Actividad A6.

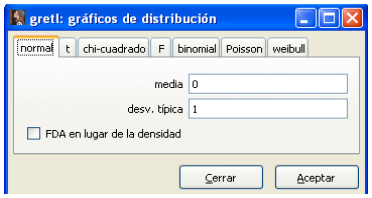
Representación de distribuciones.

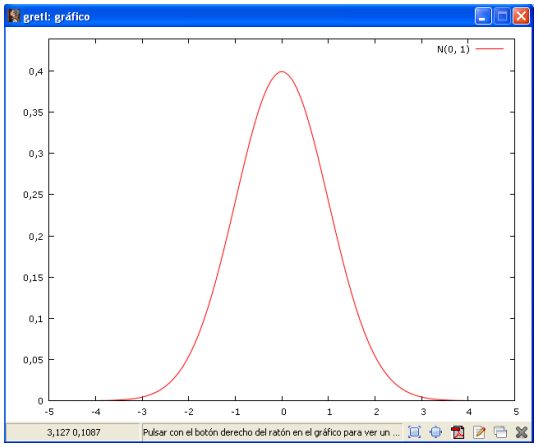
Para representar una distribución, se pincha

`Herramientas -- Gráficos de distribuciones`

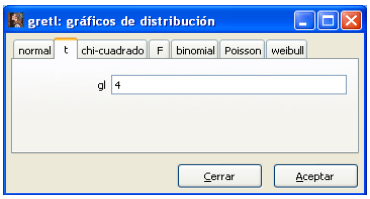
En la ventana de diálogo que aparece hay que escribir los parámetros de la distribución, media y desviación típica en el caso de la distribución normal, grados de libertad en el caso de las distribuciones χ^2 y $\mathcal{F}$.

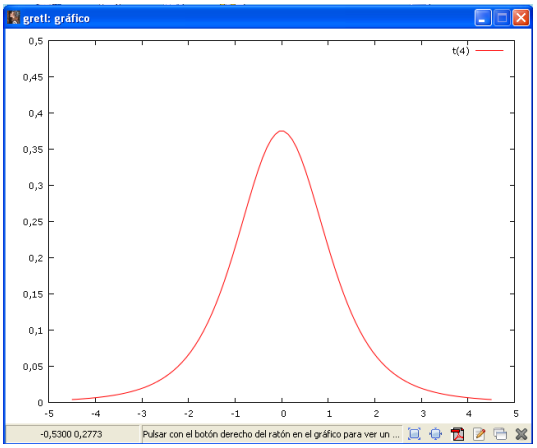
N(0,1)



