Relatorio

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Carregar arquivo de dados

```
# Cargamos el fichero de datos
# Debe tener una estructura igual a este, es decir,
# que las coordenadas X e Y estan en las columnas 3 y 5
# (la X) y 4 y 6 (la Y)
# Nombre del fichero de datos
fichero <- "Estatistica_8PCT.csv"
dados <- read.csv(fichero, header=TRUE, sep=";", dec=",")
dados[,2] <- 0</pre>
```

Calcular os erros em X e Y

```
puncontrol <- list()
for (i in 1:100) {
    x <- (i-1)*35+1
    puncontrol[[i]] <- dados[x:(x+33),]
    # Calculamos los errores en X e Y
    puncontrol[[i]]$E_X <- puncontrol[[i]][,5]- puncontrol[[i]][,3]
    puncontrol[[i]]$E_Y <- puncontrol[[i]][,6]- puncontrol[[i]][,4]
}</pre>
```

EstatÃsticas Básicas

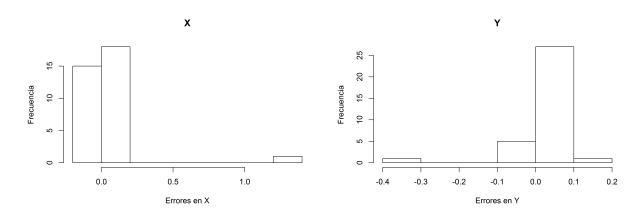
```
basicStats(puncontrol[[params$j]]$E_X)
```

```
##
               X..puncontrol..params.j...E_X
## nobs
                                    34.000000
## NAs
                                     0.000000
## Minimum
                                     -0.182900
## Maximum
                                     1.301400
## 1. Quartile
                                    -0.016925
## 3. Quartile
                                     0.014075
## Mean
                                     0.031171
## Median
                                     0.002900
## Sum
                                     1.059800
## SE Mean
                                     0.039020
## LCL Mean
                                    -0.048216
## UCL Mean
                                     0.110558
## Variance
                                     0.051767
## Stdev
                                     0.227524
```

```
## Skewness 5.086651
## Kurtosis 25.596737
```

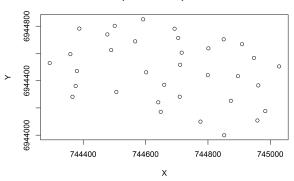
basicStats(puncontrol[[params\$j]]\$E_Y)

```
{\tt X..puncontrol..params.j...E\_Y}
##
## nobs
                                    34.000000
## NAs
                                     0.000000
## Minimum
                                    -0.370000
## Maximum
                                     0.176000
## 1. Quartile
                                     0.013500
## 3. Quartile
                                     0.062000
## Mean
                                     0.028853
## Median
                                     0.040000
## Sum
                                     0.981000
## SE Mean
                                     0.013603
## LCL Mean
                                     0.001178
## UCL Mean
                                     0.056528
## Variance
                                     0.006291
## Stdev
                                     0.079318
## Skewness
                                     -3.532396
## Kurtosis
                                    16.183051
hist(puncontrol[[params$j]]$E_X, main="X", xlab="Errores en X", ylab="Frecuencia")
hist(puncontrol[[params$j]]$E_Y, main="Y", xlab="Errores en Y", ylab="Frecuencia")
```

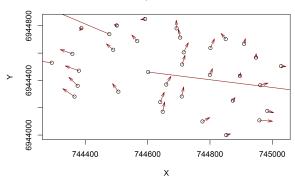


```
plot(puncontrol[[params$j]][,3], puncontrol[[params$j]][,4] ,
    main="Distribución espacial de los puntos de evaluación",
    xlab="X", ylab="Y")
```

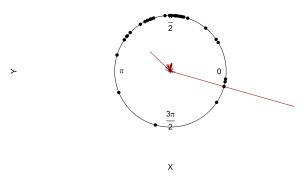
Distribución espacial de los puntos de evaluación



