IS5 in R: The Standard Deviation as a Ruler and the Normal Model (Chapter 5)

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Introduction and background

This document is intended to help describe how to undertake analyses introduced as examples in the Fifth Edition of *Intro Stats* (2018) by De Veaux, Velleman, and Bock. More information about the book can be found at http://wps.aw.com/aw_deveaux_stats_series. This file as well as the associated R Markdown reproducible analysis source file used to create it can be found at http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5.

This work leverages initiatives undertaken by Project MOSAIC (http://www.mosaic-web.org), an NSF-funded effort to improve the teaching of statistics, calculus, science and computing in the undergraduate curriculum. In particular, we utilize the `mosaic` package, which was written to simplify the use of R for introductory statistics courses. A short summary of the R needed to teach introductory statistics can be found in the mosaic package vignettes (http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/mosaic). A paper describing the mosaic approach was published in the *R Journal*: https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2017/RJ-2017-024.

Chapter 5: The Standard Deviation as a Ruler and the Normal Model

```
library(mosaic)
library(readr)
library(janitor)
WomenHeptathlon2016 <-
  read_csv("http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5/data/Womens_Heptathlon_2016.csv") %>%
  clean_names()
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   `First Name` = col_character(),
##   `Last Name` = col_character(),
##   `200m` = col_double(),
##   LongJump = col_double(),
##   `800m` = col_double(),
##   HighJump = col_double(),
##   `100m.hurdles` = col_double(),
##   Javelin = col_double(),
##   ShotPut = col_double()
## )
```

By default, `read_csv()` prints the variable names. These messages can be suppressed using the `message = FALSE` code chunk option to save space and improve readability.
Here we use the `clean_names()` function from the `janitor` package to sanitize the names of the columns (which would otherwise contain special characters or whitespace).

```
favstats(~ long_jump, data = WomenHeptathlon2016)
```

```
##   min   Q1 median   Q3  max     mean        sd  n missing
##  5.51 6.08   6.19 6.31 6.58 6.169655 0.2474655 29       2
```

```r
favstats(~ x200m, data = WomenHeptathlon2016)
```

```
##    min    Q1 median    Q3   max     mean        sd  n missing
##  23.26 24.12   24.6 24.99 26.32 24.58207 0.6544975 29       2
```

```r
with(WomenHeptathlon2016, stem(x200m))
```

```
##
##   The decimal point is at the |
##
##   23 | 3
##   23 | 589
##   24 | 011123334
##   24 | 5667789
##   25 | 00112444
##   25 |
##   26 | 3
```

```r
with(WomenHeptathlon2016, stem(long_jump))
```

```
##
##   The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the left of the |
##
##   54 | 1
##   56 | 2
##   58 | 181
##   60 | 0588002569
##   62 | 023501145
##   64 | 38158
```

Section 5.1: Using the Standard Deviation to Standardize Values

```r
filter(WomenHeptathlon2016, last_name == "Thiam") %>%
  data.frame()
```

```
##   first_name last_name x200m long_jump  x800m high_jump x100m_hurdles
## 1 Nafissatou     Thiam  25.1      6.58 136.54      1.98         13.56
##   javelin shot_put
## 1   53.13    14.91
```

```r
# calculate z-score with mean and sd from favstats
(6.58 - 6.17)/.247 # long jump
```

```
## [1] 1.659919
```

```r
filter(WomenHeptathlon2016, last_name == "Johnson-Thompson") %>%
  data.frame()
```

```
##   first_name        last_name x200m long_jump  x800m high_jump
## 1   Katarina Johnson-Thompson 23.26      6.51 130.47      1.98
##   x100m_hurdles javelin shot_put
## 1         13.48   36.36    11.68
```

`data.frame()` converts an object into a data frame.

