

Multivariate Statistical Methods - Lab 1

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Assignment 1

a)

Mean value, standard deviation, variance, min value, max value and median for the seven variables are displayed in the tables below.

Mean

```
##          100          200          400          800          1500          3000
## 11.357778 23.118519 51.989074 2.022407 4.189444 9.080741
## Marathon
## 153.619259
```

Standard_deviation

```
##          100          200          400          800          1500          3000
## 0.39410116 0.92902547 2.59720188 0.08687304 0.27236502 0.81532689
## Marathon
## 16.43989508
```

Variance

```
##          100          200          400          800          1500
## 1.553157e-01 8.630883e-01 6.745458e+00 7.546925e-03 7.418270e-02
##          3000 Marathon
## 6.647579e-01 2.702702e+02
```

Max

```
##          100          200          400          800          1500          3000 Marathon
##          12.52          25.91          61.65          2.29          5.42          13.12          221.14
```

Min

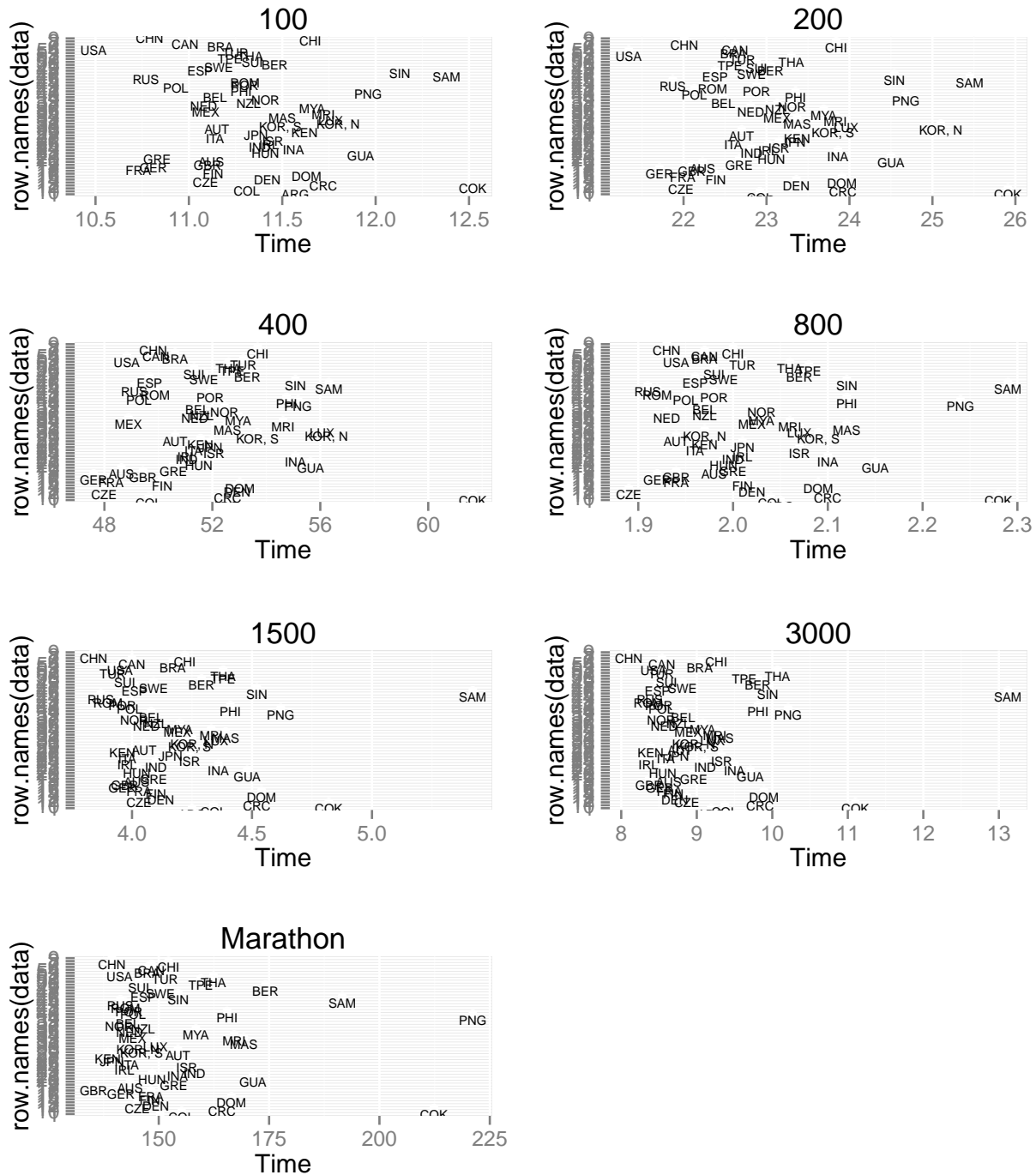
```
##          100          200          400          800          1500          3000 Marathon
##          10.49          21.34          47.60          1.89          3.84          8.10          135.25
```

