Digital Assistant

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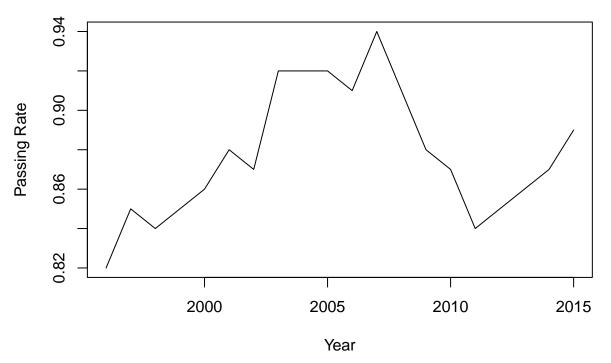
2023-10-18

Step 1: Load Data

```
# Load the dataset into a data frame
df <- read.table("data.txt", header = TRUE)</pre>
```

Step 2: Plot and Summarize the Data

```
# Plot the data
plot(df$Year, df$Pct, type = "l", xlab = "Year", ylab = "Passing Rate")
```



```
# Summarize the data
summary(df$Pct)
```

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 0.8200 0.8500 0.8700 0.8775 0.9100 0.9400
```

Step 3: Generate Derived Variables

```
# Create a new column that classifies each year into one of three periods
df$Period <- ifelse(df$Year <= 2003, "tp1",</pre>
                    ifelse(df$Year > 2011, "tp3", "tp2"))
# View the data frame
##
      Year
             N Pct Period
## 1 1996 6964 0.82
## 2 1997 7173 0.85
                        tp1
## 3 1998 7348 0.84
                        tp1
## 4 1999 7311 0.85
                        tp1
## 5 2000 7048 0.86
                        tp1
## 6 2001 6802 0.88
                        tp1
## 7 2002 7074 0.87
                        tp1
## 8 2003 6751 0.92
                        tp1
## 9 2004 7056 0.92
                        tp2
## 10 2005 7051 0.92
                        tp2
## 11 2006 7006 0.91
                        tp2
## 12 2007 7090 0.94
                        tp2
## 13 2008 7194 0.91
                        tp2
## 14 2009 7226 0.88
                        tp2
## 15 2010 7335 0.87
                        tp2
## 16 2011 7337 0.84
                        tp2
## 17 2012 7303 0.85
                        tp3
## 18 2013 7482 0.86
                        tp3
```

Step 4: Quasi-binomial

tp3

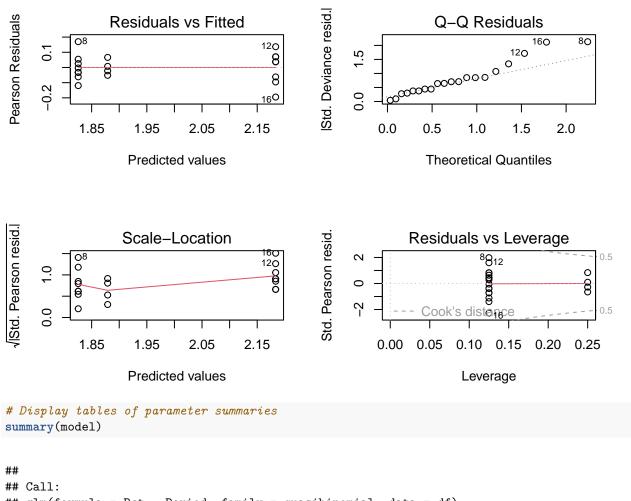
tp3

19 2014 7601 0.87

20 2015 7839 0.89

```
# Fit a quasi-binomial model with the Period variable
model <- glm(Pct ~ Period, data = df, family = quasibinomial)

# Implement diagnostics
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
plot(model)</pre>
```



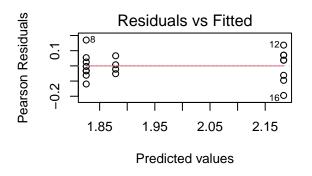
```
glm(formula = Pct ~ Period, family = quasibinomial, data = df)
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
   (Intercept)
               1.82571
                           0.09364
                                    19.497 4.54e-13 ***
## Periodtp2
                0.35770
                           0.14242
                                     2.512
                                             0.0224 *
## Periodtp3
                0.05332
                           0.16432
                                     0.324
                                             0.7495
##
                  0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## Signif. codes:
##
##
  (Dispersion parameter for quasibinomial family taken to be 0.008382931)
##
       Null deviance: 0.20174 on 19 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 0.14370 on 17 degrees of freedom
  AIC: NA
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

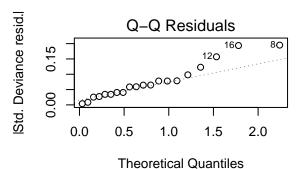
Step 5: GLM

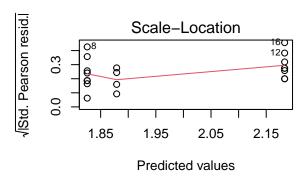
```
# Fit a GLM with the Period variable
model <- glm(Pct ~ Period, data = df, family = binomial)</pre>
```

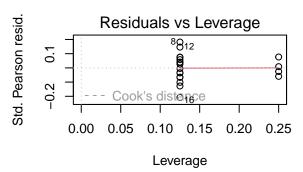
Warning in eval(family\$initialize): non-integer #successes in a binomial glm!

```
# Implement diagnostics
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
plot(model)
```









