

# Hoja 6 de problemas y prácticas con R

## Estadística Computacional I. Grado en Estadística

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### Ejercicio 1

1. Responder a los siguientes apartados:

- Generar secuencias de tamaño 500 según los generadores de Mersenne-Twister, Congruencia lineal, “Knuth-TAOCP-2002” y una secuencia determinista.
- Dibujar gráficos de líneas e histogramas para las cuatro secuencias.
- Aplicar contrastes de aleatoriedad sobre las cuatro secuencias.

### Solución

#### Apartado i)

```
library(randtoolbox)

## Loading required package: rngWELL
## This is randtoolbox. For an overview, type 'help("randtoolbox")'.
#Generador de congruencia lineal y algunos contrastes
library(tseries) #Para contrastes de independencia

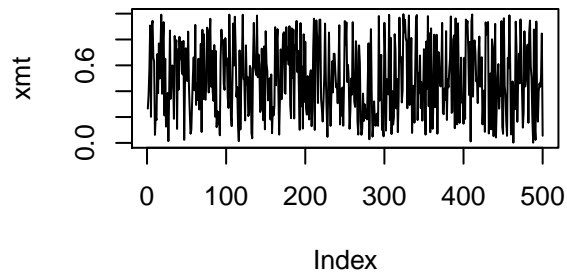
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method      from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo

n<-500
set.seed(1)
xmt<- runif(n) #Mersenne-Twister
xcl<- congruRand(n) #Generador de congruencia lineal
xta<-knuthTAOCP(n) #Knuth-TAOCP-2002
xdet<- ((1:n)-0.5)/n
```

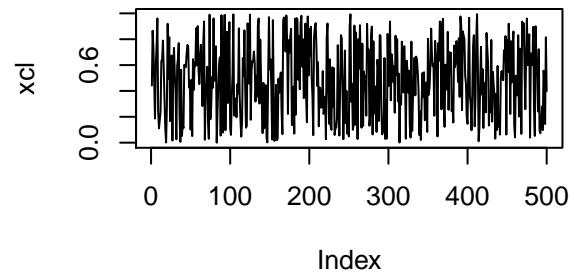
#### Apartado ii)

```
##### Completar
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(xmt,type="l",main="Mersenne-Twister")
plot(xcl,type="l",main="Congruencia lineal")
plot(xta,type="l",main="Knuth-TAOCP-2002")
plot(xdet,type="l",main="Sec.Determinista")
```

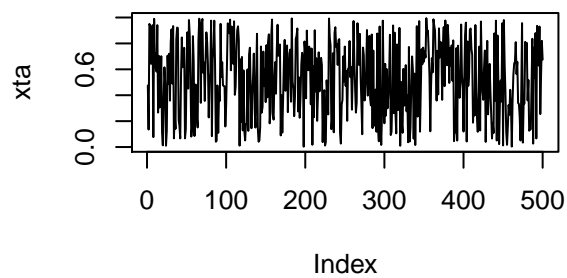
**Mersenne-Twister**



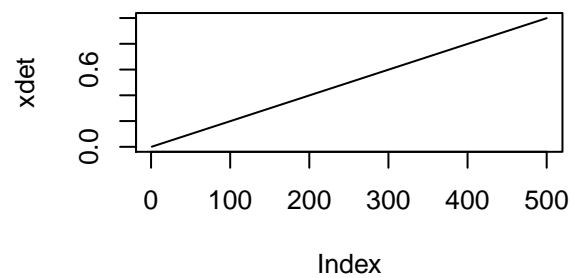
**Congruencia lineal**



**Knuth-TAOCP-2002**

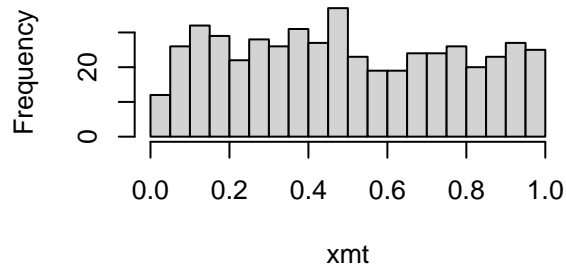
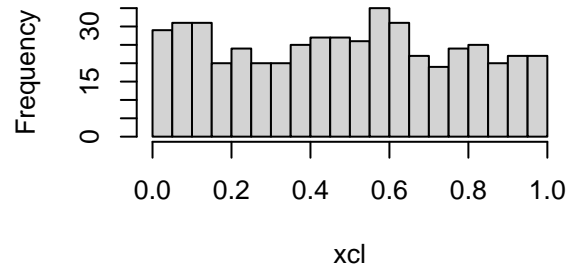
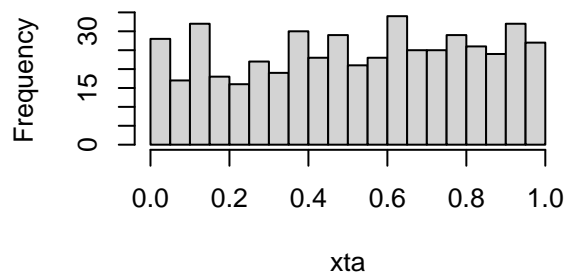
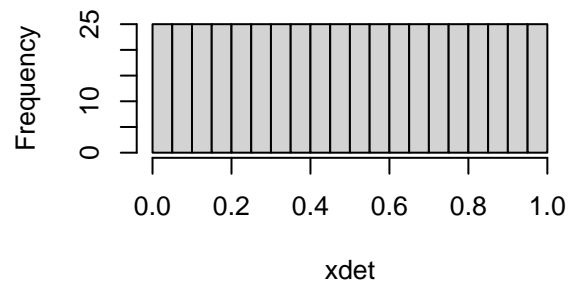


**Sec.Determinista**



```
par(mfrow=c(1,1))

par(mfrow=c(2,2))
hist(xmt,br=20,main="Mersenne-Twister")
hist(xcl,br=20,main="Congruencia lineal")
hist(xta,br=20,main="Knuth-TAOCP-2002")
hist(xdet,br=20,main="Sec.Determinista")
```

**Mersenne-Twister****Congruencia lineal****Knuth-TAOCP-2002****Sec.Determinista**

```
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```

**Apartado iii)**

```
#Algunos contrastes
contrastes_aleato<-function(x,titulo)
{
  print(titulo)
  ks.test(x, "punif")
  gap.test(x)           #Por defecto, l=0, u=0.5
  order.test(x,d=5)     #d puede ser 2,3,4,5, pero n debe ser múltiplo de d
  freq.test(x, 1:4)     #Por defecto, secuencia 1:15
  serial.test(x,d=5)    #n debe ser múltiplo de d (t=2)
  poker.test(x)
  print(runs.test(factor(x>0.5)))
  acf(x,main=titulo)
}
```

```
contrastes_aleato(xmt,"Mersenne-Twister")
```

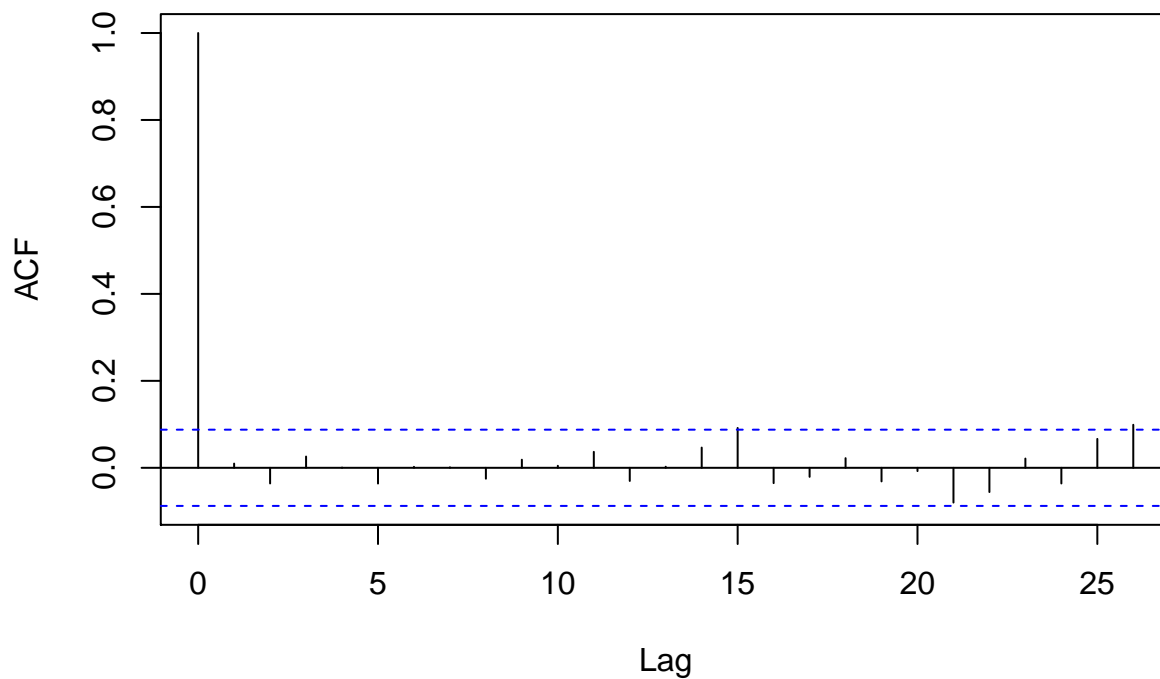
```
## [1] "Mersenne-Twister"
##
##          Gap test
##
## chisq stat = 16, df = 9, p-value = 0.064
##
##      (sample size : 500)
##
## length  observed freq      theoretical freq
```