Median

```
##          100          200          400          800          1500          3000 Marathon
##          11.325          22.980          51.645          2.005          4.100          8.845          148.430
```

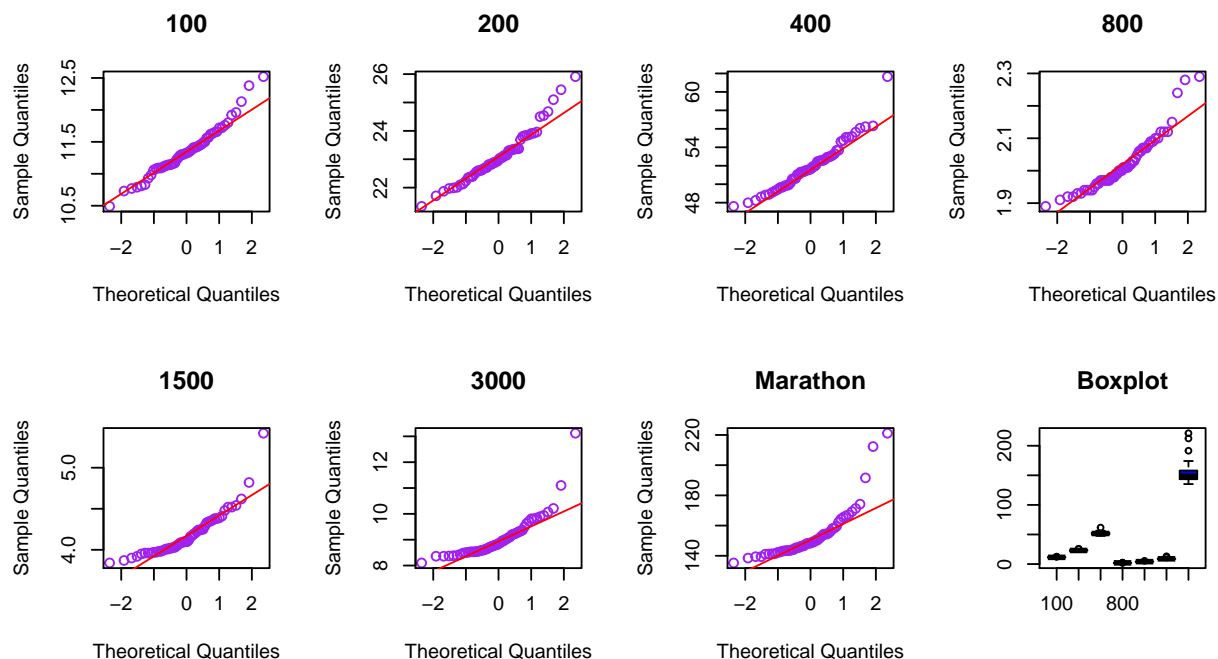
b)

Dot plot for each variable to investigate if any extreme values can be found.



An interpretation of the dot plots is that extreme values can be seen in most of the graphs. The most extreme countries seem to be Samoa and Cook Islands who has the most extreme values for several variables.

Examining if the variables seem to be normally distributed by looking at the following plots.



It is concluded that the observed values for all the variables are lying quite well along the red line except for at the highest values. Especially the variables “800m” and “Marathon” seem to have...

Assignment 2

a)

