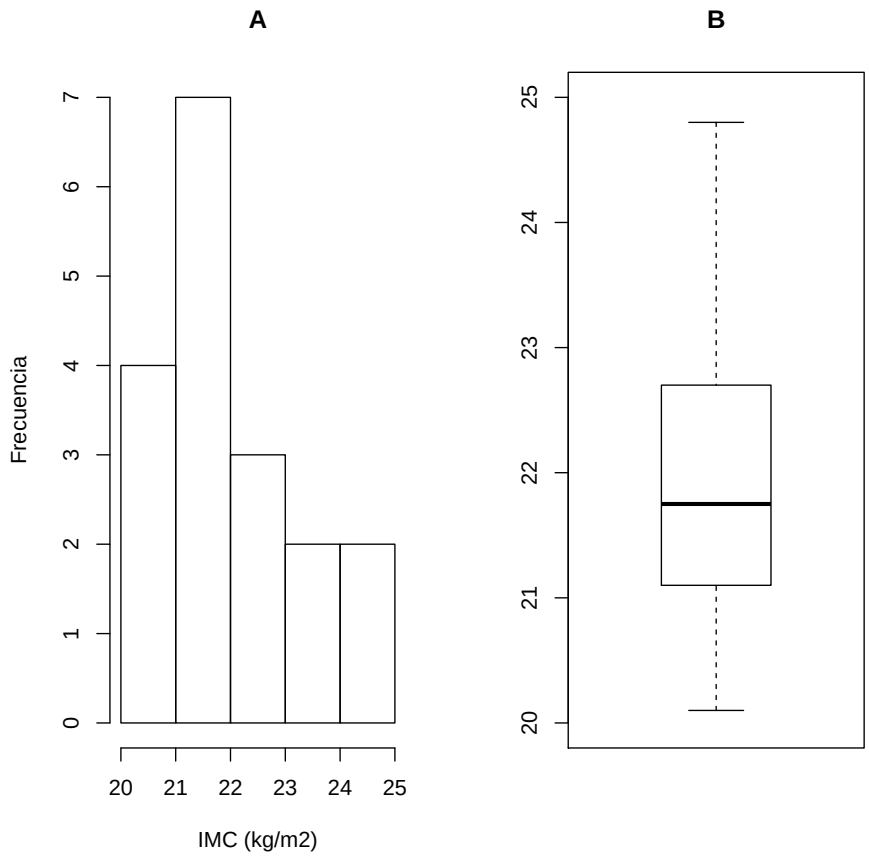
```r
# GUIA 21

#Se digitan los datos del grupo de control
IMC_Control <- c(23.6, 22.7, 21.2, 21.7, 20.7, 22.0, 21.8, 24.2, 20.1, 21.3,
                 20.5, 21.1, 21.4, 22.2, 22.6, 20.4, 23.3, 24.8)
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
hist(IMC_Control,main="A",xlab="IMC (kg/m2)",ylab="Frecuencia")
boxplot(IMC_Control,main="B", lab="IMC (kg/m2)",ylim=c(20,25))
```




```r
sw <- shapiro.test(IMC_Control)
sw

##
##  Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  IMC_Control
```

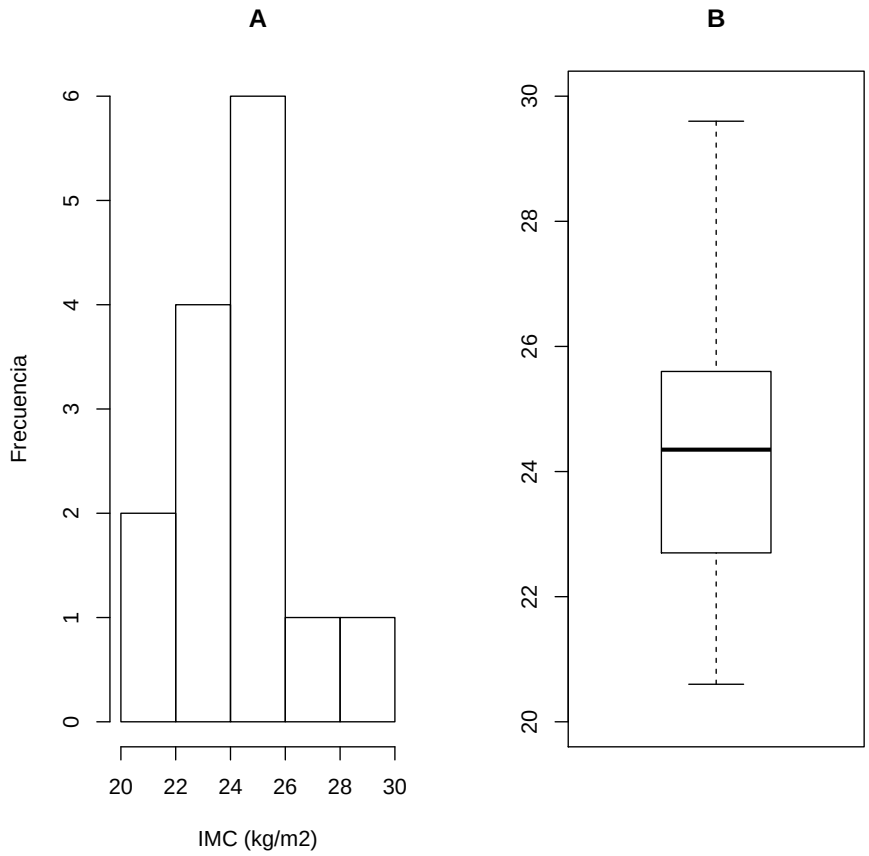
```
## W = 0.95321, p-value = 0.4776

ks <- ks.test(IMC_Control,"pnorm",mean=mean(IMC_Control),sd=sd(IMC_Control))
ks

##
##  One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data:  IMC_Control
## D = 0.11172, p-value = 0.9595
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided

#Luego se digitan los datos para pacientes y se ejecutan las mismas instrucciones
IMC_Pacientes <- c(25.6, 22.7, 25.9, 24.3, 25.2, 29.6, 21.3, 25.5, 27.4,
                   22.3, 24.4, 23.7, 20.6, 22.8)

par(mfrow=c(1,2))
hist(IMC_Pacientes,main="A",xlab="IMC (kg/m2)",ylab="Frecuencia")
boxplot(IMC_Pacientes,main="B", lab="IMC (kg/m2)",ylim=c(20,30))
```




```
sw <- shapiro.test(IMC_Pacientes)
sw

##
##  Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  IMC_Pacientes
## W = 0.97437, p-value = 0.929

ks <- ks.test(IMC_Pacientes,"pnorm",mean=mean(IMC_Pacientes),sd=sd(IMC_Pacientes))
ks

##
##  One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data:  IMC_Pacientes
```

```
## D = 0.12172, p-value = 0.9695
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
```