# STAT 455 Homework 04 - R Code

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## Problem 3.3

```
func_Xsqcells <- function(matrix, i, j){</pre>
Y.ij <- matrix[i, j]
Y.iplus <- sum(matrix[i,])</pre>
Y.plusj <- sum(matrix[,j])</pre>
n <- sum(matrix)</pre>
m.ij <- (Y.iplus*Y.plusj)/n</pre>
(Y.ij - m.ij)<sup>2</sup> / m.ij}
func_chisqtest <- function(matrix){</pre>
I <- dim(matrix)[1]</pre>
J <- dim(matrix)[2]</pre>
row <- c()
for (i in 1:I){
  vec <- rep(i, J)</pre>
  row <- c(row, vec)}
col \leftarrow c(rep(c(1:J), I))
Xsq <- sum(mapply(func_Xsqcells, matrix=rep(list(matrix), length(row)), i=row, j=col))</pre>
df \leftarrow (I - 1)*(J-1)
pval <- 1- pchisq(Xsq, df)</pre>
paste("X-squared=", round(Xsq, 5), ", df=", df, ", p-value=", decimal(pval, 4))}
func_Lsqcells <- function(matrix, i, j){</pre>
Y.ij <- matrix[i, j]
Y.iplus <- sum(matrix[i,])</pre>
Y.plusj <- sum(matrix[,j])</pre>
n <- sum(matrix)</pre>
m.ij <- (Y.iplus*Y.plusj)/n</pre>
2*Y.ij*log(Y.ij/m.ij)}
func liketest <- function(matrix){</pre>
I <- dim(matrix)[1]</pre>
J <- dim(matrix)[2]</pre>
row <- c()
for (i in 1:I){
 vec \leftarrow rep(i, J)
 row <- c(row, vec)}
col \leftarrow c(rep(c(1:J), I))
Lsq <- sum(mapply(func_Lsqcells, matrix=rep(list(matrix), length(row)), i=row, j=col))</pre>
df \leftarrow (I - 1)*(J-1)
pval <- 1- pchisq(Lsq, df)</pre>
paste("L-squared=", round(Lsq, 5), ", df=", df, ", p-value=", decimal(pval, 4))}
shots <- matrix(c(251, 48, 34, 5), nrow=2, ncol=2)
func_chisqtest(shots)
## [1] "X-squared= 0.27274 , df= 1 , p-value= 0.6015"
func liketest(shots)
## [1] "L-squared= 0.28575 , df= 1 , p-value= 0.5930"
```

### Problem 3.9a

```
names.r <- c("Schizophrenia", "Affective disorder", "Neurosis",</pre>
              "Personality disorder", "Special systems")
names.c <- c("Drugs", "No Drugs")</pre>
count.vec <- c(105, 12, 18, 47, 0, 8, 2, 19, 52, 13)
r <-length(names.r)
c <- length(names.c)</pre>
row <- c()
for (i in 1:r){
  vec <- rep(i, c)</pre>
  row <- c(row, vec)}
column \leftarrow c(rep(c(1:c), r))
Count<- matrix(count.vec, nrow=r, ncol=c)</pre>
rownames(Count) <- names.r</pre>
colnames(Count) <- names.c</pre>
stdreschi <- chisq.test(Count)$stdres</pre>
t1 <- kable(Count, format="latex", booktabs=TRUE)</pre>
t2 <- kable(stdreschi, format="latex", booktabs=TRUE)
```

#### Counts

### Perason Standard Residuals

	Drugs	No Drugs		Drugs
hrenia	105	8	Schizophrenia	7.874526
tive disorder	12	2	Affective disorder	1.602262
osis	18	19	Neurosis	-2.385315
sonality disorder	47	52	Personality disorder	-4.841701
ecial systems	0	13	Special systems	-5.139491

## Problem 3.12

```
names.r <- c("Less than highschool", "Highschool", "More than highschool")
names.c <- c("Disapprove", "Middle", "Approve")
count.vec <- c(209, 151, 16,101, 126, 21,237, 426, 138)

r <-length(names.r)
c <- length(names.c)
row <- c()
for (i in 1:r){
    vec <- rep(i, c)
    row <- c(row, vec)}
column <- c(rep(c(1:c), r))

Count<- matrix(count.vec, nrow=r, ncol=c)
gamma <- GKgamma(Count)$gamma
gammaCI <- GKgamma(Count)$CI

## [1] "Gamma: 0.3873"
## [1] "CI: ( 0.3156 , 0.4591 )"</pre>
```

### Problem 3.15

```
names.r <- c("Treatment", "Control")
names.c <- c("Normal.Yes", "Normal.No")
r <-length(names.r)
c <- length(names.c)
count.vec <- count <- c(7, 8, 0, 15)
Count<- matrix(count.vec, nrow=r, ncol=c, byrow=TRUE)
rownames(Count) <- names.r
colnames(Count) <- names.c
kable(Count, booktabs=TRUE)</pre>
```

