Statistical Learning

ISLR- Done by Prateek Minhas

2025-10-18

Ch-2: Statistical Learning

Lab

```
Basic commands
```

```
x=c(1,3,4,5)
## [1] 1 3 4 5
y=c(4,5,80,-3)
## [1] 4 5 80 -3
length(x)
## [1] 4
length(x)+length(y)
## [1] 8
x-y
## [1] -3 -2 -76 8
z=x+y
ls()
ls() and Rm()
## [1] "x" "y" "z"
rm(z)
ls()
## [1] "x" "y"
rm(list=ls()) #empty out the list
ls()
## character(0)
```

```
x = matrix(data=c(1,2,3,4,5,6), nrow=2, ncol = 3, byrow=TRUE)
matrix() fucntion
        [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]
          1
## [2,]
          4
                5
                     6
y = matrix(data=c(1,2,3,4,5,6), nrow=2, ncol = 3, byrow=FALSE)
У
        [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]
          1
                3
## [2,]
removing the data=, nrow=, ncol= we can also write directly, by default we get byrows = false meaning the
columns get filled first
z= matrix(c(1,2,3,4,5,6), 3,2)
z
##
        [,1] [,2]
## [1,]
          1
## [2,]
          2
                5
## [3,]
          3
                6
sqrt(x)
                 [,2]
##
        [,1]
                          [,3]
## [1,]
          1 1.414214 1.732051
## [2,]
          2 2.236068 2.449490
y^2
        [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]
          1
               9
## [2,]
           4
               16
                    36
rnorm() gives random values every time we use it
x=rnorm(50)
y=x+rnorm(50,mean=50, sd=.1)
cor(x,y)
## [1] 0.9951687
we use set seed() so that we get same random numbers every time for a particular seed value
set.seed(1303)
rnorm(50)
   [1] -1.1439763145 1.3421293656 2.1853904757 0.5363925179 0.0631929665
##
   [6]
        0.5022344825 -0.0004167247
                                    0.5658198405 -0.5725226890 -1.1102250073
## [11] -0.0486871234 -0.6956562176 0.8289174803 0.2066528551 -0.2356745091
## [16] -0.5563104914 -0.3647543571 0.8623550343 -0.6307715354 0.3136021252
## [26] -0.2690521547 -1.5103172999 -0.6902124766 -0.1434719524 -1.0135274099
## [31]
        1.5732737361 \quad 0.0127465055 \quad 0.8726470499 \quad 0.4220661905 \quad -0.0188157917
## [36]
        2.6157489689 -0.6931401748 -0.2663217810 -0.7206364412 1.3677342065
```

```
## [41] 0.2640073322 0.6321868074 -1.3306509858 0.0268888182 1.0406363208
## [46] 1.3120237985 -0.0300020767 -0.2500257125 0.0234144857 1.6598706557

set.seed(3)
y=rnorm(100)
mean(y)

## [1] 0.01103557

var(y)

## [1] 0.7328675

sqrt(var(y))

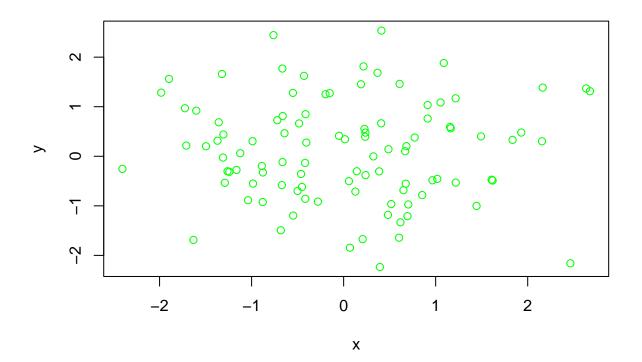
## [1] 0.8560768
sd(y)

## [1] 0.8560768
## see variance = standard deviation.sq
```

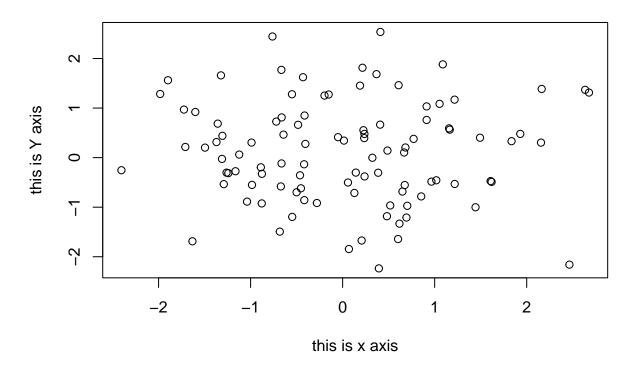
Graphics

```
plot()
```

```
x=rnorm(100)
y=rnorm(100)
plot(x,y, col="green")
```

