

Econometrics HW1

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1.

a)

```
library(knitr)
```

$$\Pr(X = 0, Y = 0) = \Pr(X = 0|Y = 0) \times \Pr(Y = 0) = .75 \times .05 = .0375$$

$$\Pr(X = -10, Y = 0) = \Pr(Y = 0) - \Pr(X = 10, Y = 0) - \Pr(X = 0, Y = 0) = .75 - .4875 - .0375 = .225$$

$$\Pr(X = -10) = \Pr(X = -10, Y = 1) + \Pr(X = -10, Y = 0) = .225 + .175 = .4$$

$$\Pr(X = 10) = 1 - \Pr(X = 0) - \Pr(X = -10) = 1 - .4 - .05 = .55$$

$$\Pr(X = 10, Y = 1) = \Pr(X = 10) - \Pr(X = 10, Y = 0) = .55 - .4875 = .0625$$

$$\Pr(X = 0, Y = 1) = \Pr(X = 0) - \Pr(X = 0, Y = 0) = .05 - .0375 = .0125$$

$$\Pr(Y = 1) = 1 - \Pr(Y = 0) = .25$$

The table is filled as follows:

```
q1table = data.frame(col1 = c(.225, .0375, .4875, .75), col2 = c(.175, .0125, .0625, .25), col3 = c(.4, .05, .55, 0/0), row.names = c('X = -10', 'X = 0', 'X = 10', 'Pr(X)'))
colnames(q1table) = c('Y = 0', 'Y = 1', 'Pr(Y)')
kable(q1table)
```

	Y = 0	Y = 1	Pr(Y)
X = -10	0.2250	0.1750	0.40
X = 0	0.0375	0.0125	0.05
X = 10	0.4875	0.0625	0.55
Pr(X)	0.7500	0.2500	NaN

b)

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \Pr(X = x_i) x_i \\ &= .4 \times (-10) + .05 \times 0 + .55 \times 10 \\ &= 1.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \Pr(Y = y_i) y_i \\ &= .75 \times 0 + .25 \times 1 \\ &= .25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \Pr(X = x_i) (x_i - E(X))^2 \\ &= .4 \times (1.5 + 10)^2 + .05 \times 1.5^2 + .55 \times 8.5^2 \\ &= 92.75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \Pr(Y = y_i) (y_i - E(Y))^2 = .75 \times .25^2 + .25 \times .75^2 = .1875$$

c)

When she does not study:

$$E(X|Y = 0) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \Pr(X = x_i | Y = 0) x_i = \frac{4.875 - 2.25}{.75} = 3.5$$

When she studies:

$$E(X|Y = 1) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \Pr(X = x_i | Y = 1) x_i = \frac{0.625 - 1.75}{.25} = -4.5$$

2

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= 100, \mu = 500 \\ P(\text{Score} > 750) &= P\left(\frac{\text{Score} - 500}{100} > \frac{750 - 500}{100}\right) = 1 - \Phi(2.5) \approx .006 \end{aligned}$$

```
print(1 - pnorm(2.5))
```

```
## [1] 0.006209665
```

$$P(\text{Score} > 600) = P\left(\frac{\text{Score} - 500}{100} > \frac{600 - 500}{100}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1) \approx 0.16$$

```
print(1 - pnorm(1))
```

```
## [1] 0.1586553
```

$$\begin{aligned} P(420 < \text{Score} < 530) &= P\left(\frac{420 - 500}{100} < \frac{\text{Score} - 500}{100} < \frac{530 - 500}{100}\right) \\ &= \Phi(0.3) - \Phi(-0.8) \approx 0.41 \end{aligned}$$

```
pnorm(0.3) - pnorm(-0.8)
```

```
## [1] 0.406056
```

$$P(\text{Score} < 480) = P\left(\frac{\text{Score} - 500}{100} < \frac{480 - 500}{100}\right) = \Phi(-0.2) \approx 0.42$$

```
pnorm(-0.2)
```

```
## [1] 0.4207403
```

$$P(\text{Score} > 530) = P\left(\frac{\text{Score} - 500}{100} > \frac{530 - 500}{100}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.3) \approx 0.38$$

```
1 - pnorm(0.3)
```

```
## [1] 0.3820886
```

b)

X : Verbal score

Y : Math score

$$\begin{cases} X \sim N(500, 100^2) \\ Y \sim N(500, 100^2) \Rightarrow X + Y \sim N(1000, 20000) \\ X \perp Y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Var}(X + Y) = 20000$$

$$E(X + Y) = 1000$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} X &: \text{Verbal score} \\ Y &: \text{Math score} \\ E(X + Y) &= E(X) + E(Y) = 1000 \\ \text{Var}(X + Y) &= \\ \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\rho_{XY}\sigma_X\sigma_Y &= 35000 \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{Y}) &= E\left(\frac{1}{25} \sum_{i=1}^{25} Y_i\right) = \frac{1}{25} \sum_{i=1}^{25} E(Y_i) = 500 \\ \text{Var}(\bar{Y}) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{25} \sum_{i=1}^{25} Y_i\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{625} \times \sum_{i=1}^{25} \text{Var}(Y_i) = 400 \\ P(\bar{Y} > 530) &= P\left(\frac{\bar{Y} - 500}{20} > \frac{530 - 500}{20}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.5) \approx .07 \end{aligned}$$

```
1 - pnorm(1.5)
```

```
## [1] 0.0668072
```

The variance of the mean is much smaller than the mean, and this is because when we calculate the population mean, we only care about an individual in the population, however, when we talk about the sample mean, we care about some samples assumed to be identical, such a change leads to the decrease of the variance, and when the variance is smaller, the observations are more close to their center, which means fewer outliers will appear. Thus, the probability we get an extreme observation is lower.

3

a)

For two-sided confident interval, when confidence level is 0.95, the critical value is 1.96,

```
qnorm(0.975)
```

```
## [1] 1.959964
```

So the 95% confidence interval is

$$[38644.86 - 1.96 \times \frac{7541.40}{\sqrt{108}}, 38644.86 + 1.96 \times \frac{7541.40}{\sqrt{108}}] = [37222.54, 40067.18]$$

```
38644.86 - 1.96 * 7541.4 / sqrt(108)
```

```
## [1] 37222.54
```

```
38644.86 + 1.96 * 7541.4 / sqrt(108)
```

```
## [1] 40067.18
```

b)

Such difference does not indicate discrimination in the job market against psychology majors, because psychology students might prefer jobs with better work-life balance but lower salary, while the employers have the same criteria about the two majors.

c)

$$\because n_{B+} > 30, n_B > 30$$

$$\therefore Y_{B+} - Y_B \sim N(\bar{Y}_{B+} - \bar{Y}_B, \frac{S_{B+}}{\sqrt{n_{B+}}} + \frac{S_B}{\sqrt{n_B}}) = N(2831.92, 1966.62)$$

```
39915.25 - 37083.33
```

```
## [1] 2831.92
```

```
sqrt(8330.21 / 59 + 6174.86 / 49)
```

```
## [1] 16.34648
```

$$T_0 : \bar{Y}_{B+} - \bar{Y}_B = 0$$

$$T_A : \bar{Y}_{B+} - \bar{Y}_B \neq 0$$

$$p\text{-value} = \Phi(-|t^{\text{act}}|) = .07$$

```
pnorm(-2831.92 / 1966.62)
```

```
## [1] 0.07493462
```

Therefore we fail reject the null hypothesis that the two starting salaries are in the same population. The results might not hold across years because the sample size would change, which means the student t-distribution will change.

