

Solucion_Lab3.R

marco

2021-03-24

```
# MAGT
# Laboratorio 3
# 03.03.2021

# Importar datos csv -----

conjunto <- read.csv("cuadro1.csv", header = TRUE)

head(conjunto)

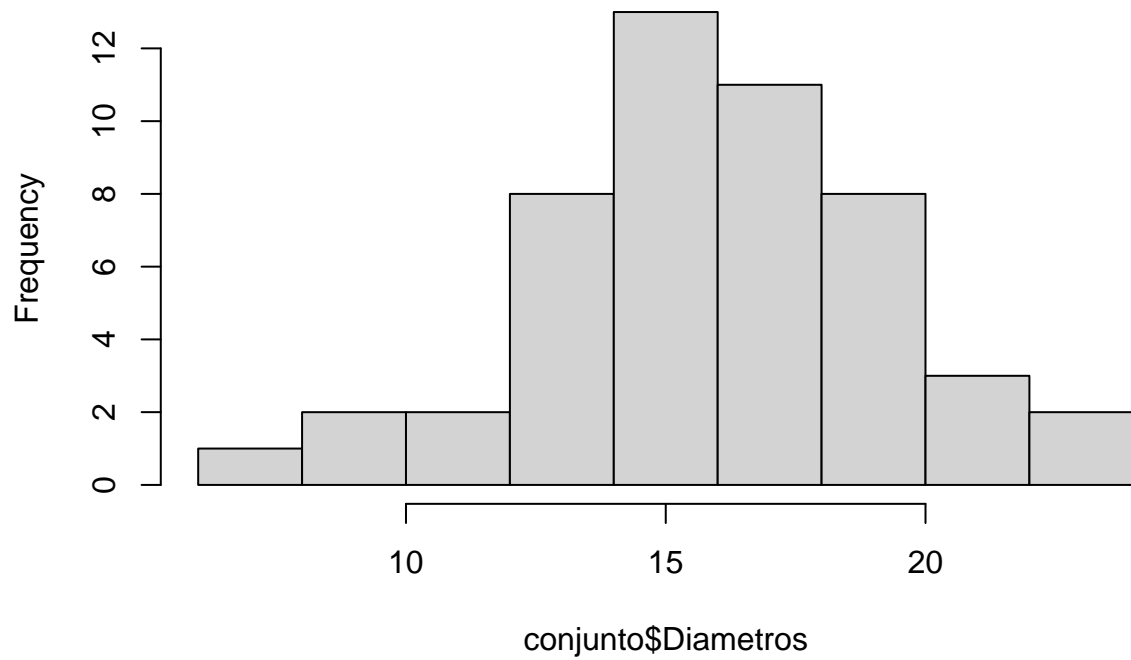
##   Arbol Fecha Especie Posicion Vecinos Diametros Altura
## 1     1    12      F        C        4     15.3  14.78
## 2     2    12      F        D        3     17.8  17.07
## 3     3     9      C        D        5     18.2  18.28
## 4     4     9      H        S        4      9.7   8.79
## 5     5     7      H        I        6     10.8  10.18
## 6     6    10      C        I        3     14.1  14.90

tail(conjunto)

##   Arbol Fecha Especie Posicion Vecinos Diametros Altura
## 45    45    24      C        I        4     10.2  13.93
## 46    46    23      F        I        3     14.4  12.68
## 47    47    24      C        S        6      7.7  10.00
## 48    48    25      C        S        5      9.9   8.69
## 49    49    25      H        D        1     20.4  16.73
## 50    50    24      H        D        3     20.9  16.25

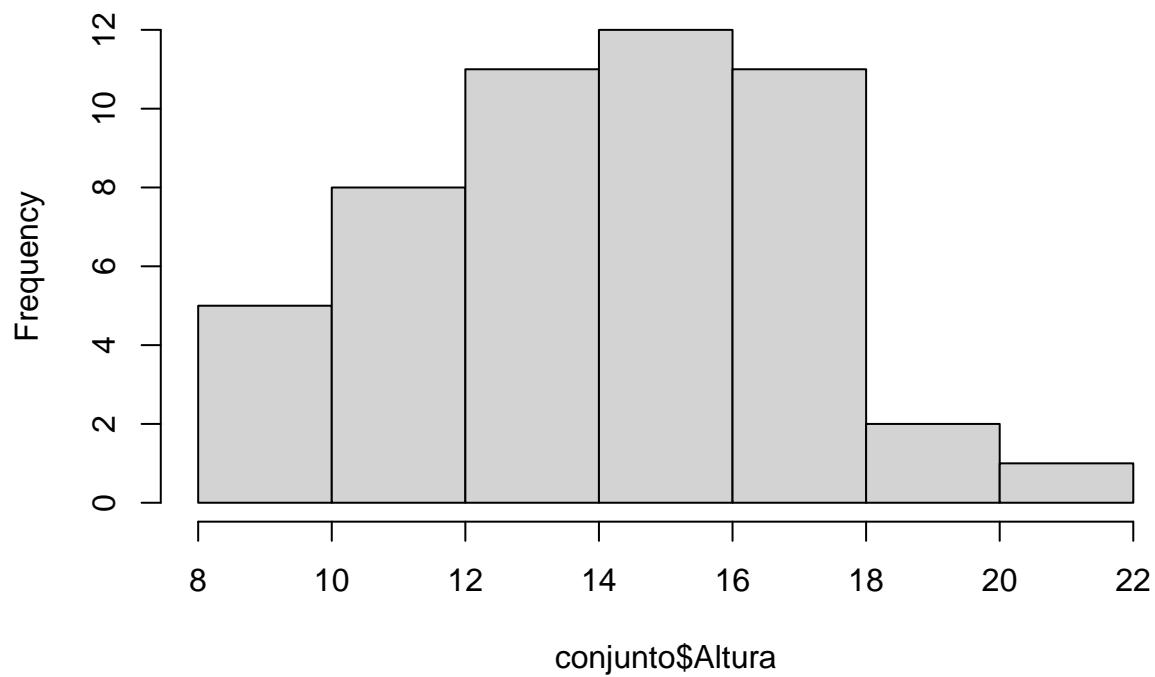
hist(conjunto$Diametros)
```

