

UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA

GRADO EN ESTADÍSTICA

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# Prácticas de ordenador: distribuciones discretas y continuas unidimensionales

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## Práctica 1

### Ejercicio 1.1.

Calcular, para cada una de las distribuciones especificadas en las filas, los valores de probabilidades, percentiles y rango intercuartílico solicitados en las columnas de las siguientes tablas.

Sea mi DNI = 77149477, la tabla asociada es la siguiente:

	$P(X=1)$	$P(X \leq 2)$	$P(X > 2)$	Percentiles 0.05, 0.1, 0.65	Rango intercuartílico
B(5,0.3)	0.36015	0.83692	0.16308	(0,0,2)	1
P(1.5)	0.3346952	0.8088468	0.1911532	(0,0,2)	1
BN(4,0.3)	0.02268	0.07047	0.92953	(2,3,11)	7
G(0.5)	0.25	0.875	0.125	(0,0,1)	1
H(11,3,5)	0.4545455	0.9393939	0.06060606	(0,0,2)	1

	$f(4,3)$	$P(X \leq 5.3)$	$P(X > 1)$	Percentiles 0.25, 0.5, 0.55	Rango intercuartílico
N(4.4,1.4)	0.3359657	0.7765636	0.9979704	(3.601933,4.4,5.198067)	1.596134
Exp(0.85)	0.007474152	0.9980409	0.3083652	(0.2445298,0.5891751,0.6787315)	0.9338204

	$f(0,35)$	$P(X \leq 0.95)$	$P(X > 0.7)$	Percentiles 0.25, 0.5, 0.55	Rango intercuartílico
$\Gamma(1.9, 1, 1)$	0.2453359	0.2405288	0.8453424	(0.9771061,1.736963,1.913223)	1.846206
Be(1.9,1.1)	0.8139028	0.928102	0.4529392	(0.4565206,0.6659588,0.7020887)	0.3800205

Los comandos en R usados han sido los siguientes:

1. Para B(5,0.3):

- `dbinom(1,5,0.3)`
- `pbinom(2,5,0.3)`
- `pbinom(2,5,0.3,lower.tail = F)`
- `qbinom(0.05,5,0.3)`
- `qbinom(0.1,5,0.3)`
- `qbinom(0.65,5,0.3)`
- `qbinom(0.75,5,0.3)-qbinom(0.25,5,0.3)`

2. Para P(1.5):

- `dpois(1,1.5)`

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- `ppois(2,1.5)`
- `ppois(2,1.5,lower.tail = F)`
- `qpois(0.05,1.5)`
- `qpois(0.1,1.5)`
- `qpois(0.65,1.5)`
- `qpois(0.75,1.5)-qpois(0.25,1.5)`

### 3. Para $BN(4,0.3)$ :

- `dnbinom(1,4,0.3)`
- `pnbinom(2,4,0.3)`
- `pnbinom(2,4,0.3,lower.tail = F)`
- `qnbinom(0.05,4,0.3)`
- `qnbinom(0.1,4,0.3)`
- `qnbinom(0.65,4,0.3)`
- `qnbinom(0.75,4,0.3)-qnbinom(0.25,4,0.3)`

### 4. Para $G(0.5)$ :

- `dgeom(1,0.5)`
- `pgeom(2,0.5)`
- `pgeom(2,0.5,lower.tail = F)`
- `qgeom(0.05,0.5)`
- `qgeom(0.1,0.5)`
- `qgeom(0.65,0.5)`
- `qgeom(0.75,0.5)-qgeom(0.25,0.5)`

### 5. Para $H(11,3,5)$ :

- `dhyper(1,5,6,3)`
- `phyper(2,5,6,3)`
- `phyper(2,5,6,3, lower.tail = F)`
- `qhyper(0.05,5,6,3)`
- `qhyper(0.1,5,6,3)`

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- `qhyper(0.65,5,6,3)`
- `qhyper(0.75,5,6,3)-qhyper(0.25,5,6,3)`

6. Para  $N(4.4,1.4)$ :

- `dnorm(4.3,mean=4.4,sd=sqrt(1.4))`
- `pnorm(5.3,mean=4.4,sd=sqrt(1.4))`
- `pnorm(1,mean=4.4,sd=sqrt(1.4),lower.tail = F)`
- `qnorm(0.25,mean=4.4,sd=sqrt(1.4))`
- `qnorm(0.5,mean=4.4,sd=sqrt(1.4))`
- `qnorm(0.55,mean=4.4,sd=sqrt(1.4))`
- `qnorm(0.75,mean=4.4,sd=sqrt(1.4))-qnorm(0.25,mean=4.4,sd=sqrt(1.4))`

7. Para  $\text{Exp}(0.85)$ :

- `dexp(4.3,1/0.85)`
- `pexp(5.3,1/0.85)`
- `pexp(1,1/0.85,lower.tail = F)`
- `qexp(0.25,1/0.85)`
- `qexp(0.5,1/0.85)`
- `qexp(0.55,1/0.85)`
- `qexp(0.75,1/0.85)-qexp(0.25,1/0.85)`