4

a)

$$H_0 : E(D_i) = 0$$

$$H_A : \mu \neq 0$$

b)

```
Wage_before = c(8.3, 9.4, 9, 10.5, 11.4, 8.75, 10, 9.5, 10.8, 12.55, 12, 8.65, 7.75, 11.25, 12.65)
mean(Wage_before)
```

```
## [1] 10.16667
```

```
Wage_after = c(9.25, 9, 9.25, 10, 12, 9.5, 10.25, 9.5, 11.5, 13.1, 11.5, 9, 7.75, 11.5, 13)
mean(Wage_after)
```

```
## [1] 10.40667
```

```
d = Wage_after - Wage_before
```

```
mean(d)
```

```
## [1] 0.24
```

```
sqrt(var(d))/sqrt(15)
```

```
## [1] 0.1164147
```

$$p - \text{value} = 2 \times t_{14}\left(-\frac{.24}{.12}\right) = .06$$

\$\$ we fail to reject at confidence level of \$5\%\$ and at confidence level of \$1\%\$

```
pt(-2, 14)
```

```
## [1] 0.03264398
```

d)

```
qt(.975, 14)
```

```
## [1] 2.144787
```

$$t_{14}(0.975) = 2.14$$

The 95% interval is $[-.24 - .12 \times 2.14, .24 + .12 \times 2.14]$, or equivalently, $[-.02, .50]$

5

a)

```
Olympics = read.csv("/Users/kevintsukuyo/Documents/Course Files/2022F/Applied Econometrics/HW1/Olympics_HW.csv")
```

```
summary(Olympics$medals)
```

##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
##	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.751	0.000	37.000

```
summary(Olympics$athletes)
```

##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
##	0.00	0.00	2.00	18.17	13.00	230.00

```
summary(Olympics$GDP)
```

##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.	NA's
##	0.0110	0.1212	0.3849	1.1691	1.5127	14.5230	156

b)

```
b5 = subset(Olympics, select = c('country', 'year', 'medals', 'athletes', 'GDP'))[c(0:5), ]  
b5
```

```
##   country year medals athletes    GDP
## 1 Albania 1980      0         0     NA
## 2 Albania 1984      0         0 0.0641
## 3 Albania 1988      0         0 0.0637
## 4 Albania 1992      0         0 0.0206
## 5 Albania 1994      0         0 0.0587
```

c)

```
c5 = data.frame(matrix(ncol = 2, nrow = length(unique(Olympics$year))))
colnames(c5) = c('Years', 'Numbers')
c5$Years = unique(Olympics$year)
for (i in unique(Olympics$year)){
  c5[c5$Years == i, ]$Numbers = dim(subset(Olympics, year == i))[1]
}
c5
```

```
##   Years Numbers
## 1   1980     117
## 2   1984     117
## 3   1988     117
## 4   1992     113
## 5   1994     110
## 6   1998     110
## 7   2002     110
## 8   2006     110
## 9   2010     109
## 10  2014     109
```

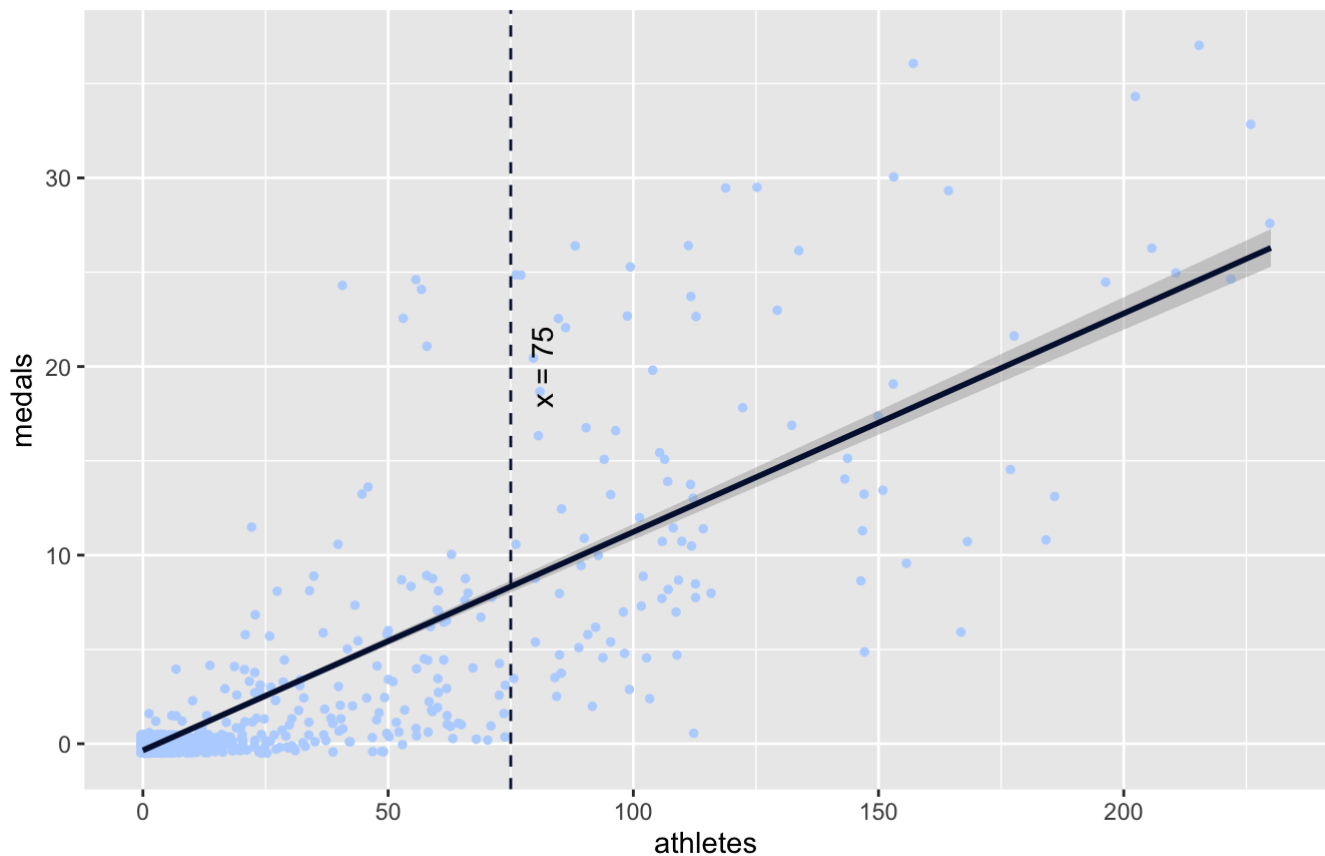
d)

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
ggplot(data = Olympics, aes(x = athletes, y = medals))+
  geom_point(size = 1, color = '#b8d5ff', position = position_jitter(height = .5))+
  labs(title = "The relationship between number of athletes and medals", caption = "Based on data from Olympics_HW.csv")+
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color = '#05133d')+
  geom_vline(xintercept = 75, color = '#05133d', linetype = 'dashed')+
  annotate(geom = "text", label = "x = 75", x = 75, y = 20, vjust = 2, angle = 90)
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```


