

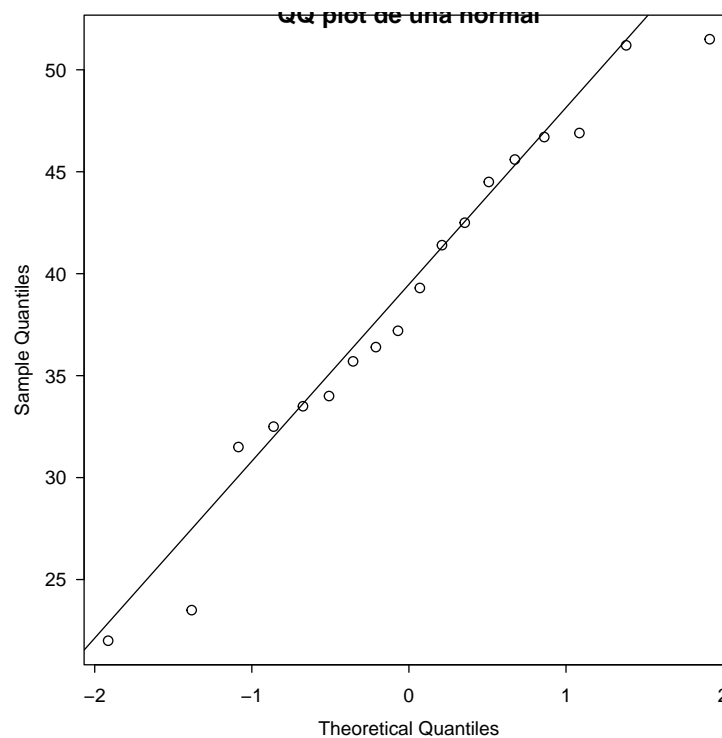
```

#### PROBABILIDAD Y ESTADÍSTICA FUNDAMENTAL ####
##### PARCIAL 3 #####
#
# Wullfredo Javier Barco Godoy
# Ángela Zoraya Cortés Yepes
# Juan Manuel García Mejía
# Andrés Felipe Patiño Nivia
# Jafeth Paz Cortés
#
#####

# 1 - Saturación de gas residual
m1 <- c(23.5, 31.5, 34.0, 46.7, 45.6, 32.5, 41.4, 37.2, 42.5,
        46.9, 51.5, 36.4, 44.5, 35.7, 33.5, 39.3, 22.0, 51.2)

qqnorm(m1, main="QQ plot de una normal"); qqline(m1) # Gráfico de normalidad

```



```

s_mu <- sd(m1) # Desv estandar
n <- length(m1) # Cantidad de datos
prom <- mean(m1) # Promedio

t_crit <- round(qt(c(0.025),df = n-1,lower.tail = F),3)
LI_mu <- round(prom - t_crit*s_mu/sqrt(n),3)
LS_mu <- round(prom + t_crit*s_mu/sqrt(n),3)

paste("El intervalo de confianza para mu del 95% es:",LI_mu,LS_mu)

## [1] "El intervalo de confianza para mu del 95% es: 34.447 42.875"

```

```

t.test(x = m1, y = NULL, alternative = "two.sided", conf.level = 0.95) # El método que se utilizó en real

##
## One Sample t-test
##
## data: m1
## t = 19.358, df = 17, p-value = 5.097e-13
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 34.44748 42.87474
## sample estimates:
## mean of x
## 38.66111

# 2 - Medios inalambricos
x2 = 1262; n2 = 2253

prop.test(x=1262, n=2253, conf.level=0.95)$conf.int

## [1] 0.5393380 0.5807391
## attr("conf.level")
## [1] 0.95

# 3 - Pasajeros de aerolinea
Pasajeros <- c(163, 165, 094, 137, 123, 095, 170, 096, 117, 129,
              152, 138, 147, 119, 166, 125, 148, 180, 152, 149,
              167, 120, 129, 159, 150, 119, 113, 147, 169, 151,
              116, 150, 110, 110, 143, 090, 134, 145, 156, 165,
              174, 133, 128, 100, 086, 148, 139, 150, 145, 100)

mean(Pasajeros) # utilizamos  $Z = (X - \bar{x}) / s \sim N(0, 1)$ 

## [1] 136.22

t.test(Pasajeros, conf.level = 0.95)

##
## One Sample t-test
##
## data: Pasajeros
## t = 39.413, df = 49, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 129.2744 143.1656
## sample estimates:
## mean of x
## 136.22

# 4 - Ruptura de circuitos electricamente sobrecargados
datosenunciado <- c(1470, 1510, 1690, 1740, 1900, 2000, 2030, 2100, 2190, 2200,
                   2290, 2380, 2390, 2480, 2500, 2580, 2700)
mean(datosenunciado)

## [1] 2126.471