Histogram of conjunto\$Diametros



```
hist(conjunto$Altura)
```

Histogram of conjunto\$Altura



```
mean(conjunto$Diametros)
```

```
## [1] 15.794
```

```
mean(conjunto$Vecinos)
```

```
## [1] 3.34
```

```
range(conjunto$Vecinos)
```

```
## [1] 0 6
```

```
# Importar de la carpeta Datos el archivo cuadro2.csv
```

```
conjunto.2 <- read.csv("Datos/cuadro2.csv", header = TRUE)
```

```
# Directamente en consola -----
```

```
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)
```

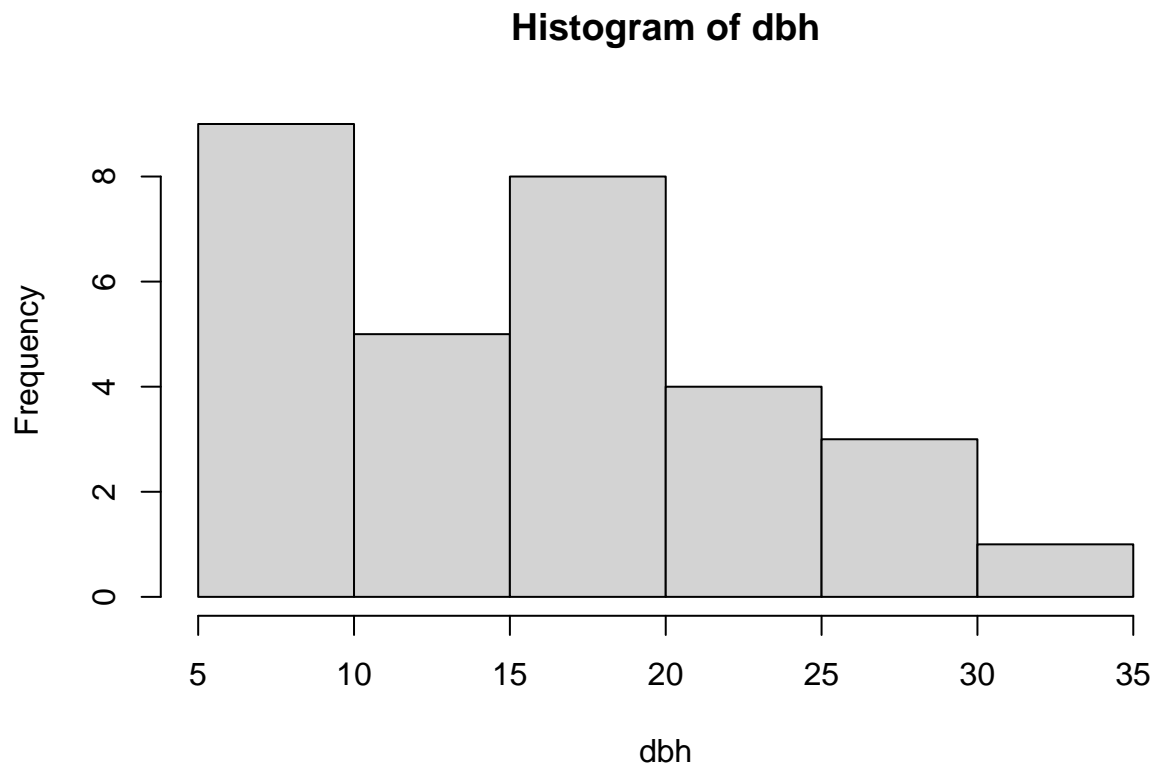
```
sum(dbh)
```

```
## [1] 469.3
```

```
prod(dbh)
```

```
## [1] 2.125828e+34
```

```
hist(dbh)
```



```
# Importar datos de una url -----
```

```
prof_url <- "http://www.profepa.gob.mx/innovaportal/file/7635/1/accionesInspeccionfoanp.csv"  
profepa <- read.csv(prof_url)  
head(profepa)
```

##	Entidad	Inspecciones	Recorridos.de.vigilancia	Operativos
## 1	Aguascalientes	0	1	0
## 2	Baja California	0	1	0
## 3	Baja California Sur	0	0	0
## 4	Campeche	0	0	0
## 5	Chiapas	0	0	0
## 6	Chihuahua	3	1	1

profepa

##	Entidad	Inspecciones	Recorridos.de.vigilancia	Operativos
## 1	Aguascalientes	0	1	0
## 2	Baja California	0	1	0
## 3	Baja California Sur	0	0	0
## 4	Campeche	0	0	0
## 5	Chiapas	0	0	0
## 6	Chihuahua	3	1	1
## 7	Coahuila	1	0	0
## 8	Colima	0	0	0
## 9	Distrito Federal	0	0	0
## 10	Durango	0	0	0
## 11	Guanajuato	0	0	0
## 12	Guerrero	0	0	0
## 13	Hidalgo	0	0	0
## 14	Jalisco	0	0	0
## 15	México	2	0	0
## 16	Michoacán	1	3	1
## 17	Morelos	2	0	1
## 18	Nayarit	0	1	0
## 19	Nuevo León	0	0	0
## 20	Oaxaca	0	0	0
## 21	Puebla	0	0	0
## 22	Querétaro	0	0	0
## 23	Quintana Roo	0	0	0
## 24	San Luis Potosí	0	0	0
## 25	Sinaloa	0	0	0
## 26	Sonora	0	0	0
## 27	Tabasco	0	0	0
## 28	Tamaulipas	0	0	0
## 29	Tlaxcala	4	2	0
## 30	Veracruz	0	1	0
## 31	Yucatán	0	0	0
## 32	Zacatecas	0	1	0
## 33	Oficinas Centrales	6	10	0

sum(profepa\$Inspecciones)

[1] 19

sum(profepa\$Operativos)

[1] 3

sum(profepa\$Recorridos.de.vigilancia)