```

## 1          48          62
## 2          37          31
## 3          16          16
## 4          11          7.8
## 5           5          3.9
## 6           2           2
## 7           0          0.98
## 8           0          0.49
## 9           1          0.24
## 10          1          0.12
##
##          Order test
##
## chisq stat = 121, df = 119, p-value = 0.44
##
##          (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 0 1 3 2 2 0 0 2 2 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1
## expected number 0.83
##
##          Frequency test
##
## chisq stat = 6.9, df = 3, p-value = 0.075
##
##          (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 121 149 109 121
## expected number 125
##
##          Serial test
##
## chisq stat = 33, df = 24, p-value = 0.1
##
##          (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 9 7 7 5 9 12 8 11 12 16 9 11 17 5 14 19 12 7 9 7 13 10 8 8 5
## expected number 10
##
##          Poker test
##
## chisq stat = 3.3, df = 4, p-value = 0.5
##
##          (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 0 6 56 35 3
## expected number 0.16 9.6 48 38 3.8
##
## Runs Test
##
## data: factor(x > 0.5)
## Standard Normal = -0.8, p-value = 0.4
## alternative hypothesis: two.sided

```

## Mersenne-Twister



```
contrastes_aleato(xcl,"Congruencia Lineal")
```

```
## [1] "Congruencia Lineal"
```

```
##
```

```
##      Gap test
```

```
##
```

```
## chisq stat = 12, df = 9, p-value = 0.22
```

```
##
```

```
##      (sample size : 500)
```

```
##
```

```
## length  observed freq      theoretical freq
```

```
## 1           60           62
```

```
## 2           22           31
```

```
## 3           15           16
```

```
## 4           13           7.8
```

```
## 5            6           3.9
```

```
## 6            1            2
```

```
## 7            0           0.98
```

```
## 8            1           0.49
```

```
## 9            1           0.24
```

```
## 10           0           0.12
```

```
##
```

```
##      Order test
```

```
##
```

```
## chisq stat = 111, df = 119, p-value = 0.68
```

```
##
```

```
##      (sample size : 500)
```

```
##
```

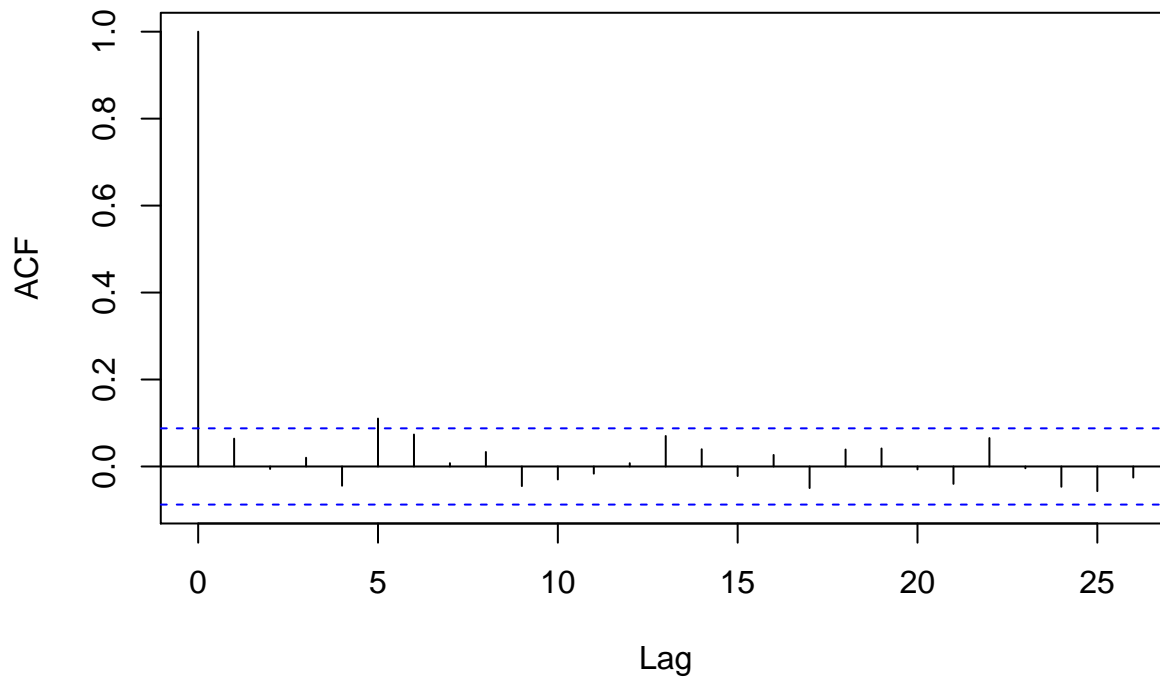
```
## observed number  2 3 3 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 3
```

```

## expected number 0.83
##
##          Frequency test
##
## chisq stat = 2.8, df = 3, p-value = 0.43
##
##      (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 135 119 133 113
## expected number 125
##
##          Serial test
##
## chisq stat = 23, df = 24, p-value = 0.5
##
##      (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 11 17 10 11 11 5 10 8 11 7 17 7 13 13 11 8 9 13 7 6 10 5 10 11 9
## expected number 10
##
##          Poker test
##
## chisq stat = 6.9, df = 4, p-value = 0.14
##
##      (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 0 12 58 26 4
## expected number 0.16 9.6 48 38 3.8
##
## Runs Test
##
## data: factor(x > 0.5)
## Standard Normal = -1, p-value = 0.2
## alternative hypothesis: two.sided

```

## Congruencia Lineal



```
contrastes_aleato(xta, "Knuth-TAOCP-2002")
```

```
## [1] "Knuth-TAOCP-2002"
```

##

```
##          Gap test
```

##

```
## chisq stat = 9.6, df = 9, p-value = 0.38
```

##

```
##      (sample size : 500)
```

##

```
## length    observed freq      theoretical freq
```

##	1	56	62
----	---	----	----

```
## 2          32          31
```

```
## 3          15          16
```

##	4	7	7.8
----	---	---	-----

```
## 5          5          3.9
```

## 6 1

## 7	0	0.98
------	---	------

## 8	0	0.49
------	---	------

```
## 9          0          0.24
```

```
## 10          1          0.12
```

##

```
##          Order test
```

##

```
## chisq stat = 118, df = 119, p-value = 0.5
```

##

```
##      (sample size : 500)
```

##

```
## observed number 1 3 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 2 1 0 2 0
```

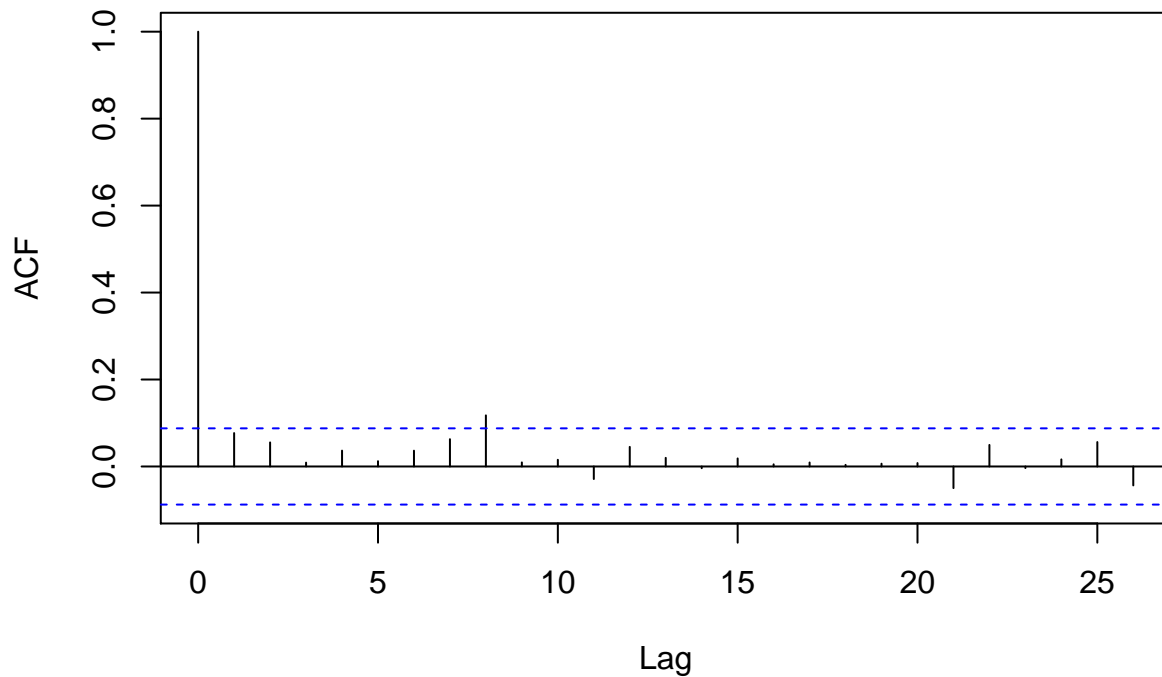
```

## expected number 0.83
##
##          Frequency test
##
## chisq stat = 3, df = 3, p-value = 0.39
##
##      (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 111 123 128 138
## expected number 125
##
##          Serial test
##
## chisq stat = 19, df = 24, p-value = 0.77
##
##      (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 9 7 10 9 12 9 9 6 5 11 7 8 11 11 8 14 11 16 14 8 9 12 8 11 15
## expected number 10
##
##          Poker test
##
## chisq stat = 4.4, df = 4, p-value = 0.36
##
##      (sample size : 500)
##
## observed number 0 10 52 38 0
## expected number 0.16 9.6 48 38 3.8
##
## Runs Test
##
## data: factor(x > 0.5)
## Standard Normal = -1, p-value = 0.2
## alternative hypothesis: two.sided

```



## Knuth-TAOCP-2002



