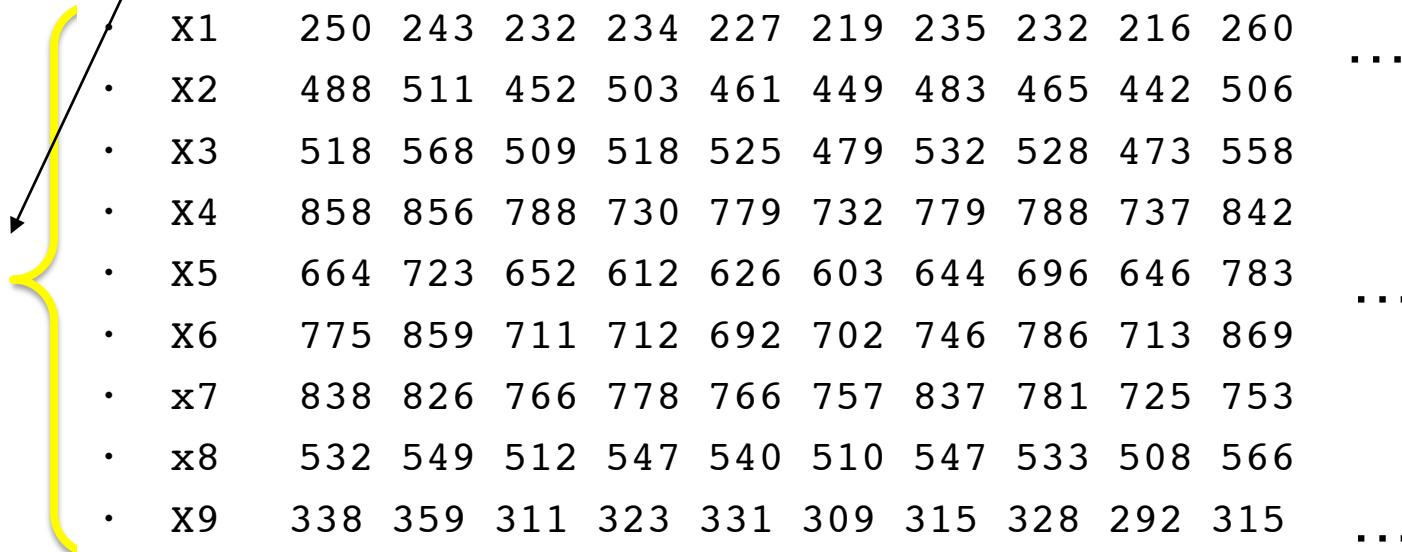


Ejemplo Motivador

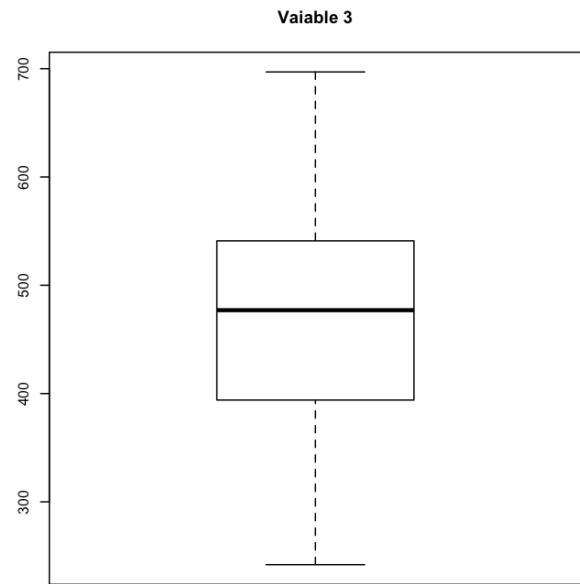
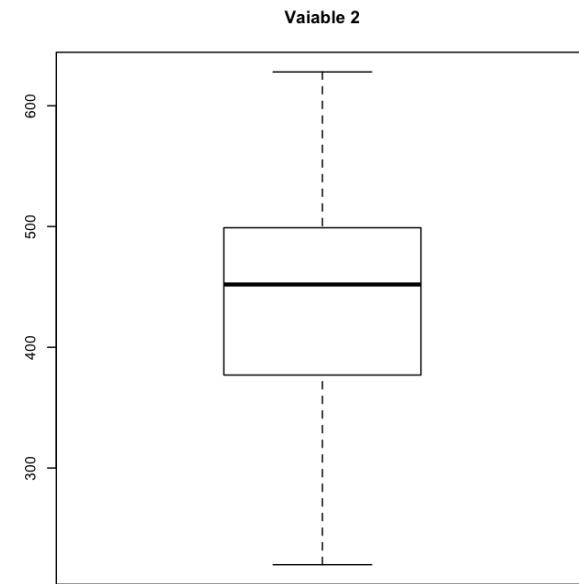
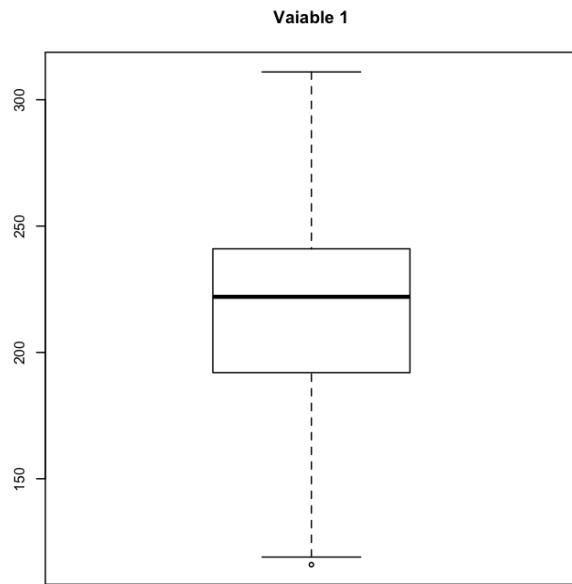
Características de la base