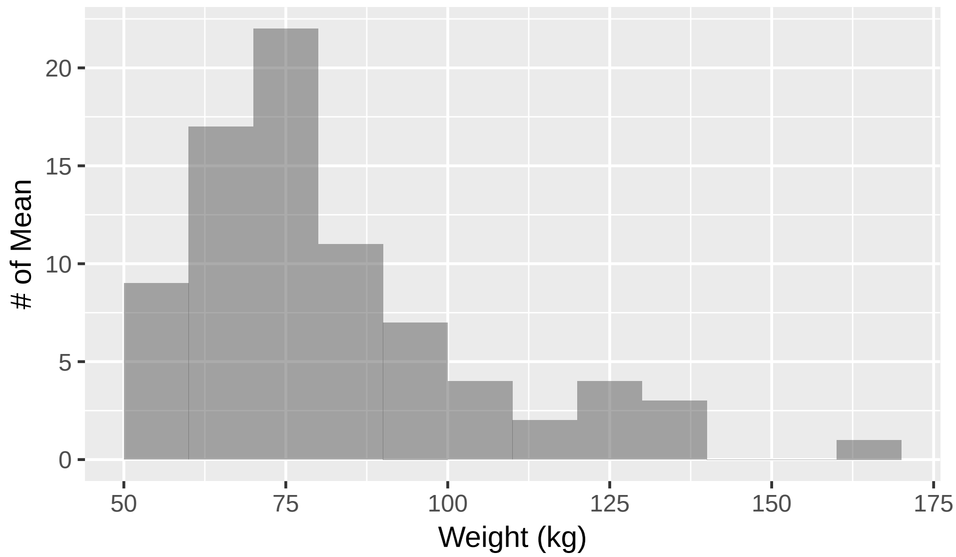
Section 5.2: Shifting and Scaling

Shifting to Adjust the Center

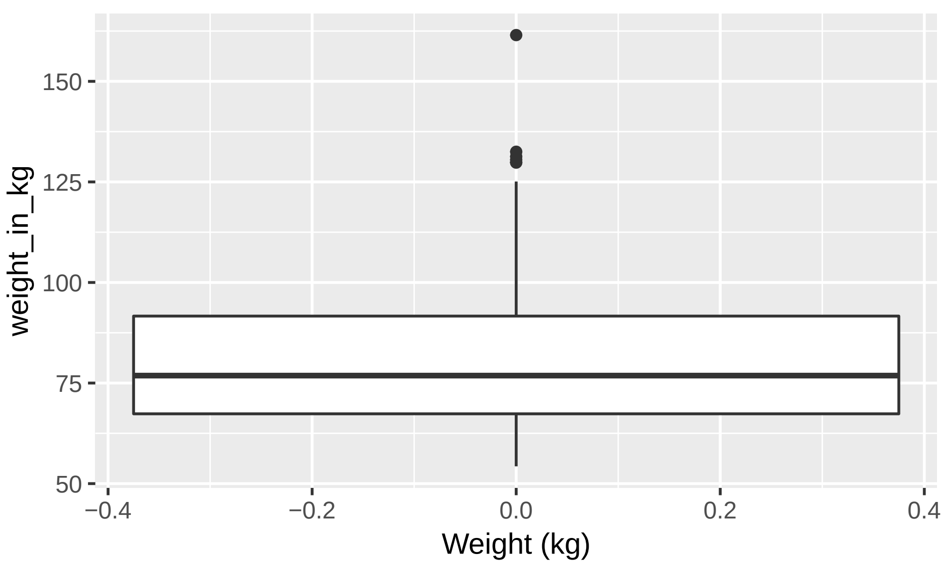
```
MenWeight <- read_csv("http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5/data/Mens_Weights.csv") %>%
  clean_names()
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   `Weight in kg` = col_double(),
##   `Weight in pounds` = col_double()
## )
```

```
# Figure 5.2, page 125
gf_histogram(~ weight_in_kg, data = MenWeight, binwidth = 10, center = 5) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Weight (kg)", y = "# of Mean")
```



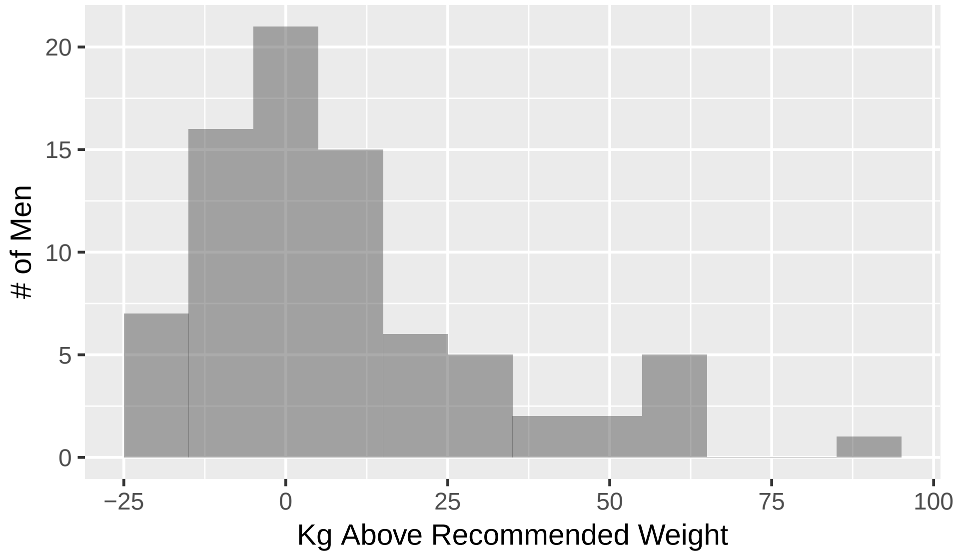

```
gf_boxplot(~ weight_in_kg, data = MenWeight, xlab = "Weight (kg)")
```



```r
favstats(~ weight_in_kg, data = MenWeight)
```

```
##   min    Q1 median    Q3   max     mean       sd  n missing
##  54.3 67.35  76.85 91.65 161.5 82.35625 22.26881 80       0
```

```r
# Figure 5.3
gf_histogram(~ (weight_in_kg - 74), data = MenWeight, binwidth = 10) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Kg Above Recommended Weight", y = "# of Men")
```