```
contrastes_aleato(xdet,"Determinista")
```

```
## [1] "Determinista"
##
##      Gap test
##
## chisq stat = 1.4e+73, df = 249, p-value = 0
##
##      (sample size : 500)
##
## length  observed freq      theoretical freq
## 1         0           62
## 2         0           31
## 3         0           16
## 4         0           7.8
## 5         0           3.9
## 6         0           2
## 7         0           0.98
## 8         0           0.49
## 9         0           0.24
## 10        0           0.12
## 11        0           0.061
## 12        0           0.031
## 13        0           0.015
## 14        0           0.0076
## 15        0           0.0038
## 16        0           0.0019
## 17        0           0.00095
## 18        0           0.00048
```

## 19	0	0.00024
## 20	0	0.00012
## 21	0	6e-05
## 22	0	3e-05
## 23	0	1.5e-05
## 24	0	7.5e-06
## 25	0	3.7e-06
## 26	0	1.9e-06
## 27	0	9.3e-07
## 28	0	4.7e-07
## 29	0	2.3e-07
## 30	0	1.2e-07
## 31	0	5.8e-08
## 32	0	2.9e-08
## 33	0	1.5e-08
## 34	0	7.3e-09
## 35	0	3.6e-09
## 36	0	1.8e-09
## 37	0	9.1e-10
## 38	0	4.5e-10
## 39	0	2.3e-10
## 40	0	1.1e-10
## 41	0	5.7e-11
## 42	0	2.8e-11
## 43	0	1.4e-11
## 44	0	7.1e-12
## 45	0	3.6e-12
## 46	0	1.8e-12
## 47	0	8.9e-13
## 48	0	4.4e-13
## 49	0	2.2e-13
## 50	0	1.1e-13
## 51	0	5.6e-14
## 52	0	2.8e-14
## 53	0	1.4e-14
## 54	0	6.9e-15
## 55	0	3.5e-15
## 56	0	1.7e-15
## 57	0	8.7e-16
## 58	0	4.3e-16
## 59	0	2.2e-16
## 60	0	1.1e-16
## 61	0	5.4e-17
## 62	0	2.7e-17
## 63	0	1.4e-17
## 64	0	6.8e-18
## 65	0	3.4e-18
## 66	0	1.7e-18
## 67	0	8.5e-19
## 68	0	4.2e-19
## 69	0	2.1e-19
## 70	0	1.1e-19
## 71	0	5.3e-20
## 72	0	2.6e-20

## 73	0	1.3e-20
## 74	0	6.6e-21
## 75	0	3.3e-21
## 76	0	1.7e-21
## 77	0	8.3e-22
## 78	0	4.1e-22
## 79	0	2.1e-22
## 80	0	1e-22
## 81	0	5.2e-23
## 82	0	2.6e-23
## 83	0	1.3e-23
## 84	0	6.5e-24
## 85	0	3.2e-24
## 86	0	1.6e-24
## 87	0	8.1e-25
## 88	0	4e-25
## 89	0	2e-25
## 90	0	1e-25
## 91	0	5e-26
## 92	0	2.5e-26
## 93	0	1.3e-26
## 94	0	6.3e-27
## 95	0	3.2e-27
## 96	0	1.6e-27
## 97	0	7.9e-28
## 98	0	3.9e-28
## 99	0	2e-28
## 100	0	9.9e-29
## 101	0	4.9e-29
## 102	0	2.5e-29
## 103	0	1.2e-29
## 104	0	6.2e-30
## 105	0	3.1e-30
## 106	0	1.5e-30
## 107	0	7.7e-31
## 108	0	3.9e-31
## 109	0	1.9e-31
## 110	0	9.6e-32
## 111	0	4.8e-32
## 112	0	2.4e-32
## 113	0	1.2e-32
## 114	0	6e-33
## 115	0	3e-33
## 116	0	1.5e-33
## 117	0	7.5e-34
## 118	0	3.8e-34
## 119	0	1.9e-34
## 120	0	9.4e-35
## 121	0	4.7e-35
## 122	0	2.4e-35
## 123	0	1.2e-35
## 124	0	5.9e-36
## 125	0	2.9e-36
## 126	0	1.5e-36

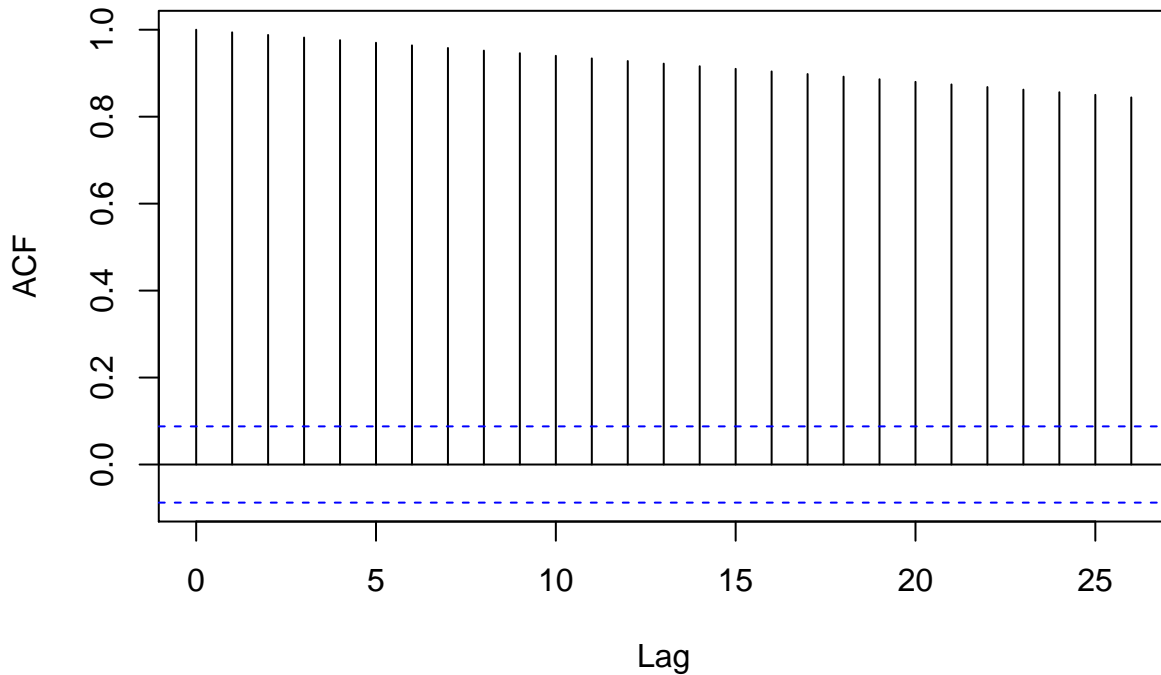
## 127	0	7.3e-37
## 128	0	3.7e-37
## 129	0	1.8e-37
## 130	0	9.2e-38
## 131	0	4.6e-38
## 132	0	2.3e-38
## 133	0	1.1e-38
## 134	0	5.7e-39
## 135	0	2.9e-39
## 136	0	1.4e-39
## 137	0	7.2e-40
## 138	0	3.6e-40
## 139	0	1.8e-40
## 140	0	9e-41
## 141	0	4.5e-41
## 142	0	2.2e-41
## 143	0	1.1e-41
## 144	0	5.6e-42
## 145	0	2.8e-42
## 146	0	1.4e-42
## 147	0	7e-43
## 148	0	3.5e-43
## 149	0	1.8e-43
## 150	0	8.8e-44
## 151	0	4.4e-44
## 152	0	2.2e-44
## 153	0	1.1e-44
## 154	0	5.5e-45
## 155	0	2.7e-45
## 156	0	1.4e-45
## 157	0	6.8e-46
## 158	0	3.4e-46
## 159	0	1.7e-46
## 160	0	8.6e-47
## 161	0	4.3e-47
## 162	0	2.1e-47
## 163	0	1.1e-47
## 164	0	5.3e-48
## 165	0	2.7e-48
## 166	0	1.3e-48
## 167	0	6.7e-49
## 168	0	3.3e-49
## 169	0	1.7e-49
## 170	0	8.4e-50
## 171	0	4.2e-50
## 172	0	2.1e-50
## 173	0	1e-50
## 174	0	5.2e-51
## 175	0	2.6e-51
## 176	0	1.3e-51
## 177	0	6.5e-52
## 178	0	3.3e-52
## 179	0	1.6e-52
## 180	0	8.2e-53

## 181	0	4.1e-53
## 182	0	2e-53
## 183	0	1e-53
## 184	0	5.1e-54
## 185	0	2.5e-54
## 186	0	1.3e-54
## 187	0	6.4e-55
## 188	0	3.2e-55
## 189	0	1.6e-55
## 190	0	8e-56
## 191	0	4e-56
## 192	0	2e-56
## 193	0	1e-56
## 194	0	5e-57
## 195	0	2.5e-57
## 196	0	1.2e-57
## 197	0	6.2e-58
## 198	0	3.1e-58
## 199	0	1.6e-58
## 200	0	7.8e-59
## 201	0	3.9e-59
## 202	0	1.9e-59
## 203	0	9.7e-60
## 204	0	4.9e-60
## 205	0	2.4e-60
## 206	0	1.2e-60
## 207	0	6.1e-61
## 208	0	3e-61
## 209	0	1.5e-61
## 210	0	7.6e-62
## 211	0	3.8e-62
## 212	0	1.9e-62
## 213	0	9.5e-63
## 214	0	4.7e-63
## 215	0	2.4e-63
## 216	0	1.2e-63
## 217	0	5.9e-64
## 218	0	3e-64
## 219	0	1.5e-64
## 220	0	7.4e-65
## 221	0	3.7e-65
## 222	0	1.9e-65
## 223	0	9.3e-66
## 224	0	4.6e-66
## 225	0	2.3e-66
## 226	0	1.2e-66
## 227	0	5.8e-67
## 228	0	2.9e-67
## 229	0	1.4e-67
## 230	0	7.2e-68
## 231	0	3.6e-68
## 232	0	1.8e-68
## 233	0	9.1e-69
## 234	0	4.5e-69

[illegible]