[1] 21

```

prof_url_2 <- paste0("http://www.profepa.gob.mx/innovaportal/",
                     "file/7635/1/accionesInspeccionfoanp.csv")
profepa2 <- read.csv(prof_url_2)
head(profepa2)

##           Entidad Inspecciones Recorridos.de.vigilancia Operativos
## 1    Aguascalientes           0                1           0
## 2    Baja California           0                1           0
## 3 Baja California Sur           0                0           0
## 4    Campeche                 0                0           0
## 5    Chiapas                  0                0           0
## 6    Chihuahua                3                1           1

# Importar datos de url seguras -----

library(repmis)

conjunto.2 <- source_data("https://www.dropbox.com/s/hmsf07bbayxv6m3/cuadro1.csv?dl=1")

## Downloading data from: https://www.dropbox.com/s/hmsf07bbayxv6m3/cuadro1.csv?dl=1
## SHA-1 hash of the downloaded data file is:
## 2bdde4663f51aa4198b04a248715d0d93498e7ba

sum(conjunto.2$Vecinos)

## [1] 167

library(readr)

file <- paste0("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mgtagle/",
               "202_Analisis_Estadistico_2020/master/cuadro1.csv")
inventario <- read_csv(file)

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   Arbol = col_double(),
##   Fecha = col_double(),
##   Especie = col_character(),
##   Clase = col_character(),
##   Vecinos = col_double(),
##   Diametro = col_double(),
##   Altura = col_double()
## )

sum(inventario$Vecinos)

## [1] 167

# Parte II: -----

# Selección mediante restricciones

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 15.9
## [16] 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 17.2 16.8

```

```

mean(dbh)

## [1] 15.64333
dbh < 10

## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [13] TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE
## [25] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE

sum(dbh < 10)

## [1] 8
which(dbh < 10)

## [1] 6 8 9 13 19 21 22 24
dbh.url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mgtagle/PrincipiosEstadistica2021/main/DBH_1.csv"
parcelas <- read.csv(dbh.url)

tree.13 <- parcelas[!(parcelas$parcela == "2"),]
tree.23 <- parcelas[!(parcelas$parcela == "1"),]
tree.12 <- parcelas[!(parcelas$parcela == "3"),]

# Revisar las medias del dbh en cada combinación de parcelas

mean(tree.12$dbh); mean(tree.13$dbh); mean(tree.23$dbh)

## [1] 16.14
## [1] 15.42
## [1] 15.37

# Selección de submuestras -----

tree_mean <- subset(parcelas, dbh <= mean(parcelas$dbh))
tree.up <- subset(parcelas, dbh >= mean(parcelas$dbh))

mean(tree_mean$dbh); mean(tree.up$dbh)

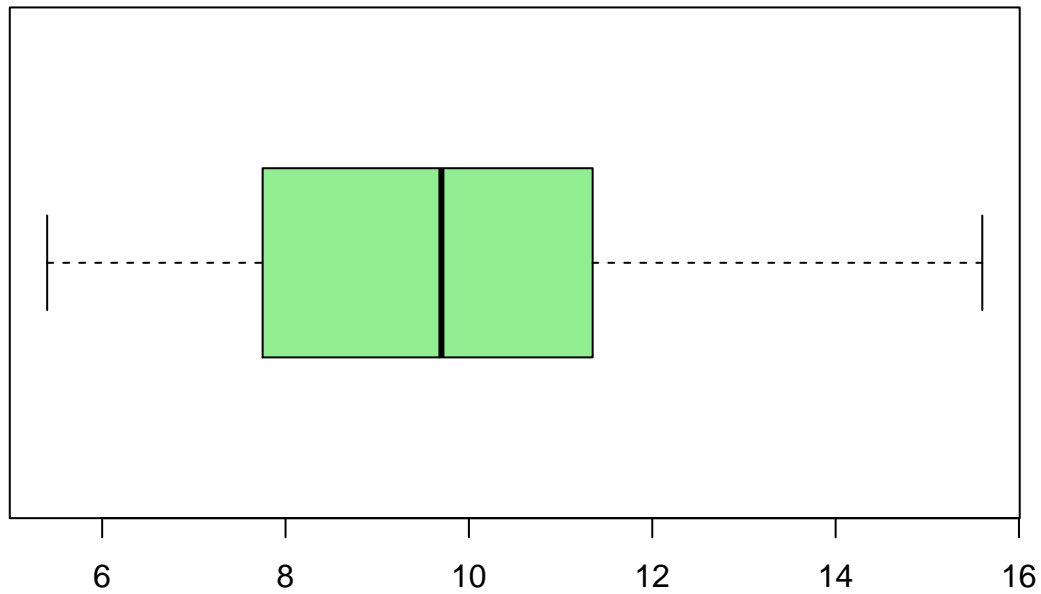
## [1] 9.773333
## [1] 21.51333

# Representación gráfica de los dos subconjuntos

boxplot(tree_mean$dbh, main = "DBH <= media", col = "lightgreen", horizontal = TRUE)

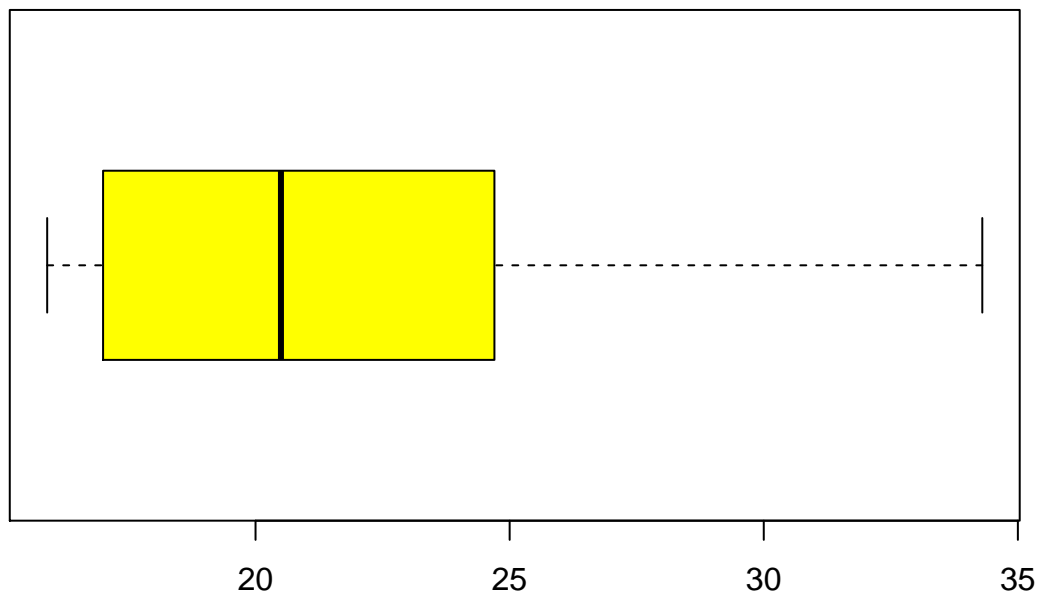
```

DBH <= media



```
boxplot(tree.up$dbh, main = "DBH >= media", col = "yellow", horizontal = T)
```