The relationship between number of athletes and medals



Based on data from Olympics_HW.csv

```
ggsave('plot.png')
```

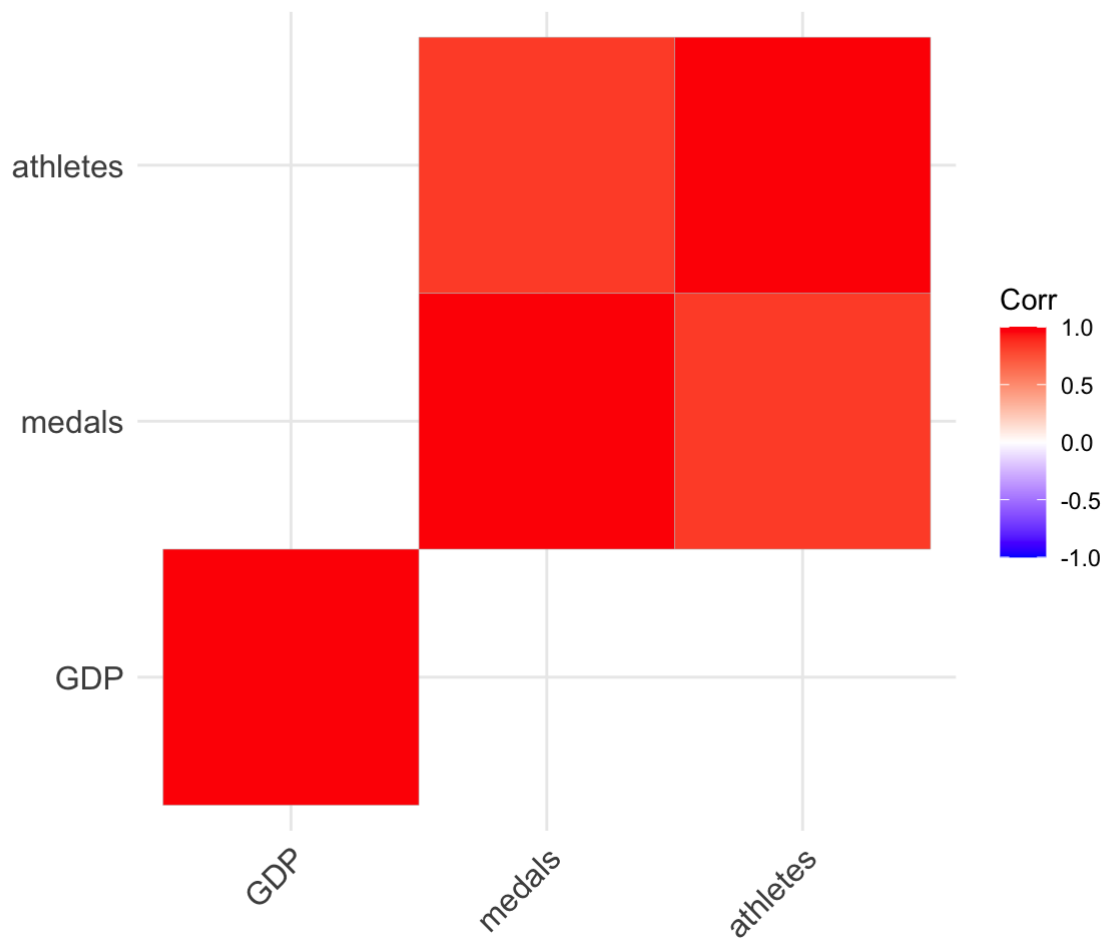
```
## Saving 7 x 5 in image  
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

The number of athletes and medals are positively correlated, which means there tend to be more medal winners if there are more athletes in a group. For some small athletes group with participants less than approximately 75 there are no medal winners, as the athlete group larger the medal-athlete relationship tends to be more linear.

e)

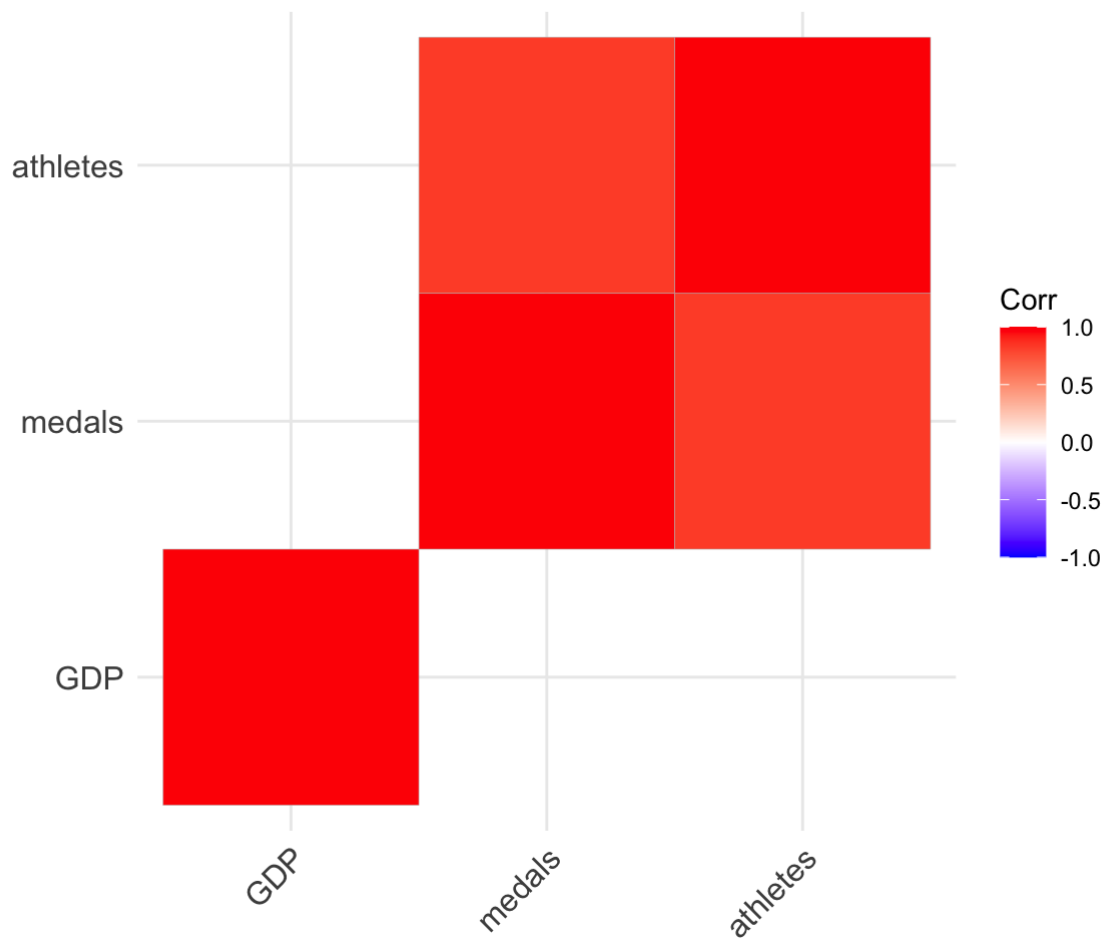
In the last session we find that medals and athletes are positively correlated. It could be explained by athletes are equally good at all events so countries sending more athletes win more medals. However, it could be true that countries more developed tend to send more athletes and the athletes in the developed countries are trained better so they perform well.

```
library(ggcorrplot)  
GDP_athletes_medals = subset(Olympics, select = c('GDP', 'medals', 'athletes'))  
ggcorrplot(cor(GDP_athletes_medals))
```



It seems there is no correlation among GDP and other variables, but after observing the dataset I suspect the units are quite different among three variables. So I performed normalization on the variables.

