HW3

```
library(dplyr)
Attaching package: 'dplyr'
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
    filter, lag
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
  library(readr)
  library(ggplot2)
  library(splines)
Question 1
Replicate the figure 5.6
  q1<-read_table(
  "https://hastie.su.domains/ElemStatLearn/datasets/bone.data")%>%as.data.frame()
  ggplot(data=q1)+
    geom_point(aes(x=age,y=spnbmd,color=gender),size=0.5)+
```

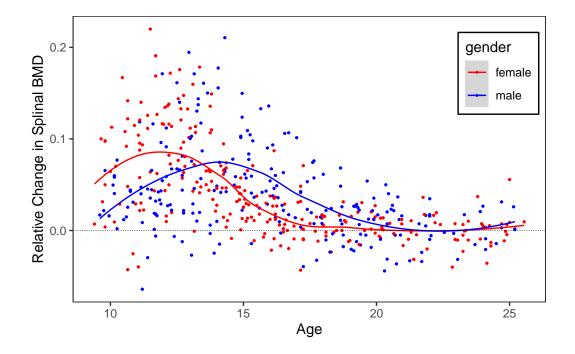
geom_smooth(aes(x=age,y=spnbmd,color=gender),level=0,size=0.5)+

```
scale_color_manual(values= c("male"="blue","female"="red"))+
labs(x="Age",y="Relative Change in Splinal BMD")+
theme_bw()+
geom_hline(yintercept=0,linetype=2,size=0.1)+
theme(
   panel.grid = element_blank(),

# legend.background = element_blank(),
legend.position = c(.9, .8),
# legend.box.background = element_rect(color="black", size=0.05),
# legend.box.margin = margin(6, 6, 6, 6),
legend.background = element_rect(fill = "white", color = "black"))
```

Warning: Using `size` aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0. i Please use `linewidth` instead.

`geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y ~ x'



Question 2

```
df<-read_csv("http://www-stat.stanford.edu/~tibs/ElemStatLearn/datasets/SAheart.data")
View(df)</pre>
```

Spline basis

B-spline basis

```
b_spline<-bs(df$tobacco,df=6, intercept = FALSE)</pre>
```

Natural Spline Basis

```
n_spline<- ns(df$tobacco, df = 4, intercept = FALSE)</pre>
```

Truncated polynomial spline bases

```
t_spline<- bs(df$tobacco,df=6, intercept = TRUE)
```

Logistic Regressions

```
b_logistic<-glm(df$chd ~ b_spline,family = binomial(link = "logit"))
b_logistic</pre>
```

```
Call: glm(formula = df$chd ~ b_spline, family = binomial(link = "logit"))
```

Coefficients:

```
(Intercept) b_spline1 b_spline2 b_spline3 b_spline4 b_spline5
-1.7800 -0.6808 1.7603 1.0070 3.0172 1.5492
b_spline6
5.6237
```