Rescaling to Adjust the Scale

```r
favstats(~ weight_in_kg, data = MenWeight)
```

```
##   min    Q1 median    Q3   max     mean       sd  n missing
##  54.3 67.35  76.85 91.65 161.5 82.35625 22.26881 80       0
```

```r
favstats(~ weight_in_pounds, data = MenWeight)
```

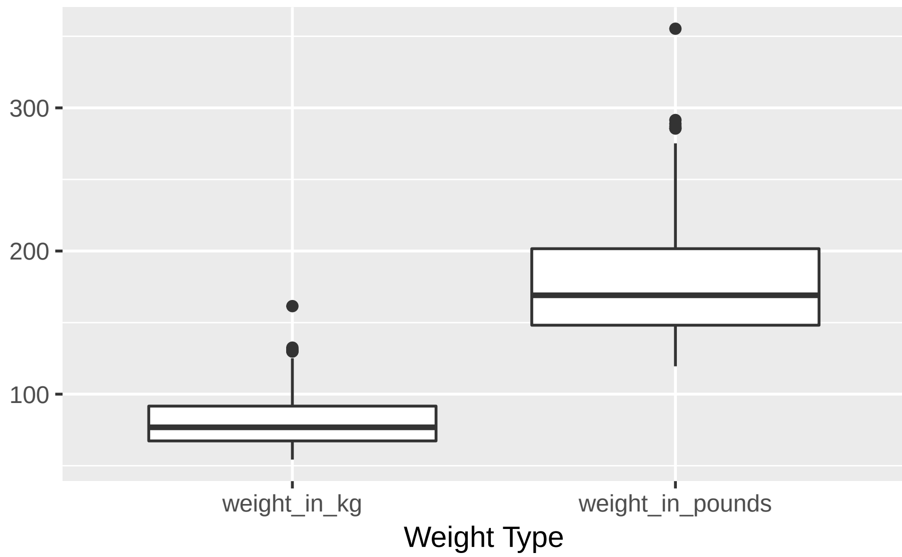
```
##     min     Q1 median     Q3   max     mean       sd  n missing
##  119.46 148.17 169.07 201.63 355.3 181.1838 48.99137 80       0
```

```r
library(tidyr) # for gather() function
MenWeight %>%
  gather(key = weighttype, value = weight, weight_in_kg, weight_in_pounds) %>%
  head() # a data set with two variables
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   weighttype   weight
##   <chr>         <dbl>
## 1 weight_in_kg  107.
## 2 weight_in_kg   95.7
## 3 weight_in_kg   68.9
## 4 weight_in_kg   60.3
## 5 weight_in_kg   60.4
## 6 weight_in_kg   69.7
```

```r
MenWeight %>%
  gather(key = weighttype, value = weight, weight_in_kg, weight_in_pounds) %>%
```

```
gf_boxplot(weight ~ weighttype) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Weight Type", y = "")
```



XX MC need to expand here to break this up into multiple chunks and demo what's happening before and after the use of gather()

Here we use the `gather()` function to transform the dataset into the needed format, which can be seen with the `head()` function.
We see the use of `goal(Y ~ X` as an example of the general modeling language for two variables in the `mosaic` package.