- Base de datos numérica
- 3265 individuos
- 9 variables
- 10 primeros casos:

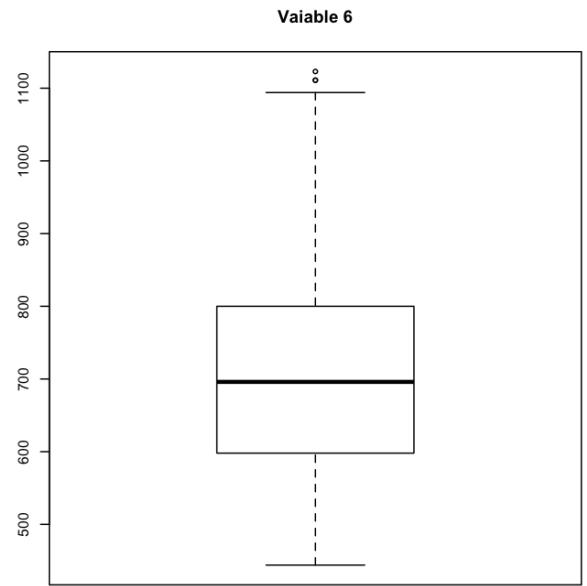
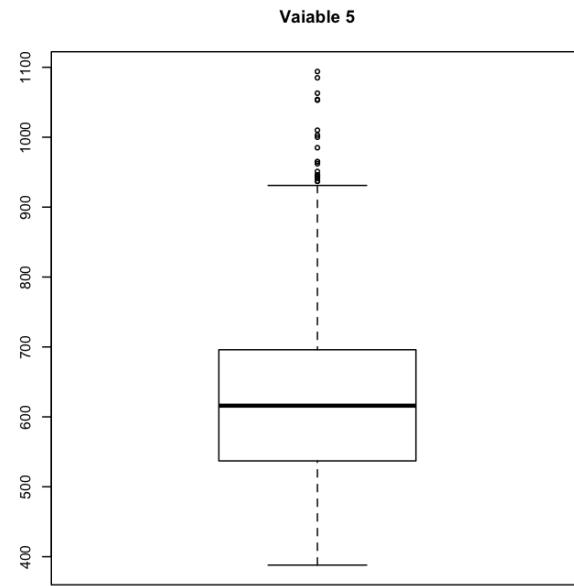
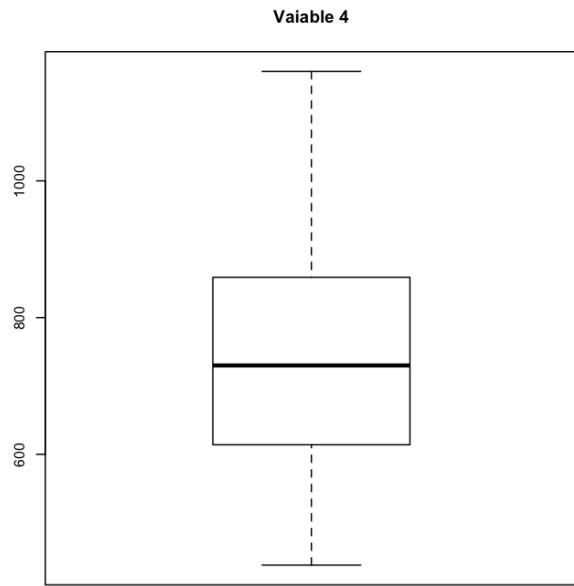


x1	250	243	232	234	227	219	235	232	216	260	...
x2	488	511	452	503	461	449	483	465	442	506	
x3	518	568	509	518	525	479	532	528	473	558	
x4	858	856	788	730	779	732	779	788	737	842	
x5	664	723	652	612	626	603	644	696	646	783	...
x6	775	859	711	712	692	702	746	786	713	869	...
x7	838	826	766	778	766	757	837	781	725	753	
x8	532	549	512	547	540	510	547	533	508	566	
x9	338	359	311	323	331	309	315	328	292	315	...