Campo de errores

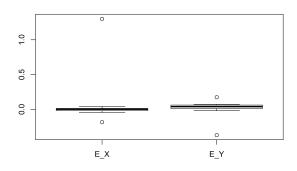


DistribuciÃ3n circular de erores

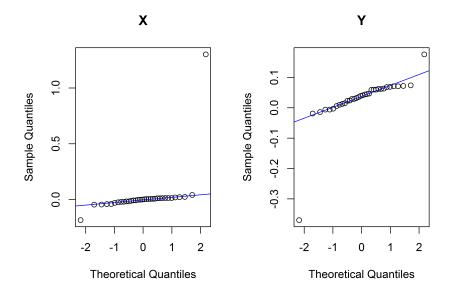


QCoH_RANDOMNESS(puncontrol[[params\$j]][c(7,8)])

```
## [1] "El resultado del test de aleaoriedad para X: "
##
##
    Runs Test
##
## data: errorespos[, 1]
## statistic = -3.1348, runs = 9, n1 = 17, n2 = 17, n = 34, p-value =
## 0.001719
## alternative hypothesis: nonrandomness
##
## [1] "El resultado del test de aleaoriedad para Y: "
##
## Runs Test
##
## data: errorespos[, 2]
## statistic = -3.1348, runs = 9, n1 = 17, n2 = 17, n = 34, p-value =
## 0.001719
## alternative hypothesis: nonrandomness
QCoH_OUTLIERS(puncontrol[[params$j]][c(7,8)])
## [1] "El n\tilde{A}^{\circ}mero de casos fuera de rango en X es: 1"
## [1] "El n\tilde{A}^{\circ}mero de casos fuera de rango en Y es: 0"
```



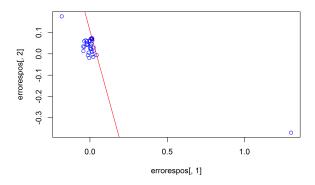
QCoH_NORMALITY_G(puncontrol[[params\$j]][c(7,8)])



QCoH_NORMALITY_A_KS(puncontrol[[params\$j]][c(7,8)])

```
## Warning in ks.test(x, "pnorm", alternative = "two.sided"): ties should not
## be present for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
## Warning in ks.test(x, "pnorm", alternative = "less"): ties should not be
## present for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
## Warning in ks.test(x, "pnorm", alternative = "greater"): ties should not be
## present for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
## Warning in ks.test(x, "pnorm", alternative = "two.sided"): ties should not
## be present for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
## Warning in ks.test(x, "pnorm", alternative = "less"): ties should not be
## present for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
## Warning in ks.test(x, "pnorm", alternative = "greater"): ties should not be
## present for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## Title:
##
   Normality test
##
## Test Results:
##
     STATISTIC:
       D: 0.4537
##
##
     P VALUE:
##
       Alternative Two-Sided: 1.666e-06
                        Less: 8.683e-07
##
       Alternative
##
       Alternative
                     Greater: 8.328e-07
##
## Description:
##
   X coordinate
##
##
## Title:
```

```
##
    Normality test
##
## Test Results:
##
     STATISTIC:
##
       D: 0.463
##
     P VALUE:
##
       Alternative Two-Sided: 9.333e-07
                        Less: 4.667e-07
##
       Alternative
##
       Alternative
                     Greater: 1.795e-06
##
## Description:
## Y coordinate
QCoH_HOMOCEDAS_BAR(puncontrol[[params$j]][c(7,8)])
##
## Title:
##
  Bartlett Test for Homogeneity of Variances
## Test Results:
     STATISTIC:
##
##
       Bartlett's Chi-squared: 30.9044
##
     P VALUE:
##
       2.711e-08
##
## Description:
## Thu Jul 18 14:59:01 2019
QCoH_CORRELATION_G(puncontrol[[params$j]][c(7,8)])
```



```
QCoH_CORRELATION_A(puncontrol[[params$j]][c(7,8)])
```

```
## E_X E_Y
## E_X 1.0000000 -0.9212499
## E_Y -0.9212499 1.0000000

QCoH_CORRELATION_A_SPR(puncontrol[[params$j]][c(7,8)])

## Warning in cor.test.default(errorespos[, 1], errorespos[, 2], method =
## "spearman"): Cannot compute exact p-value with ties
##
## Spearman's rank correlation rho
```

```
##
## data: errorespos[, 1] and errorespos[, 2]
## S = 7994.6, p-value = 0.2081
## alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
## sample estimates:
## rho
## -0.221475
```