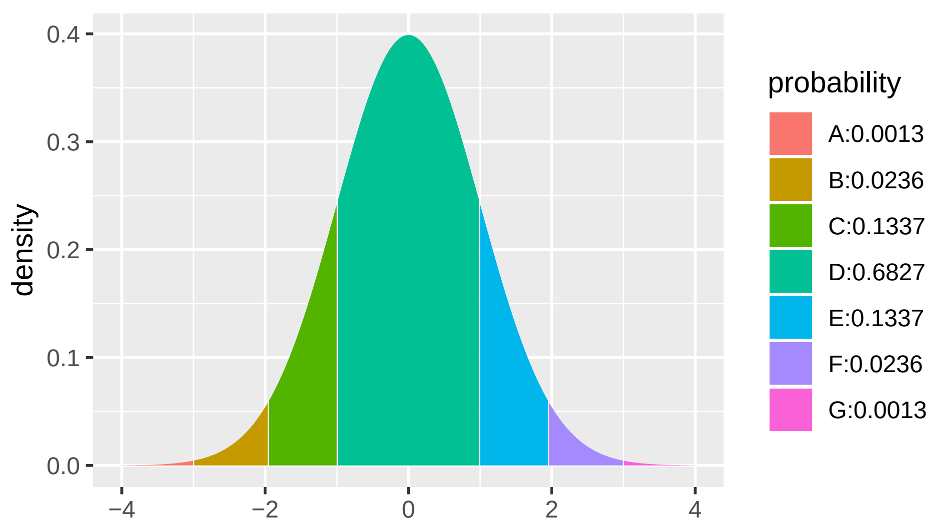
Shifting, Scaling, and the z-Scores

Section 5.3: Normal Models

The 68-95-99.7 Rule

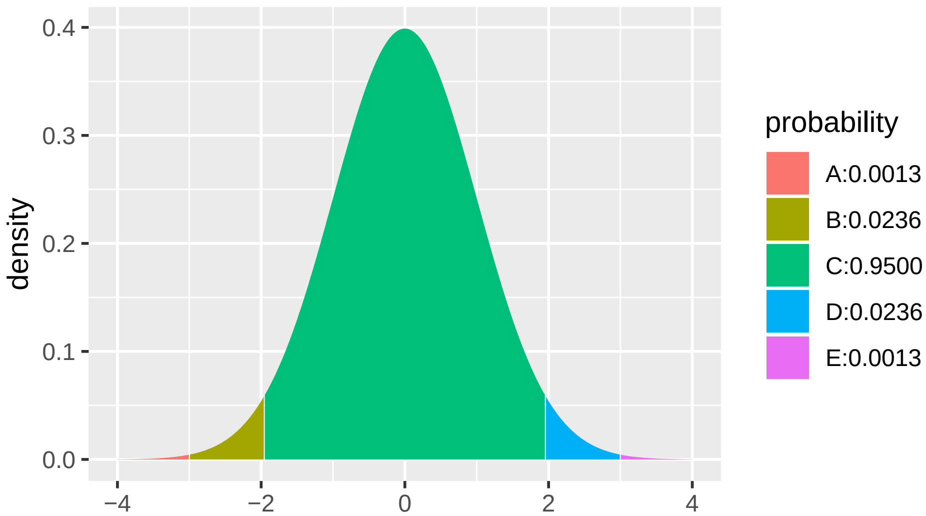
See display on page 129.

```
xpnorm(c(-3, -1.96, -1, 1, 1.96, 3), mean = 0, sd = 1, verbose = FALSE)
```



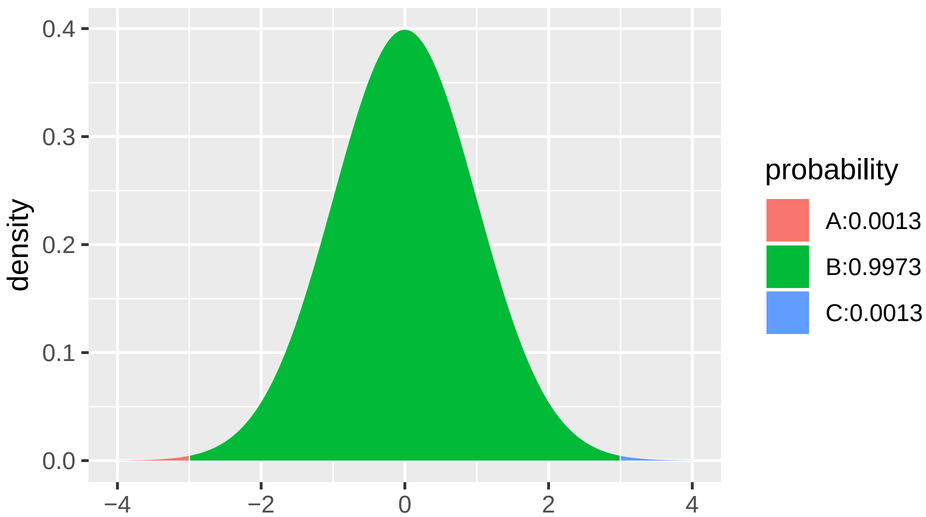
```
## [1] 0.001349898 0.024997895 0.158655254 0.841344746 0.975002105 0.998650102
```

```r
xpnorm(c(-3, -1.96, 1.96, 3), mean = 0, sd = 1, verbose = FALSE)
```




```
## [1] 0.001349898 0.024997895 0.975002105 0.998650102
```

```r
xpnorm(c(-3, 3), mean = 0, sd = 1, verbose = FALSE)
```




```
## [1] 0.001349898 0.998650102
```