	Normal.Yes	Normal.No
Treatment	7	8
Control	0	15

```
n <- sum(count)
OR \leftarrow (Count[1,1]*Count[2,2]) / (Count[1,2]*Count[2,1])
#WOOLF (WALD)
A <- oddsratio(Count, conf.level=0.95, method="wald") $measure[2,2:3]
#CORNFIELD EXACT
B <- Cornfieldexact.CI(Count[1,1], sum(Count[1,]), Count[2,1], sum(Count[2,]))
#PROFILE LIKELIHOOD
y.data <- c(rep(1, Count[1,1]), rep(0, Count[1,2]), rep(1, Count[2,1]), rep(0, Count[2,2]))
x.data \leftarrow c(rep(1, Count[1,1]), rep(1, Count[1,2]), rep(0, Count[2,1]), rep(0, Count[2,2]))
df.data <- data.frame("Y"=y.data, "X"=x.data)</pre>
logit <- glm(Y ~ X, data=df.data, family=binomial)</pre>
C1 <- exp(confint(logit)[2,])
#PROFILE LIKELIHOOD adj
Count.adj <- Count+1
y.data.adj <- c(rep(1, Count.adj[1,1]), rep(0, Count.adj[1,2]), rep(1, Count.adj[2,1]), rep(0, Count.adj[2,2])
x.data.adj <- c(rep(1, Count.adj[1,1]), rep(1, Count.adj[1,2]), rep(0, Count.adj[2,1]), rep(0, Count.adj[2,2])
df.data.adj <- data.frame("Y"=y.data.adj, "X"=x.data.adj)</pre>
logit.adj <- glm(Y ~ X, data=df.data.adj, family=binomial)</pre>
C2 <- exp(confint(logit.adj)[2,])
names <- c("Woolf (Wald)", "Cornfield Exact", "Profile Likelihood", "Profe Likelihood, counts+1")
results <- cbind( names, decimal(rbind(A, B, C1, C2), dec))
rownames(results) <- c("A", "B", "C(1)", "C(2)")
colnames(results) <- c("", "CI Lower", "CI Uppder")</pre>
kable(results, align='lrrr', booktabs=TRUE)
```

		CI Lower	CI Uppder
A	Woolf (Wald)	NaN	Inf
В	Cornfield Exact	1.9784	$\operatorname{Inf}$
C(1)	Profile Likelihood	0.0000	NA
C(2)	Profe Likelihood, counts+1	2.1242	286.7235

### In-Class Example

```
names.r <- c("Risk=Y", "Risk=N")
names.c <- c("Disease=Y", "Disease=N")
r <-length(names.r)
c <- length(names.c)
count.vec <- count <- c(18, 193, 8, 281)
Count<- matrix(count.vec, nrow=r, ncol=c, byrow=TRUE)
rownames(Count) <- names.r
colnames(Count) <- names.c
kable(Count, booktabs=TRUE)</pre>
```

	${\bf Disease{=}Y}$	Disease=N
Risk=Y	18	193
Risk=N	8	281

```
n <- sum(count)</pre>
OR <- (Count[1,1]*Count[2,2]) / (Count[1,2]*Count[2,1])
#WOOLF (WALD)
A <- oddsratio(Count, conf.level=0.95, method="wald") $measure [2,2:3]
#CORNFIELD EXACT
B <- Cornfieldexact.CI(Count[1,1], sum(Count[1,1]), Count[2,1], sum(Count[2,]))
#PROFILE LIKELIHOOD
y.data <- c(rep(1, Count[1,1]), rep(0, Count[1,2]), rep(1, Count[2,1]), rep(0, Count[2,2]))
x.data \leftarrow c(rep(1, Count[1,1]), rep(1, Count[1,2]), rep(0, Count[2,1]), rep(0, Count[2,2]))
df.data <- data.frame("Y"=y.data, "X"=x.data)</pre>
logit <- glm(Y ~ X, data=df.data, family=binomial)</pre>
C <- exp(confint(logit)[2,])</pre>
#put it alll in a tabbble
names <- c("Woolf (Wald)", "Cornfield Exact", "Profile Likelihood")</pre>
results <- cbind(names, rbind(decimal(A, dec), decimal(B, dec), decimal(C, dec)))
rownames(results) <- c("A", "B", "C")</pre>
colnames(results) <- c("", "CI Lower", "CI Uppder")</pre>
kable(results, align='lrrr', booktabs=TRUE)
```

		CI Lower	CI Uppder
A	Woolf (Wald)	1.3963	7.6855
В	Cornfield Exact	1.3201	8.8692
$\mathbf{C}$	Profile Likelihood	1.4407	8.1232

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