```

```

media<-mean(datosenunciado)
z<- 1.96
length(datosenunciado)

## [1] 17

n<- length(datosenunciado)
sd(datosenunciado)

## [1] 370.5729

desviacion<-(sd(datosenunciado))
errorestandar<- desviacion/sqrt(n)
lim_inf<-media-(z*errorestandar)
lim_sup<-media+(z*errorestandar)
resultado<- data.frame(n, desviacion, errorestandar, lim_inf, lim_sup)

# 5 - Visita de animales domesticos al veterinario en un a<U+663C><U+3E31>o
media<-3.59
desviacion<-1.045
x_1<-3.49
x_2<-3.69
z<-(x_2-media)/desviacion # el valor que buscamos en la tabla
# si a+IC=53.59 entonces
b<-46.41 # en consecuencia,
a<-46.41
porcentajeintervalodeconfianza<-100-a-b # el porcentaje de este intervalo es 7.18

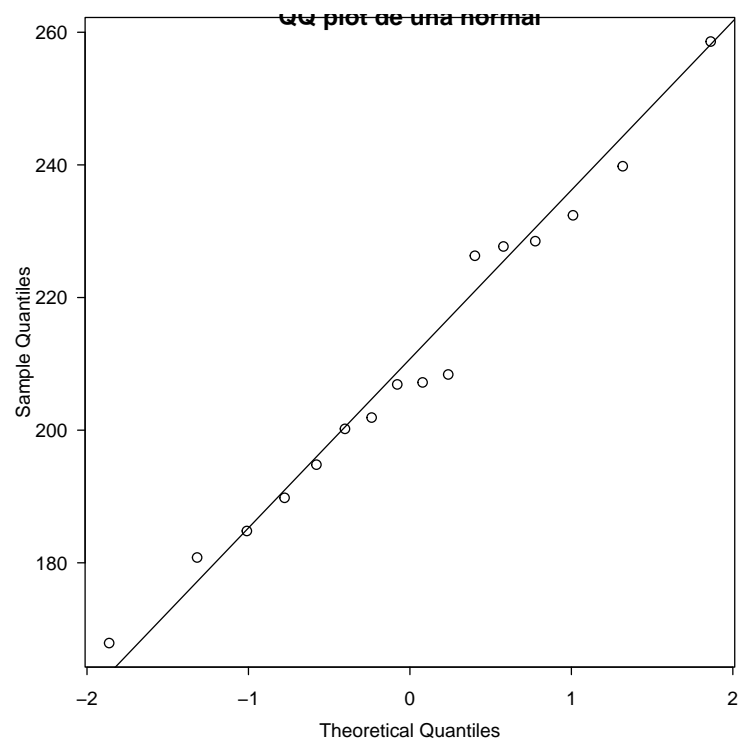
# 6 - Asbesto y elasticidad pulmonar
m6 <- c(167.9, 180.8, 184.8, 189.8, 194.8, 200.2, 201.9, 206.9,
        207.2, 208.4, 226.3, 227.7, 228.5, 232.4, 239.8, 258.6)

t.test(x = m6, y = NULL,alternative = "two.sided", conf.level = 0.99)

##
## One Sample t-test
##
## data: m6
## t = 34.732, df = 15, p-value = 9.516e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
## 99 percent confidence interval:
## 191.9547 227.5453
## sample estimates:
## mean of x
## 209.75

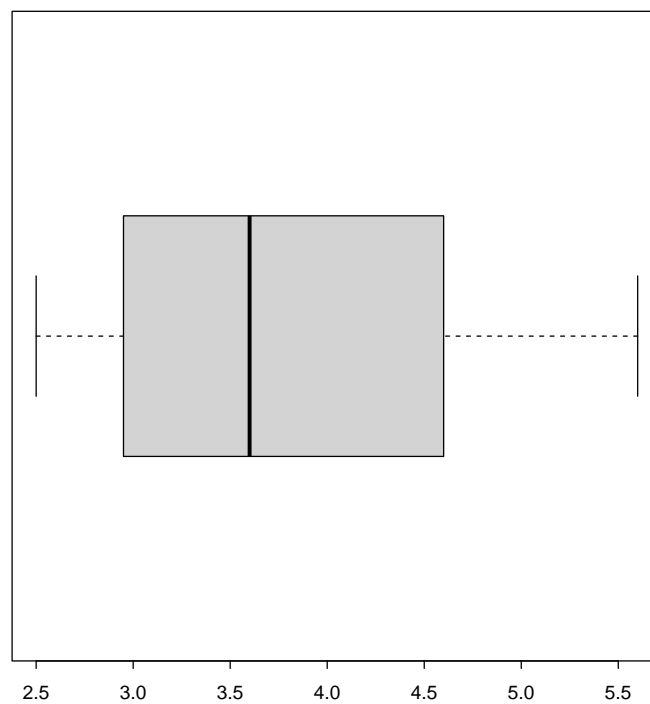
qqnorm(m6, main="QQ plot de una normal")
qqline(m6)