Covariance and correlation matrices:

```
##           100          200          400          800          1500
## 100      0.15531572  0.3445608  0.8912960  0.027703564  0.08389119
## 200      0.34456080  0.8630883  2.1928363  0.066165898  0.20276331
## 400      0.89129602  2.1928363  6.7454576  0.181807932  0.50917683
## 800      0.02770356  0.0661659  0.1818079  0.007546925  0.02141457
## 1500     0.08389119  0.2027633  0.5091768  0.021414570  0.07418270
## 3000     0.23388281  0.5543502  1.4268158  0.061379315  0.21615514
## Marathon 4.33417757 10.3849876 28.9037314 1.219654647 3.53983732
##           3000    Marathon
## 100      0.23388281  4.334178
## 200      0.55435017 10.384988
## 400      1.42681579 28.903731
## 800      0.06137932  1.219655
## 1500     0.21615514  3.539837
## 3000     0.66475793 10.706091
## Marathon 10.70609113 270.270150

##           100          200          400          800          1500          3000
## 100      1.0000000  0.9410886  0.8707802  0.8091758  0.7815510  0.7278784
## 200      0.9410886  1.0000000  0.9088096  0.8198258  0.8013282  0.7318546
## 400      0.8707802  0.9088096  1.0000000  0.8057904  0.7197996  0.6737991
```

```

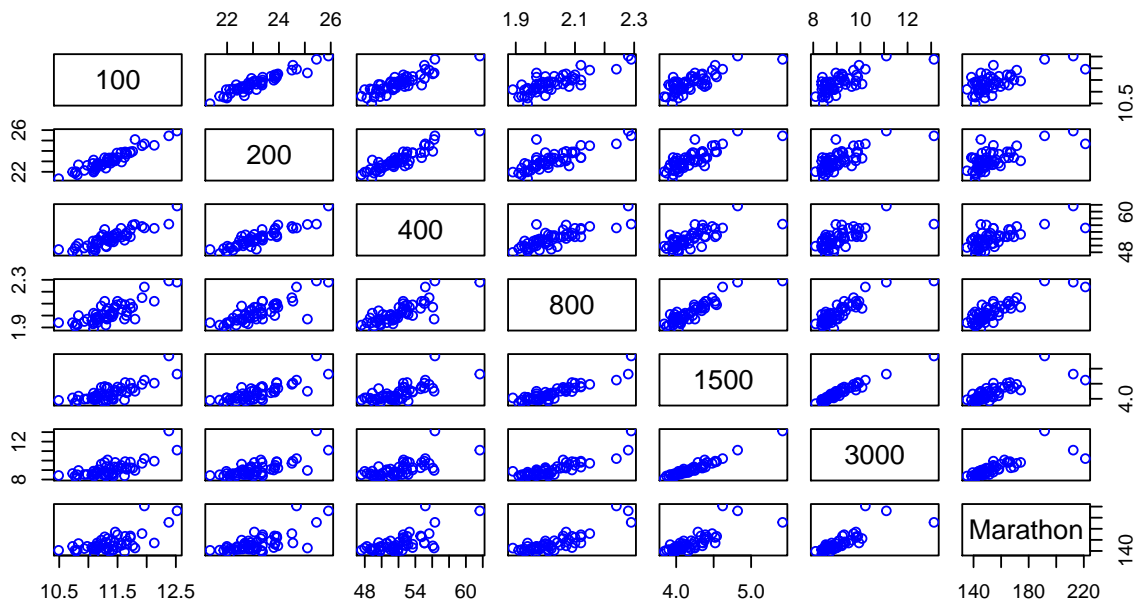
## 800      0.8091758 0.8198258 0.8057904 1.0000000 0.9050509 0.8665732
## 1500     0.7815510 0.8013282 0.7197996 0.9050509 1.0000000 0.9733801
## 3000     0.7278784 0.7318546 0.6737991 0.8665732 0.9733801 1.0000000
## Marathon 0.6689597 0.6799537 0.6769384 0.8539900 0.7905565 0.7987302
##          Marathon
## 100      0.6689597
## 200      0.6799537
## 400      0.6769384
## 800      0.8539900
## 1500     0.7905565
## 3000     0.7987302
## Marathon 1.0000000

```

The correlation is stronger for more similar distances. For example the 100m have the strongest correlation to 200m, second strongest to 400m and so on. Regarding the variance it seem to be rising for longer distances.

b)

