
```

```
summary(calidad)
```

```
##      planta      IE      Tratamiento
## Min.   : 1.00   Min.   :0.5500   Ctrl:21
## 1st Qu.:11.25   1st Qu.:0.7025   Fert:21
## Median :21.50   Median :0.7950
## Mean   :21.50   Mean   :0.8371
## 3rd Qu.:31.75   3rd Qu.:0.9375
## Max.   :42.00   Max.   :1.1600
```

```
mean(calidad$IE)
```

```
## [1] 0.8371429
```

```
tapply(calidad$IE, calidad$Tratamiento, mean)
```

```
##      Ctrl      Fert
## 0.7676190 0.9066667
```

```
tapply(calidad$IE, calidad$Tratamiento, sd)
```

```
##      Ctrl      Fert
## 0.1153215 0.1799537
```

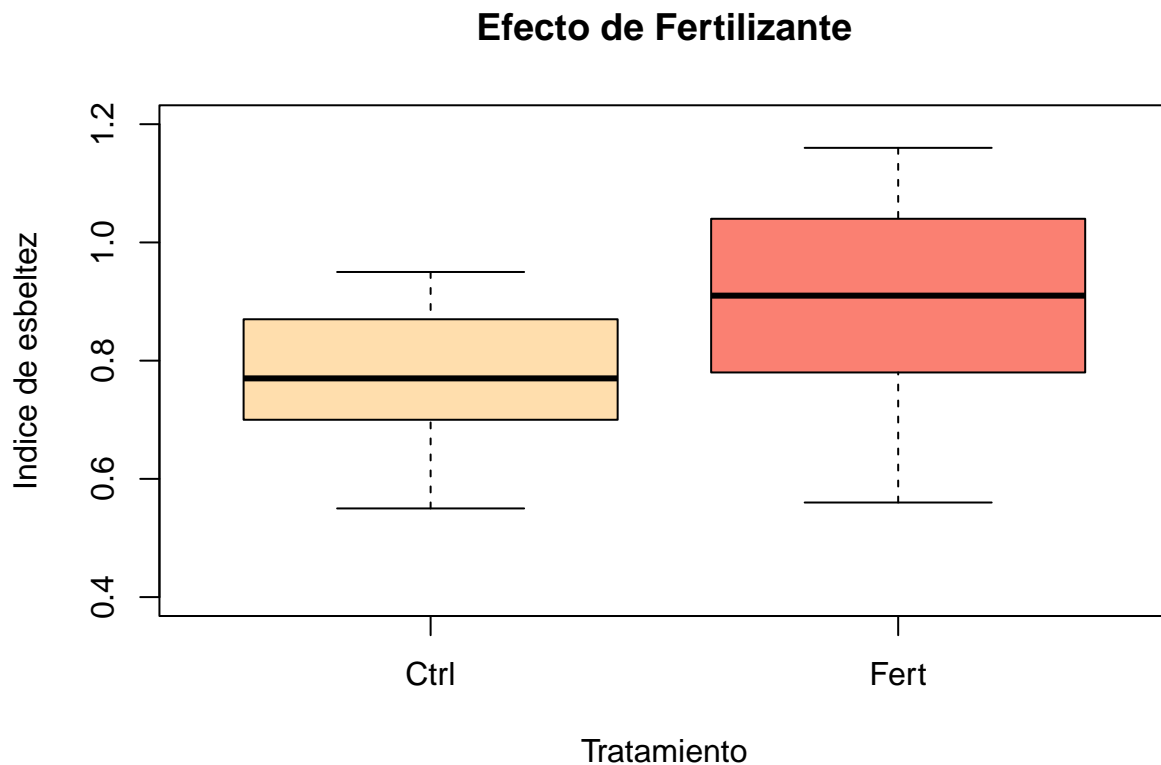
```
tapply(calidad$IE, calidad$Tratamiento, var)
```

```
##          Ctrl          Fert  
## 0.01329905 0.03238333
```

```
colores <-c ("navajowhite", "salmon")
```

```
# Crear un boxplot calidad
```

```
boxplot (calidad$IE~ calidad$Tratamiento, col = colores,  
main = "Efecto de Fertilizante",  
xlab = "Tratamiento",  
ylab = "Indice de esbeltez",  
ylim = c(0.4,1.2))
```



```
# Observar datos
```

```
# Aplicar subconjunto para cada tratamiento
```

```
df_ctrl <- subset(calidad, Tratamiento == "Ctrl")
```

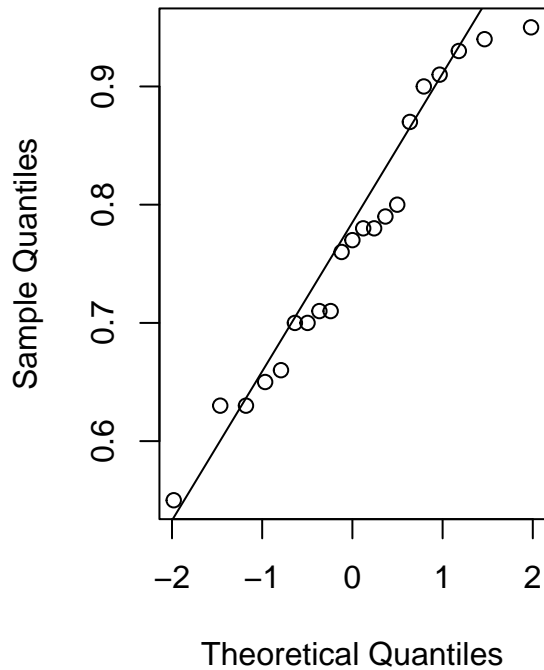
```
df_fert <- subset(calidad, Tratamiento == "Fert")
```

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
```

