

MÉTODO ALOMETRICO DE CRESCIMENTO (CRESCIMENTO RELATIVO)

considerando y e x duas medidas
do corpo

ou que y e x possuem k linhas
(compartimentos)

ou y n paralela (pn) e x linear
(compartimentos)

$$1) \quad \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dt} = k \frac{1}{x} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

constante de proporcionalidade
= coeficiente de alometria

$$2) \quad \log y = a + k \log x$$

$$3) \quad y = q x^k \quad \text{onde} \quad \log q = a$$

• Se x e y lineares

$k = 1 \Rightarrow$ movimentos isométricos

$k \neq 1 \Rightarrow$ movimentos abométricos

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} k > 1 & \text{" positivo} \\ k < 1 & \text{" negativo} \end{array} \right.$

• Se x linear e y pontual

$k = 3 \Rightarrow$ movimentos isométricos

$k \neq 3 \Rightarrow$ " abométricos

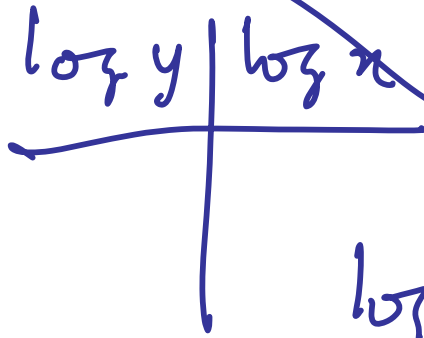
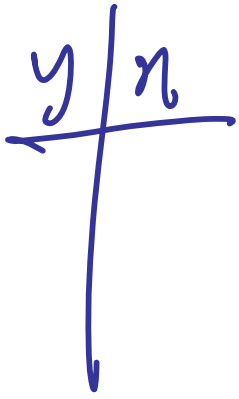
$k > 3 \Rightarrow$ " " positivo

$k < 3 \Rightarrow$ " " negativo

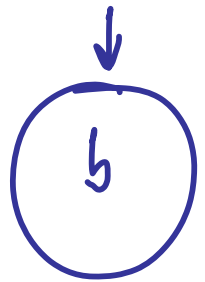
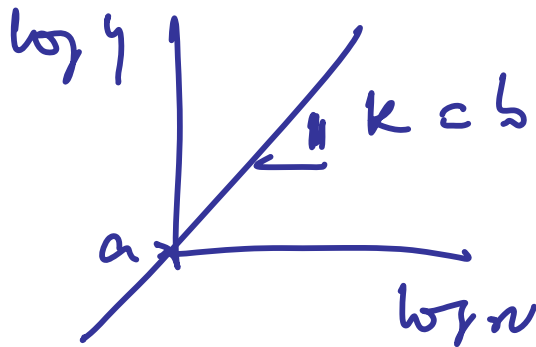
NOTA: a ser feita t - Student para
teste abométrico

x e y

Estudo de
correla \tilde{c} o \tilde{c} es
rela \tilde{c} o \tilde{c} es



$$\log y = a + k \log x$$

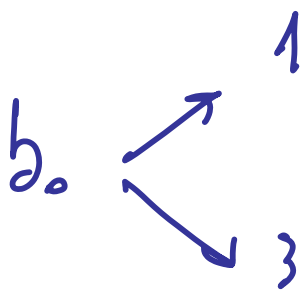


$$H_0: b = b_0$$

$$H_1: b \neq b_0$$

$$t_b = \frac{b - b_0}{\hat{\sigma}_b} \sim t(d)$$

graus de liberdade \uparrow



1 (x e y lineares)

ex. Relac \tilde{c} o \tilde{c} es componentes pr \tilde{c} is e anal \tilde{c} is
vs. componentes totais

3 (y ponderal e x lineares)

ex. Relac \tilde{c} o \tilde{c} es pr \tilde{c} is - componentes