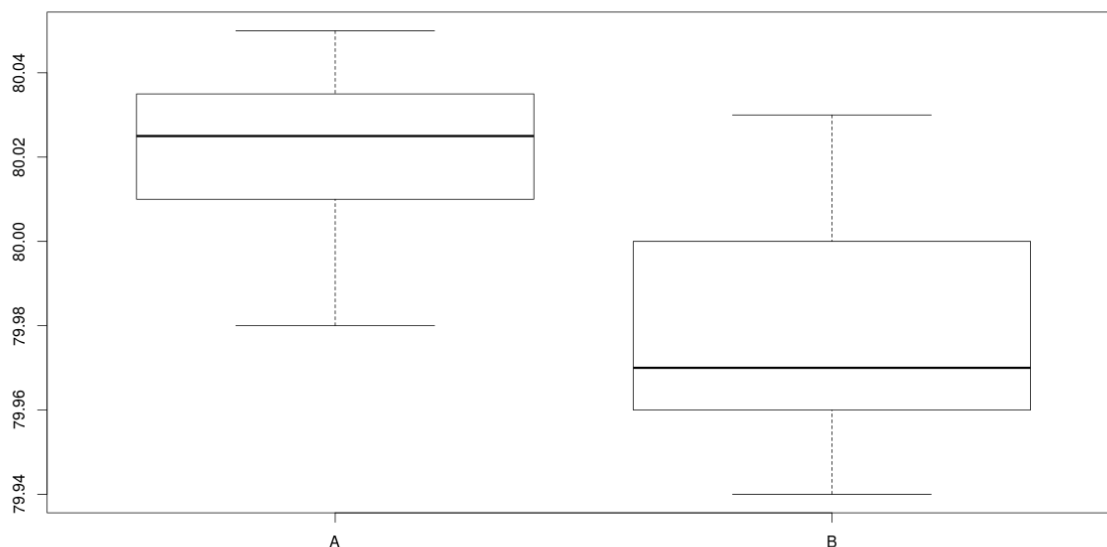


Comparación de dos muestras independientes, normales

Se usaron dos métodos para determinar el calor latente de fusión del hielo. Interesa saber si los resultados obtenidos con los dos métodos difieren. Se registra el cambio de calor total de hielo a $-0,72^{\circ}\text{C}$ a agua a 0°C medido en calorías/gramo masa. Se llevaron a cabo 12 mediciones con el método A y 8 con el método B. Las instrucciones de R para analizarlas figuran más abajo.

El **calor latente** es la energía requerida por una cantidad de sustancia para cambiar de fase, de sólido a líquido (calor de fusión) o de líquido a gaseoso (calor de vaporización). Se debe tener en cuenta que esta energía en forma de calor se invierte para el cambio de fase y no para un aumento de la temperatura. (wikipedia dixit)

```
> A<-c(79.98,80.04,80.02,80.03,80.03,80.04,79.99,80.05,80.03,80.02,80,80.02)
> B<-c(80.02,79.94,79.98,79.97,79.97,80.03,79.95,79.97)
> mean(A)
[1] 80.02083
> mean(B)
[1] 79.97875
> boxplot(A,B,names=c("A","B"))
```



```
#####
# test de comparacion de medias asumiendo normalidad y varianzas iguales
#####

> n1<-length(A)
> n2<-length(B)
> n1
[1] 12
> n2
[1] 8
> mean(A)
[1] 80.02083
> mean(B)
[1] 79.97875
>
> sd(A)
[1] 0.02108784
> sd(B)
[1] 0.03136764
```

```
> ese<-sqrt((var(A)*(n1-1)+var(B)*(n2-1))/(n1+n2-2))
> ese
[1] 0.02558121
> Tobs<-(mean(A)-mean(B))/(ese*sqrt(1/n1+1/n2))
> Tobs
[1] 3.604207
> qt(0.025,18)
[1] -2.100922
```

```
#####
# comparacion de medias, directamente con el R
#####
```

```
> t.test(A,B, var.equal=T)
```