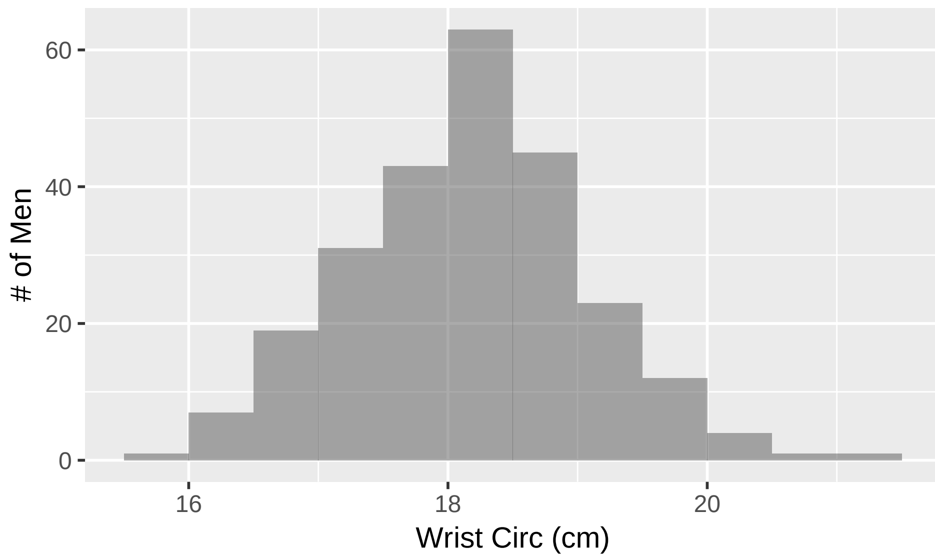
Example 5.4: Using the 68-95-99.7 Rule

```r
BodyFat <- read_csv("http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5/data/Bodyfat.csv")
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   Density = col_double(),
##   Pct.BF = col_double(),
##   Age = col_integer(),
##   Weight = col_double(),
##   Height = col_double(),
##   Neck = col_double(),
##   Chest = col_double(),
```

```
##   Abdomen = col_double(),
##   Waist = col_double(),
##   Hip = col_double(),
##   Thigh = col_double(),
##   Knee = col_double(),
##   Ankle = col_double(),
##   Bicep = col_double(),
##   Forearm = col_double(),
##   Wrist = col_double()
## )
```

```
gf_histogram(~ Wrist, data = BodyFat, binwidth = .5,
             center = -.25) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Wrist Circ (cm)", y = "# of Men")
```