```
##
## data: factor(x > 0.5)
## Standard Normal = -22, p-value <2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: two.sided
```

## Determinista



```
#Los siguientes tests trabajan con generadores,
#no con una secuencia
coll.test(runif,2^7,2^10)
```

```
##
##          Collision test
##
## chisq stat = 0.008, df = 1, p-value = 0.93
##
## Poisson approximation (sample number : 1000 / sample size : 128 / cell number : 1e+06)
##
## collision      observed      expected
## number        count        count
##      0          992          992
##      1           8           7.8
```

```
#m=2^10 secuencias de tamaño n=2^7
#por defecto tdim=2
coll.test(congruRand,2^7,2^10)
```

```
##
##          Collision test
##
## chisq stat = 0.074, df = 1, p-value = 0.79
##
## Poisson approximation (sample number : 1000 / sample size : 128 / cell number : 1e+06)
```

```
##
## collision      observed      expected
## number        count        count
##      0         993         992
##      1          7          7.8

coll.test(knuthTAOCP,2^7,2^10)

##
##          Collision test
##
## chisq stat = 1.8, df = 1, p-value = 0.18
##
## Poisson approximation (sample number : 1000 / sample size : 128 / cell number : 1e+06)
##
## collision      observed      expected
## number        count        count
##      0         996         992
##      1          4          7.8
```

## Ejercicio 2

2. Comparar empíricamente los rendimientos de los siguientes generadores de números aleatorios en (0,1), Mersenne-Twister, Congruencia Lineal, K2nuth-TAOCP-2002,2 además de un generador de números determinista, según los resultados del test de Kolmogorov-Smirnov y el test de huecos. Utilizar 1000 muestras de tamaño 100 y analizar de forma numérica y gráfica los resultados.

## Solución

```
library(randtoolbox)
M<-1000
n<-100
pvaloresKS<- matrix(NA,M,4)
pvaloresGap<- matrix(NA,M,4)
colnames(pvaloresKS)<- c("Mersenne-Twister","Congruencia Lineal",
"Knuth-TAOCP-2002","Determinista")
colnames(pvaloresGap)<- c("Mersenne-Twister","Congruencia Lineal",
"Knuth-TAOCP-2002","Determinista")

for (i in 1:M)
{
  if (i%%50==0) {
    cat("Muestra ",i,"de ",M,"\n")
  }
  xmt<- runif(n)      #Mersenne-Twister
  xcl<- congruRand(n)  #Generador de congruencia lineal
  xta<-knuthTAOCP(n)   #Knuth-TAOCP-2002
  xdet<- ((1:n)-0.5)/n #Secuencia determinista
  pvaloresKS[i,<- c(ks.test(xmt, "punif")$p.value,
                    ks.test(xcl, "punif")$p.value,
                    ks.test(xta, "punif")$p.value,
                    ks.test(xdet, "punif")$p.value)
  pvaloresGap[i,<- c(gap.test(xmt,echo=FALSE)$p.value,
                    gap.test(xcl,echo=FALSE)$p.value,
```



```

        gap.test(xta,echo=FALSE)$p.value,
        gap.test(xdet,echo=FALSE)$p.value)
}

```

```

## Muestra 50 de 1000
## Muestra 100 de 1000
## Muestra 150 de 1000
## Muestra 200 de 1000
## Muestra 250 de 1000
## Muestra 300 de 1000
## Muestra 350 de 1000
## Muestra 400 de 1000
## Muestra 450 de 1000
## Muestra 500 de 1000
## Muestra 550 de 1000
## Muestra 600 de 1000
## Muestra 650 de 1000
## Muestra 700 de 1000
## Muestra 750 de 1000
## Muestra 800 de 1000
## Muestra 850 de 1000
## Muestra 900 de 1000
## Muestra 950 de 1000
## Muestra 1000 de 1000

```

```
head(pvaloresKS,10)
```

```

##      Mersenne-Twister Congruencia Lineal Knuth-TAOCP-2002 Determinista
## [1,]          0.442          0.254          0.2229          1
## [2,]          0.840          0.510          0.9322          1
## [3,]          0.519          0.706          0.6388          1
## [4,]          0.715          0.241          0.1957          1
## [5,]          0.466          0.381          0.6399          1
## [6,]          0.035          0.925          0.0746          1
## [7,]          0.933          0.300          0.5846          1
## [8,]          0.530          0.943          0.5261          1
## [9,]          0.954          0.510          0.7942          1
## [10,]         0.976          0.079          0.0055          1

```

```
head(pvaloresGap,10)
```

```

##      Mersenne-Twister Congruencia Lineal Knuth-TAOCP-2002 Determinista
## [1,]          6.9e-01          2.7e-01          0.16588          0
## [2,]          3.3e-01          1.2e-01          0.00259          0
## [3,]          8.3e-01          7.1e-02          0.20470          0
## [4,]          2.0e-01          2.5e-01          0.04058          0
## [5,]          7.4e-01          7.5e-01          0.85194          0
## [6,]          6.0e-01          4.7e-01          0.00084          0
## [7,]          5.8e-02          3.2e-01          0.40500          0
## [8,]          3.6e-01          6.5e-01          0.77236          0
## [9,]          5.0e-01          4.3e-01          0.55869          0
## [10,]         4.1e-06          1.1e-63          0.10567          0

```

```

#Ejercicio: dibujar en una sola pantalla los M p-valores KS y Gap para los
#cuatro generadores

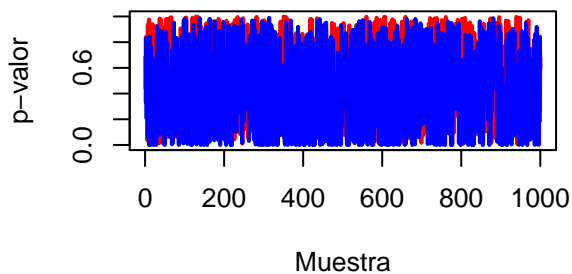
```

```

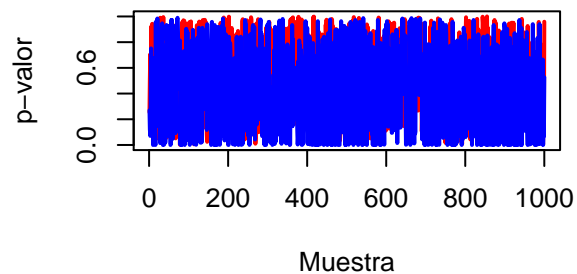
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
for (i in 1:4)
{
  plot(pvaloresKS[,i],type="l",
       main=colnames(pvaloresKS)[i],
       xlab="Muestra",ylab="p-valor",
       col="red",lwd=2,ylim=c(0,1))
  lines(pvaloresGap[,i], col="blue",lwd=2)
}
legend("center",col=c("red","blue"),lty=1,
      lwd=2,legend=c("KS","Gap"))

```

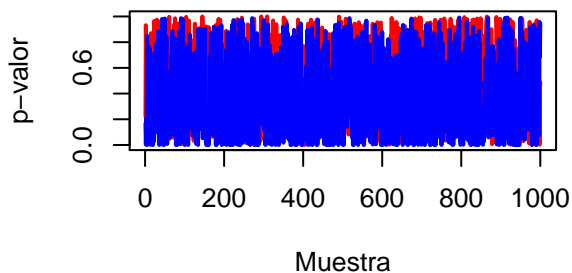
**Mersenne-Twister**



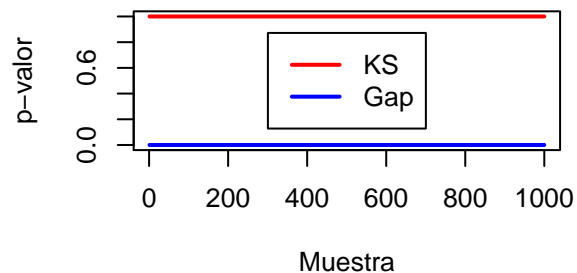
**Congruencia Lineal**



**Knuth-TAOCP-2002**



**Determinista**



```

par(mfrow=c(1,1))

```

```

#Estimar P[p<=alfa]
alfa<- 0.05
rendim<- matrix(NA,4,2)
colnames(rendim)<- c("KS","Gap")
rownames(rendim)<- c("Mersenne-Twister","Congruencia Lineal",
"Knuth-TAOCP-2002","Determinista")
for (i in 1:4)
  rendim[i,]<-c(mean(pvaloresKS[,i]<=alfa),
               mean(pvaloresGap[,i]<=alfa)) #Ejercicio: completar
rendim