```
GDP_athletes_medals$GDP = scale(GDP_athletes_medals$GDP)
GDP_athletes_medals$athletes = scale(GDP_athletes_medals$athletes)
GDP_athletes_medals$medals = scale(GDP_athletes_medals$medals)
ggcorrplot(cor(GDP_athletes_medals))
```



Yet, the correlation is not significant.

f)

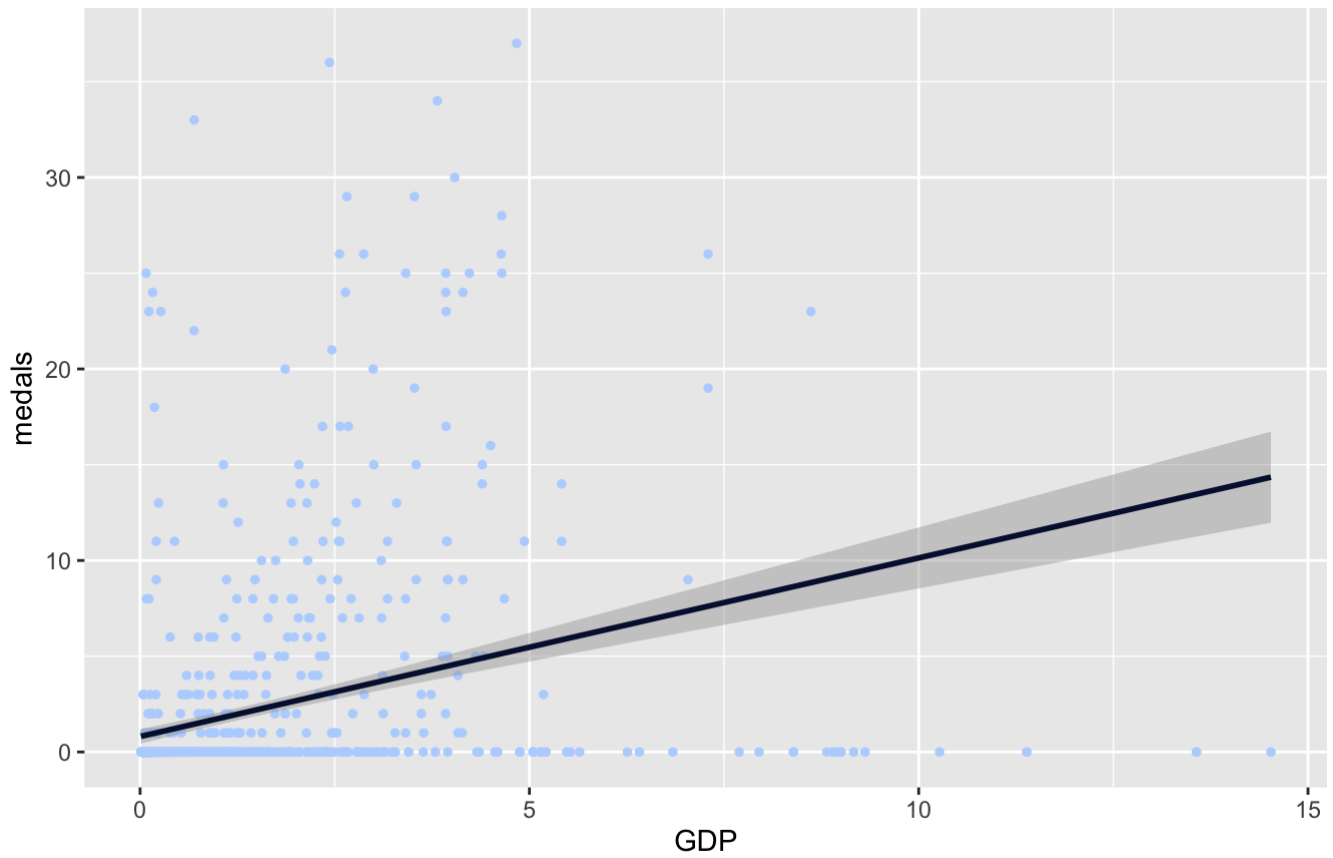
```
ggplot(data = Olympics, aes(x = GDP, y = medals), na.rm = TRUE)+
  geom_point(size = 1, color = '#b8d5ff')+
  labs(title = "The relationship between GDP and number of medals", caption = "Based on
data from Olympics_HW.csv")+
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color = '#05133d')
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 156 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_smooth()`).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 156 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
```

The relationship between GDP and number of medals



Based on data from Olympics_HW.csv

There are some missing values and in the GDP data, let us explore the data.