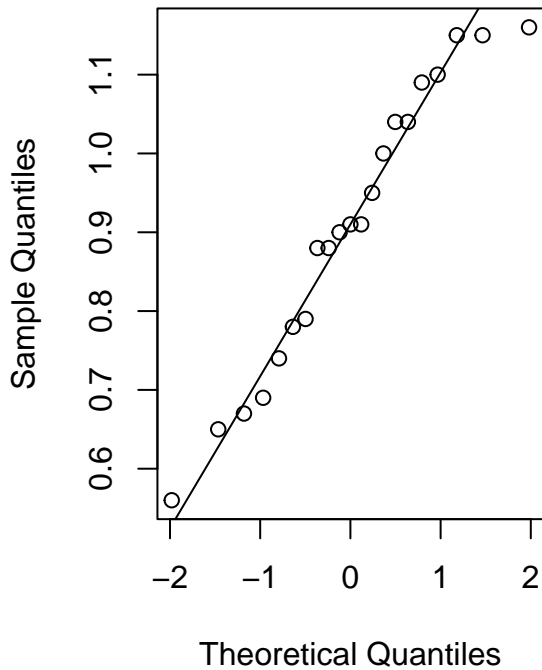
```
qqnorm(df_ctrl$IE); qqline(df_ctrl$IE)
```

```
qqnorm(df_fert$IE); qqline(df_fert$IE)
```

Normal Q-Q Plot



Normal Q-Q Plot



```
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```

```
# Prueba normalidad SHAPIRO. TEST  
shapiro.test(df_ctrl$IE)
```

```
##  
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test  
##  
## data: df_ctrl$IE  
## W = 0.9532, p-value = 0.3908
```

```
shapiro.test(df_fert$IE)
```

```
##  
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test  
##  
## data: df_fert$IE  
## W = 0.95339, p-value = 0.3941
```

```
# Revisar homogeneidad  
var.test(calidad$IE ~ calidad$Tratamiento)
```

```
##  
## F test to compare two variances
```

```
##
## data:  calidad$IE by calidad$Tratamiento
## F = 0.41068, num df = 20, denom df = 20, p-value = 0.05304
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.1666376 1.0121038
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##      0.4106757
```

*# Prueba de T*

```
t.test(calidad$IE ~ calidad$Tratamiento, alternative = "two.sided", var.equal = T)
```

```
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  calidad$IE by calidad$Tratamiento
## t = -2.9813, df = 40, p-value = 0.004868
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Ctrl and group Fert is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.23331192 -0.04478332
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Ctrl mean in group Fert
##      0.7676190      0.9066667
```

```
t.test(calidad$IE ~ calidad$Tratamiento, alternative = "two.sided", var.equal = F)
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  calidad$IE by calidad$Tratamiento
## t = -2.9813, df = 34.056, p-value = 0.00527
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Ctrl and group Fert is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.23382707 -0.04426816
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Ctrl mean in group Fert
##      0.7676190      0.9066667
```

*# Error estadístico de como plantear la pregunta*

```
t.test(calidad$IE ~ calidad$Tratamiento, alternative = "greater", var.equal = T)
```

```
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  calidad$IE by calidad$Tratamiento
## t = -2.9813, df = 40, p-value = 0.9976
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Ctrl and group Fert is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.2175835      Inf
## sample estimates:
```

```
## mean in group Ctrl mean in group Fert
##          0.7676190          0.9066667
```

```
t.test(calidad$IE ~ calidad$Tratamiento, alternative = "greater", var.equal = F)
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  calidad$IE by calidad$Tratamiento
## t = -2.9813, df = 34.056, p-value = 0.9974
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Ctrl and group Fert is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.2179098          Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Ctrl mean in group Fert
##          0.7676190          0.9066667
```

```
# Medir el efecto del efecto
```

```
cohens_efecto <- function(x,y) {
  n1 <- length(x); n2 <- length(y)
  s1 <- sd(x); s2<-sd(y)
  sp <- sqrt(((n1 - 1) * s1^2 + (n2 - 1) * s2^2) / (n1 + n2 - 2))
  (mean(x) - mean(y)) / sp
}
```

```
d1_cal <- cohens_efecto(df_ctrl$IE, df_fert$IE)
d1_cal
```

```
## [1] -0.9200347
```

```
# Reportar resultado
```

```
# Se realizó una prueba t para muestras independientes ( Ctrl vs Fert),asumiendo
#varianzas iguales. Se encontró una diferencia, t(40) = -2.981253, p =0.00487.
#El grupo Fert mostró una media mayor (0.9066667) que el grupo Ctrl (0.767619).
#La diferencia de medias fue de -0.139 y el IC 95% = [-0.23, -0.04]. El tamaño
#del efecto fue grande (d=-0.9200347) lo que indica que la fertilización tuvo
#un efecto sustancial sobre el índice de calidad.
```

```
# Se realizó una prueba t para muestras independientes ( Ctrl vs Fert),asumiendo varianzas iguales. Se
```