

# Initiation to R Software

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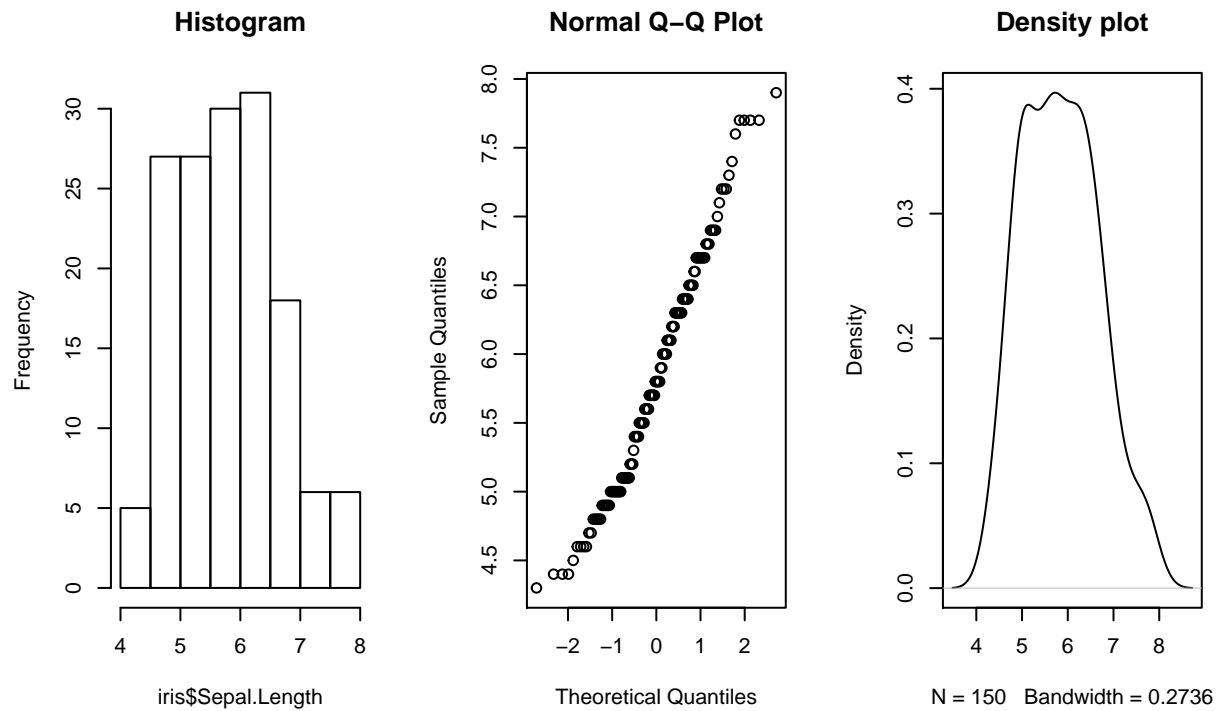
## Problem Set IV

### Exercise 1

- Import the `data.frame` *iris* from the package `datasets`. The obtained `data.frame` contains the columns “Sepal.Length”, “Sepal.Width”, “Petal.Length”, “Petal.Width” and “Species”. How many rows are there?
- We focus on the distribution of the variable “Sepal.Length”. Compute its mean (denoted  $m$ ) and standard deviation (denoted  $s$ ).
- Study and comment the following graphs:
  - histogram (`hist()`)
  - tree (`stem()`)
  - graph “Sepal.Length” versus normal distribution (`qqnorm()`)
  - density (`plot(density())`)

Below is what you should get.

```
##
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the left of the |
##
## 42 | 0
## 44 | 0000
## 46 | 000000
## 48 | 000000000000
## 50 | 00000000000000000000
## 52 | 00000
## 54 | 000000000000000
## 56 | 0000000000000000
## 58 | 00000000000
## 60 | 0000000000000
## 62 | 000000000000000
## 64 | 00000000000000
## 66 | 00000000000
## 68 | 0000000
## 70 | 00
## 72 | 0000
## 74 | 0
## 76 | 00000
## 78 | 0
```



- d) Generate 8 samples of same size as “Sepal.Length”, following a normal distribution  $\mathcal{N}(m, s)$ . Plot in the same graphical window: 9 histograms, 8 obtained through sample simulation, and the one of “Sepal.Length”. Comment.
- e) Do the same for the other graphs (`plot(density())` and `qqnorm()`).

## Exercise 2

- a) Plot in a same graphical window 9 qq-plots, the first 3 are obtained with samples drawn from a normal distribution  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$  of size 10, the next 3 of size 100, the last 3 of size 1000. Comment.
- b) Do the same thing for densities, with 9 samples drawn from a  $\chi^2$  distribution; the first 3 with samples of size 100, the next 3 of size 1000, the last 3 of size 10000. Comment.

## Exercise 3

Import the dataset *airquality* from the package *cluster*. The `data.frame` obtained contains the columns “Ozone”, “Solar.R”, “Wind”, “Temp”, “Month”, “Day”. Plot the graph of “Ozone” in function of “Solar.R” (use `plot()`), then plot the same graph for the three levels of temperature (“Temp”), use `coplot()`. Comment.