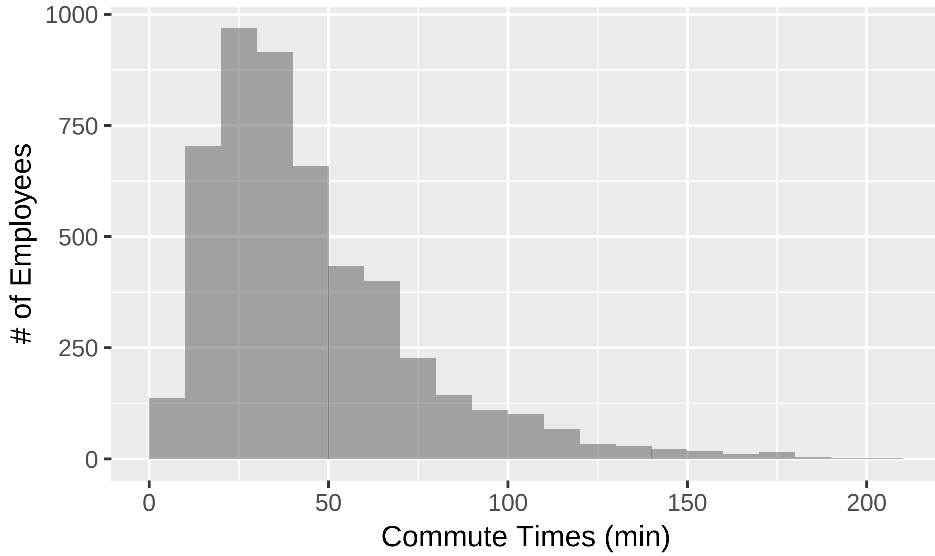
Random Matters

Starts on page 133.

```
Commute <- read_csv("http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5/data/Population_Commute_Times.csv") %>%
  clean_names()
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   Commute.Time = col_integer()
## )
```

```
gf_histogram(~ commute_time, data = Commute, binwidth = 10, center = 5) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Commute Times (min)", y = "# of Employees")
```




```
set.seed(2143) # To ensure we get the same values when we run it multiple times
numsim <- 10000 # Number of simulations

# What does do() do?

mean(~ commute_time, data = sample(Commute, size = 100)) # Mean of one random sample
```

```
## [1] 46.77
```

```
mean(~ commute_time, data = sample(Commute, size = 100)) # Mean of another random sample
```

```
## [1] 42.07
```

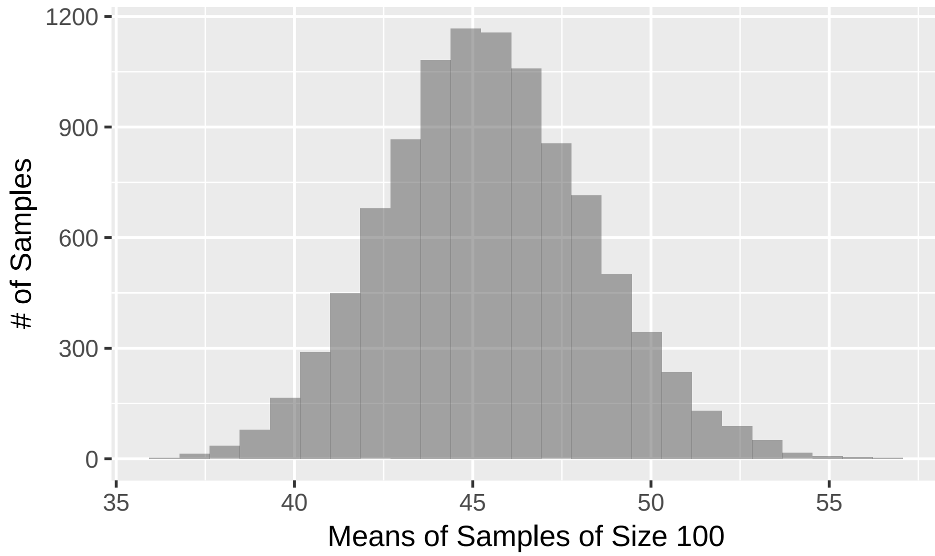
```
do(2) * mean(~ commute_time, data = sample(Commute, size = 100)) # Carries out mean() twice
```

```
##    mean
## 1 42.19
## 2 42.90
```

```
# For the visualization, we use do() 10,000 times
Commute_sample <- do(numsim) * mean(~ commute_time, data = sample(Commute, size = 100))
```

The `do()` function runs, 10,000 times, the mean and the sampling command on a random sample of 100.

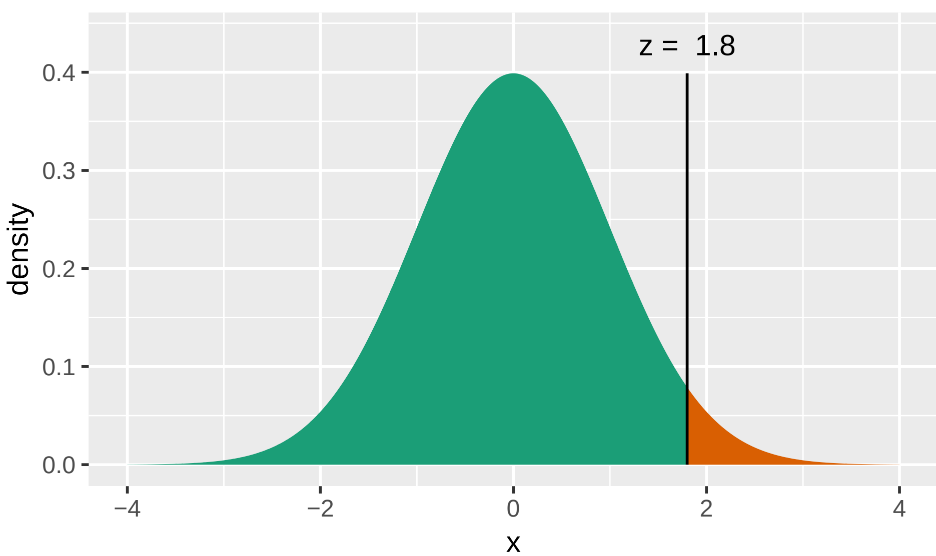
```
gf_histogram(~ mean, data = Commute_sample) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Means of Samples of Size 100", y = "# of Samples")
```