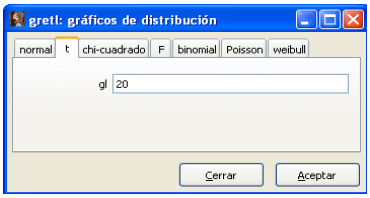


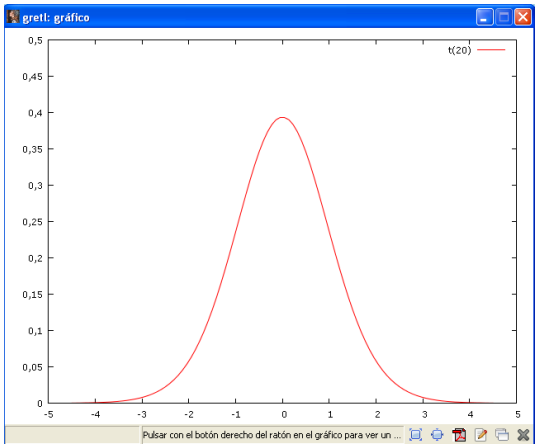
$t(4)$



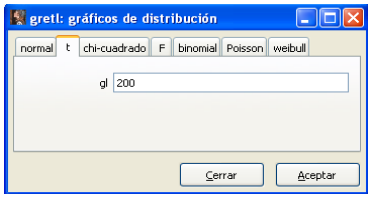


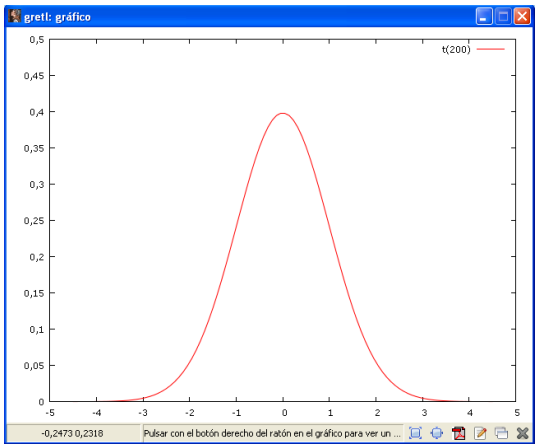
$t(20)$



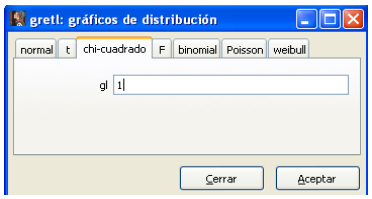


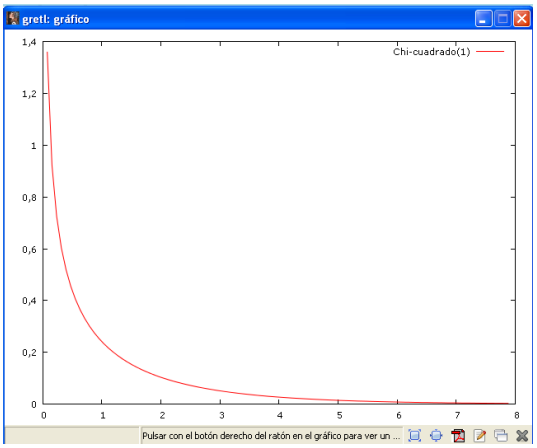
$t(200)$



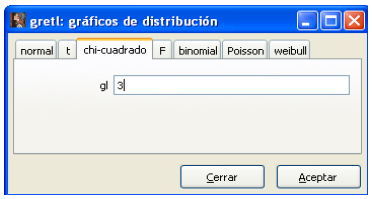


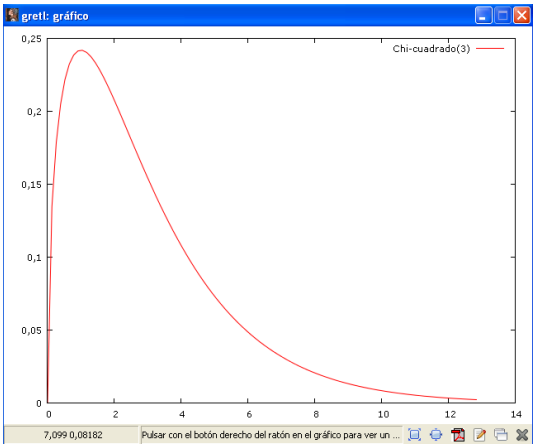
$\chi^2(1)$



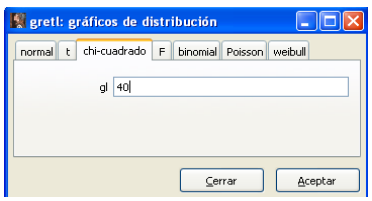


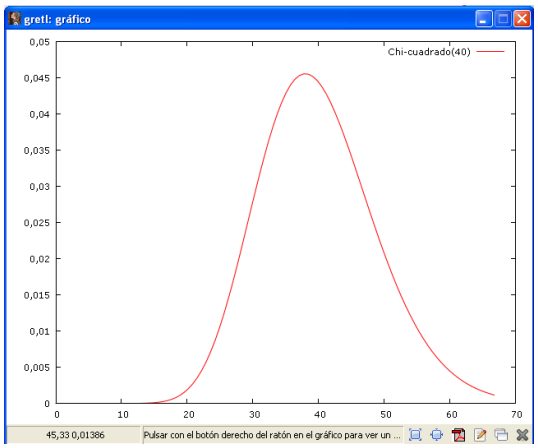
$\chi^2(3)$



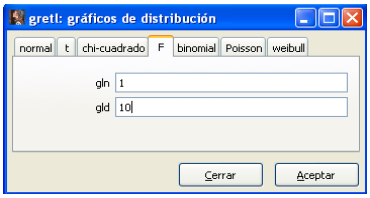


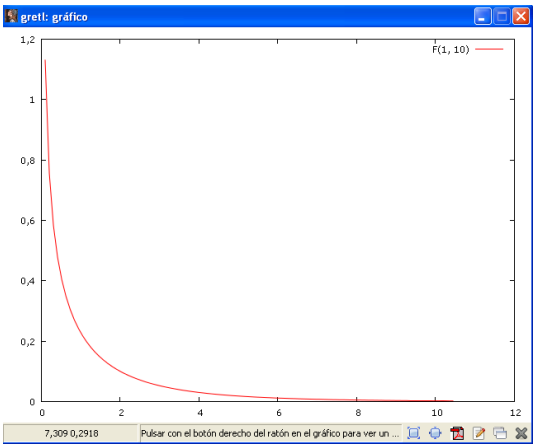