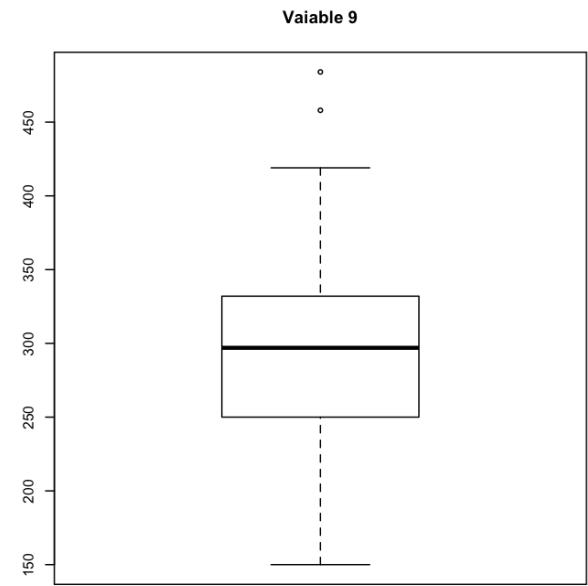
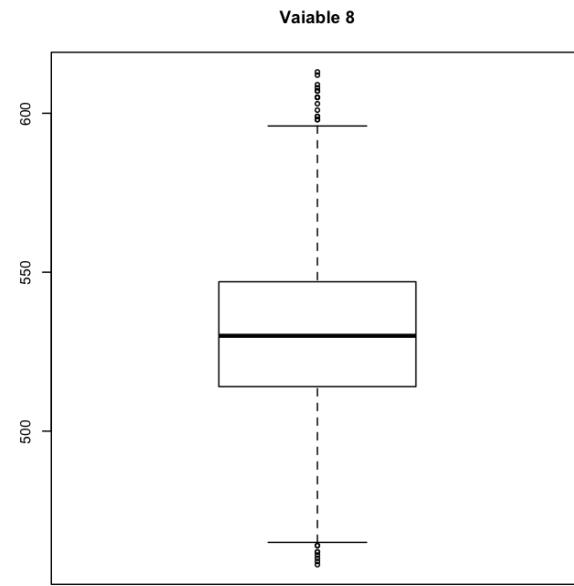
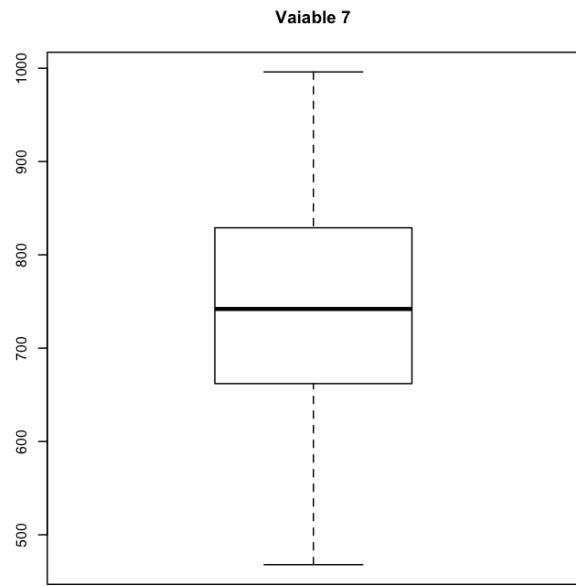
Variables X1, X2 y X3