DBH >= media



```
quantile(tree_mean$dbh, 0.5)
```

```
## 50%
```

```
## 9.7
```

```
quantile(tree_mean$dbh, 0.75)
```

```
## 75%
```

```
## 11.35
```

```
# Parte 3: representación gráfica -----

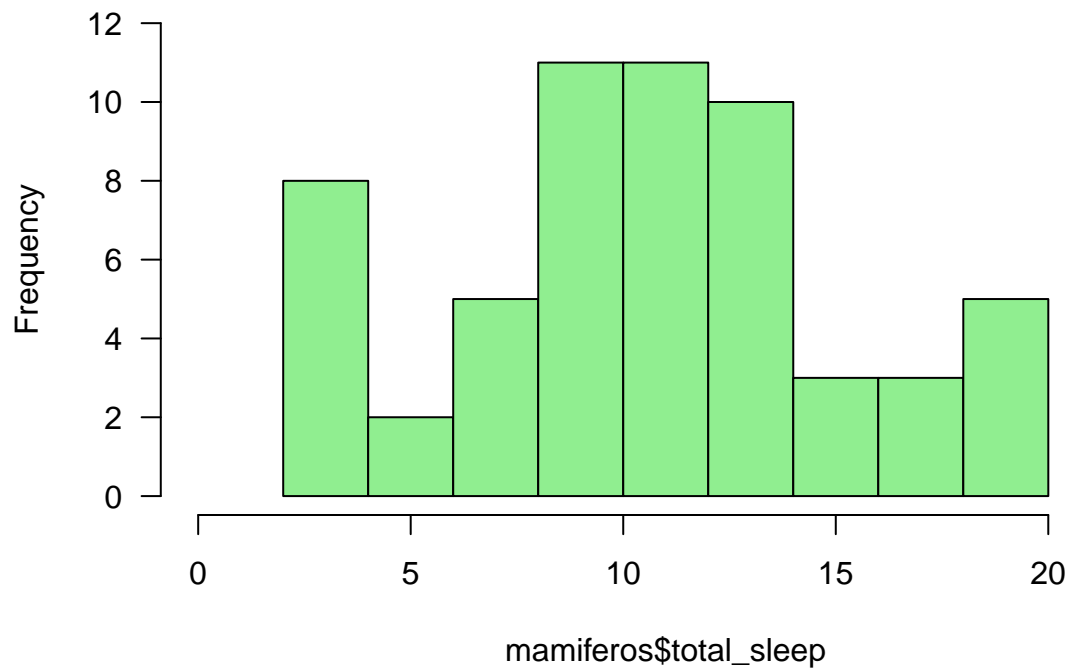
mamiferos <- read.csv("https://www.openintro.org/data/csv/mammals.csv")

mean(mamiferos$brain_wt)

## [1] 283.1342

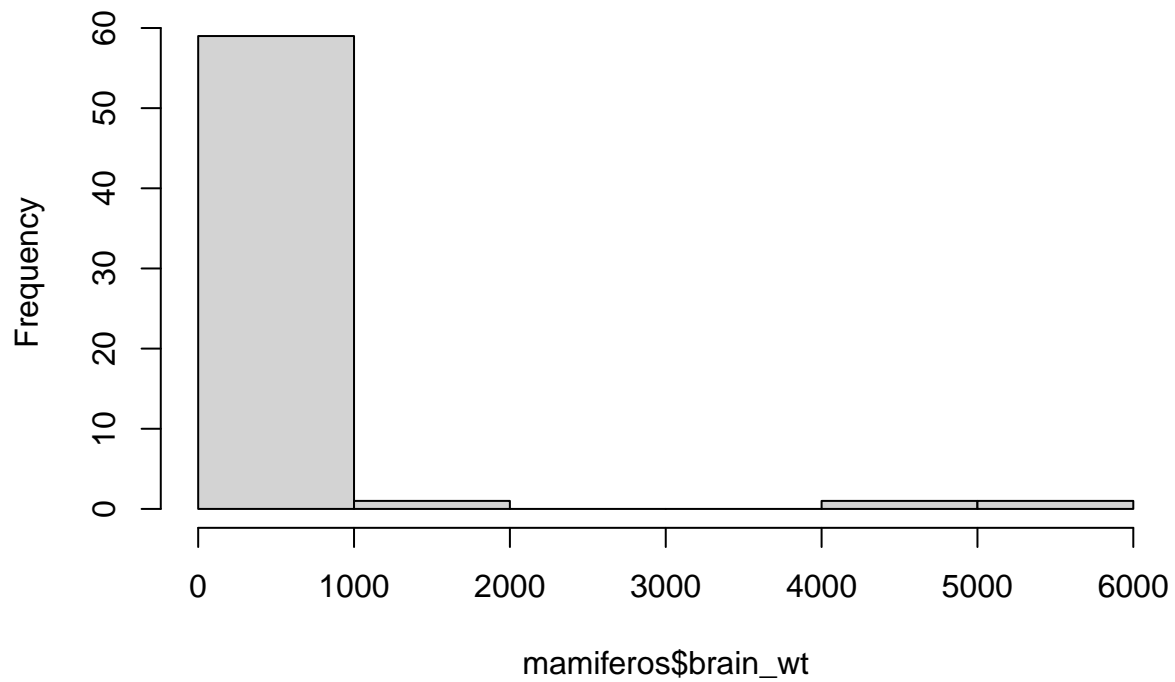
hist(mamiferos$total_sleep, col="lightgreen",
      ylim = c(0, 12), xlim = c(0, 22),
      las = 1)
```

Histogram of mamiferos\$total_sleep



```
hist(mamiferos$brain_wt)
```


Histogram of mamiferos\$brain_wt



```
fivenum(mamiferos$brain_wt)
```

```
## [1] 0.14 4.00 17.25 169.00 5712.00
```

```
data("chickwts")
```

```
head(chickwts)
```