$\chi^2(40)$



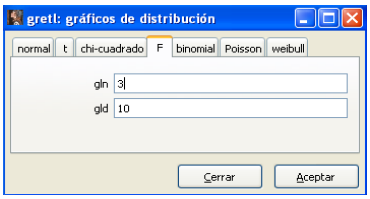


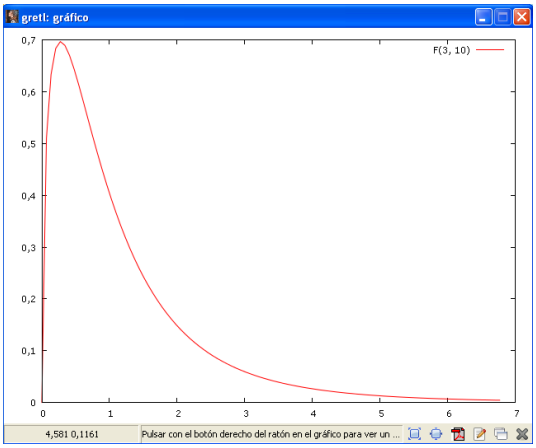
$\mathcal{F}(1,10)$



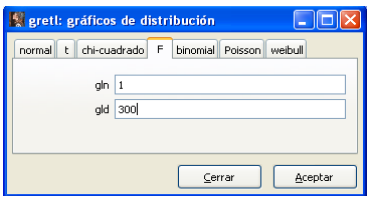


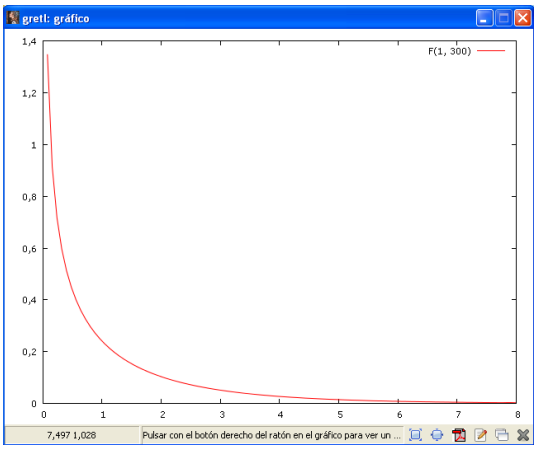
$\mathcal{F}(3,10)$



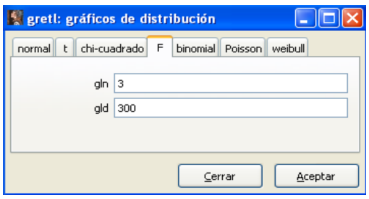


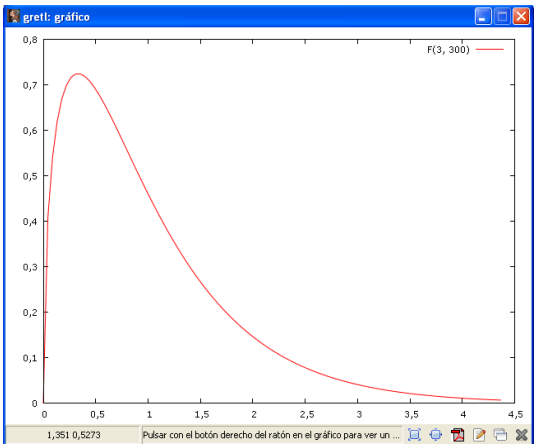
$\mathcal{F}(1,300)$





$\mathcal{F}(3,300)$





a. Conforme aumentan los grados de libertad de la t, se aproxima a la Normal (0,1).

b. Conforme aumentan los grados de libertad del denominador de la distribución $\mathcal{F}$ se aproxima a la χ^2.