



- ➔ **MATERIA: PRINCIPIOS JURIDICOS**
- ➔ **DOCENTE: JORGE ENRIQUE ALBORES AGUILAR**
- ➔ **ALUMNO: LOPEZ VELASCO GIBRAN ANTONIO**
- ➔ **ACTIVIDAD: CUADRO SINOPTICO**

23 de mayo del 2020

Cuartiles

Edad	f	F
20-40	8	8

$$Q_k = L_i + A \left(\frac{k_n/4 - F_{i-1}}{F_i - F_{i-1}} \right)$$

40-50	12	20
-------	----	----

$$\text{Posición} = k_n/4$$

50-60	7	27
-------	---	----

Con la tabla se realiza los cálculos de los cuartiles 1, 2, 3

60-70	6	33
-------	---	----

70-80	3	36
-------	---	----

$$\text{Posición } Q_1 = (1)(36)/4 = 9$$

$$F_{i-1} = 8 \quad F_i = 20 \quad L_i = 40 \quad A = (L_i - L_{i-1}) = 10$$

$$Q_1 = 40 + 10 \left(\frac{9-8}{20-8} \right) = 40 + 10 \left(\frac{1}{12} \right) = 40 + 0.83$$

$$Q_1 = 40.83$$

$$Q_2 \rightarrow \text{Posición} = (2)(36)/4 = 18$$

$$Q_2 = 48.33$$

$$Q_3 \rightarrow \text{Posición} = (3)(36)/4 = 27$$

$$Q_3 = \text{limite superior} \quad Q_3 = 60$$

Deciles
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Edad	f	F
20-40	8	8
40-50	12	20
50-60	7	27
60-70	6	33
70-80	3	36

$$D_k = L_i + A \left(\frac{k_n/10 - P_i - 1}{P_i - P_{i-1}} \right)$$

$$\text{Posición} = k_n/10$$

$$D_1 \text{ posición} = (1)(36)/10 = 3.6$$

$$D_1 = 20 + 20 \left(\frac{3.6 - 0}{8 - 0} \right) = 20 + 20 \left(\frac{3.6}{8} \right) = 20 + 9$$

$$D_1 = 29$$

$$D_2 \text{ posición} = (2)(36)/10 = 7.2$$

$$D_2 = 20 + 20 \left(\frac{7.2 - 0}{8 - 0} \right) = 20 + 20 \left(\frac{7.2}{8} \right) = 20 + 18$$

$$D_2 = 38$$

$$D_3 \text{ posición} = (3)(36)/10 = 10.8$$

$$D_3 = 40 + 10 \left(\frac{10.8 - 8}{20 - 8} \right) = 40 + 10 \left(\frac{2.8}{12} \right) = 40 + 2.33$$

$$D_3 = 42.33$$

$$D_4 \text{ posición} = (4)(36)/10 = 14.4$$

$$D_4 = 40 + 10 \left(\frac{14.4 - 8}{20 - 8} \right) = 40 + 10 \left(\frac{6.4}{12} \right) = 40 + 5.33$$

$$D_4 = 45.33$$

$$D_s \text{ posición} = (s)(36)/10 = 18$$

$$D_s = 40/10 \left(\frac{18-8}{20-8} \right) = 40/10 \left(\frac{10}{12} \right) = 40/8.33$$

$$\underline{D_s = 48.33}$$