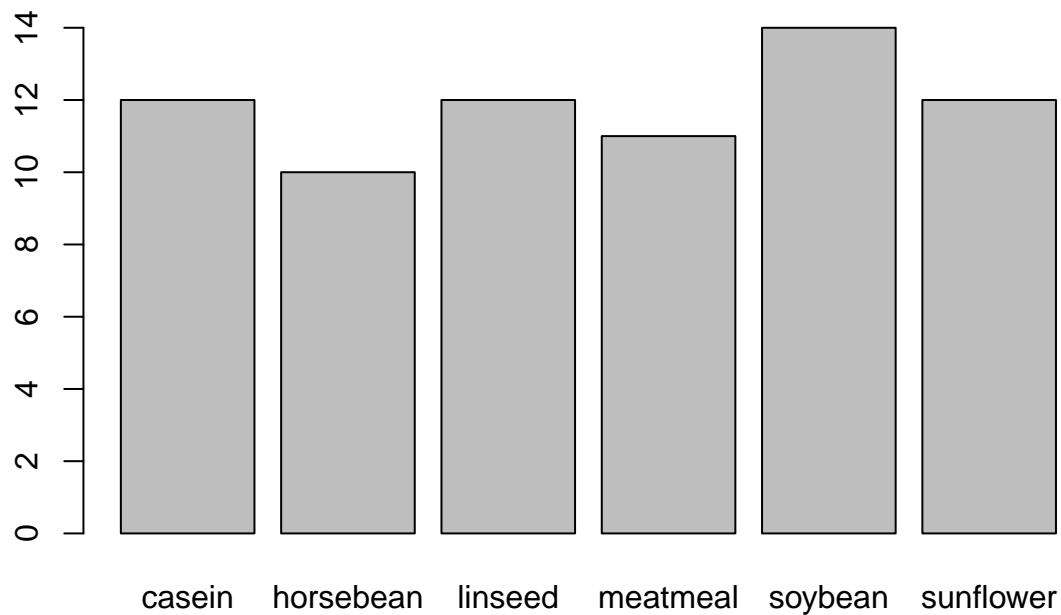
```
## weight feed
## 1 179 horsebean
## 2 160 horsebean
## 3 136 horsebean
## 4 227 horsebean
## 5 217 horsebean
## 6 168 horsebean
```

```
alimentación <- table(chickwts$feed)
```

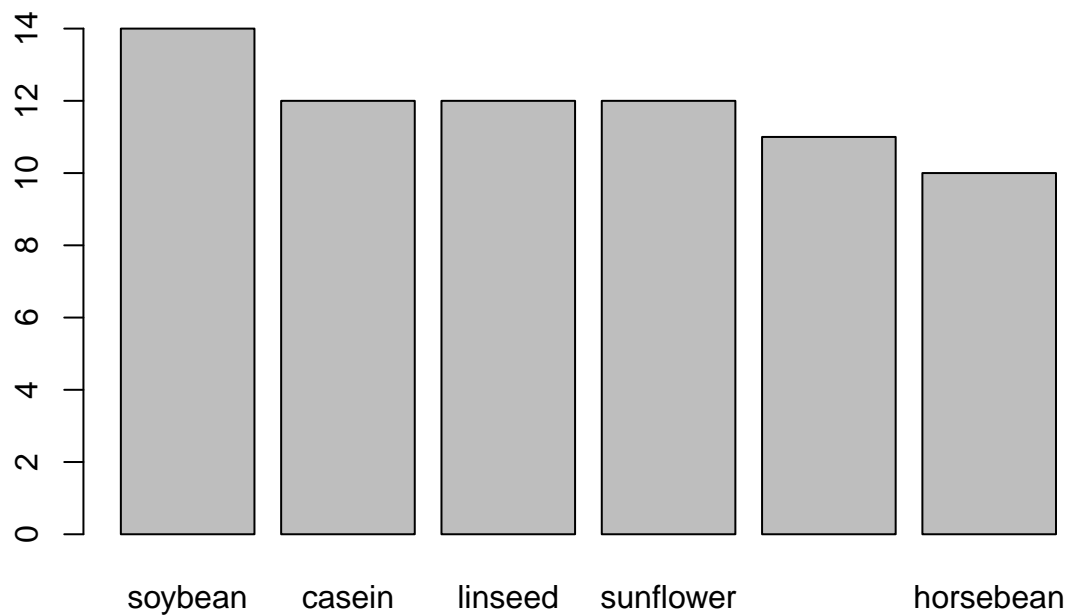
```
alimentación
```

```
##
## casein horsebean linseed meatmeal soybean sunflower
## 12 10 12 11 14 12
```

```
barplot(alimentación)
```



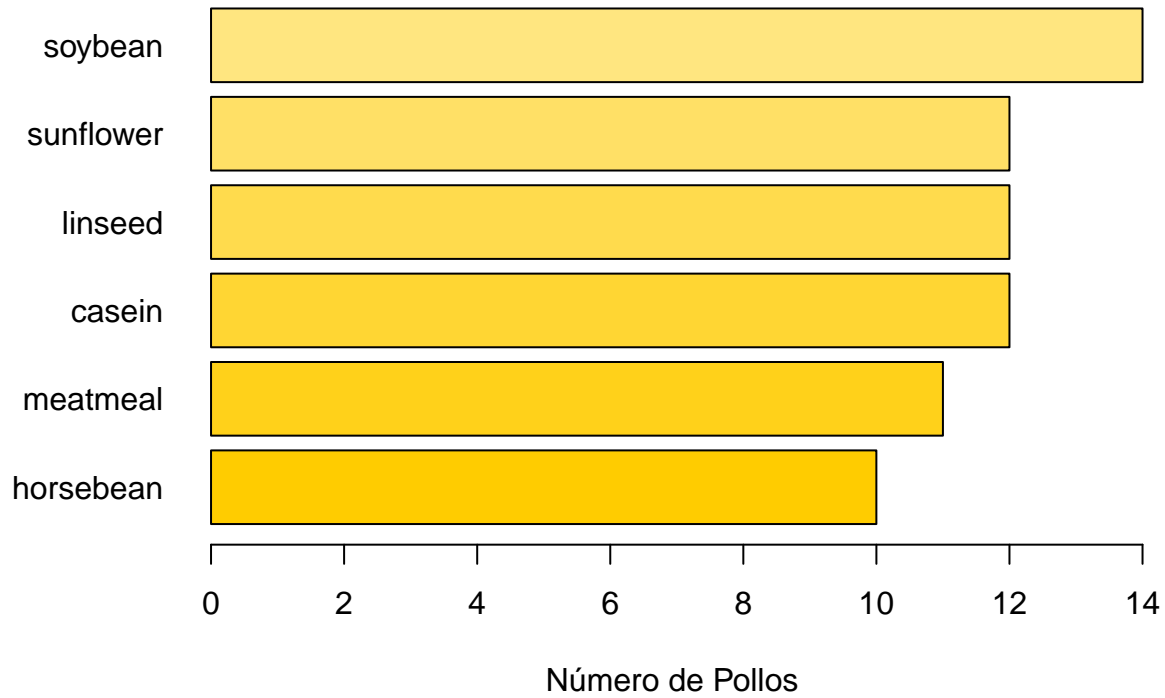
```
barplot(alimentación[order(alimentación, decreasing = TRUE)])
```



```
orig.par <- par() # Originales de las gráficas
par(oma=c(1,1,1,1))
par(mar=c(4,5,2,1))

barplot(alimentación[order(alimentación)],
        horiz = TRUE,
        las = 1,
        col = c("#ffcc00", "#ffd11a", "#ffd633", "#ffdb4d", "#ffe066", "#ffe680"),
        main = "Frecuencias por tipos de
alimentación",
        xlab = "Número de Pollos")
```

