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Numer sprawozdania:	6
Data oddania:	16.05.2022
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Probabilistyka w zastosowaniach technicznych

1 Kody

1 Wprowadź do dataframe spiderWide dane z tablicy

```
# Wprowadzenie danych z tablicy.
    spider_matrix <- matrix(</pre>
      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
      ),
      ncol = 2, nrow = 12
    );
    colnames(spider_matrix) <- c("Picture", "Real");</pre>
    spiderWide <- data.frame(spider_matrix);</pre>
2
            spiderWide$pMean<-(spiderWide$picture + spiedrWide$real)/2
   2.1
   2.2
            grandMean<-mean(c(spiderWide$picture, spiderWide$real))</pre>
            spiderWide$adj←grandMean-spiderWide&pMean
   2.3
   2.4
            wyświetl zawartość spiderWide
   2.5
            stat.desc(spiderWide, basic=FALSE, norm=TRUE)
    # Srednia.
    spiderWide$pMean <- (spiderWide$Picture + spiderWide$Real) / 2;</pre>
    # Srednia zbiorcza.
    grandMean <- mean(c(spiderWide$Picture, spiderWide$Real));</pre>
    spiderWide$adj <- grandMean - spiderWide$pMean;</pre>
    # Wyswietl.
    spiderWide;
    stat.desc(spiderWide, basic = F, norm = T);
3
            ind.t.test<-t.test(spiderWide$real, spiderWide$picture)</pre>
   3.1
   3.2
            ind.t.test
   3.3
            yuenbt(spiderWide$real, spiderWide$picture, nboot=2000)
   3.4
            wytłumacz działanie funkcji yuenbt()
    #
```

```
ind.t.test <- t.test(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture);</pre>
   ind.t.test;
   # Przeprowadza test Yuena porownywania grup. bt to wersja typu bootstrap,
   czyli przyjmuje wartosc n, ktora jest iloscia przeprowawdzanych powtorzen
   testu.
   yuenbt(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture, nboot = 2000);
   4.1
           dep.t.test<-t.test(spiderWide$real, spiderWide$picture, paired=TRUE)</pre>
   4.2
           dep.t.test
   4.3
           Czym różni się ind.t.test od dep.t.test?
   4.4
           yuend(spiderWide$real, spiderWide$picture)
   dep.t.test <- t.test(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture, paired = T);</pre>
   dep.t.test;
   # Slowo paired sprawia, że do porownywan brane sa wartosci dotyczace par
   liczb z obu zapewnionych zbiorow danych. Bez slowa paired, funkcja
   dokonuje obliczen na calych zestawach danych.
   yuend(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture);
5 bootdpci(spiderWide$real, spiderWide$picture, est=tmean, nboot=2000)
   bootdpci(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture, est = tmean, nboot = 2000);
6 Uzyskaj boxplot dla real & picture ze spiderWide.
   # Wykres pudelkowy.
   boxplot(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture, names = c("Real",
   "Picture"));
7 Uzyskaj wykres typu bar chart.
   # Wykres slupkowy.
   barplot(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture);
```

Wyniki 2

```
> # Wyswietl.
spiderWide;
   Picture Real pMean
                            adj
         30
               40
                   35.0
                            8.5
                            8.5
         35
               35
                    35.0
               50
                   47.5
                           -4.0
4
5
6
         40
              55
                    47.5
                          -4.0
                    57.5 -14.0
         50
         35
                    45.0
                          -1.5
               50
                           -9.0
                    52.5
8
         25
               35
                    30.0
                          13.5
               30
                    30.0
         30
                           13.5
10
         45
               50
                   47.5
                          -4.0
11
12
         40
               60
                   50.0
                           -6.5
         50
               39
                    44.5
                          -1.0
stat.desc(spiderWide, basic = F, norm = T);
                  Picture
                                      Real
                                                   pMean
                                                                  adj
               40.0000000 50.000000000 46.2500000 -2.7500000
median
               40.0000000 47.000000000 43.5000000 0.0000000
mean
               2.6827168 3.183765638 2.5812553 2.5812553
5.9046200 7.007420922 5.6813046 5.6813046
SE.mean
CI.mean.0.95 5.9046200
               86.3636364 121.636363636 79.9545455 79.9545455
               9.2932038 11.028887688 8.9417306 8.9417306
0.2323301 0.234657185 0.2055570 Inf
std.dev
coef.var
               0.0000000 -0.005590699 -0.2570174
0.0000000 -0.004386224 -0.2016449
                                                          0.2570174
skewness
skew.2SE
                                                          0.2016449
               -1.3939289 -1.459758279 -1.3782830 -1.3782830
kurtosis
               -0.5656047
                             -0.592315868 -0.5592562 -0.5592562
0.948872904 0.9167073 0.9167073
kurt.2SE
               0.9650165
normtest.W
                                                          0.9167073
normtest.p
                0.8522870
                              0.620569431 0.2598028
                                                          0.2598028
> [
ind.t.test <- t.test(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture);
> #
ind.t.test;
```

```
Welch Two Sample t-test
data: spiderWide$Real and spiderWide$Picture
t = 1.6813, df = 21.385, p-value = 0.1072
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-1.648641 15.648641
sample estimates:
mean of x mean of y
47 40
                      40
```

```
> # Przeprowadza test Yuena porownywania grup. bt to wersja typu bootstrap, czyli przyjmuje wartosc n, kt ora jest iloscia przeprowawdzanych powtorzen testu.
yuenbt(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture, nboot = 2000);
[1] "NOTE: p-value computed only when side=T"
$ci
[1] -6.570965 17.091174
 $test.stat
[1] 1.193625
$p.value
[1] NA
$est.1
[1] 46.75
$est.2
[1] 40
 $est.dif
[1] 6.75
 $n1
[1] 12
$n2
[1] 12
```

```
dep.t.test <- t.test(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture, paired = T);
dep.t.test;
          Paired t-test
data: spiderWide$Real and spiderWide$Picture
t = 2.4725, df = 11, p-value = 0.03098
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.7687815 13.2312185
sample estimates:
mean of the differences
 · []
```

Probabilistyka w zastosowaniach technicznych

```
> yuend(spiderWide$Real, spiderWide$Picture);
Sci
[1] -1.843818 15.343818

Sp.value
[1] 0.1056308

Sest1
[1] 46.75

Sest2
[1] 40

Sdif
[1] 6.75

Sse
[1] 3.634327

Steststat
[1] 1.85729

Sn
[1] 12

Sdf
[1] 7
> □
```