```
GDP_missing = Olympics[is.na(Olympics$GDP), ]  
GDP_missing
```

##	ID	year	host	country	temp	precipitation	elevation
## 1	1	1980	0	Albania	53.6	143.0	2764
## 21	3	1980	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 22	3	1984	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 23	3	1988	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 24	3	1992	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 25	3	1994	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 26	3	1998	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 27	3	2002	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 28	3	2006	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 29	3	2010	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 30	3	2014	0	American Samoa	84.2	164.1	964
## 39	4	2010	0	Andorra	42.3	51.0	2946
## 51	6	1980	0	Armenia	33.1	22.0	4090
## 52	6	1984	0	Armenia	33.1	22.0	4090
## 53	6	1988	0	Armenia	33.1	22.0	4090
## 81	9	1980	0	Azerbaijan	43.9	21.0	4485
## 82	9	1984	0	Azerbaijan	43.9	21.0	4485
## 83	9	1988	0	Azerbaijan	43.9	21.0	4485
## 91	10	1980	0	Belarus	28.2	45.0	346
## 92	10	1984	0	Belarus	28.2	45.0	346
## 93	10	1988	0	Belarus	28.2	45.0	346
## 131	14	1980	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina	38.7	68.0	2386
## 132	14	1984	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina	38.7	68.0	2386
## 133	14	1988	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina	38.7	68.0	2386
## 134	14	1992	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina	38.7	68.0	2386
## 160	16	2014	0	British Virgin Islands	79.0	74.2	521
## 191	20	1980	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 192	20	1984	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 193	20	1988	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 194	20	1992	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 195	20	1994	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 196	20	1998	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 197	20	2002	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 198	20	2006	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 199	20	2010	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 200	20	2014	0	Cayman Islands	79.0	71.0	43
## 230	23	2014	0	Chinese Taipei	66.4	83.2	3952
## 251	26	1980	0	Croatia	37.6	48.6	1831
## 252	26	1984	0	Croatia	37.6	48.6	1831
## 253	26	1988	0	Croatia	37.6	48.6	1831
## 271	28	1980	0	Czech Republic	32.7	23.5	1602
## 272	28	1984	0	Czech Republic	32.7	23.5	1602
## 273	28	1988	0	Czech Republic	32.7	23.5	1602
## 281	29	1980	0	Czechoslovakia	32.7	23.5	1602
## 282	29	1984	0	Czechoslovakia	32.7	23.5	1602
## 283	29	1988	0	Czechoslovakia	32.7	23.5	1602
## 318	34	1980	0	Estonia	29.8	49.0	318
## 319	34	1984	0	Estonia	29.8	49.0	318
## 320	34	1988	0	Estonia	29.8	49.0	318
## 321	34	1992	0	Estonia	29.8	49.0	318
## 328	35	1980	0	Ethiopia	70.0	280.0	4533

## 368	39	1980	0	Georgia 42.6	20.0	5201
## 369	39	1984	0	Georgia 42.6	20.0	5201
## 370	39	1988	0	Georgia 42.6	20.0	5201
## 418	44	1980	0	Guam 86.3	100.6	406
## 419	44	1984	0	Guam 86.3	100.6	406
## 420	44	1988	0	Guam 86.3	100.6	406
## 477	51	1992	0	Iran 43.0	63.1	5671
## 534	57	1980	0	Kazakhstan 33.3	34.0	6995
## 535	57	1984	0	Kazakhstan 33.3	34.0	6995
## 536	57	1988	0	Kazakhstan 33.3	34.0	6995
## 554	59	1980	0	Kyrgyzstan 37.8	26.0	7439
## 555	59	1984	0	Kyrgyzstan 37.8	26.0	7439
## 556	59	1988	0	Kyrgyzstan 37.8	26.0	7439
## 564	60	1980	0	Latvia 27.9	33.7	312
## 565	60	1984	0	Latvia 27.9	33.7	312
## 574	61	1980	0	Lebanon 63.0	190.9	3088
## 575	61	1984	0	Lebanon 63.0	190.9	3088
## 592	62	2010	0	Liechtenstein 39.7	41.0	2599
## 594	63	1980	0	Lithuania 25.7	38.9	294
## 595	63	1984	0	Lithuania 25.7	38.9	294
## 596	63	1988	0	Lithuania 25.7	38.9	294
## 614	65	1980	0	Macedonia 40.1	30.0	2764
## 615	65	1984	0	Macedonia 40.1	30.0	2764
## 616	65	1988	0	Macedonia 40.1	30.0	2764
## 654	69	1980	0	Moldova 33.6	36.0	430
## 655	69	1984	0	Moldova 33.6	36.0	430
## 656	69	1988	0	Moldova 33.6	36.0	430
## 674	71	1980	0	Mongolia 3.9	1.1	4374
## 684	72	1980	0	Montenegro 49.1	192.0	2522
## 685	72	1984	0	Montenegro 49.1	192.0	2522
## 686	72	1988	0	Montenegro 49.1	192.0	2522
## 687	72	1992	0	Montenegro 49.1	192.0	2522
## 688	72	1994	0	Montenegro 49.1	192.0	2522
## 689	72	1998	0	Montenegro 49.1	192.0	2522
## 738	78	1980	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 739	78	1984	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 740	78	1988	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 741	78	1992	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 742	78	1994	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 743	78	1998	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 744	78	2002	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 745	78	2006	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 746	78	2010	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 747	78	2014	0	North Korea 30.6	12.2	2744
## 798	84	1980	0	Poland 32.2	21.0	2499
## 799	84	1984	0	Poland 32.2	21.0	2499
## 828	87	1980	0	Romania 34.7	40.0	2544
## 829	87	1984	0	Romania 34.7	40.0	2544
## 838	88	1980	0	Russia 25.0	52.0	5633
## 839	88	1984	0	Russia 25.0	52.0	5633
## 840	88	1988	0	Russia 25.0	52.0	5633
## 848	89	1980	0	San Marino 45.5	59.0	755

##	849	89	1984	0	San Marino	45.5	59.0	755
##	850	89	1988	0	San Marino	45.5	59.0	755
##	851	89	1992	0	San Marino	45.5	59.0	755
##	852	89	1994	0	San Marino	45.5	59.0	755
##	853	89	1998	0	San Marino	45.5	59.0	755
##	856	89	2010	0	San Marino	45.5	59.0	755
##	868	91	1980	0	Serbia	40.3	46.9	2169
##	869	91	1984	0	Serbia	40.3	46.9	2169
##	870	91	1988	0	Serbia	40.3	46.9	2169
##	871	91	1992	0	Serbia	40.3	46.9	2169
##	872	91	1994	0	Serbia	40.3	46.9	2169
##	878	92	1980	0	Serbia and Montenegro	NA	NA	NA
##	879	92	1984	0	Serbia and Montenegro	NA	NA	NA
##	880	92	1988	0	Serbia and Montenegro	NA	NA	NA
##	881	92	1992	0	Serbia and Montenegro	NA	NA	NA
##	882	92	1994	0	Serbia and Montenegro	NA	NA	NA
##	886	93	1980	0	Slovakia	36.9	39.0	2655
##	896	94	1980	0	Slovenia	37.4	71.0	2864
##	897	94	1984	0	Slovenia	37.4	71.0	2864
##	898	94	1988	0	Slovenia	37.4	71.0	2864
##	926	97	1980	0	Soviet Union	NA	NA	NA
##	927	97	1984	0	Soviet Union	NA	NA	NA
##	928	97	1988	0	Soviet Union	NA	NA	NA
##	969	102	1980	0	Tajikistan	48.9	66.3	7495
##	970	102	1984	0	Tajikistan	48.9	66.3	7495
##	971	102	1988	0	Tajikistan	48.9	66.3	7495
##	989	104	1980	0	Timor-Leste	75.9	44.9	2963
##	990	104	1984	0	Timor-Leste	75.9	44.9	