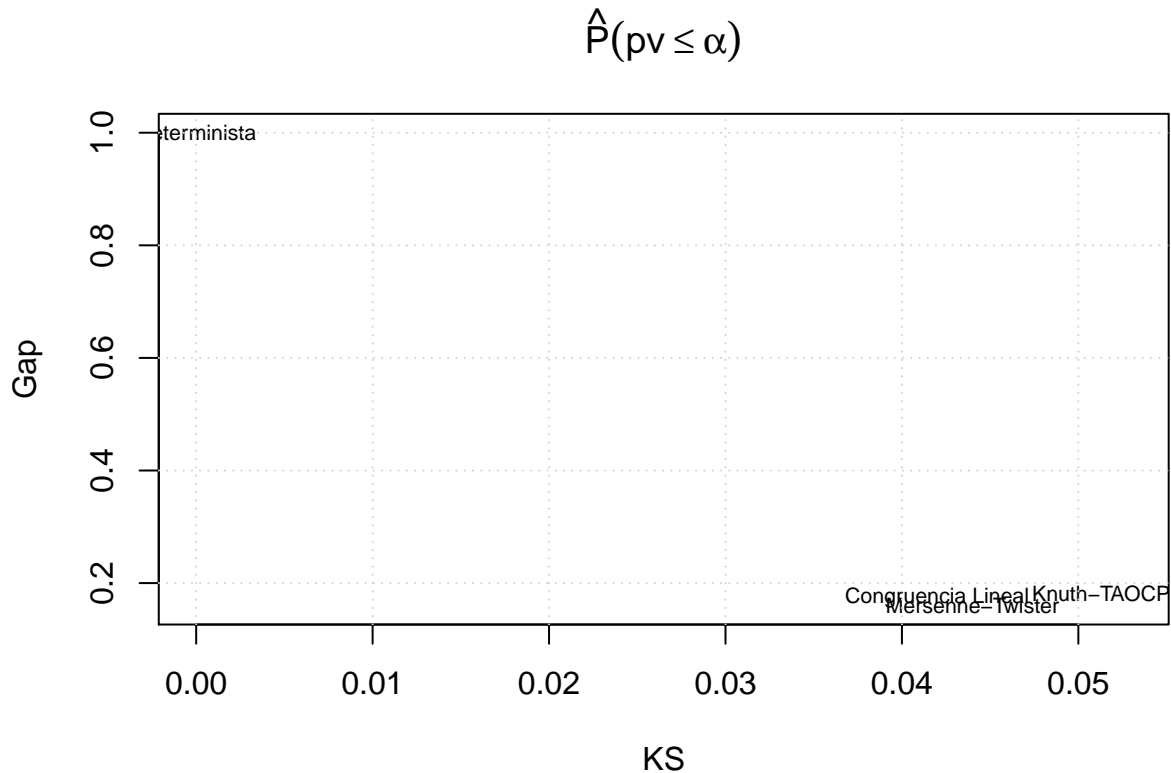
```

```

##           KS  Gap
## Mersenne-Twister  0.044 0.16
## Congruencia Lineal 0.042 0.17
## Knuth-TAOCP-2002  0.053 0.18

```

```
## Determinista      0.000 1.00
plot(rendim,type="n",
     main=expression(hat(P)(pv<=alpha)))
text(rendim,label=rownames(rendim),cex=0.7)
grid()
```



```
#Cuántas veces es mayor un pv que el otro
for (i in 1:4)
  cat(colnames(pvaloresKS)[i],mean(pvaloresKS[,i]>pvaloresGap[,i]),"\n")

## Mersenne-Twister 0.59
## Congruencia Lineal 0.62
## Knuth-TAOCP-2002 0.65
## Determinista 1
```

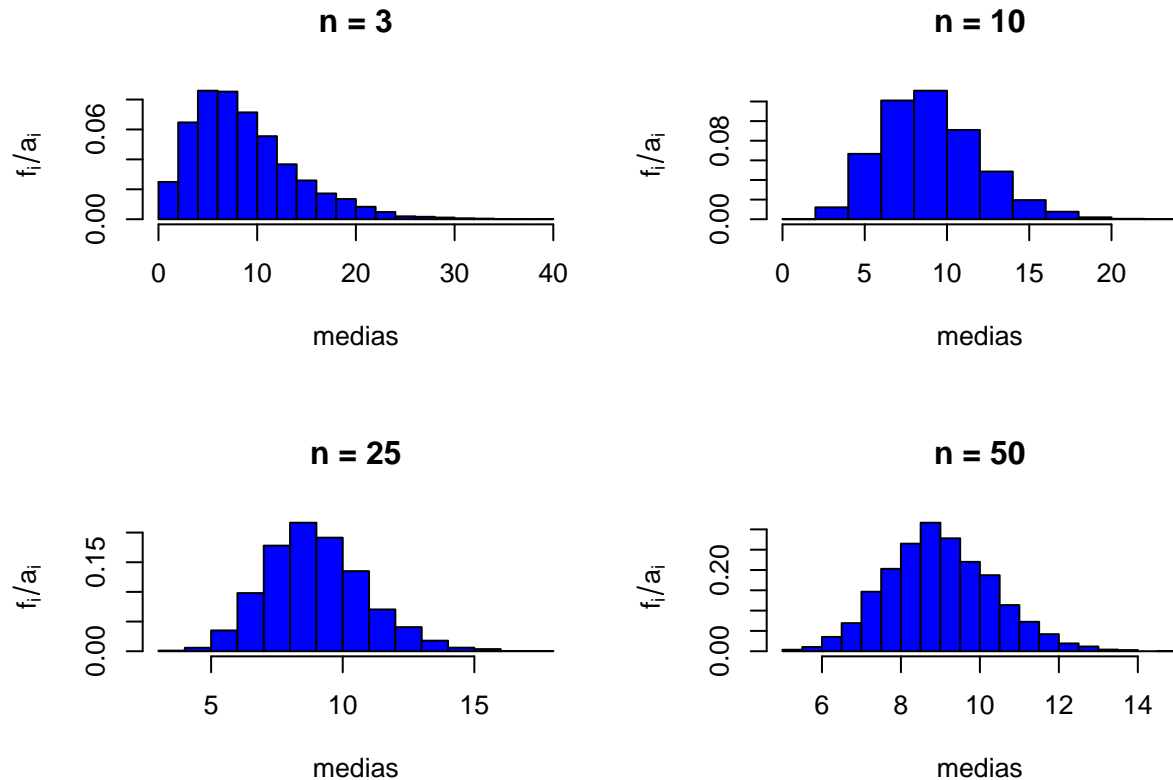
### Ejercicio 3

3. Ilustrar el Teorema Central del Límite con muestras de una ley Geométrica con parámetro 0.1 para tamaños muestrales 3, 10, 25, 50 y número de muestras 5000.

### Solución

```
M<-5000 #Núm. de muestras
p<-0.1
vn<-c(3,10,25,50) #Tamaños de cada muestra
paranti<- par(no.readonly=T)
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
for (n in vn) #Ejercicio: completar
```

```
{ x<- matrix(rgeom(M*n,p),nrow=M,ncol=n)
medias<- rowMeans(x)
hist(medias,freq=FALSE, col="blue",
     main=paste("n =",n),
     ylab=expression(f[i] /a[i]))
}
```



```
par(paranti)
```

## Ejercicio 4

- Ilustrar el concepto de intervalo de confianza mediante 100 muestras de tamaño 10 de una ley  $N(0,1)$ , siendo la media poblacional el parámetro de interés.

### Solución

```
n<-10      #Tamaño muestral
M<-100     #M muestras
alfa<-0.05
media<-0
desvtip<-1
muestras<-matrix(rnorm(M*n,mean=media,sd=desvtip),
                 nrow=M,ncol=n,byrow=TRUE)
```

```
pv<-array(0,M)  #M pvalores
exinf<-numeric(M)
exsup<-numeric(M)
```

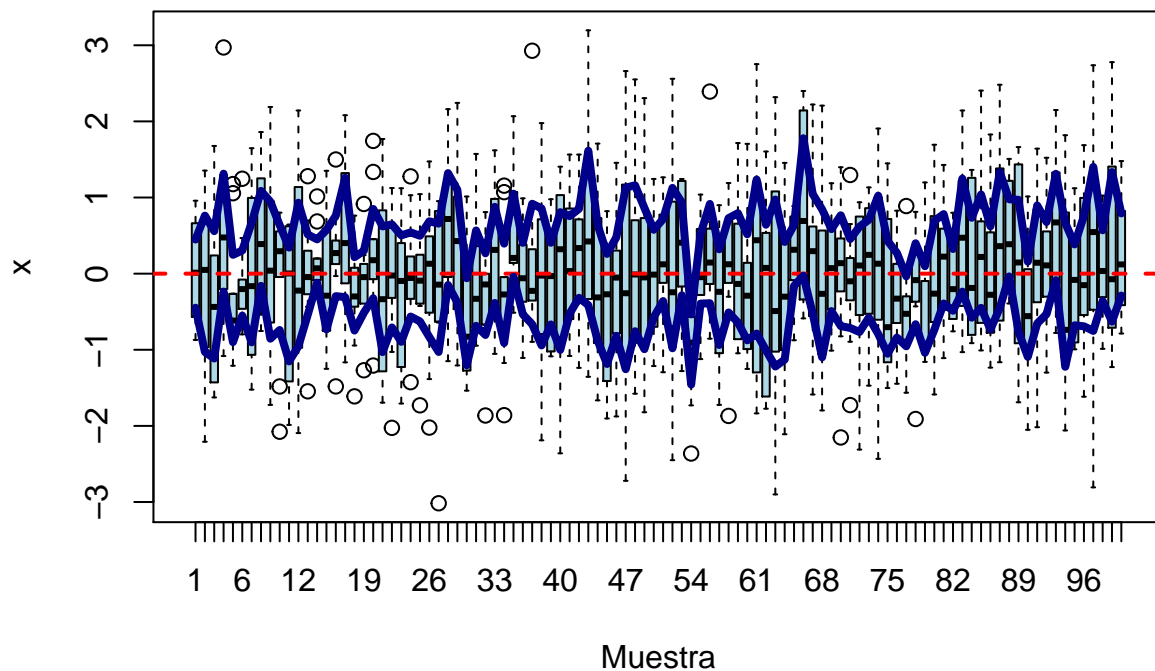
```

for (i in 1:M)
{
  #Ejercicio: completar
  test<-t.test(muestras[i,],conf.level=1-alfa)
  exinf[i]<-test$conf.int[1]
  exsup[i]<-test$conf.int[2]
}

plot(gl(M,n),as.vector(t(muestras)),main=paste("100 I.C. 95% ", "n=",n),
xlab="Muestra", ylab="x",col="lightblue")
abline(h=media,col="red",lwd=2,lty=2)
lines(exinf,col="darkblue",lwd=4)
lines(exsup,col="darkblue",lwd=4)

```

**100 I.C. 95% n= 10**