Degrees of Freedom: 461 Total (i.e. Null); 455 Residual

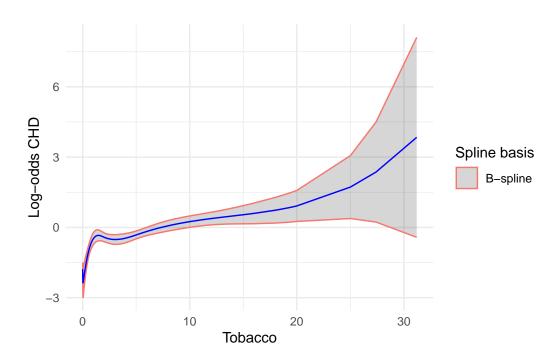
Null Deviance: 596.1

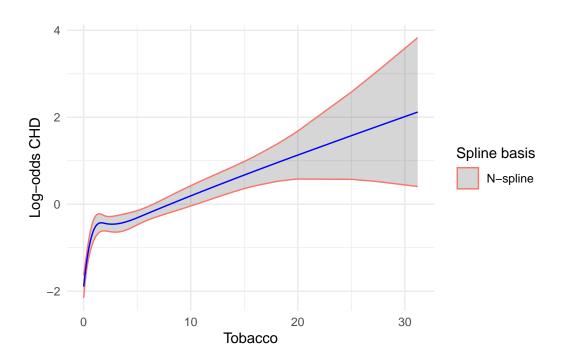
Residual Deviance: 538.4 AIC: 552.4

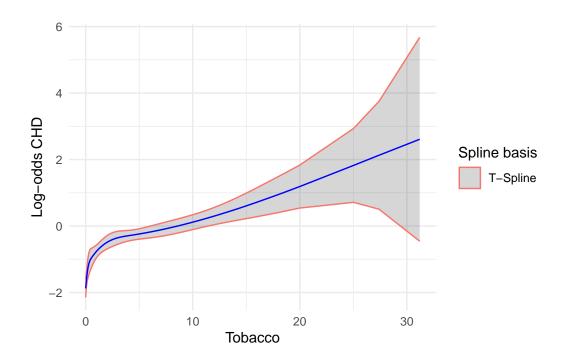
```
n_logistic<-glm(df$chd ~ n_spline,family = binomial(link = "logit"))</pre>
  n_logistic
Call: glm(formula = df$chd ~ n_spline, family = binomial(link = "logit"))
Coefficients:
(Intercept)
              n_spline1
                           n_spline2
                                        n_spline3
                                                     n_spline4
                                                         3.328
    -1.896
                   1.323
                               1.813
                                             4.558
Degrees of Freedom: 461 Total (i.e. Null); 457 Residual
                    596.1
Residual Deviance: 539.8
                           AIC: 549.8
  t_logistic<-glm(df$chd ~ t_spline,family = binomial(link = "logit"))</pre>
  t_logistic
Call: glm(formula = df$chd ~ t_spline, family = binomial(link = "logit"))
Coefficients:
(Intercept)
              t_spline1 t_spline2
                                       t_spline3
                                                     t_spline4
                                                                   t_spline5
      2.610
                 -4.487
                              -3.749
                                            -3.001
                                                        -2.631
                                                                      -1.115
  t_spline6
         NA
Degrees of Freedom: 461 Total (i.e. Null); 456 Residual
Null Deviance:
                    596.1
Residual Deviance: 541.1
                            AIC: 553.1
```

Predicted Model and Variance

```
ggplot(plot_data_bspline, aes(x = tobacco, y = pred, colour = spline)) +
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper), alpha = 0.2) +
  geom_line(color="blue")+
  labs(x = "Tobacco", y = "Log-odds CHD", colour = "Spline basis") +
  theme_minimal()
```





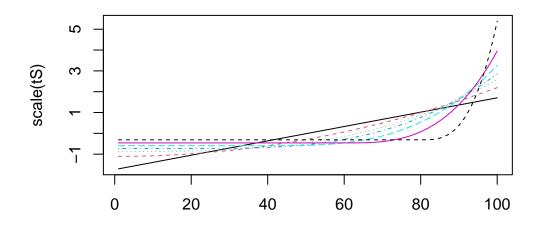


```
truncpolyspline <- function(x, df, natural = FALSE) {</pre>
  if (!require("Matrix")) stop("need Matrix package")
  if (natural) {
    knots \leftarrow quantile(x, seq(0, 1, length = df + 3))
    xi_K = knots[df+2]; xi_K_1 = knots[df+1]
    d_K_1 = ((x>=xi_K_1)*(x-xi_K_1)^3 - (x>=xi_K)*(x-xi_K)^3) / (xi_K-xi_K_1)
    S \leftarrow sapply(knots[2:(df)], function(k) ((x>=k)*(x-k)^3 - (x>=xi_K)*(x-xi_K)^3) / (xi_K)^3
    S <- as(S, "CsparseMatrix");</pre>
    S \leftarrow cbind(x, S)
  } else {
    knots <- quantile(x, seq(0, 1, length = df - 1))</pre>
    trunc_fun <- function(k) (x>=k)*(x-k)^3
    S \leftarrow sapply(knots[1:(df-2)], function(k) (x>=k)*(x-k)^3)
    S <- as(S, "CsparseMatrix");</pre>
    S \leftarrow cbind(x, x^2, S)
  }
  return(S)
}
xvec \leftarrow seq(0, 5, length = 100)
tS <- truncpolyspline(xvec, df = 7, natural = FALSE)
```

Loading required package: Matrix

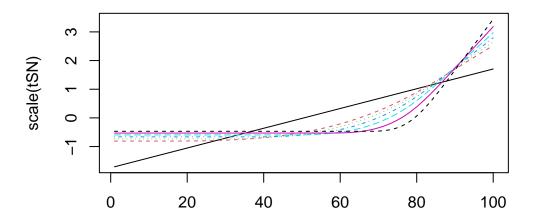
```
tSN <- truncpolyspline(xvec, df = 7, natural = TRUE)
matplot(scale(tS), type = "1",
main = "Truncated Power Basis")</pre>
```

Truncated Power Basis



```
matplot(scale(tSN), type = "1",
main = "Natural Truncated Power Basis")
```

Natural Truncated Power Basis



Please accept my sincere apologies. I wil work on Question 4 as soon as possible.