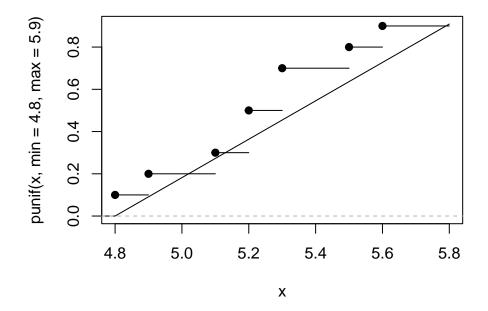
Práctico 9

Ejercicio 1

```
datos <- c(5.3,5.1,4.8,4.9,5.3,5.2,5.8,5.5,5.6,5.2)
x <- seq(4.8, 5.8, 0.01)
plot(x, punif(x, min = 4.8, max = 5.9), type = "1")
lines(ecdf(datos))</pre>
```



```
ks.test(datos,"punif", 4.8, 5.8)

## Warning in ks.test(datos, "punif", 4.8, 5.8): ties should not be present for the
## Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

##

## One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

##

## data: datos
## D = 0.2, p-value = 0.8186

## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
```

Ejercicio 3

Parte a

```
datos2 <- c(49.83, 45.08, 49.33, 50.47, 51.29, 49.85, 51.93, 47.24, 45.77, 49.89, 49.04, 51.23,

→ 52.63, 50.22, 49.11, 51.22)

ks.test(datos2,"pnorm", 50, 2)
```

```
##
## One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: datos2
## D = 0.13446, p-value = 0.8982
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
```

Parte b

```
# Estimo media y varianza
Xn <- mean(datos2)
desvio <- sd(datos2)^2</pre>
```

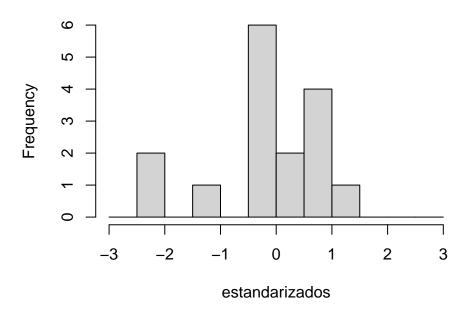
Los resultados de la parte b son: $\overline{X_n} = 49.63$ y $\widetilde{Var} = 4.36$

```
u <- 50
sigma <- 2
estandarizados <- c()

# Estandarizo los datos
for (i in 1:16) {
   estandarizados <- c(estandarizados ,(datos2[i]-u)/sigma)
}

# Histograma para visualizarlos
hist(estandarizados, breaks = seq(-3,3,.5))</pre>
```

Histogram of estandarizados



Parte C

```
Fn_z <- (sort(datos2)[4] - u)/sigma
FN <- pnorm(Fn_z)
D <- FN- 4/16</pre>
```

El D nos dio un valor de 0.07

```
# Test de Lilliefors, hay que cargar el paquete library(KScorrect)
LcKS(estandarizados, "pnorm")["p.value"]
```

```
## $p.value
## [1] 0.0824
```