```

cat("Cobertura observada =",
    100* mean((exinf<= media) & (exsup>=media)),
    "% \n")

```

```
## Cobertura observada = 97 %
```

```

cat("Longitud media =",
    mean(exsup-exinf),"\n")

```

```
## Longitud media = 1.4
```

## Ejercicio 5

5. Escribir y probar una función R para generar muestras de una Weibull:

$$f(t) = \lambda \alpha (\lambda t)^{\alpha-1} e^{-(\lambda t)^\alpha}, \quad F(t) = 1 - e^{-(\lambda t)^\alpha}, \quad \lambda > 0, \alpha > 0$$

- i) Generar muestras de tamaño 200 para las configuraciones  $(\alpha = 0.5, \lambda = 1)$ ,  $(\alpha = 1, \lambda = 1)$ ,  $(\alpha = 2, \lambda = 1)$  y  $(\alpha = 2, \lambda = 3)$ ;  $\alpha$  es el parámetro de forma,  $\lambda$  el de escala.

- ii) Dibujar los histogramas.
- iii) Representar las funciones de distribución empírica y superponer las funciones de distribución teóricas.
- iv) Realizar contrastes de bondad de ajuste mediante la librería `fitdistrplus` de R.

## Solución

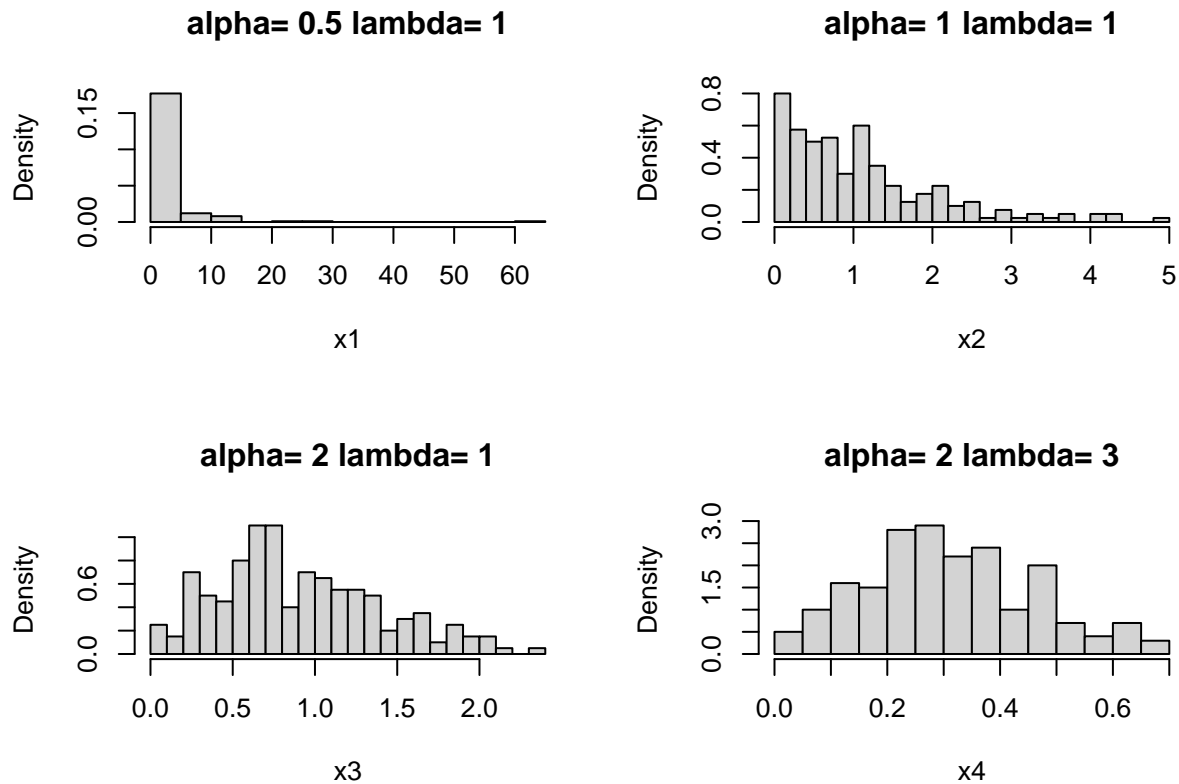
### Apartado (i)

```
generaweib<- function(n,alfa,landa)
{
  U<- runif(n)
  ((-log(1-U))^(1/alfa))/landa  #Ejercicio: completar
}
#i)
n<-200
set.seed(129871)
x1<- generaweib(n,0.5,1)
x2<- generaweib(n,1,1)
x3<- generaweib(n,2,1)
x4<- generaweib(n,2,3)
```

### Apartado (ii)

```
tit1<-paste("alpha=",0.5,"lambda=",1)
tit2<-paste("alpha=",1,"lambda=",1)
tit3<-paste("alpha=",2,"lambda=",1)
tit4<-paste("alpha=",2,"lambda=",3)

par(mfrow=c(2,2))
hist(x1,main=tit1,br=20,prob=TRUE)
hist(x2,main=tit2,br=20,prob=TRUE)
hist(x3,main=tit3,br=20,prob=TRUE)
hist(x4,main=tit4,br=20,prob=TRUE)
```

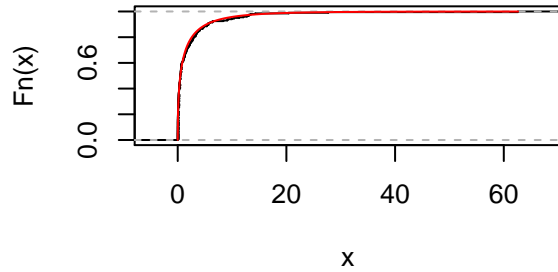


```
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```

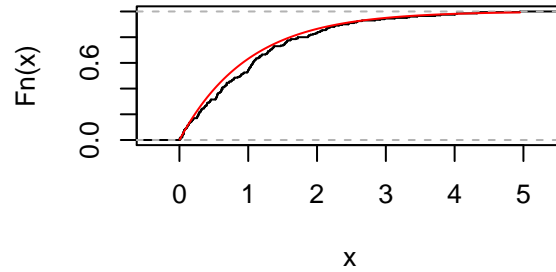
### Apartado (iii)

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(ecdf(x1),main=tit1,do.points=FALSE,verticals=TRUE)
curve(pweibull(x,0.5,1),min(x1),max(x1),1000,add=TRUE,col="red")
plot(ecdf(x2),main=tit2,do.points=FALSE,verticals=TRUE)
curve(pweibull(x,1,1),min(x2),max(x2),1000,add=TRUE,col="red")
plot(ecdf(x3),main=tit3,do.points=FALSE,verticals=TRUE)
curve(pweibull(x,2,1),min(x3),max(x3),1000,add=TRUE,col="red")
plot(ecdf(x4),main=tit4,do.points=FALSE,verticals=TRUE)
curve(pweibull(x,2,1/3),min(x4),max(x4),1000,add=TRUE,col="red")
```

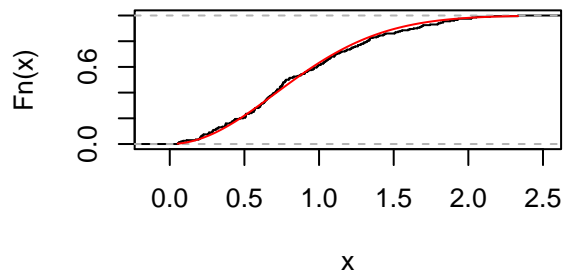
**alpha= 0.5 lambda= 1**



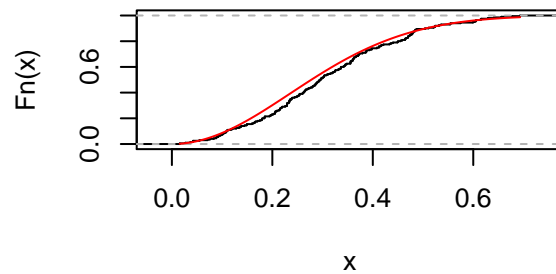
**alpha= 1 lambda= 1**



**alpha= 2 lambda= 1**



**alpha= 2 lambda= 3**