Section 5.4: Working with Normal Percentiles

```r
xpnorm(1.8, mean = 0, sd = 1)
```

```
##
## If X ~ N(0, 1), then
##  P(X <= 1.8) = P(Z <= 1.8) = 0.9641
##  P(X >  1.8) = P(Z >  1.8) = 0.03593
##
```




```
## [1] 0.9640697
```

The `qnorm()` function:

```r
qnorm(0.964, mean = 500, sd = 100)    # inverse of pnorm()
```

```
## [1] 679.9118
```

```r
qnorm(0.964, mean = 0, sd = 1)   # what is the z-score?
```

```
## [1] 1.799118
```

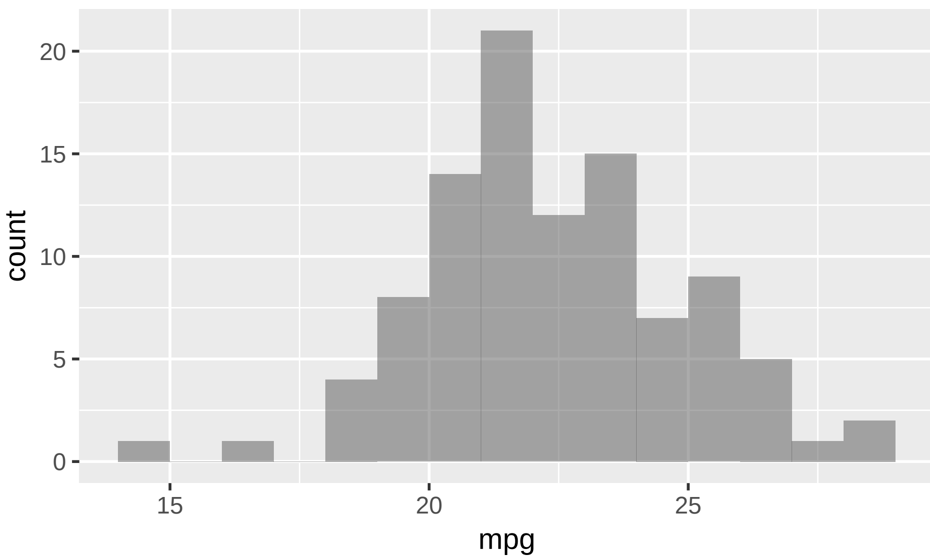
See examples on pages 136-140.

Section 5.5: Normal Probability Plots

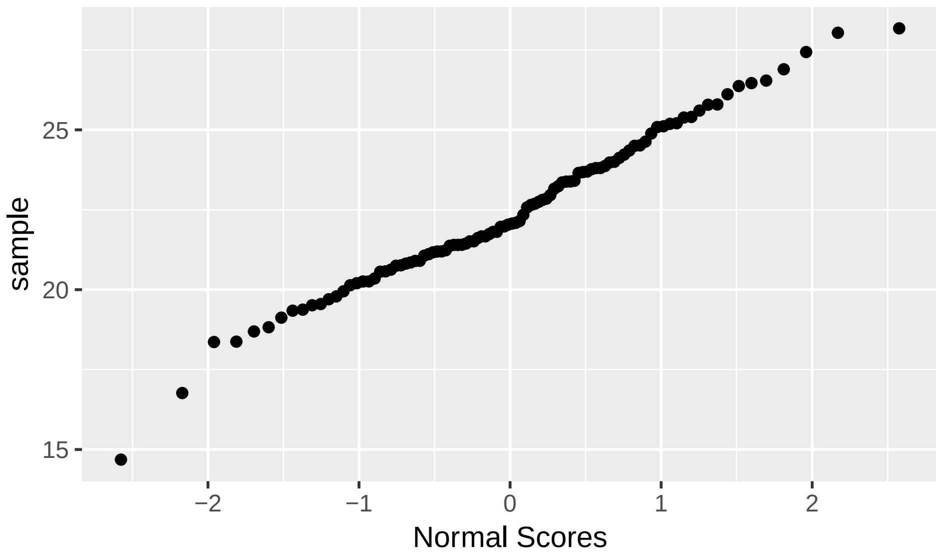
```r
Nissan <- read_csv("http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5/data/Nissan.csv")
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   mpg = col_double()
## )
```