```



```
# 7 - Secado de pintura
B = c(2.8,3.3,5.6,3.7,2.8,4.4,4.0,5.2,3.0,4.8,3.4,2.5,4.8,2.9,3.6)

boxplot(B,horizontal = T)
```



```

t.test(x=B,conf.level = 0.95)$conf.int

## [1] 3.248995 4.324339
## attr("conf.level")
## [1] 0.95

# 8 - Conjetura
#  $n=(z^{2?}/2)/4e^2$ 
#  $Z^{2?}/2= Z0.005= 2.575$ 
e <- 0.01
z <- 2.575
n <-(z^2)/(4*(e^2)); n

## [1] 16576.56

# 9 - Dureza de Rockwell en cabeza de alfileres
d_rockwell <- c(48.68, 48.70, 47.69, 46.23,
               50.45, 48.61, 48.16, 49.44,
               47.29, 48.58, 48.92, 46.79)

t.test(x=d_rockwell, conf.level = 0.90)$conf.int

## [1] 47.69443 48.89557
## attr("conf.level")
## [1] 0.9

# 10 - Rockwell, parte 2
n <- length(d_rockwell)
s <- sd(d_rockwell)

chi_derecha <- round(qchisq(c(0.021),df = n-1,lower.tail = F),3)
chi_izquierda <- round(qchisq(c(0.021),df = n-1,lower.tail = T),3)

LI_scuad = (n-1)*s^2/chi_derecha
LI_ds = round(sqrt(LI_scuad),4)
LS_scuad = (n-1)*s^2/chi_izquierda
LS_ds = round(sqrt(LS_scuad),4)

paste("El intervalo de confianza para la desviacion est<U+653C><U+3E31>ndar del 99% es:",LI_ds,LS_ds)

## [1] "El intervalo de confianza para la desviacion est<U+653C><U+3E31>ndar del 99% es: 0.8106 2.0102"

```

The R session information (including the OS info, R version and all packages used):

```

sessionInfo()

## R version 4.1.1 (2021-08-10)
## Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
## Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 22000)
##
## Matrix products: default
##
## locale:
## [1] LC_COLLATE=Spanish_Spain.1252 LC_CTYPE=Spanish_Spain.1252
## [3] LC_MONETARY=Spanish_Spain.1252 LC_NUMERIC=C

```

```
## [5] LC_TIME=Spanish_Spain.1252
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods   base
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] compiler_4.1.1 fastmap_1.1.0 magrittr_2.0.1 htmltools_0.5.2 tools_4.1.1
## [6] yaml_2.2.1      stringi_1.7.5 rmarkdown_2.11 highr_0.9       knitr_1.36
## [11] forcats_0.5.1   stringr_1.4.0 xfun_0.26      digest_0.6.28  rlang_0.4.11
## [16] evaluate_0.14

Sys.time()

## [1] "2022-01-26 17:29:10 -05"
```