Frecuencias por tipos de alimentación



```
orig.par
```

```
## $xlog
## [1] FALSE
##
## $ylog
## [1] FALSE
##
## $adj
## [1] 0.5
##
## $ann
## [1] TRUE
##
## $ask
## [1] FALSE
##
## $bg
## [1] "transparent"
##
## $bty
## [1] "o"
##
## $cex
## [1] 1
##
## $cex.axis
## [1] 1
##
```

```

## $cex.lab
## [1] 1
##
## $cex.main
## [1] 1.2
##
## $cex.sub
## [1] 1
##
## $cin
## [1] 0.15 0.20
##
## $col
## [1] "black"
##
## $col.axis
## [1] "black"
##
## $col.lab
## [1] "black"
##
## $col.main
## [1] "black"
##
## $col.sub
## [1] "black"
##
## $cra
## [1] 10.8 14.4
##
## $crt
## [1] 0
##
## $csi
## [1] 0.2
##
## $cxy
## [1] 0.2155894 1.0631579
##
## $din
## [1] 6.5 4.5
##
## $err
## [1] 0
##
## $family
## [1] ""
##
## $fg
## [1] "black"
##
## $fig
## [1] 0 1 0 1
##

```

```

## $fin
## [1] 6.5 4.5
##
## $font
## [1] 1
##
## $font.axis
## [1] 1
##
## $font.lab
## [1] 1
##
## $font.main
## [1] 2
##
## $font.sub
## [1] 1
##
## $lab
## [1] 5 5 7
##
## $las
## [1] 0
##
## $lend
## [1] "round"
##
## $lheight
## [1] 1
##
## $ljoin
## [1] "round"
##
## $lmitre
## [1] 10
##
## $lty
## [1] "solid"
##
## $lwd
## [1] 1
##
## $mai
## [1] 1.02 0.82 0.82 0.42
##
## $mar
## [1] 5.1 4.1 4.1 2.1
##
## $mex
## [1] 1
##
## $mfcol
## [1] 1 1
##

```

```

## $mfg
## [1] 1 1 1 1
##
## $mfrow
## [1] 1 1
##
## $mgp
## [1] 3 1 0
##
## $mkh
## [1] 0.001
##
## $new
## [1] FALSE
##
## $oma
## [1] 0 0 0 0
##
## $omd
## [1] 0 1 0 1
##
## $omi
## [1] 0 0 0 0
##
## $page
## [1] TRUE
##
## $pch
## [1] 1
##
## $pin
## [1] 5.26 2.66
##
## $plt
## [1] 0.1261538 0.9353846 0.2266667 0.8177778
##
## $ps
## [1] 12
##
## $pty
## [1] "m"
##
## $smo
## [1] 1
##
## $srt
## [1] 0
##
## $tck
## [1] NA
##
## $tcl
## [1] -0.5
##

```

```

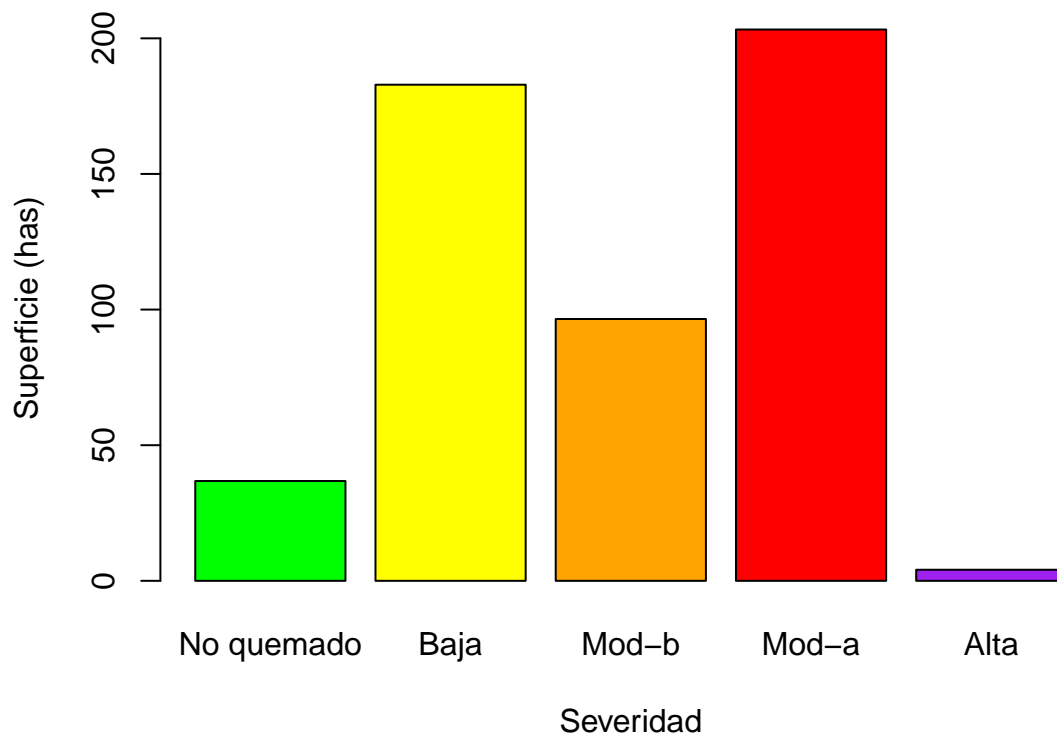
## $usr
## [1] -0.08  7.48 -0.14 14.00
##
## $xaxp
## [1] 0 7 7
##
## $xaxs
## [1] "r"
##
## $xaxt
## [1] "s"
##
## $xpd
## [1] FALSE
##
## $yaxp
## [1] 0 14 7
##
## $yaxs
## [1] "r"
##
## $yaxt
## [1] "s"
##
## $ylbias
## [1] 0.2

superficie <- c(36.8, 182.9, 96.52, 203.24, 4.08)
nom <- c("No quemado", "Baja", "Mod-b", "Mod-a", "Alta")

# Instrucciones t.ly/98jG
data <- data.frame(
  name=nom,
  value=superficie
)

barplot(data$value, names= data$name,
  col=c("green", "yellow", "orange", "red", "purple"),
  ylab="Superficie (has)",
  xlab = "Severidad")