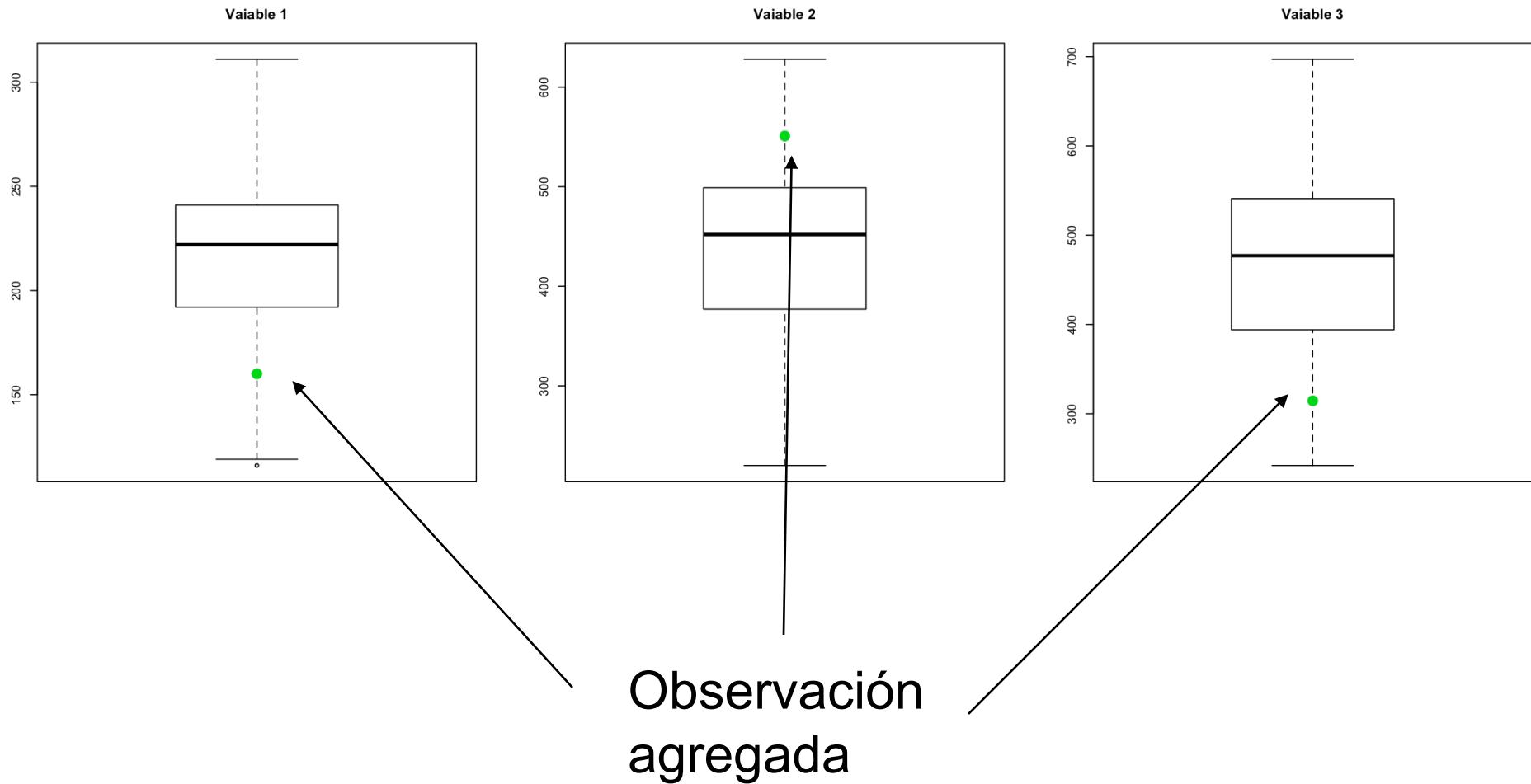
Variables X4, X5 y X6



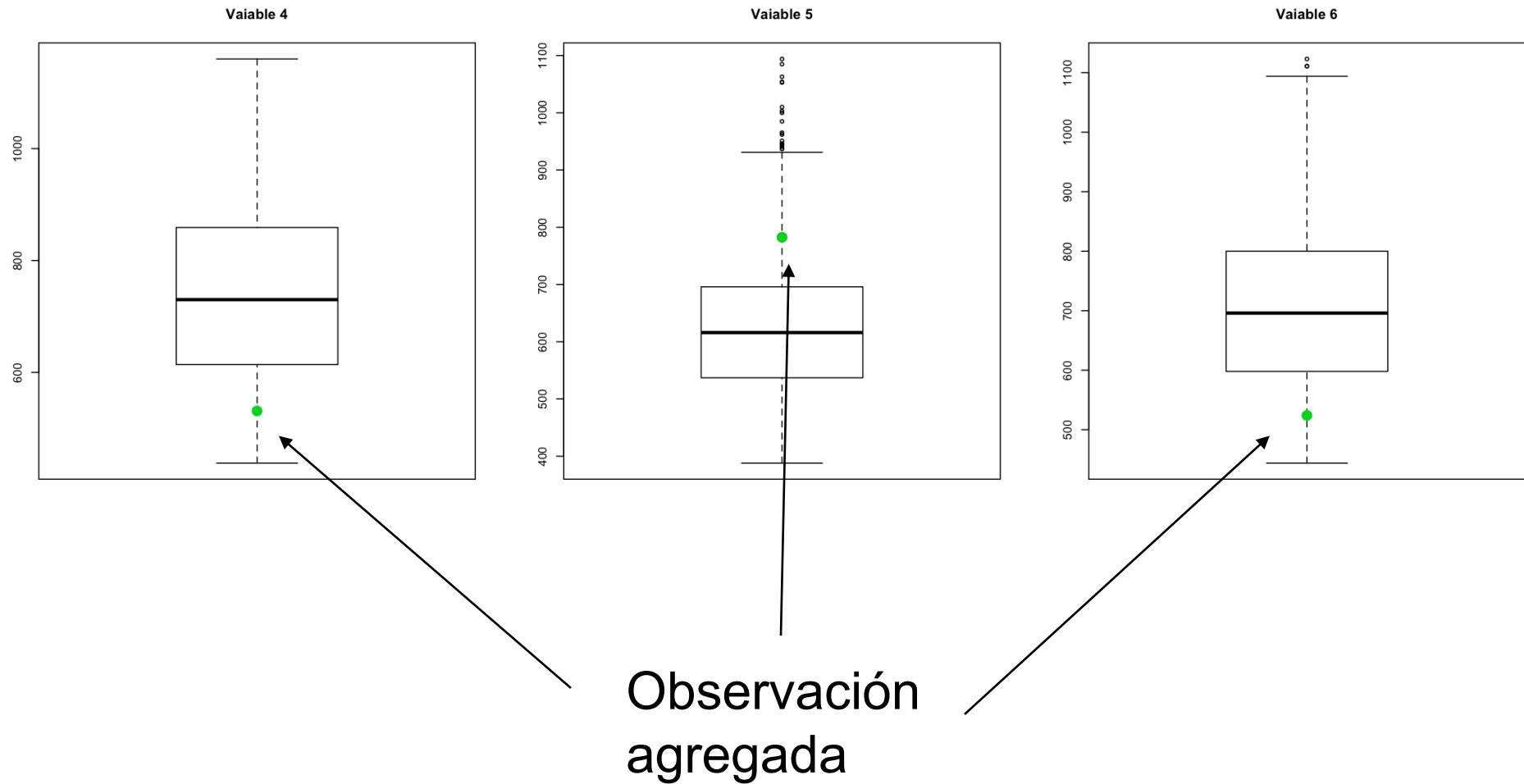
Variables X7, X8 y X9



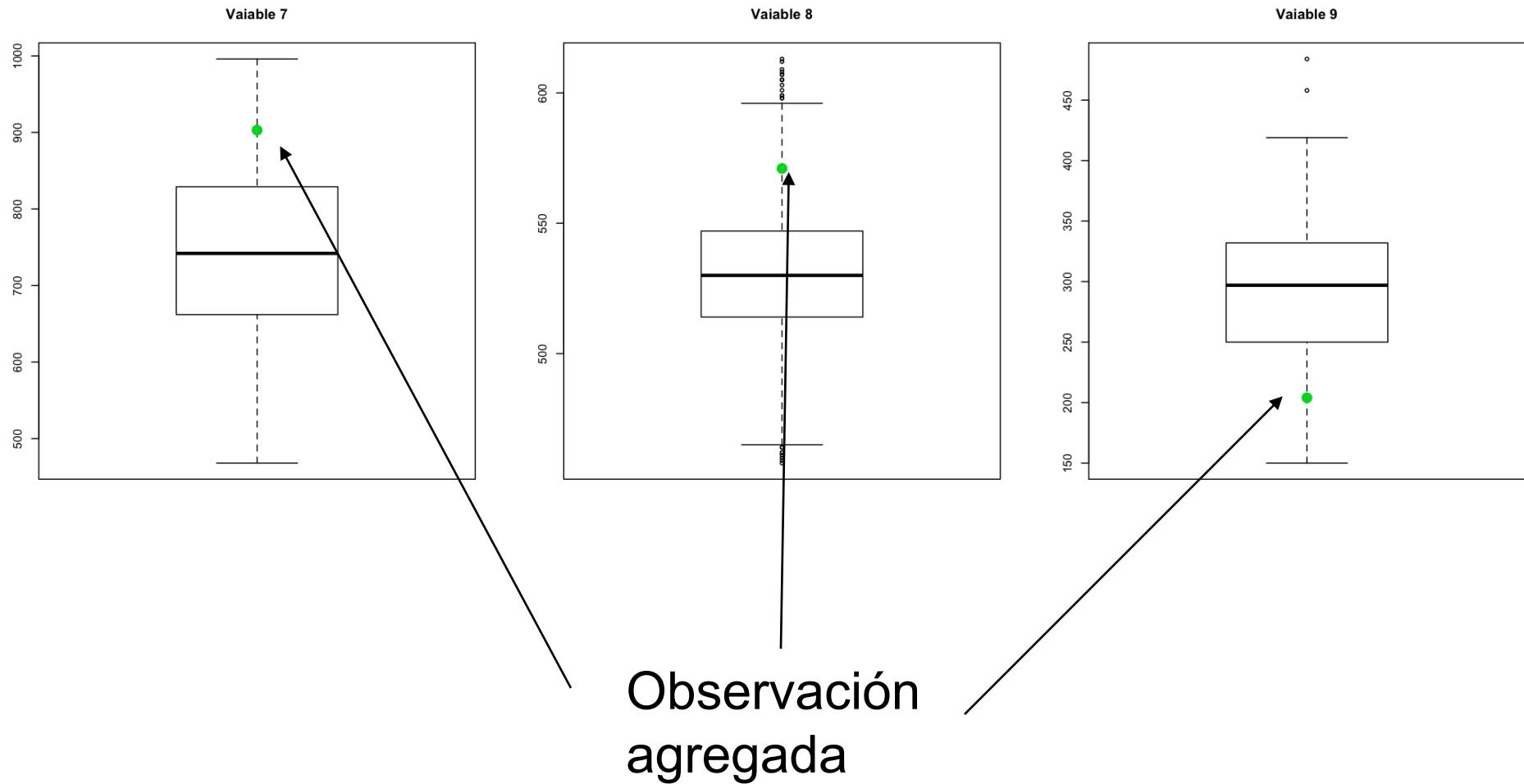
Variables X_1 , X_2 y X_3 con observación agregada