8. Para  $\Gamma(1.9, 1.1)$ :

- `dgamma(0.35,shape=1.9,scale=1.1)`
- `pgamma(0.95,shape=1.9,scale=1.1)`
- `pgamma(0.7,shape=1.9,scale=1.1,lower.tail = F)`
- `qgamma(0.25,shape=1.9,scale=1.1)`
- `qgamma(0.5,shape=1.9,scale=1.1)`
- `qgamma(0.55,shape=1.9,scale=1.1)`
- `qgamma(0.75,shape=1.9,scale=1.1)-qgamma(0.25,shape=1.9,scale=1.1)`

9. Para  $\text{Be}(1.9,1.1)$ :

- `dbeta(0.35,shape1 = 1.9,shape2 = 1.1)`

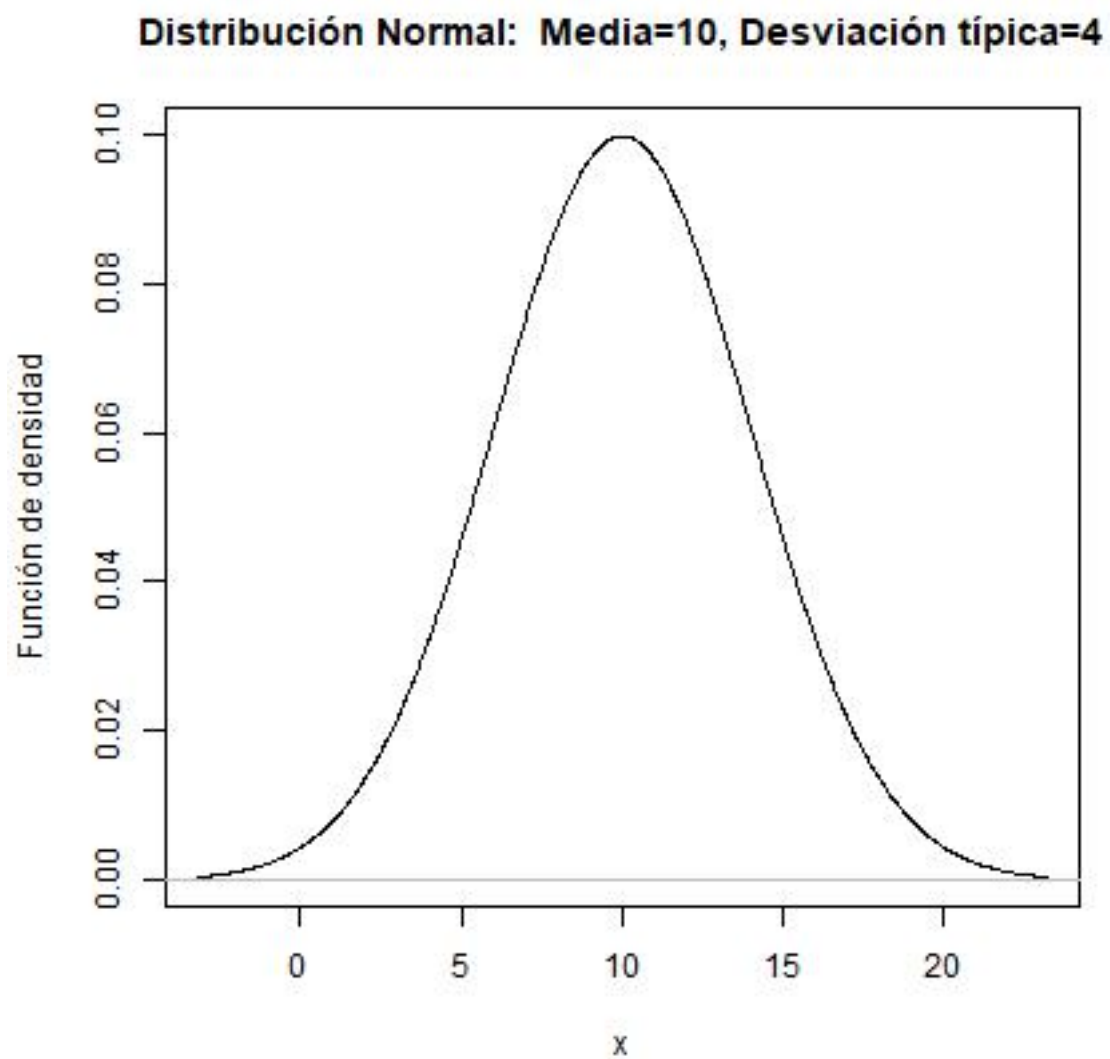
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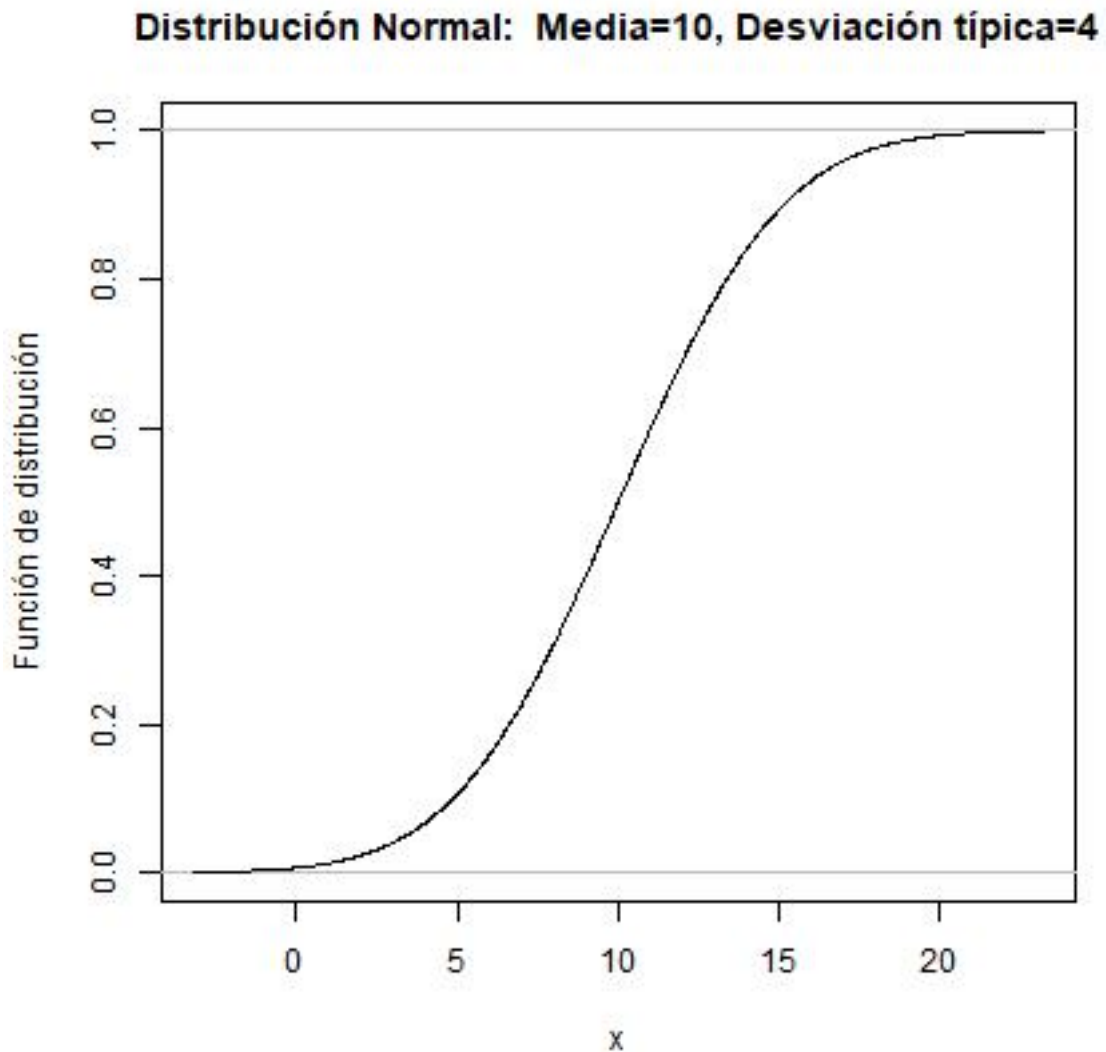
- `pbeta(0.95,shape1 = 1.9,shape2 = 1.1)`
- `pbeta(0.7,shape1 = 1.9,shape2 = 1.1,lower.tail = F)`
- `qbeta(0.25,shape1 = 1.9,shape2 = 1.1)`
- `qbeta(0.5,shape1 = 1.9,shape2 = 1.1)`
- `qbeta(0.55,shape1 = 1.9,shape2 = 1.1)`
- `qbeta(0.75,shape1 = 1.9,shape2 = 1.1)-qbeta(0.25,shape1 = 1.9,shape2 = 1.1)`

**Ejercicio 1.2.** Representa gráficamente la función de densidad y la función de distribución de una distribución Normal de media 10 y desviación típica 4, personaliza los gráficos a tu gusto y añádelos al documento a entregar.

*Solución.* .

Las funciones de densidad y distribución de una distribución normal de media 10 y desviación típica 4, son, respectivamente, las siguientes:





El código usado ha sido el siguiente:

1. Para la función de densidad:

```
■ local({  
  .x <- seq(-3.162, 23.162, length.out=1000) plotDistr(.x, dnorm(.x, mean=10, sd=4), cdf=FALSE,  
  xlab="x", ylab="Función de densidad", main=paste("Distribución Normal: Media=10,  
  Desviación típica=4"))  
})
```

2. Para la función de distribución:

```
■ local({ .x <- seq(-3.162, 23.162, length.out=1000) plotDistr(.x, pnorm(.x, mean=10, sd=4),  
  cdf=TRUE, xlab="x", ylab="Función de distribución", main=paste("Distribución Normal:  
  Media=10, Desviación típica=4"))  
})
```