```



24 de marzo correlación

```
data("anscombe")
anscombe
```

```
##      x1 x2 x3 x4      y1      y2      y3      y4
## 1   10 10 10  8   8.04 9.14   7.46  6.58
## 2    8  8  8  8   6.95 8.14   6.77  5.76
## 3   13 13 13  8   7.58 8.74  12.74  7.71
## 4    9  9  9  8   8.81 8.77   7.11  8.84
## 5   11 11 11  8   8.33 9.26   7.81  8.47
## 6   14 14 14  8   9.96 8.10   8.84  7.04
## 7    6  6  6  8   7.24 6.13   6.08  5.25
## 8    4  4  4 19   4.26 3.10   5.39 12.50
## 9   12 12 12  8  10.84 9.13   8.15  5.56
## 10   7  7  7  8   4.82 7.26   6.42  7.91
## 11   5  5  5  8   5.68 4.74   5.73  6.89
```

```
summary(anscombe[, 1:4])
```

```
##           x1           x2           x3           x4
## Min.      : 4.0   Min.      : 4.0   Min.      : 4.0   Min.      : 8
## 1st Qu.: 6.5   1st Qu.: 6.5   1st Qu.: 6.5   1st Qu.: 8
## Median : 9.0   Median : 9.0   Median : 9.0   Median : 8
## Mean     : 9.0   Mean     : 9.0   Mean     : 9.0   Mean     : 9
## 3rd Qu.:11.5   3rd Qu.:11.5   3rd Qu.:11.5   3rd Qu.: 8
## Max.     :14.0   Max.     :14.0   Max.     :14.0   Max.     :19
```

```
sd(anscombe$x1)
```

```
## [1] 3.316625
```



```
sd(anscombe$x2)
```

```
## [1] 3.316625
```

```
summary(anscombe[, 5:8])
```

```
##           y1           y2           y3           y4
##  Min.      : 4.260   Min.    :3.100   Min.     : 5.39   Min.     : 5.250
## 1st Qu.: 6.315   1st Qu.:6.695   1st Qu.: 6.25   1st Qu.: 6.170
## Median : 7.580   Median :8.140   Median : 7.11   Median : 7.040
## Mean    : 7.501   Mean    :7.501   Mean     : 7.50   Mean     : 7.501
## 3rd Qu.: 8.570   3rd Qu.:8.950   3rd Qu.: 7.98   3rd Qu.: 8.190
## Max.    :10.840   Max.     :9.260   Max.     :12.74   Max.     :12.500
```

```
sd(anscombe$y1)
```

```
## [1] 2.031568
```

```
sd(anscombe$y3)
```

```
## [1] 2.030424
```

```
cor.test(anscombe$x1, anscombe$y1)
```

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data:  anscombe$x1 and anscombe$y1
## t = 4.2415, df = 9, p-value = 0.00217
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.4243912 0.9506933
## sample estimates:
##      cor
## 0.8164205
```

```
cor.test(anscombe$x2, anscombe$y2)
```

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data:  anscombe$x2 and anscombe$y2
## t = 4.2386, df = 9, p-value = 0.002179
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.4239389 0.9506402
## sample estimates:
##      cor
## 0.8162365
```

```
cor.test(anscombe$x3, anscombe$y3)
```

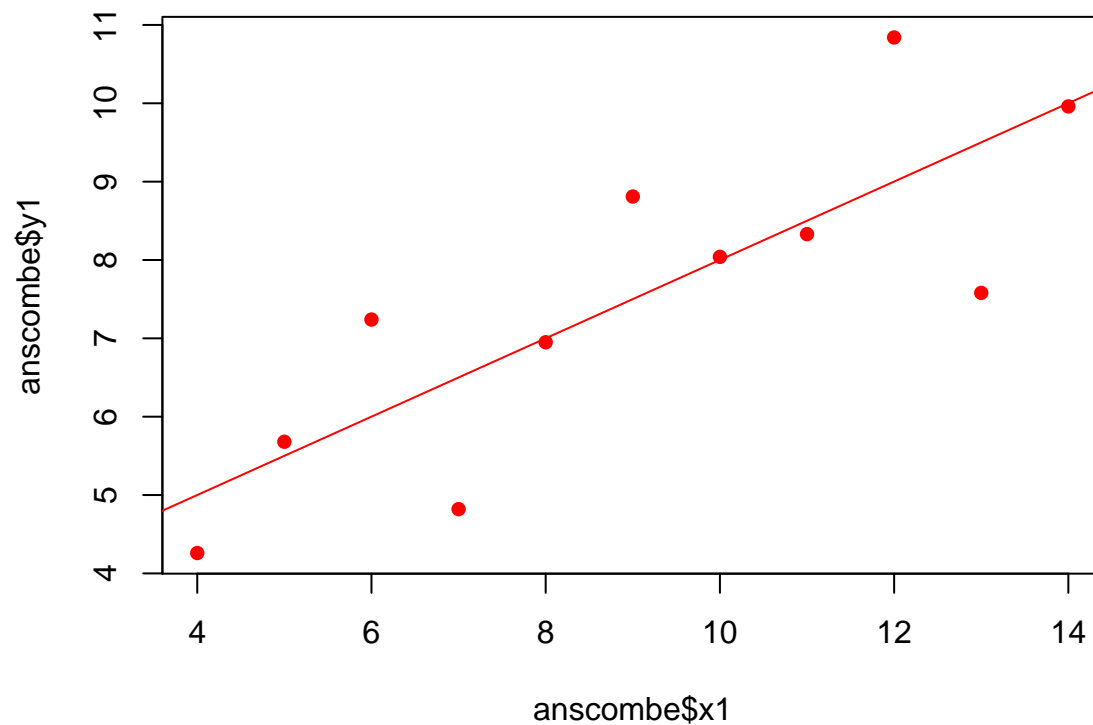
```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data:  anscombe$x3 and anscombe$y3
## t = 4.2394, df = 9, p-value = 0.002176
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
```

```
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.4240623 0.9506547
## sample estimates:
##      cor
## 0.8162867
```