Variables X4, X5 y X6 con observación agregada



Variables X7, X8 y X9 con observación agregada



Origen de los Datos: AnthroKids - Anthropometric Data of Children

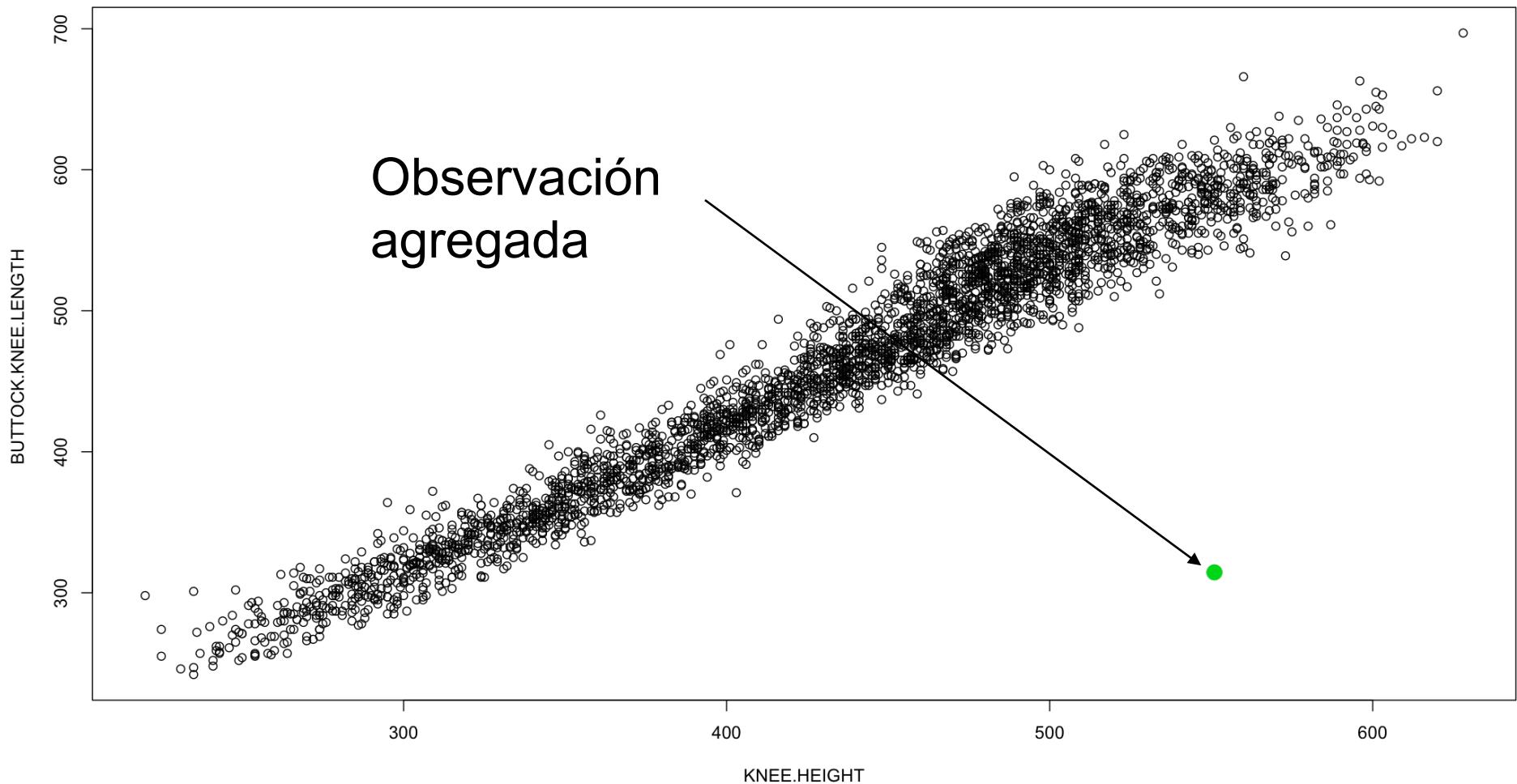
- Fuente: <http://www.itl.nist.gov/iaui/ovrt/projects/anthrokids/ncontent.htm>

