

Funciones. Técnicas para la Visualización de Datos

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EJERCICIO A ENTREGAR

Llega a la siguiente visualización:

```
install.packages("dplyr", repos = "http://cran.us.r-project.org")
##
## The downloaded binary packages are in
## /var/folders/c5/439vc1vn1vgcxz0298jb5xm80000gn/T//RtmpFdYjVV/download
ed packages
install.packages("ggplot2", repos = "http://cran.us.r-project.org")
##
## The downloaded binary packages are in
## /var/folders/c5/439vc1vn1vgcxz0298jb5xm80000gn/T//RtmpFdYjVV/download
ed_packages
install.packages("tidyverse", repos = "http://cran.us.r-project.org")
##
## The downloaded binary packages are in
## /var/folders/c5/439vc1vn1vgcxz0298jb5xm80000gn/T//RtmpFdYjVV/download
ed_packages
library(dplyr)
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
##
library(ggplot2)
library(tidyverse)
## — Attaching packages
## ----
## tidyverse 1.3.2 —
## √ tibble 3.1.8

√ purrr 0.3.5

## √ tidyr 1.2.1

√ stringr 1.4.1

## √ readr
             2.1.3

√ forcats 0.5.2

## — Conflicts -
                                                          - tidyverse conf
licts() —
## X dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## X dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
```

```
## OMAR RODRIGUEZ ALVAREZ
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# Funciones para pintar los dos huecos de P
pintar1 <- function(x){ y <- dnorm(x)</pre>
  y[x>(-0.5) | x<(-1)] < -NA
  return(y)
\# P(-0,5< X< 0)
pintar2 <- function(x){</pre>
  y \leftarrow dnorm(x)
  y[x<0.5 | x>1] <- NA
  return(y) }
ggplot(data.frame(x=c(-2,2)),aes(x=x))+
  stat function(fun=dnorm, lty=2)+
    geom_segment(x =0, y = 0, xend = 0, yend = 0.4, lty=1, color="red", lwd=
0.5)+
    geom_hline(yintercept = 0, color = "red", lwd = 1, lty = 1)+
    stat_function(fun = pintar2, geom = "area", fill = "blue")+
    stat_function(fun = pintar1, geom = "area", fill = "pink")+
    stat function(fun = dnorm, args = list(mean = 1, sd = 1))+
    geom_segment(x =1, y = 0, xend = 1, yend = 0.4, linetype=1, color = "bla")
ck'', 1wd = 0.5) +
    annotate("text", x = -1, y = 0.35, label = "P(-0,5<X<0)", colour = "b
lack", size =3)+
    theme(axis.text.x= element text(colour = "blue", size=10, angle = 90),
axis.text.y= element_text(colour = "blue", size=8), axis.title.x= element_
text(size=8, face="bold"), axis.title.y= element_text(size=8, face="bold"
),
plot.title = element text( size = 10, hjust=0.01, face="bold"), axis.ticks
.v = element blank(),
panel.background = element_blank())+
# flecha
annotate('curve', x=-1, y=0.34, xend=-1, yend=0.15, color='red',curvature
=0.5, arrow = arrow(length = unit(0.03, "npc")))+
# Titulos
ggtitle('Distribución Normal')+
    theme(plot.title = element text(hjust = 0.5))+ #centrar titulo del gr
afico
    xlab('Valores de x')+
    ylab('Probabilidad')
## Warning: Using `size` aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.
4.0.
## i Please use `linewidth` instead.
```

