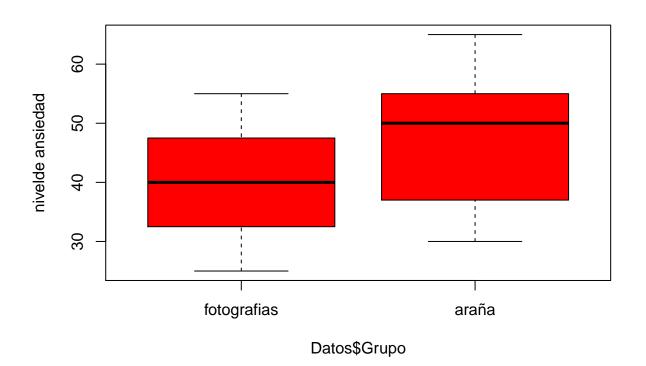
## Clase-3.R

## Usuario1

2019-08-09

```
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# 07/08/19
# Clase 3
Grupo<- gl(2, 12,labels = c("fotografias", "araña"))</pre>
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)</pre>
head(Datos)
##
           Grupo Ansiedad
## 1 fotografias
## 2 fotografias
                        35
## 3 fotografias
                        45
## 4 fotografias
                        40
## 5 fotografias
                        50
## 6 fotografias
                        35
boxplot(Datos$Ansiedad ~ Datos$Grupo, col= "red", ylab = "nivelde ansiedad")
```



```
length("fotografias")
## [1] 1
length("araña")
## [1] 1
shapiro.test(Datos$Ansiedad)
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: Datos$Ansiedad
## W = 0.96282, p-value = 0.4977
bartlett.test(Datos$Ansiedad, Datos$Grupo)
##
## Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: Datos$Ansiedad and Datos$Grupo
## Bartlett's K-squared = 0.30702, df = 1, p-value = 0.5795
library(pastecs)
by(Datos$Ansiedad, Datos$Grupo, stat.desc, basic= FALSE, norm =TRUE)
## Datos$Grupo: fotografias
##
        median
                                SE.mean CI.mean.0.95
                       mean
                                                              var
##
    40.0000000 40.0000000
                               2.6827168
                                         5.9046200
                                                       86.3636364
##
       std.dev
                 coef.var
                               skewness
                                            skew.2SE
                                                         kurtosis
##
     9.2932038
                0.2323301
                               0.0000000
                                           0.0000000
                                                       -1.3939289
##
      kurt.2SE normtest.W
                            normtest.p
##
    -0.5656047
                0.9650165
                             0.8522870
## -----
## Datos$Grupo: araña
         median
                                   SE.mean CI.mean.0.95
                         mean
## 50.000000000 47.000000000 3.183765638 7.007420922 121.636363636
##
        std.dev
                     coef.var
                                  skewness
                                                skew.2SE
                                                              kurtosis
## 11.028887688
                 0.234657185 -0.005590699 -0.004386224 -1.459758279
##
       kurt.2SE
                  normtest.W
                               normtest.p
## -0.592315868
                  0.948872904
                               0.620569431
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)
n <- length(costal)</pre>
## [1] 44
costa.media <- mean(costal)</pre>
costa.media
```

## [1] 78.91068

```
costa.sd <- sd(costal)</pre>
costa.sd
## [1] 3.056023
costase <- costa.sd/ sqrt (n)</pre>
costase
## [1] 0.4607128
costa.t <- (costa.media -80)/ costase</pre>
costa.t
## [1] -2.364419
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
```