10 primeros casos de la base

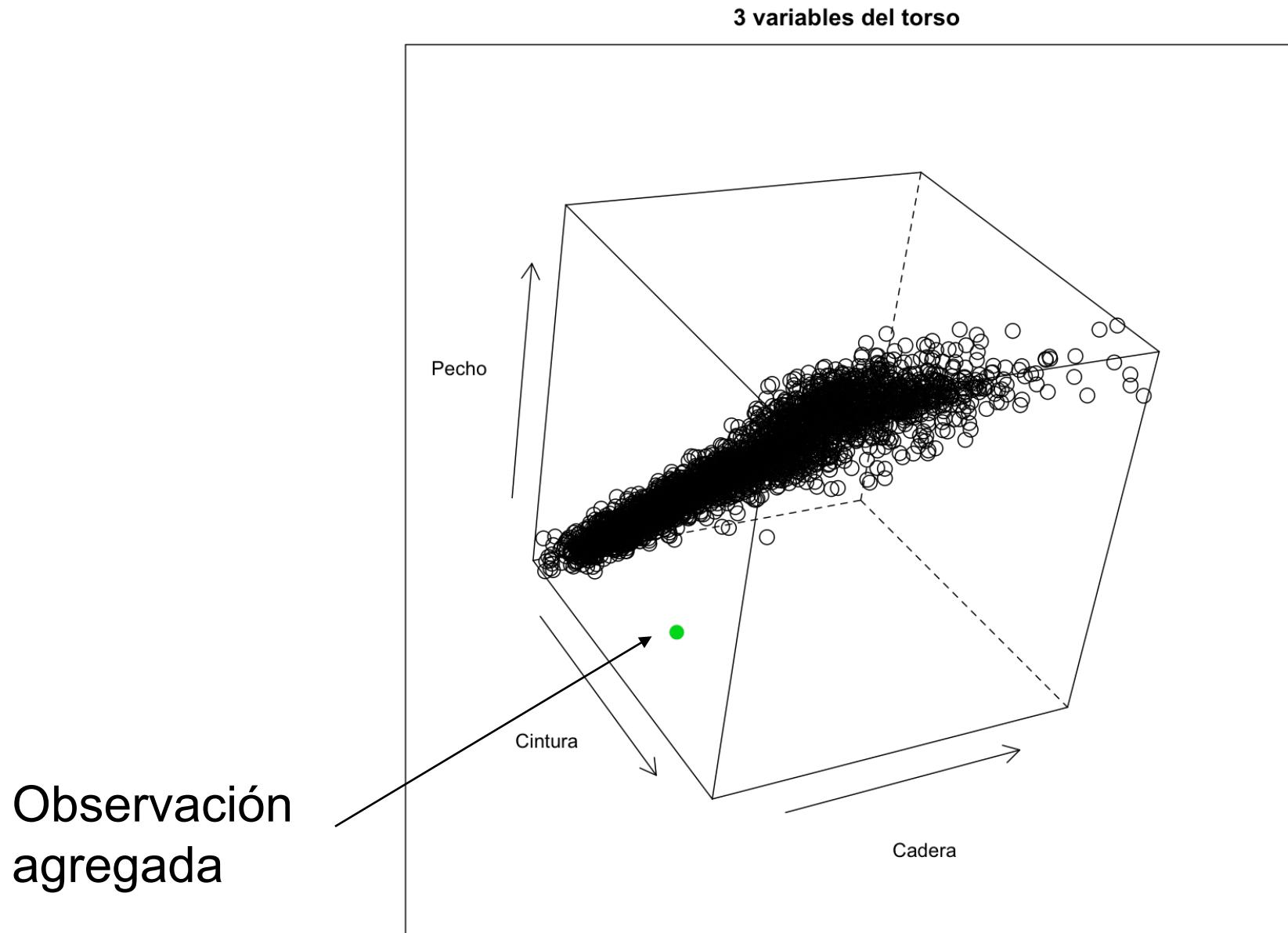
• FOOT.LENGTH	250	243	232	234	227	219	235	232	216	260	...
• KNEE.HEIGHT	488	511	452	503	461	449	483	465	442	506	
• BUTTOCK.KNEE.LENGTH	518	568	509	518	525	479	532	528	473	558	
• HIP.CIRCUMFERENCE	858	856	788	730	779	732	779	788	737	842	
• WAIST.CIRCUMFERENCE	664	723	652	612	626	603	644	696	646	783	...
• CHEST.CIRCUMFERENCE	775	859	711	712	692	702	746	786	713	869	
• ERECT.SITTING.HEIGHT	838	826	766	778	766	757	837	781	725	753	
• HEAD.CIRCUMFERENCE	532	549	512	547	540	510	547	533	508	566	
• SHOULDER.ELBOW.LENGTH	338	359	311	323	331	309	315	328	292	315	...