2963
##	991	104	1988	0	Timor-Leste	75.9	44.9	2963
##	992	104	1992	0	Timor-Leste	75.9	44.9	2963
##	993	104	1994	0	Timor-Leste	75.9	44.9	2963
##	994	104	1998	0	Timor-Leste	75.9	44.9	2963
##	1043	109	1994	0	US Virgin Islands	86.0	48.0	474
##	1044	109	1998	0	US Virgin Islands	86.0	48.0	474
##	1045	109	2002	0	US Virgin Islands	86.0	48.0	474
##	1046	109	2006	0	US Virgin Islands	86.0	48.0	474
##	1047	109	2010	0	US Virgin Islands	86.0	48.0	474
##	1048	109	2014	0	US Virgin Islands	86.0	48.0	474
##	1049	110	1980	0	Ukraine	30.4	36.0	2061
##	1050	110	1984	0	Ukraine	30.4	36.0	2061
##	1059	111	1992	0	Unified Team (Former Soviet)	NA	NA	NA
##	1080	114	1980	0	Uzbekistan	43.2	57.8	4301
##	1081	114	1984	0	Uzbekistan	43.2	57.8	4301
##	1082	114	1988	0	Uzbekistan	43.2	57.8	4301
##	1100	116	1980	0	West Germany	NA	NA	NA
##	1101	116	1984	0	West Germany	NA	NA	NA
##	1102	116	1988	0	West Germany	NA	NA	NA
##	1103	117	1980	0	Yugoslavia	38.7	68.0	2386
##	1104	117	1984	1	Yugoslavia	38.7	68.0	2386
##	1105	117	1988	0	Yugoslavia	38.7	68.0	2386
##	1110	117	2006	0	Yugoslavia	38.7	68.0	2386
##	1111	117	2010	0	Yugoslavia	38.7	68.0	2386

## 1112	117	2014	0		Yugoslavia 38.7		68.0	2386	
##	gold	silver	bronze	population	GDP	participate	medals	athletes	time
## 1	0	0	0	2.734776	NA	0	0	0	1
## 21	0	0	0	0.032456	NA	0	0	0	1
## 22	0	0	0	0.037687	NA	0	0	0	2
## 23	0	0	0	0.044049	NA	0	0	0	3
## 24	0	0	0	0.049597	NA	0	0	0	4
## 25	0	0	0	0.051807	NA	1	0	2	5
## 26	0	0	0	0.055899	NA	0	0	0	6
## 27	0	0	0	0.058729	NA	0	0	0	7
## 28	0	0	0	0.058652	NA	0	0	0	8
## 29	0	0	0	0.055636	NA	0	0	0	9
## 30	0	0	0	0.055128	NA	0	0	0	10
## 39	0	0	0	0.077907	NA	1	0	6	9
## 51	0	0	0	3.096298	NA	0	0	0	1
## 52	0	0	0	3.287588	NA	0	0	0	2
## 53	0	0	0	3.510439	NA	0	0	0	3
## 81	0	0	0	6.163990	NA	0	0	0	1
## 82	0	0	0	6.568857	NA	0	0	0	2
## 83	0	0	0	6.994139	NA	0	0	0	3
## 91	0	0	0	9.643000	NA	0	0	0	1
## 92	0	0	0	9.910000	NA	0	0	0	2
## 93	0	0	0	10.140000	NA	0	0	0	3
## 131	0	0	0	4.099903	NA	0	0	0	1
## 132	0	0	0	4.263393	NA	0	0	0	2
## 133	0	0	0	4.564265	NA	0	0	0	3
## 134	0	0	0	4.143068	NA	0	0	0	4
## 160	0	0	0	NA	NA	1	0	1	10
## 191	0	0	0	0.016164	NA	0	0	0	1
## 192	0	0	0	0.018543	NA	0	0	0	2
## 193	0	0	0	0.022539	NA	0	0	0	3
## 194	0	0	0	0.027402	NA	0	0	0	4
## 195	0	0	0	0.030055	NA	0	0	0	5
## 196	0	0	0	0.037742	NA	0	0	0	6
## 197	0	0	0	0.044742	NA	0	0	0	7
## 198	0	0	0	0.050026	NA	0	0	0	8
## 199	0	0	0	0.055509	NA	1	0	1	9
## 200	0	0	0	0.057570	NA	1	0	1	10
## 230	0	0	0	NA	NA	1	0	3	10
## 251	0	0	0	4.588000	NA	0	0	0	1
## 252	0	0	0	4.680000	NA	0	0	0	2
## 253	0	0	0	4.757000	NA	0	0	0	3
## 271	0	0	0	10.304193	NA	0	0	0	1
## 272	0	0	0	10.330213	NA	0	0	0	2
## 273	0	0	0	10.355276	NA	0	0	0	3
## 281	0	0	1	10.304193	NA	1	1	41	1
## 282	0	2	4	10.330213	NA	1	6	50	2
## 283	0	1	2	10.355276	NA	1	3	62	3
## 318	0	0	0	1.477219	NA	0	0	0	1
## 319	0	0	0	1.518617	NA	0	0	0	2
## 320	0	0	0	1.561900	NA	0	0	0	3
## 321	0	0	0	1.533091	NA	1	0	19	4

## 328	0	0	0	35.241209	NA	0	0	0	1
## 368	0	0	0	4.467700	NA	0	0	0	1
## 369	0	0	0	4.622200	NA	0	0	0	2
## 370	0	0	0	4.790700	NA	0	0	0	3
## 418	0	0	0	0.104131	NA	0	0	0	1
## 419	0	0	0	0.113961	NA	0	0	0	2
## 420	0	0	0	0.124677	NA	1	0	1	3
## 477	0	0	0	58.307457	NA	0	0	0	4
## 534	0	0	0	14.898332	NA	0	0	0	1
## 535	0	0	0	15.599590	NA	0	0	0	2
## 536	0	0	0	16.130832	NA	0	0	0	3
## 554	0	0	0	3.617400	NA	0	0	0	1
## 555	0	0	0	3.916400	NA	0	0	0	2
## 556	0	0	0	4.218400	NA	0	0	0	3
## 564	0	0	0	2.511701	NA	0	0	0	1
## 565	0	0	0	2.562047	NA	0	0	0	2
## 574	0	0	0	2.605294	NA	1	0	3	1
## 575	0	0	0	2.667229	NA	1	0	4	2
## 592	0	0	0	0.036120	NA	1	0	7	9
## 594	0	0	0	3.413202	NA	0	0	0	1
## 595	0	0	0	3.514205	NA	0	0	0	2
## 596	0	0	0	3.655049	NA	0	0	0	3
## 614	0	0	0	1.895727	NA	0	0	0	1
## 615	0	0	0	1.939913	NA	0	0	0	2
## 616	0	0	0	1.995338	NA	0	0	0	3
## 654	0	0	0	3.397000	NA	0	0	0	1
## 655	0	0	0	3.536000	NA	0	0	0	2
## 656	0	0	0	3.659000	NA	0	0	0	3
## 674	0	0	0	1.689621	NA	1	0	3	1
## 684	0	0	0	0.579088	NA	0	0	0	1
## 685	0	0	0	0.591105	NA	0	0	0	2
## 686	0	0	0	0.607814	NA	0	0	0	3
## 687	0	0	0	0.616630	NA	0	0	0	4
## 688	0	0	0	0.615521	NA	0	0	0	5
## 689	0	0	0	0.611947	NA	0	0	0	6
## 738	0	0	0	17.372172	NA	0	0	0	1
## 739	0	0	0	18.488002	NA	1	0	6	2
## 740	0	0	0	19.610518	NA	1	0	6	3
## 741	0	0	1	20.838090	NA	1	1	20	4
## 742	0	0	0	21.478552	NA	0	0	0	5
## 743	0	0	0	22.444993	NA	1	0	8	6
## 744	0	0	0	23.248059	NA	0	0	0	7
## 745	0	0	0	23.969917	NA	1	0	6	8
## 746	0	0	0	24.500520	NA	1	0	2	9
## 747	0	0	0	24.763188	NA	0	0	0	10
## 798	0	0	0	35.574150	NA	1	0	30	1
## 799	0	0	0	36.904134	NA	1	0	30	2
## 828	0	0	0	22.242653	NA	1	0	35	1
## 829	0	0	0	22.655940	NA	1	0	19	2
## 838	0	0	0	139.010000	NA	0	0	0	1
## 839	0	0	0	142.745000	NA	0	0	0	2
## 840	0	0	0	146.857000	NA	0	0	0	3

## 848	0	0	0	0.021397	NA	0	0	0	1
## 849	0	0	0	0.022514	NA	1	0	3	2
## 850	0	0	0	0.023571	NA	1	0	5	3
## 851	0	0	0	0.024766	NA	1	0	3	4
## 852	0	0	0	0.025402	NA	1	0	3	5
## 853	0	0	0	0.026321	NA	0	0	0	6
## 856	0	0	0	0.030861	NA	1	0	1	9
## 868	0	0	0	0.000000	NA	0	0	0	1
## 869	0	0	0	0.000000	NA	0	0	0	2
## 870	0	0	0	0.000000	NA	0	0	0	3
## 871	0	0	0	7.646424	NA	0	0	0	4
## 872	0	0	0	7.734639	NA	0	0	0	5
## 878	0	0	0	0.000000	NA	0	0	0	1
## 879	0	0	0	0.000000	NA	0	0	0	2
## 880	0	0	0	0.000000	NA	0	0	0	3
## 881	0	0	0	7.646424	NA	0	0	0	4
## 882	0	0	0	7.734639	NA	0	0	0	5
## 886	0	0	0	4.979815	NA	0	0	0	1
## 896	0	0	0	1.901315	NA	0	0	0	1
## 897	0	0	0	1.932154	NA	0	0	0	2
## 898	0	0	0	1.995196	NA	0	0	0	3
## 926	10	6	6	4.701961	NA	1	22	86	1
## 927	6	10	9	5.315479	NA	1	25	99	2
## 928	11	9	9	5.738763	NA	1	29	119	3
## 969	0	0	0	3.917642	NA	0	0	0	1
## 970	0	0	0	4.400743	NA	0	0	0	2
## 971	0	0	0	5.008827	NA	0	0	0	3
## 989	0	0	0	0.580730	NA	0	0	0	1
## 990	0	0	0	0.638938	NA	0	0	0	2
## 991	0	0	0	0.711794	NA	0	0	0	3
## 992	0	0	0	0.804803	NA	0	0	0	4
## 993	0	0	0	0.853716	NA	0	0	0	5
## 994	0	0	0	0.853069	NA	0	0	0	6
## 1043	0	0	0	0.107317	NA	1	0	8	5
## 1044	0	0	0	0.108535	NA	1	0	7	6
## 1045	0	0	0	0.108208	NA	1	0	8	7
## 1046	0	0	0	0.107700	NA	1	0	1	8
## 1047	0	0	0	0.106267	NA	0	0	0	9
## 1048	0	0	0	0.105275	NA	1	0	1	10
## 1049	0	0	0	49.973757	NA	0	0	0	1
## 1050	0	0	0	50.754000	NA	0	0	0	2
## 1059	9	6	8	NA	NA	1	23	129	4
## 1080	0	0	0	16.026812	NA	0	0	0	1
## 1081	0	0	0	17.778956	NA	0	0	0	2
## 1082	0	0	0	19.606739	NA	0	0	0	3
## 1100	0	2	3	0.000000	NA	1	5	80	1
## 1101	2	1	1	0.000000	NA	1	4	84	2
## 1102	2	4	2	0.000000	NA	1	8	116	3
## 1103	0	0	0	7.906977	NA	1	0	15	1
## 1104	0	1	0	9.276622	NA	1	1	71	2
## 1105	0	2	1	10.815614	NA	1	3	23	3
## 1110	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	8

