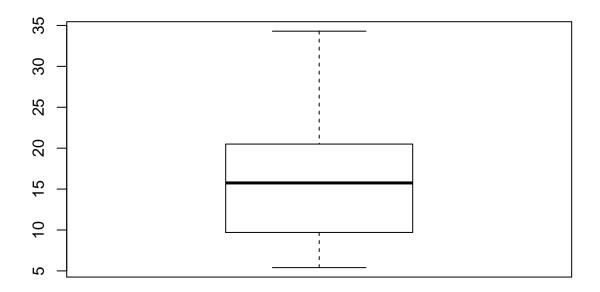
clase 1.R

52618

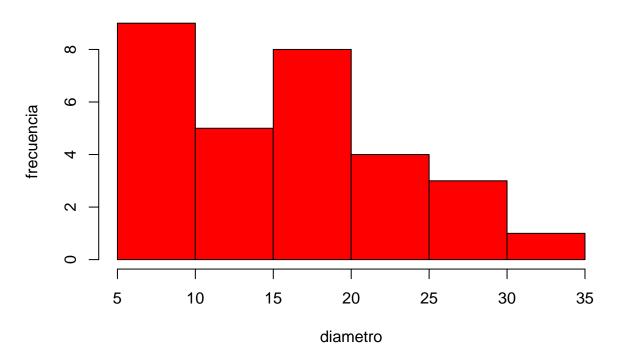
2019-08-06

```
# Cipriano Guerrero Cabrera
# 06/07/2019
# Clase 1
# importar datos -----
dbh <- c(16.5, 25.3, 22.1, 17.2, 16.1, 8.1, 34.3, 5.4, 5.7, 11.2, 24.1,
        14.5, 7.7, 15.6, 15.9, 10, 17.5, 20.5, 7.8, 27.3, 9.7, 6.5,
        23.4, 8.2, 28.5, 10.4, 11.5, 14.3, 17.2, 16.8)
dbh
## [1] 16.5 25.3 22.1 17.2 16.1 8.1 34.3 5.4 5.7 11.2 24.1 14.5 7.7 15.6
## [15] 15.9 10.0 17.5 20.5 7.8 27.3 9.7 6.5 23.4 8.2 28.5 10.4 11.5 14.3
## [29] 17.2 16.8
length(dbh)
## [1] 30
sum(dbh)/length(dbh)
## [1] 15.64333
median(dbh)
## [1] 15.75
fivenum(dbh)
## [1] 5.40 9.70 15.75 20.50 34.30
boxplot(dbh)
```



```
range(dbh)
## [1] 5.4 34.3
stem(dbh)
##
     The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |
##
##
     0 | 5678888
##
     1 | 000124
##
##
     1 | 566677778
     2 | 1234
##
##
     2 | 579
     3 | 4
hist(dbh,main="histograma",
     col="red",
     xlab="diametro",
     ylab="frecuencia")
```

histograma



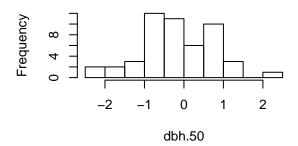
```
moda=function(x)
{
  \#Funci\'on que encuentra la moda de un vector x
  m1 <- sort(table(x),decreasing=T)</pre>
  moda <- names(m1[m1==m1[1]])
  moda <- as.numeric(moda)</pre>
  return(moda)
}
moda(dbh)
## [1] 17.2
quantile(dbh, 0.25)
##
     25%
## 9.775
quantile(dbh, 0.50)
##
     50%
## 15.75
quantile(dbh, 0.75)
##
     75%
## 19.75
```

quantile(dbh, 1) ## 100% ## 34.3 fivenum(dbh) ## [1] 5.40 9.70 15.75 20.50 34.30 par(mfrow=c(2,2)) set.seed(10) dbh.10 <- rnorm(10) hist(dbh.10) dbh.50 <-rnorm(50) hist(dbh.50) dbh.500<-rnorm(500) hist(dbh.500) hist(dbh.500) hist(dbh.500)</pre>

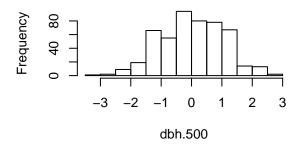
Histogram of dbh.10

-2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 dbh.10

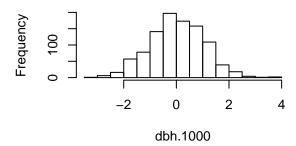
Histogram of dbh.50



Histogram of dbh.500



Histogram of dbh.1000



```
\#probar\ normalidad\ de\ datos
```

shapiro.test(dbh)

##
Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
data: dbh

W = 0.9463, p-value = 0.1344