Las 9 variables

Relacion entre Muslo y Canilla

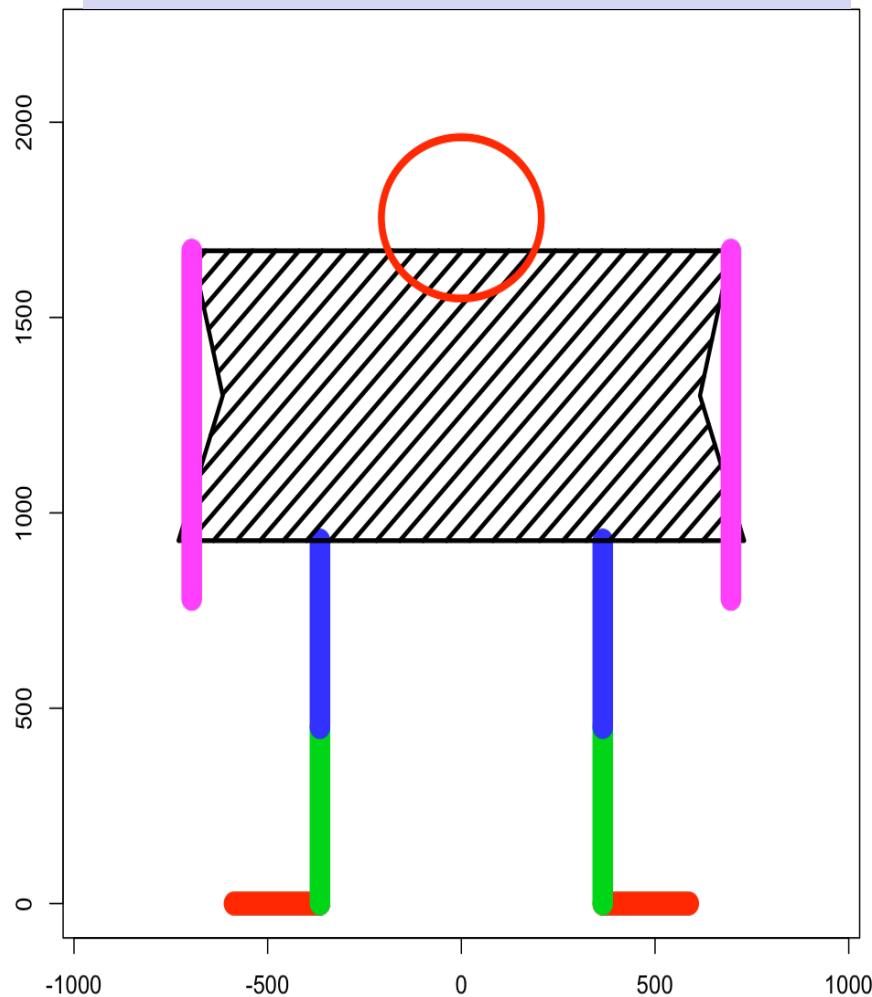


Relacion entre cintura, cadera y pecho

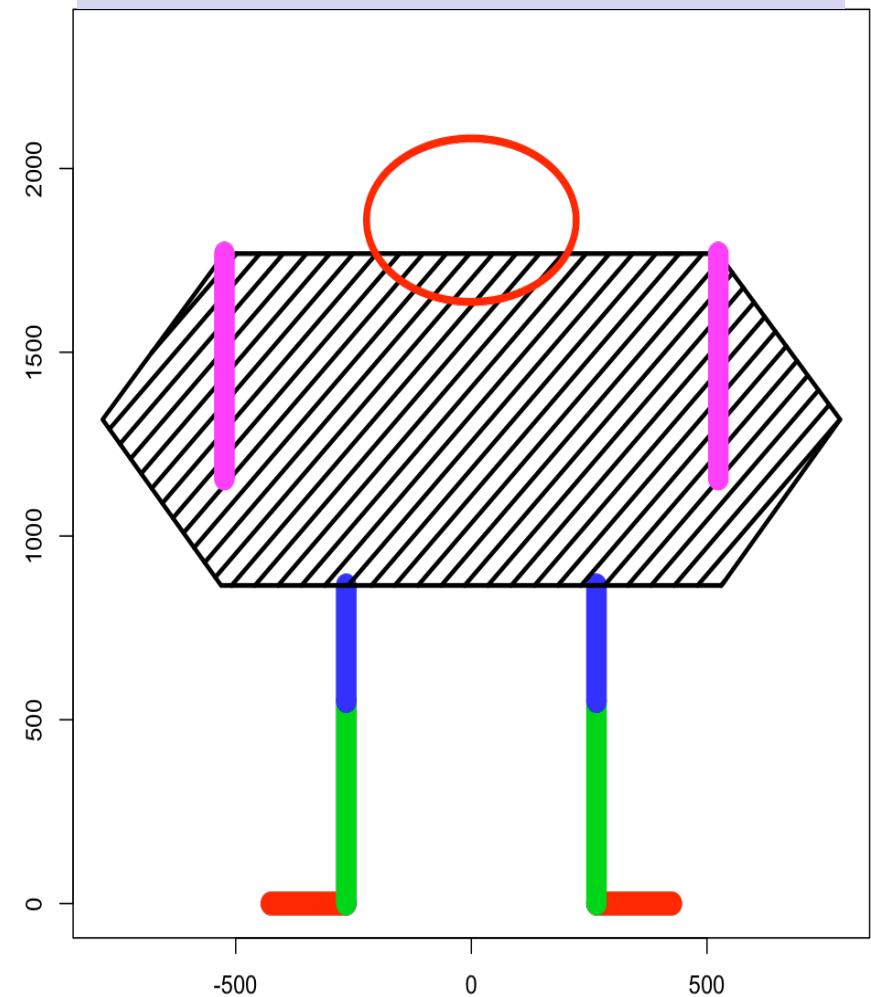


Dos chicos

Chico promedio



Chico agregado



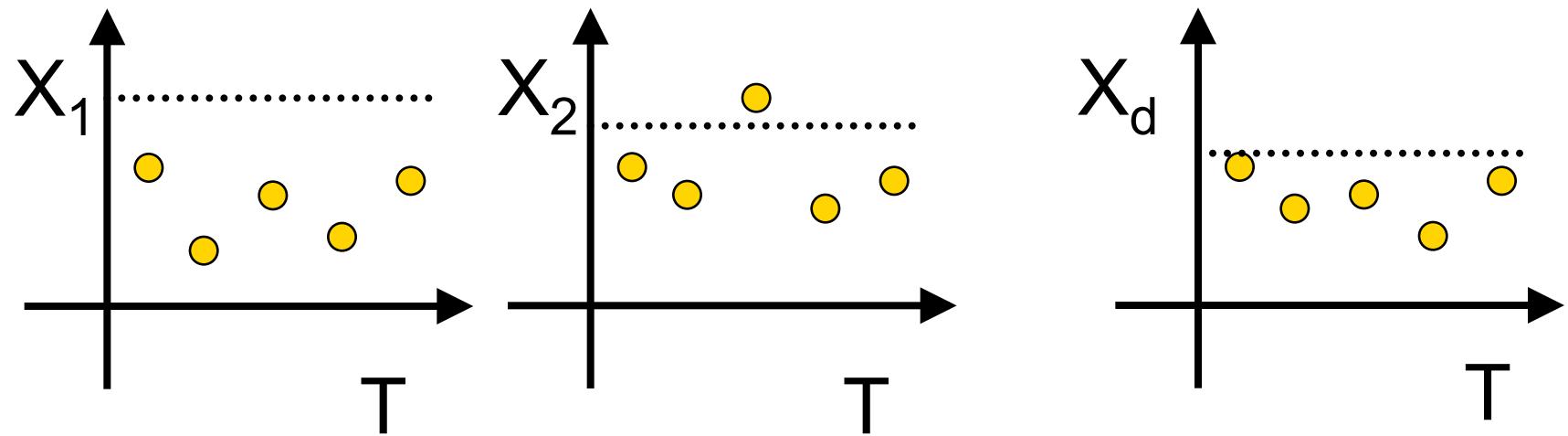
La Independencia estocástica