```
## 1111    0    0    0 22.763008 NA          0    0    0    9
## 1112    0    0    0          NA NA          0    0    0   10
```

```
summary(GDP_missing$medals)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## 0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.8397  0.0000 29.0000
```

We find that more than 75% countries with a missing GDP have no medal. Also, there are some outliers with GDP > 10 but gaining few medals, let's watch the data.

```
GDP_valid = Olympics[!is.na(Olympics$GDP), ]
GDP_outlier = GDP_valid[GDP_valid$GDP > 4 & GDP_valid$medals < 2, ]
```

```
dim(GDP_outlier)
```

```
## [1] 39 16
```

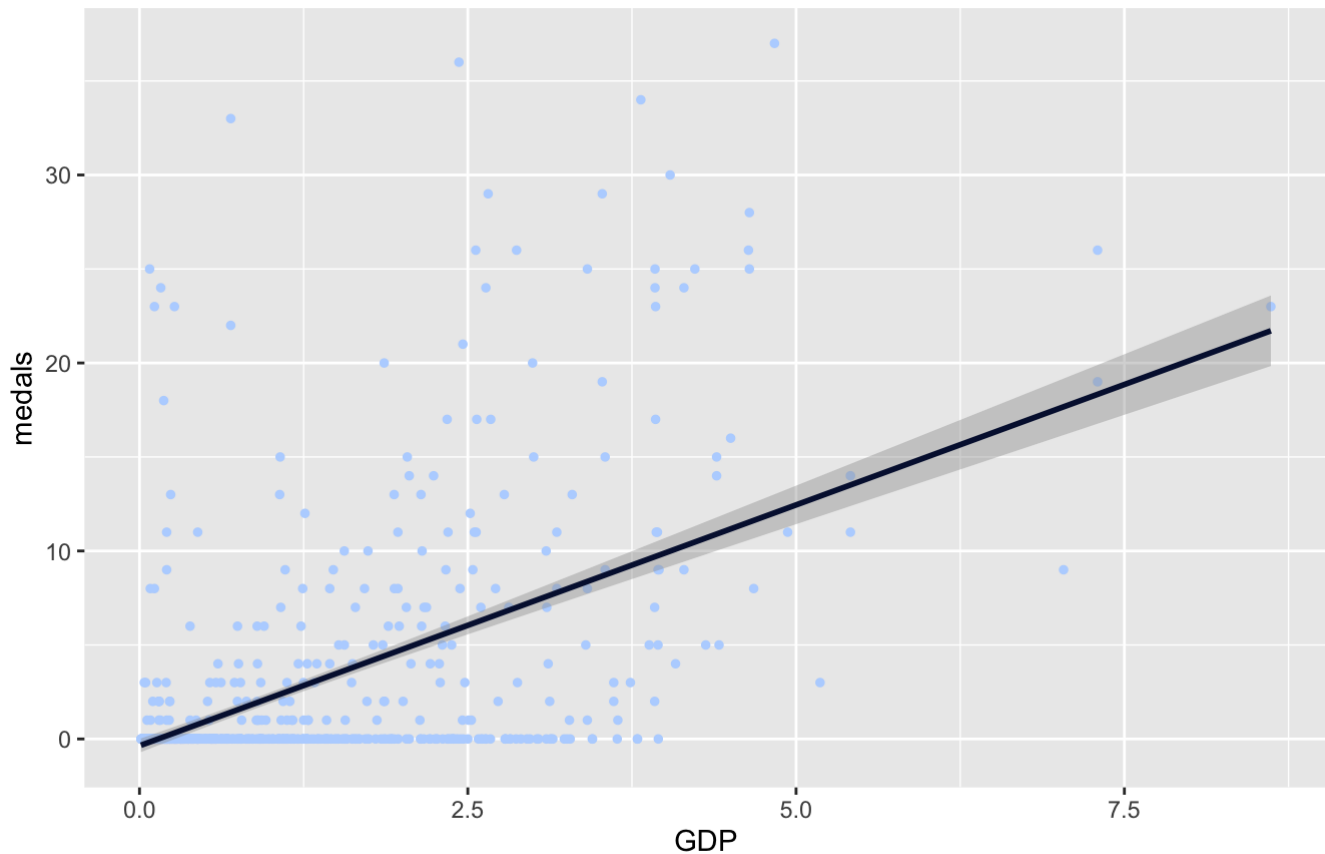
There are 39 observations out of 966 valid observations (GDP captured) being outliers, which can be dropped. This is because in some small countries with pretty low or no tax, some big international firms set headquarters there to avoid high tax which leads to a ridiculous high GDP.

```
GDP_trimmed = GDP_valid[!(GDP_valid$GDP > 4 & GDP_valid$medals < 2), ]
```

```
ggplot(data = GDP_trimmed, aes(x = GDP, y = medals), na.rm = TRUE)+
  geom_point(size = 1, color = '#b8d5ff')+
  labs(title = "The relationship between GDP and number of medals", caption = "Based on
data from Olympics_HW.csv")+
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color = '#05133d')
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

The relationship between GDP and number of medels



Based on data from Olympics_HW.csv

After trimming, our model performs better when GDP gets larger. As a result, GDP data are positively correlated to the number of medals. It infers that athletes in countries more developed are trained better and perform better in competitions.

g)

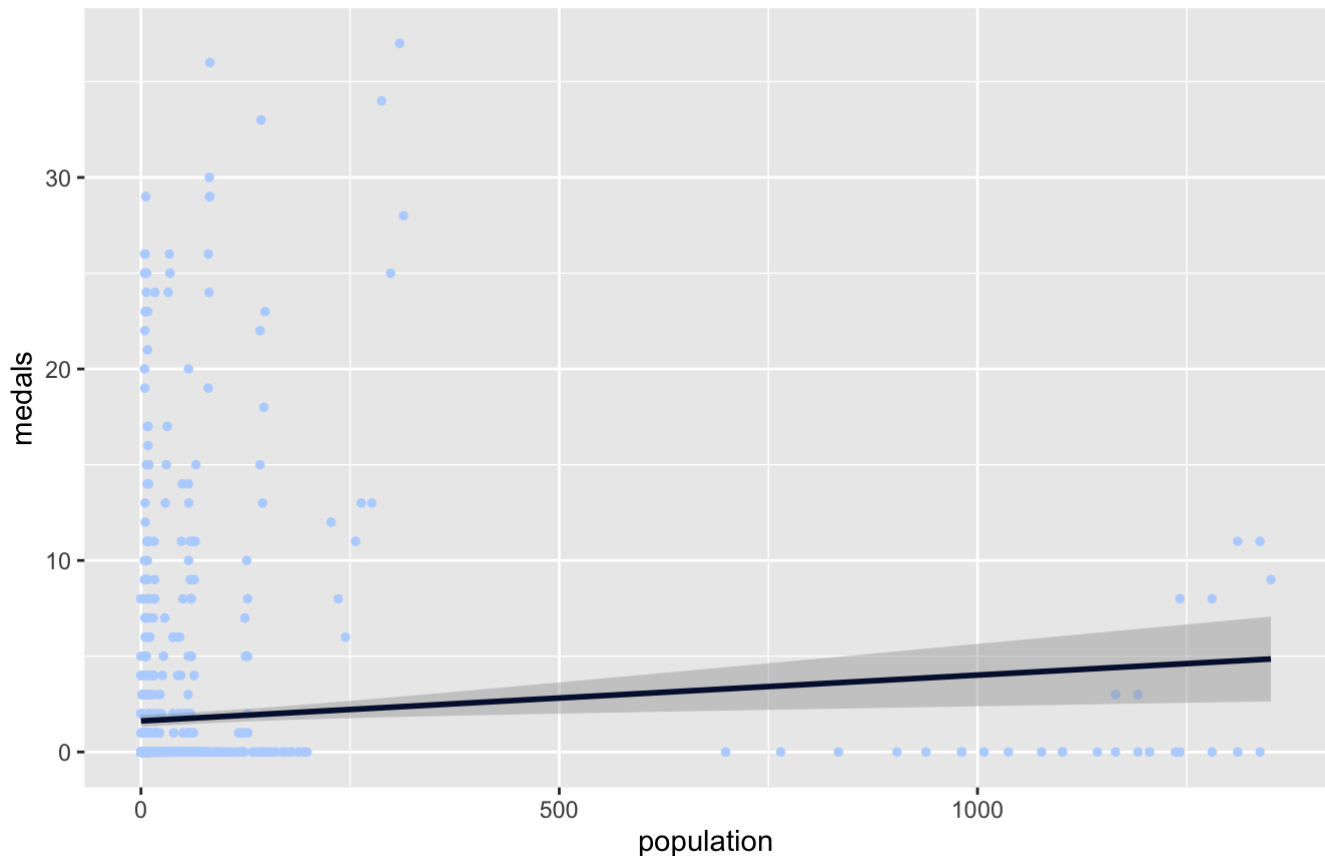
```
ggplot(data = Olympics, aes(x = population, y = medals), na.rm = TRUE)+  
  geom_point(size = 1, color = '#b8d5ff')+  
  labs(title = "The relationship between population and number of medels", caption = "Ba  
sed on data from Olympics_HW.csv")+  
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color = '#05133d')
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 9 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_smooth()`).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 9 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
```

The relationship between population and number of medals



Based on data from Olympics_HW.csv

Intuitively, there could be some relationship between population and number of medals because when there is a large population there might be more people perform well on sports leading to a higher number in medals. However, because the measurements between medals and population differs a lot, the relationship is not significant.