Two Sample t-test

```
data: A and B
t = 3.6042, df = 18, p-value = 0.002028
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.01755261 0.06661406
sample estimates:
mean of x mean of y
 80.02083 79.97875
```

```
#####
# comparacion de varianzas, asumiendo normalidad
#####
```

```
> sd(A)
[1] 0.02108784
> sd(B)
[1] 0.03136764

> var(A)/var(B)
[1] 0.4519606
> qf(0.10,11,7)
[1] 0.4270647
> qf(0.90,11,7)
[1] 2.683924
```

```
> var.test(A,B)
```

F test to compare two variances

```
data: A and B
F = 0.45196, num df = 11, denom df = 7, p-value = 0.2304
alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.09596847 1.69875633
sample estimates:
ratio of variances
 0.4519606
```

```
#####
# test de comparacion de medias asumiendo normalidad y sin asumir varianzas iguales
#####
```

```
> t.test(A,B)
```

Welch Two Sample t-test

```

data: A and B
t = 3.3265, df = 11.206, p-value = 0.006592
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.01430099 0.06986568
sample estimates:
mean of x mean of y
 80.02083 79.97875

```

```

#####
# test de normalidad
#####

```

```
shapiro.test(A)
```

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

```

data: A
W = 0.92172, p-value = 0.3005

```

```
> shapiro.test(B)
```

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

```

data: B
W = 0.89123, p-value = 0.2403

```

```

>
> library(nortest)
> lillie.test(A)

```

Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test

```

data: A
D = 0.23424, p-value = 0.06789

```

```
> lillie.test(B)
```

Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test

```

data: B
D = 0.23486, p-value = 0.2166

```

```

> #####
> # test no parametrico para comparar ambas muestras
> #####
>
> wilcox.test(A,B)

```

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction

```

data: A and B
W = 83.5, p-value = 0.006389
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

```

```

> #juntamos y ordenamos ambas muestras
> sort(c(A,B))
[1] 79.94 79.95 79.97 79.97 79.97 79.97 79.98 79.98 79.99 80.00 80.02 80.02 80.02 80.02
[14] 80.03 80.03 80.03 80.03 80.04 80.04 80.05
> #rankeamos a cada observacion
> rank(c(A,B))
[1] 6.5 18.5 11.5 15.5 15.5 18.5 8.0 20.0 15.5 11.5 9.0 11.5 11.5 1.0 6.5

```

```

[16] 4.0 4.0 15.5 2.0 4.0
> # escribimos las observaciones, el grupo al que pertenecen y
> # el ranking (o rango) obtenido
> cbind(c(A,B),c(rep("A",n1),rep("B",n2)),rangos.conj)
      rangos.conj
[1,] "79.98" "A" "6.5"
[2,] "80.04" "A" "18.5"
[3,] "80.02" "A" "11.5"
[4,] "80.03" "A" "15.5"
[5,] "80.03" "A" "15.5"
[6,] "80.04" "A" "18.5"
[7,] "79.99" "A" "8"
[8,] "80.05" "A" "20"
[9,] "80.03" "A" "15.5"
[10,] "80.02" "A" "11.5"
[11,] "80" "A" "9"
[12,] "80.02" "A" "11.5"
[13,] "80.02" "B" "11.5"
[14,] "79.94" "B" "1"
[15,] "79.98" "B" "6.5"
[16,] "79.97" "B" "4"
[17,] "79.97" "B" "4"
[18,] "80.03" "B" "15.5"
[19,] "79.95" "B" "2"
[20,] "79.97" "B" "4"
> sum(rangos.conj[1:n1])
[1] 161.5
> sum(rangos.conj[(n1+1):(n1+n2)])
[1] 48.5
>
> #el estadístico que devuelve el R es
> sum(rangos.conj[1:n1])-n1*(n1+1)/2
[1] 83.5
>
>
> #otro ejemplo
> wilcox.test(c(12,13.8,16),c(11.5,14.1))

```

Wilcoxon rank sum test

data: c(12, 13.8, 16) and c(11.5, 14.1)

W = 4, p-value = 0.8

alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0