```
#R usa 1/landa
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```

#### Apartado (iv)

```
#iv) se deben estimar los parámetros por
# máxima verosimilitud:
#install.packages("fitdistrplus")
library(fitdistrplus)
```

```
## Loading required package: MASS
## Loading required package: survival
print(mv1<-mledist(x1,"weibull"))
```

```
## $estimate
## shape scale
## 0.49 1.07
##
## $convergence
## [1] 0
##
## $value
## [1] 236
##
## $hessian
##      shape scale
## shape 1551  -79
## scale  -79   41
```



```

##
## $optim.function
## [1] "optim"
##
## $optim.method
## [1] "Nelder-Mead"
##
## $fix.arg
## NULL
##
## $fix.arg.fun
## NULL
##
## $weights
## NULL
##
## $counts
## function gradient
##      43      NA
##
## $optim.message
## NULL
##
## $loglik
## [1] -236
ks.test(x1,"pweibull",mv1$estimate[1],
        1/mv1$estimate[2]) #R usa 1/landa

##
## One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data:  x1
## D = 0.05, p-value = 0.8
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
#otra opción es ajustar los datos mediante
#fitdist y luego aplicar gofstat:
#Aquí se muestra el p-valor del
#test chi-cuadrado de bondad de ajuste

fitweib1 <- fitdist(x1, "weibull")
summary(fitweib1)

## Fitting of the distribution ' weibull ' by maximum likelihood
## Parameters :
##      estimate Std. Error
## shape      0.49      0.027
## scale      1.07      0.165
## Loglikelihood: -236   AIC:  476   BIC:  483
## Correlation matrix:
##      shape scale
## shape  1.00  0.31
## scale  0.31  1.00

```

```
gofstat(fitweib1)$chisqpvalue
```

```
## [1] 0.37
```

```
fitweib2 <- fitdist(x2, "weibull")
summary(fitweib2)
```

```
## Fitting of the distribution ' weibull ' by maximum likelihood
## Parameters :
##      estimate Std. Error
## shape      1.1      0.060
## scale      1.1      0.078
## Loglikelihood: -218   AIC:  440   BIC:  447
## Correlation matrix:
##      shape scale
## shape  1.00  0.31
## scale  0.31  1.00
```

```
gofstat(fitweib2)$chisqpvalue
```

```
## [1] 0.25
```

```
fitweib3 <- fitdist(x3, "weibull")
summary(fitweib3)
```

```
## Fitting of the distribution ' weibull ' by maximum likelihood
## Parameters :
##      estimate Std. Error
## shape      1.9      0.11
## scale      1.0      0.04
## Loglikelihood: -131   AIC:  267   BIC:  273
## Correlation matrix:
##      shape scale
## shape  1.00  0.31
## scale  0.31  1.00
```

```
gofstat(fitweib3)$chisqpvalue
```

```
## [1] 0.32
```

```
fitweib4 <- fitdist(x4, "weibull")
summary(fitweib4)
```

```
## Fitting of the distribution ' weibull ' by maximum likelihood
## Parameters :
##      estimate Std. Error
## shape      2.20      0.124
## scale      0.35      0.012
## Loglikelihood:  103   AIC: -202   BIC: -195
## Correlation matrix:
##      shape scale
## shape  1.00  0.31
## scale  0.31  1.00
```

```
gofstat(fitweib4)$chisqpvalue
```

```
## [1] 0.43
```

## Ejercicio 6

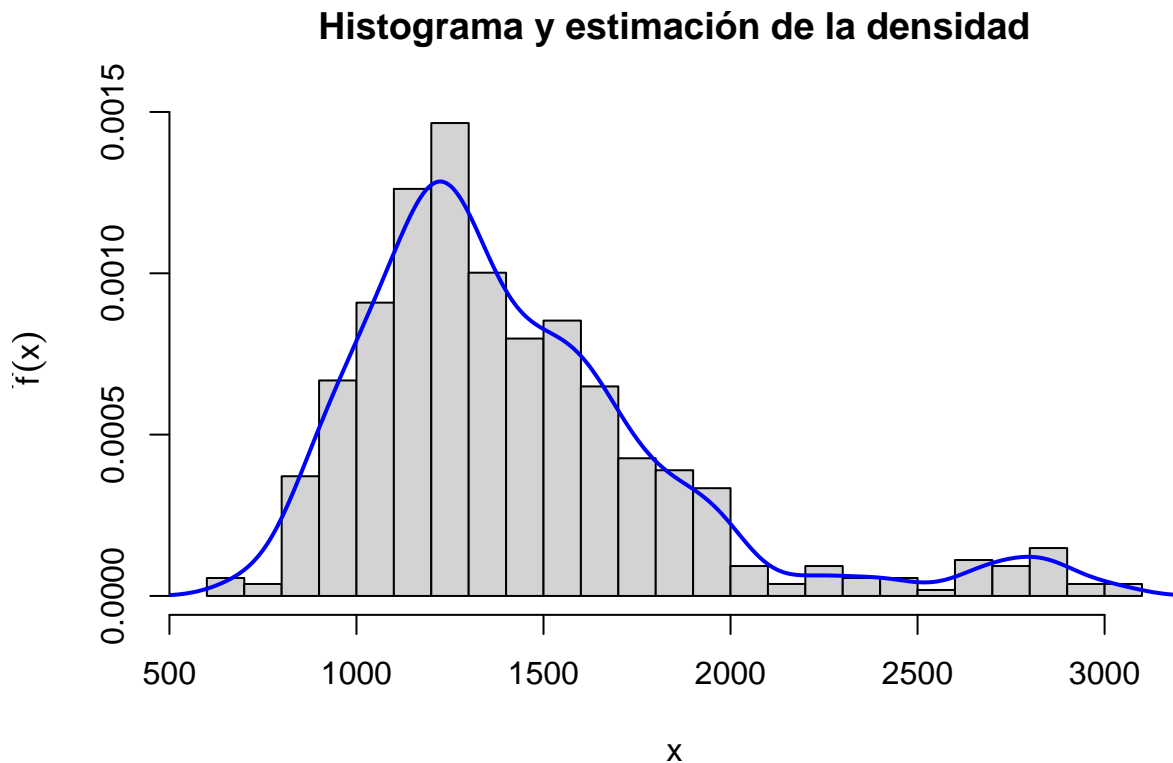
6. Leer el fichero datos en “Pesos.RData”, y a continuación:

- i) Estimar la densidad por el método del núcleo.
- ii) Escribir una función para generar valores según dicha densidad estimada.
- iii) Comparar las distribuciones de una muestra generada de tamaño 200 y el conjunto de datos original.

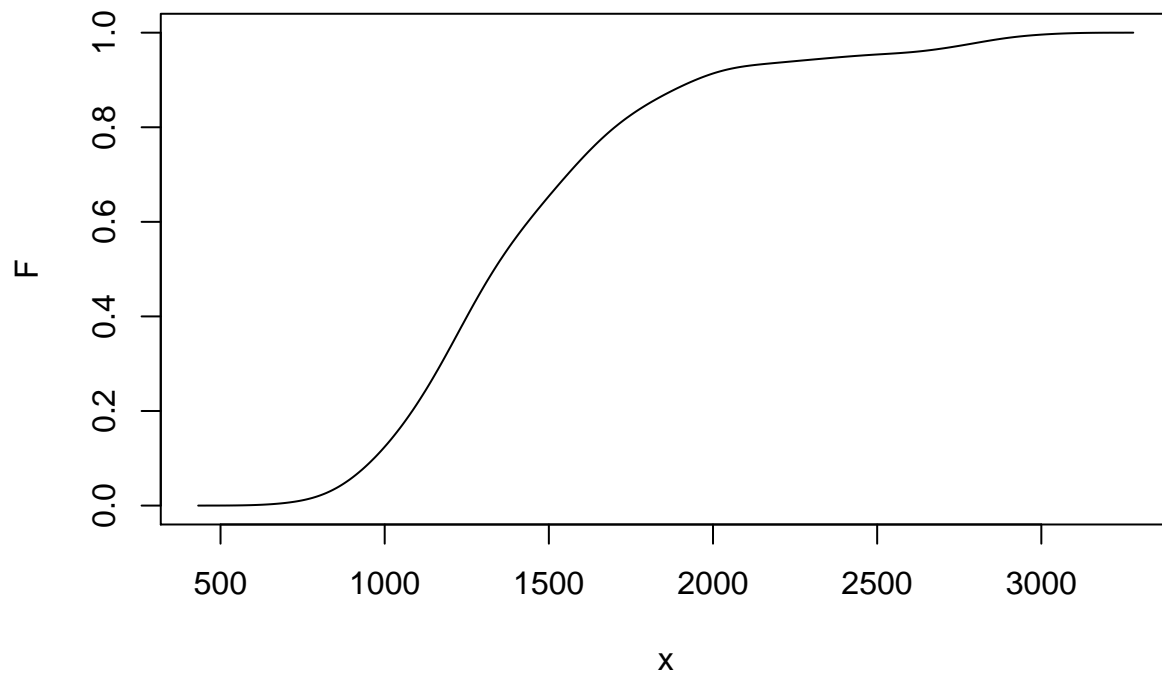
### Solución

#### Apartado (i)

```
load("datos/Pesos.RData")
hist(datos,br=30,prob=TRUE,
     main="Histograma y estimación de la densidad",
     ylab = expression(hat(f)(x)),xlab="x")
lines(density(datos,bw="SJ"),col="blue",lwd=2)
```



```
estimnuc<- density(datos,bw="SJ",n=5000)
#Para tener más puntos
distrib<-data.frame(x=estimnuc$x,
                   F=cumsum(estimnuc$y)/sum(estimnuc$y))
plot(distrib,type="l")
```



Apartado (ii)

