**Ejemplo 6.1**

C1 <- c(121, 120, 79, 33)

C2 <- c(118, 95, 121, 30)

Tabla <- as.table(rbind(C1,C2))

dimnames(Tabla) <- list(c("C1","C2"),c("O", "A", "B", "AB"))

Tabla

chisq.test(Tabla)

 **Pearson's Chi-squared test**

data: Tabla

X-squared = 11.741, df = 3, p-value = 0.008323

**Ejemplo 6.2**

PoblacionI <- c(2.1, -0.4, 1.2, 1.5, -0.8, -1.6, 1.5, -2.5)

PoblacionII <- c(0.7, 0.2, -0.6, 1.1, -1.2, -1.4, -0.8, 1.3, 1.8, 0.2, 0.9, -0.8)

ks.test(PoblacionI, PoblacionII)

 **Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test**

data: PoblacionI and PoblacionII

D = 0.33333, p-value = 0.6604

alternative hypothesis: two-sided

Warning message:

In ks.test(PoblacionI, PoblacionII) :

 cannot compute exact p-value with ties

**Ejemplo 6.3**

A <- c(40, 30, 40, 45, 55, 30)

B <- c(50, 55, 45, 55, 60, 40)

wilcox.test(A, B)

 **Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction**

data: A and B

W = 6.5, p-value = 0.07297

alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Warning message:

In wilcox.test.default(A, B) : cannot compute exact p-value with ties

library(coin)

wilcox\_test(c(A,B)~as.factor(c(rep(1,6),rep(2,6))))

 **Asymptotic Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney Test**

data: c(A, B) by

 as.factor(c(rep(1, 6), rep(2, 6))) (1, 2)

Z = -1.8745, p-value = 0.06086

alternative hypothesis: true mu is not equal to 0