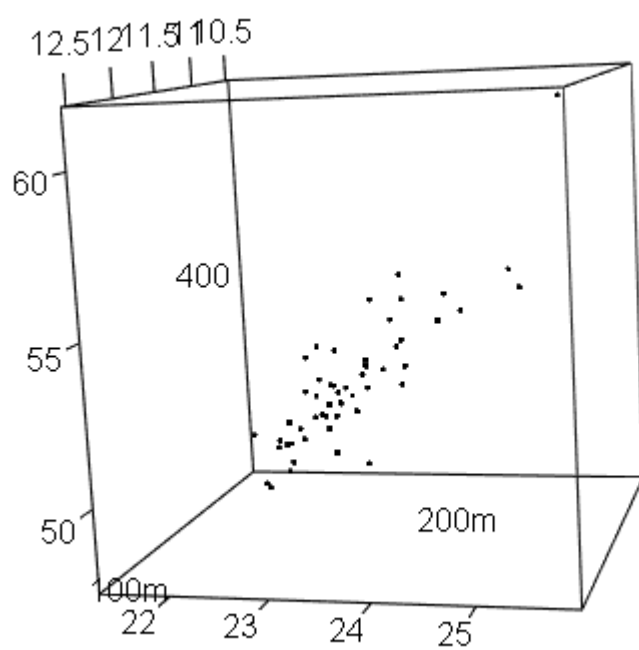
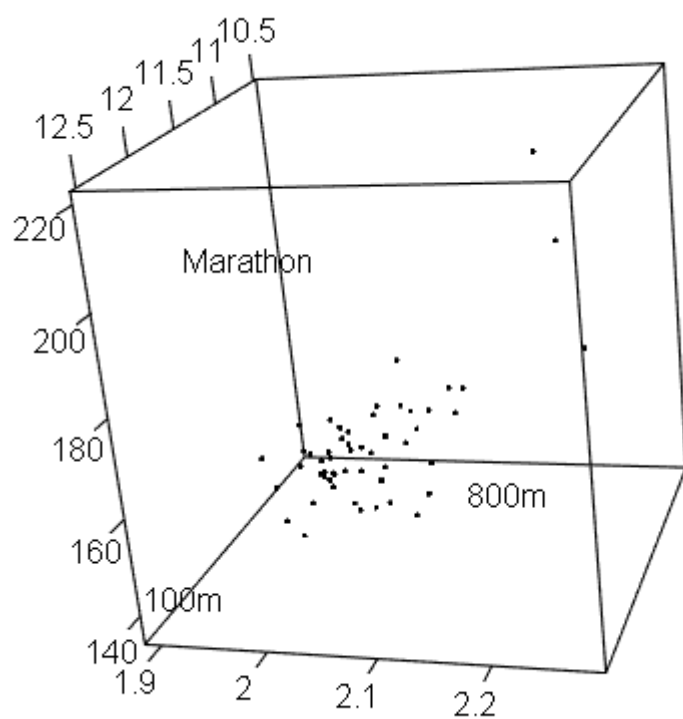
A scatterplot matrix

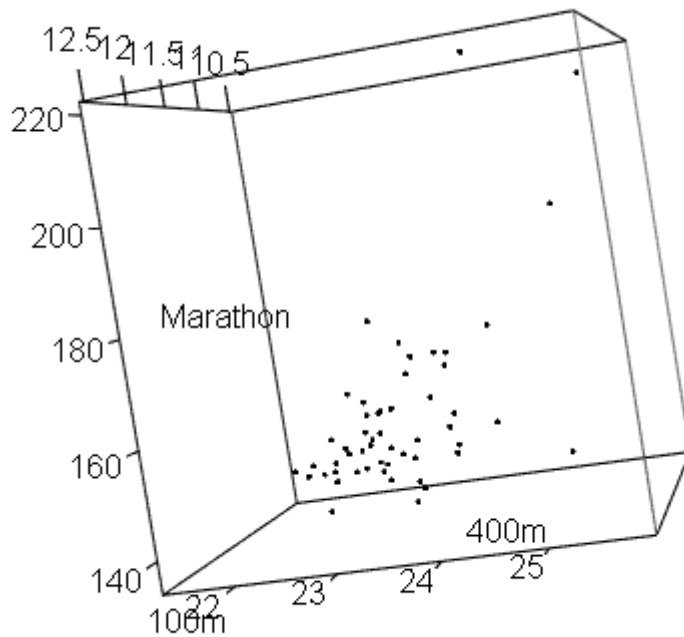


The longer distance, the more apparent extreme values. When looking at for example Marathon versus the other variables there are three extreme values and for 3000m there are at least one extreme value.

c)

Another way of visually investigating which countries that are the most extreme is by looking at three-dimensional scatterplots.





Assignment 3

a)

b)

```
## data...1. sqDiagdistance
## 40 PNG 4573.5413
## 11 COK 3553.9691
## 46 SAM 1484.1570
## 5 BER 425.0219
## 19 GBR 345.6425
```

c)

```
## data...1. newSqDistance
## 46 SAM 75.58280
## 11 COK 64.60116
## 40 PNG 34.22891
## 54 USA 12.87689
## 47 SIN 11.44486
```

d)

```
## data...1. MahanabisD
## 46 SAM 35.01406
## 40 PNG 30.50725
## 31 KOR, N 26.16714
## 11 COK 19.83400
```

35 MEX 14.23093

e)

The countries Samoa, Cook Islands and Papua New Guinea are at the top five for all of the computed measures, but as mentioned in the exercise the results differ between the respective distance measures. For example Sweden are ranked at place 48 in b, 50 in c and 54 in d.