X_1, \dots, X_n son independientes, si y solo si

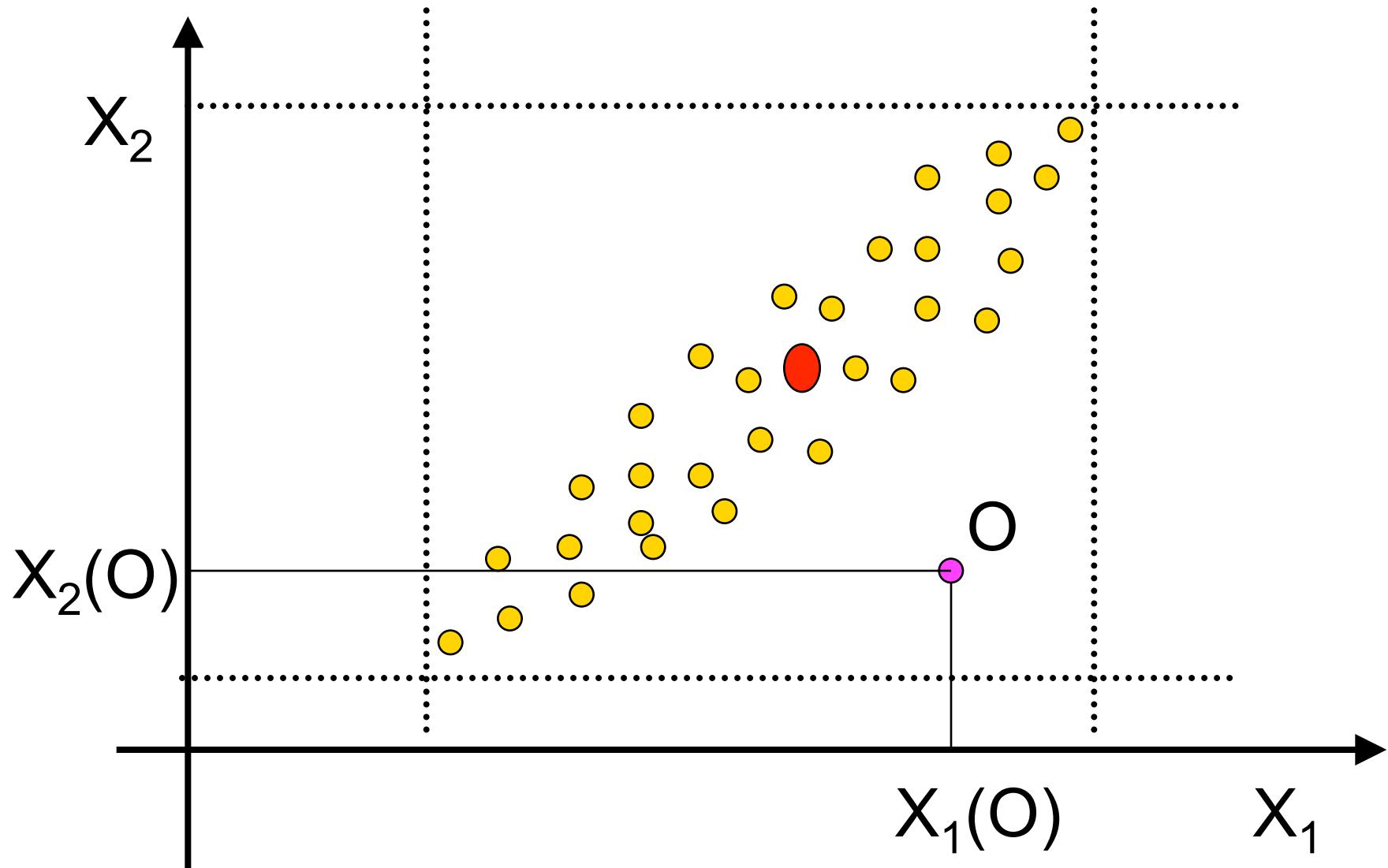
$$f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_{X_1}(x_1) \cdots f_{X_n}(x_n).$$

Motivación del Análisis Multivariado en Control de Calidad

Control Univariado



Control Multivariado



Distancia de Mahalanobis