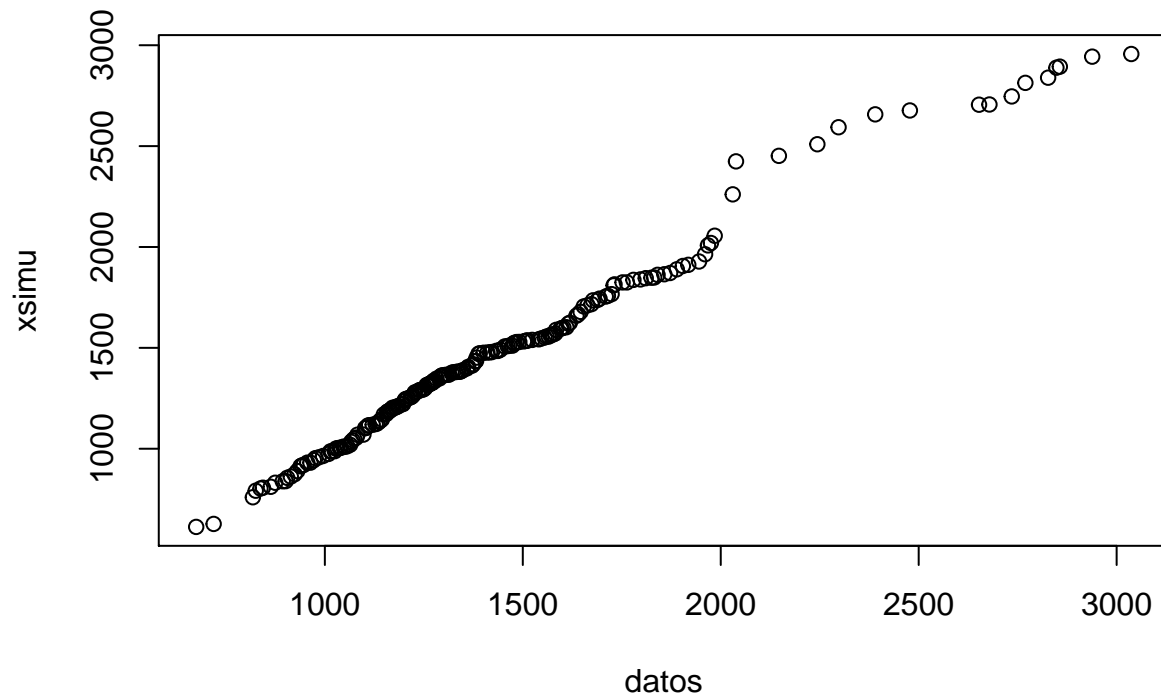
```
generax<- function(n,distrib)
{
  U<-runif(n)
  sapply(U, function(u) min(distrib$x[distrib$F>=u]) )
}

generax(10,distrib)

## [1] 1284 1688 1524 1264 1053 870 1369 1310 1476 1257
xsimu<- generax(200,distrib)
```

Apartado (iii)

```
qqplot(datos,xsimu)
```



```
ks.test(datos,xsimu)
```

```
## Warning in ks.test(datos, xsimu): p-value will be approximate in the presence of
## ties
```

```
##
## Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data:  datos and xsimu
## D = 0.08, p-value = 0.3
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
```

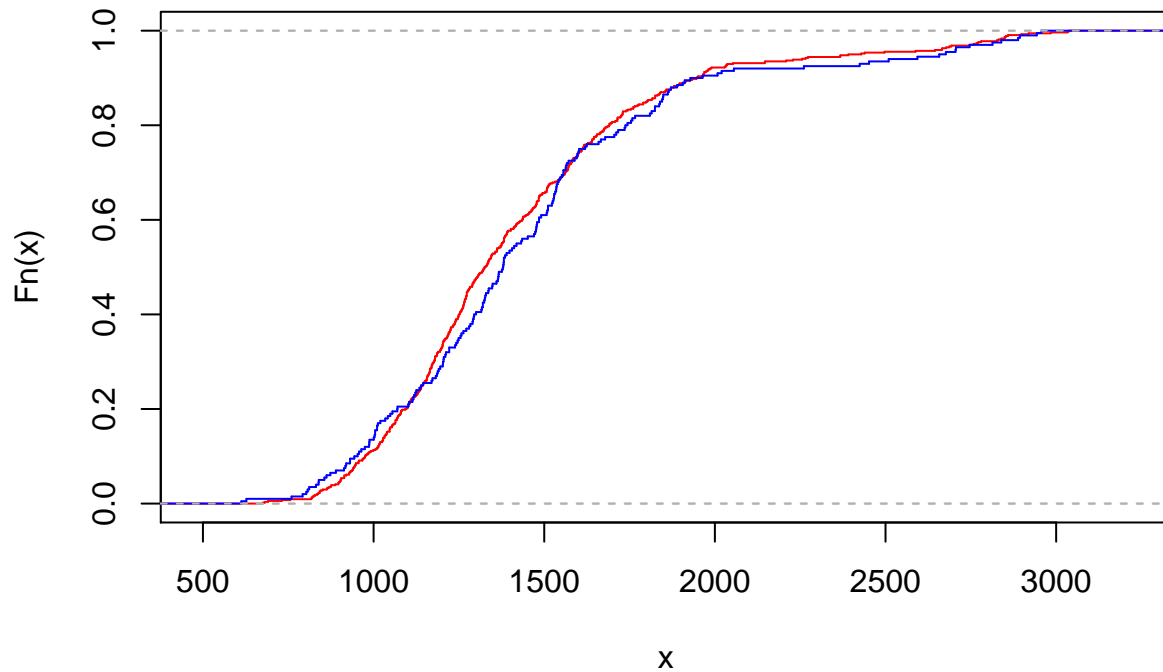
```
summary(datos)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      675   1144   1327   1428   1612   3037
```

```
summary(xsimu)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      613   1144   1379   1457   1607   2956
```

```
plot(ecdf(datos),main="",do.points=FALSE,
     verticals=TRUE,col="red")
lines(ecdf(xsimu),do.points=FALSE,
     verticals=TRUE,col="blue")
```



## Ejercicio 7

7. Diseñar una función para generar realizaciones de una ley Geométrica simulando el proceso de conteo del número de fracasos antes del primer éxito en la repetición de ensayos Bernoulli. Probar la función y analizar los resultados.

## Solución

```
#para generar muestra de tamaño n de Ge(p)
Geom<- function(n,p)
{
  #Inicializaciones
  X<- integer(n)
  #algoritmo
  for (i in 1:n)
  {
    s<- -1
    repeat #Completar
    {
      s<- s+1
      U<- runif(1)
      if (U <= p) break
    }
    X[i]<- s
  }
  X
}
```

```
p<- 0.3
n<- 2000
set.seed(12345)
```

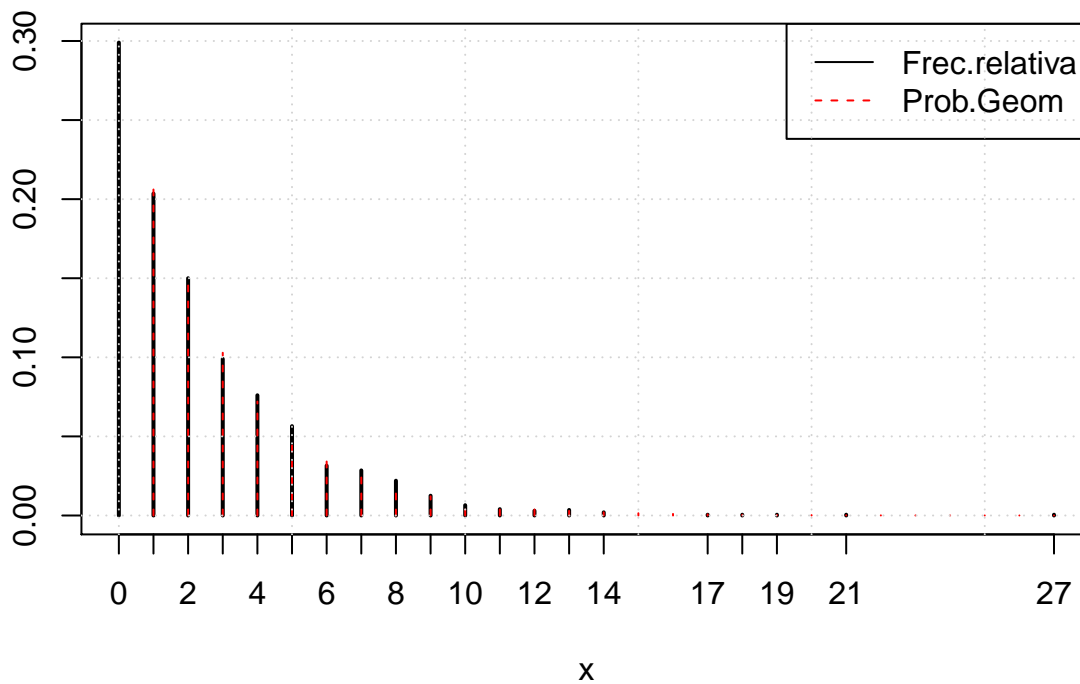
```

x<- Geom(n,p)
tabla<-table(x)

vx<- 1:max(x)
plot(prop.table(tabla),type="h",
      ylab="",main=paste("p=",p,"n=",n))
lines(vx,dgeom(vx,p),type="h",col="red",lty=2)
legend("topright",lty=1:2,col=c("black","red"),
      legend=c("Frec.relativa","Prob.Geom"))
grid()

```

**p= 0.3 n= 2000**



```

plot(ecdf(x),do.points=FALSE,verticals=TRUE,
      ylab="",main=paste("p=",p,"n=",n))
curve(pgeom(x,p),add=TRUE,col="red",lty=2)
legend("center",lty=1:2,col=c("black","red"),
      legend=expression(F[n](x),F[Geom](x)))
grid()

```

**p= 0.3 n= 2000**