Display tables of parameter summaries summary(model)

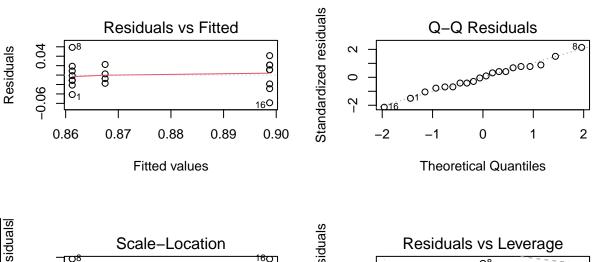
```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Pct ~ Period, family = binomial, data = df)
##
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
##
                1.82571
                           1.02276
                                      1.785
                                              0.0742 .
  (Intercept)
## Periodtp2
                0.35770
                           1.55553
                                      0.230
                                              0.8181
## Periodtp3
                                      0.030
                                              0.9763
                0.05332
                           1.79472
##
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
       Null deviance: 0.20174 on 19 degrees of freedom
##
```

```
## Residual deviance: 0.14370 on 17 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 11.235
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

Step 6: LM

```
# Fit a linear regression model with the Period variable
model <- lm(Pct ~ Period, data = df)

# Implement diagnostics
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
plot(model)</pre>
```



```
(Standardized residuals)
                                                                                    Standardized residuals
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                           0
                                                                                             7
                  0
         0.0
              0.86
                            0.87
                                          0.88
                                                        0.89
                                                                      0.90
                                                                                                             0.05
                                                                                                                        0.10 0.15
                                                                                                                                             0.20
                                   Fitted values
                                                                                                                          Leverage
```

```
# Display tables of parameter summaries
summary(model)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Pct ~ Period, data = df)
##
## Residuals:
## Min 1Q Median 3Q Max
## -0.058750 -0.017813 0.000625 0.019375 0.058750
##
## Coefficients:
```

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 0.86125
                          0.01038 82.981
                                           <2e-16 ***
                          0.01468
## Periodtp2
               0.03750
                                    2.555
                                           0.0205 *
                                          0.7324
## Periodtp3
               0.00625
                          0.01798
                                    0.348
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.02936 on 17 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2948, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2119
## F-statistic: 3.554 on 2 and 17 DF, p-value: 0.05135
```

Step 7: Hypothesis Tests

```
# Fit the three models
model1 \leftarrow lm(Pct \sim 1, data = df)
model2 <- lm(Pct ~ Period, data = df)</pre>
model3 <- lm(Pct ~ Year + Period, data = df)</pre>
# Test the three hypotheses using F tests
anova(model1, model2, model3)
## Analysis of Variance Table
## Model 1: Pct ~ 1
## Model 2: Pct ~ Period
## Model 3: Pct ~ Year + Period
    Res.Df
                 RSS Df Sum of Sq
                                  F Pr(>F)
## 1
         19 0.020775
         17 0.014650 2 0.0061250 3.3556 0.06068 .
         16 0.014602 1 0.0000475 0.0520 0.82248
## 3
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
# Test the stepwise constant hypothesis
model_sc <- lm(Pct ~ Year + Period + Year:Period, data = df)</pre>
summary(model_sc)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Pct ~ Year + Period + Year:Period, data = df)
##
## Residuals:
##
                          Median
                                        30
                    1Q
## -0.020000 -0.005893 -0.002321 0.002357 0.035714
##
## Coefficients:
                    Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept)
                  -21.276071 4.884253 -4.356 0.000658 ***
                    0.011071 0.002443 4.532 0.000469 ***
## Year
## Periodtp2
                  44.400714 6.921209 6.415 1.61e-05 ***
```

```
## Periodtp3
                  -4.031929 15.068561 -0.268 0.792930
## Year:Periodtp2 -0.022143 0.003455 -6.410 1.63e-05 ***
## Year:Periodtp3 0.001929
                            0.007489 0.258 0.800531
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.01583 on 14 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8311, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7708
## F-statistic: 13.78 on 5 and 14 DF, p-value: 5.49e-05
# Test the piecewise linear hypothesis
model_pl \leftarrow lm(Pct \sim Year + Period + I((Year - 2003)*(Year > 2003)) + I((Year - 2011)*(Year > 2011)), d
summary(model_pl)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Pct ~ Year + Period + I((Year - 2003) * (Year >
      2003)) + I((Year - 2011) * (Year > 2011)), data = df)
##
## Residuals:
                   1Q
        Min
                         Median
                                      3Q
## -0.020000 -0.005893 -0.002321 0.002357 0.035714
##
## Coefficients:
##
                                     Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                                   -21.276071
                                               4.884253 -4.356 0.000658 ***
                                               0.002443 4.532 0.000469 ***
## Year
                                     0.011071
## Periodtp2
                                     0.048571
                                              0.016018 3.032 0.008959 **
## Periodtp3
                                    0.023571 0.029364 0.803 0.435541
## I((Year - 2003) * (Year > 2003)) -0.022143 0.003455 -6.410 1.63e-05 ***
## I((Year - 2011) * (Year > 2011)) 0.024071 0.007489 3.214 0.006243 **
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.01583 on 14 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8311, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7708
## F-statistic: 13.78 on 5 and 14 DF, p-value: 5.49e-05
```