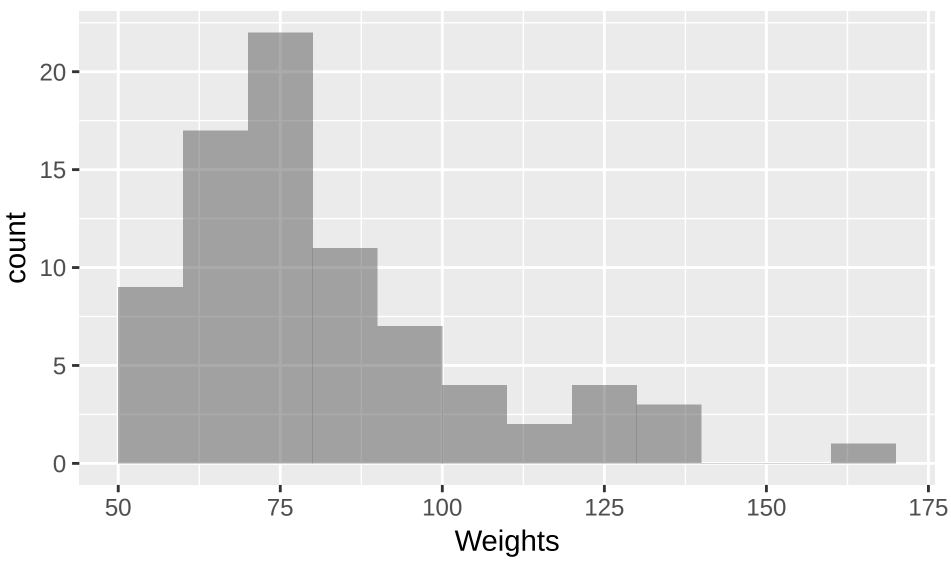
```r
# Figure 5.10, page 141
gf_histogram(~ mpg, data = Nissan, binwidth = 1, center = .5)
```



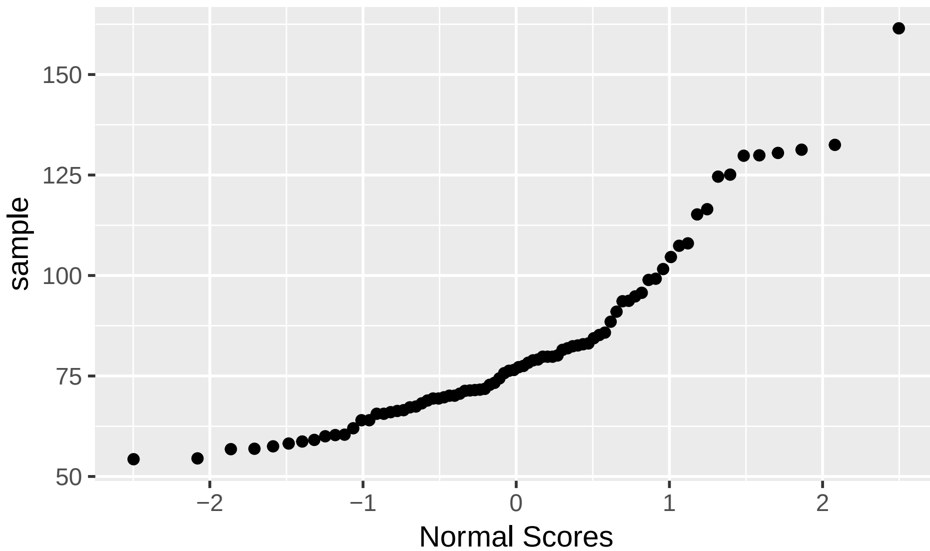

```r
gf_qq(~ mpg, data = Nissan, xlab = "Normal Scores")
```




```r
# Figure 5.11
gf_histogram(~ weight_in_kg, data = MenWeight, xlab = "Weights", binwidth = 10, center = 5)
```




```r
gf_qq(~ weight_in_kg, data = MenWeight, xlab = "Normal Scores")
```


sample
150
125
100
75
50
−2
−1
0
1
2
Normal Scores