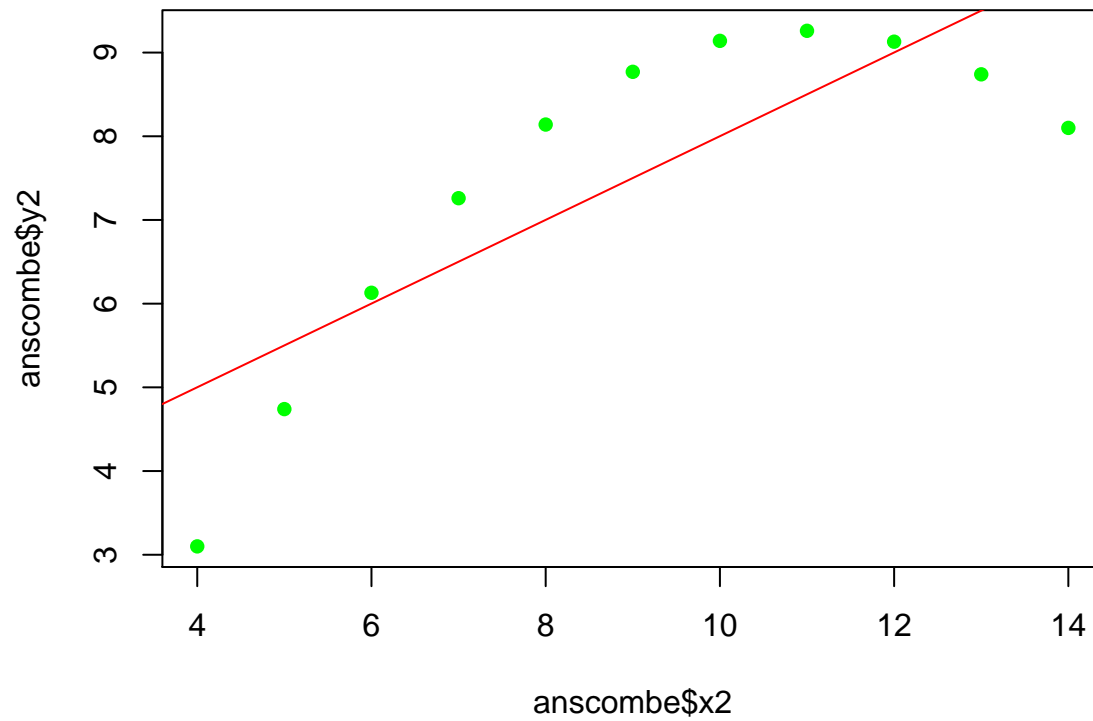
```
cor.test(anscombe$x4, anscombe$y4)
```

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data:  anscombe$x4 and anscombe$y4
## t = 4.243, df = 9, p-value = 0.002165
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.4246394 0.9507224
## sample estimates:
##      cor
## 0.8165214
```

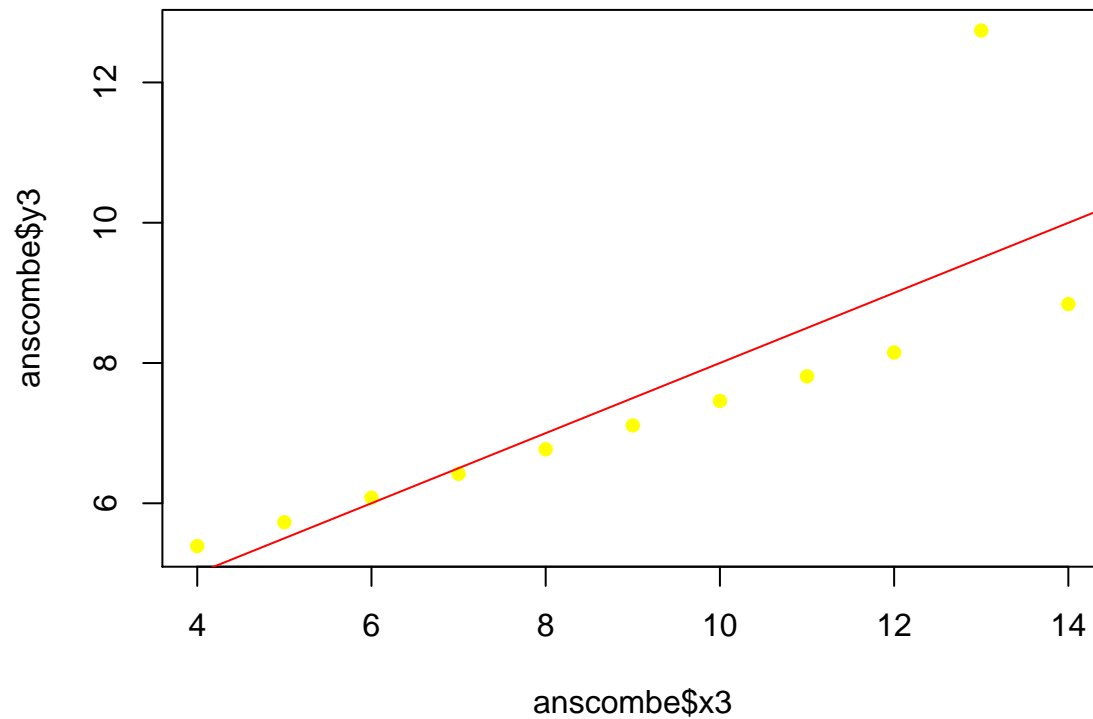
```
plot(anscombe$x1, anscombe$y1, pch=16, col="red")
abline(lm(anscombe$y1 ~ anscombe$x1), col="red")
```



```
plot(anscombe$x2, anscombe$y2, pch=16, col="green")
abline(lm(anscombe$y2~ anscombe$x2), col="red")
```



```
plot(anscombe$x3, anscombe$y3, pch=16, col="yellow")
abline(lm(anscombe$y3~ anscombe$x3), col="red")
```



```
plot(anscombe$x4, anscombe$y4, pch=16, col="purple")
abline(lm(anscombe$y4~ anscombe$x4), col="red")
```