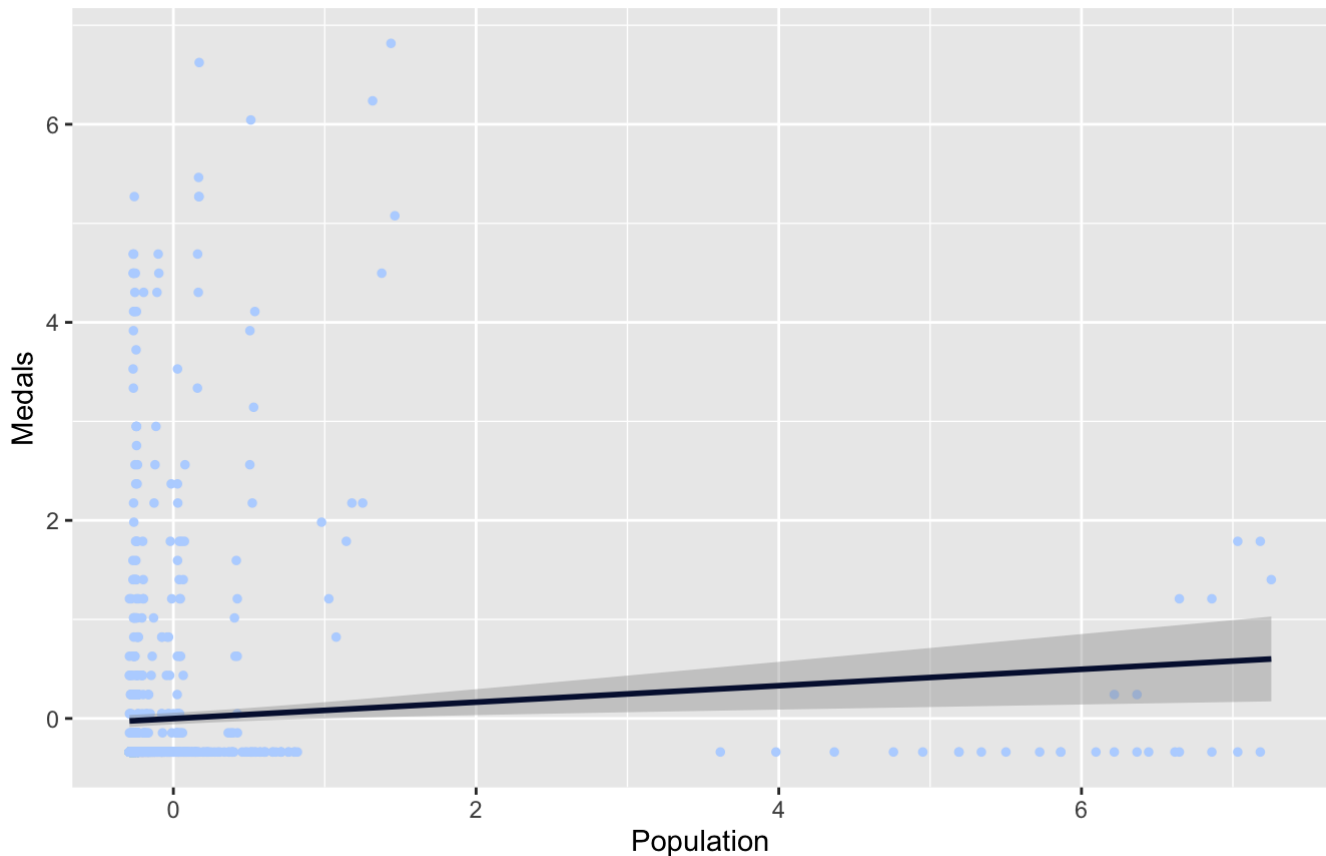
```
g5 = as.data.frame(cbind(scale(Olympics$population), scale(Olympics$medals)))
colnames(g5) = c('Population', 'Medals')
ggplot(data = g5, aes(x = Population, y = Medals), na.rm = TRUE)+
  geom_point(size = 1, color = '#b8d5ff')+
  labs(title = "The relationship between population and number of medals", caption = "Based on data from Olympics_HW.csv")+
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color = '#05133d')
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 9 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_smooth()`).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 9 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
```

The relationship between population and number of medals



Based on data from Olympics_HW.csv

It can be found by the plot that population and methods are not linearly correlated. There are two groups mainly divided by population, for the group with lower population teams tend to earn more medals.

```
unique(Olympics[Olympics$medals >10 & Olympics$population < 500, 'country'])
```

```
## [1] "Austria"      "Canada"      "East Germany" "Finland"
## [5] "France"      "Germany"     "Italy"       "Netherlands"
## [9] "Norway"      "Russia"      "South Korea" "Soviet Union"
## [13] "Sweden"      "Switzerland" NA            "United States"
```

```
unique(Olympics[Olympics$medals >10 & Olympics$population > 500, 'country'])
```

```
## [1] "China" NA
```

The countries earn more medals in each cohort are all countries more developed.

h)

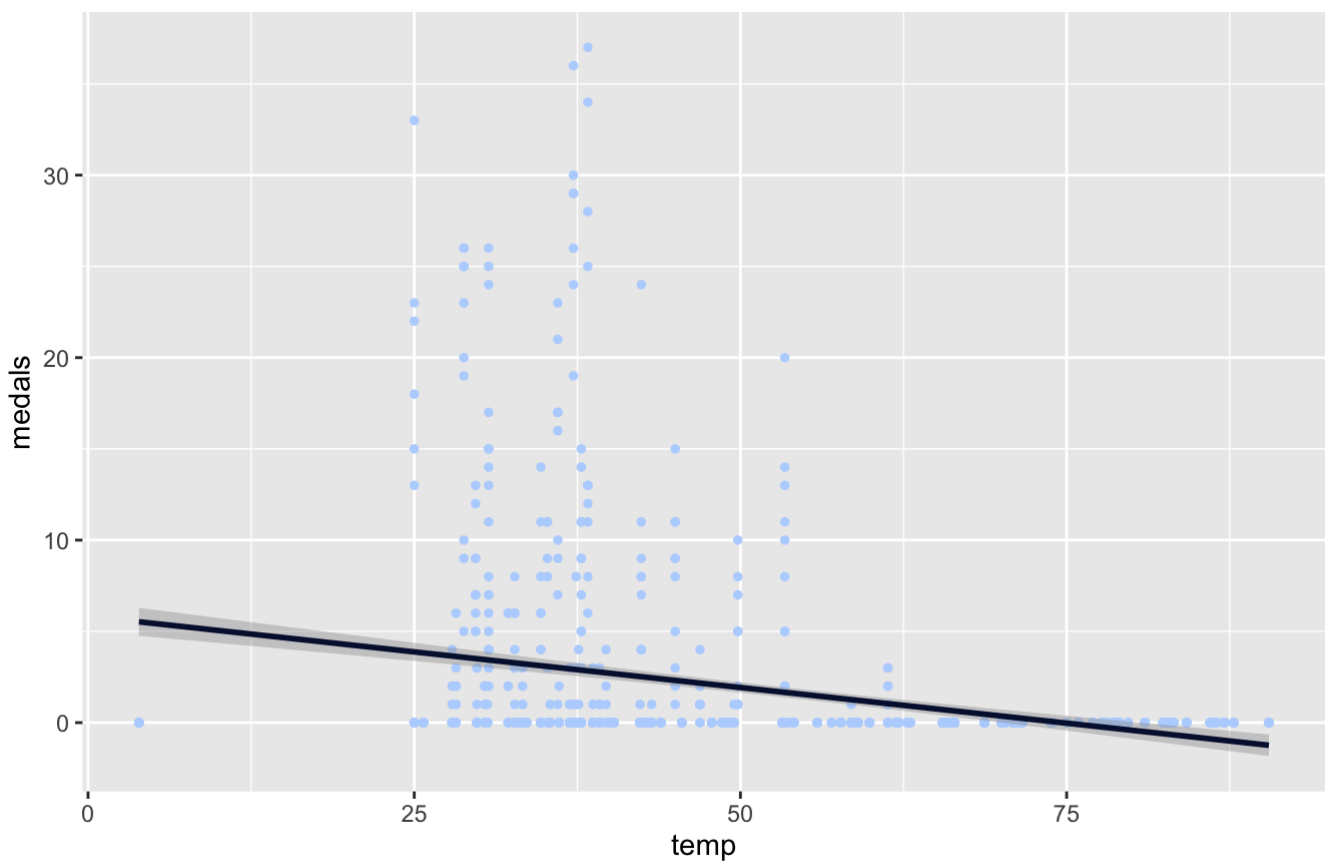
```
ggplot(data = Olympics, aes(x = temp, y = medals), na.rm = TRUE)+  
  geom_point(size = 1, color = '#b8d5ff')+  
  labs(title = "The relationship between temperature and number of medals", caption = "Based on data from Olympics_HW.csv")+  
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color = '#05133d')
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 22 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_smooth()`).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 22 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
```

The relationship between temperature and number of medals



Based on data from Olympics_HW.csv

For countries with highest temperature too high or too low, it is harder for them to win medals.