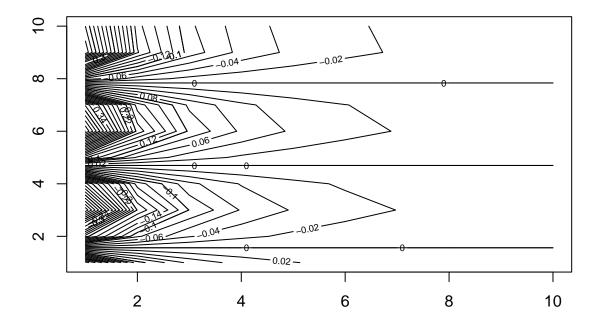


Plot ox X vs Y

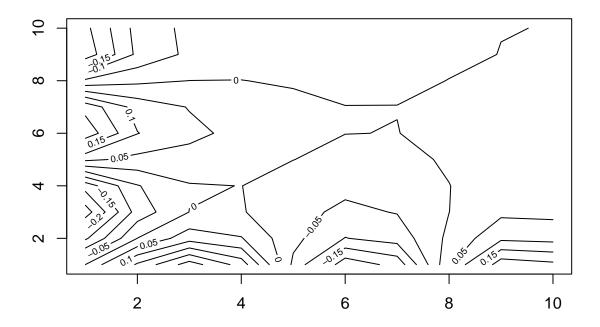


```
Seq()
x = seq(1,10)
   [1]
                 5
                   6 7 8 9 10
y=1:10
У
   [1] 1 2 3 4 5
                   6 7 8 9 10
z=seq(-pi,pi,length=50)
   [7] -2.37222302 -2.24399475 -2.11576648 -1.98753821 -1.85930994 -1.73108167
## [13] -1.60285339 -1.47462512 -1.34639685 -1.21816858 -1.08994031 -0.96171204
  [19] -0.83348377 -0.70525549 -0.57702722 -0.44879895 -0.32057068 -0.19234241
  [25] -0.06411414 0.06411414
                          ## [31]
       0.70525549
                 0.83348377
                           0.96171204
                                    1.08994031
                                               1.21816858
                                                        1.34639685
                           1.73108167 1.85930994
                                              1.98753821
## [37]
       1.47462512
                1.60285339
                                                        2.11576648
## [43]
       2.24399475
                 2.37222302
                          2.50045130 2.62867957 2.75690784 2.88513611
## [49]
       3.01336438 3.14159265
contour() for 3d graphs
```

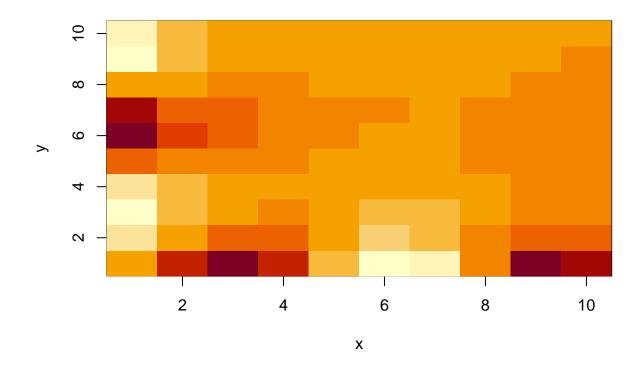
```
y=x
f= outer(x,y, function(x,y) cos(y)/(1+x^2))
contour(x,y,f)
contour(x,y,f , nlevels = 45 , add = T)
```



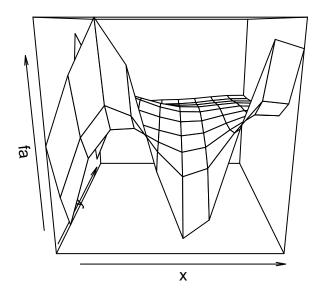
```
fa=(f-t(f))/2
contour(x,y,fa,nlevels = 15)
```



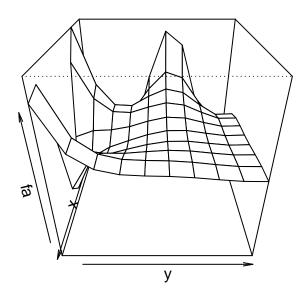
image(x,y,fa)



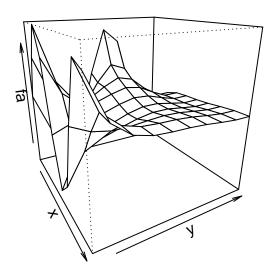
persp(x,y,fa)



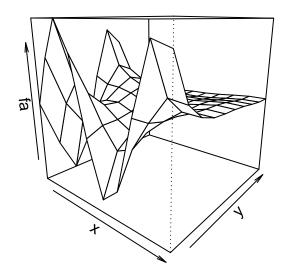
persp(x,y,fa, theta = 90, phi=30)



persp(x,y,fa, theta = 60, phi=20)



persp(x,y,fa, theta = 40, phi=15)



Indexing data

```
A= matrix(1:16, 4,4)
A

## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]

## [1,] 1 5 9 13

## [2,] 2 6 10 14

## [3,] 3 7 11 15

## [4,] 4 8 12 16

A[2,3]

## [1] 10

A[c(1,3),c(2,4)]

## [,1] [,2]

## [1,] 5 13

## [2,] 7 15

A[1:3,2:4]

## [,1] [,2] [,3]

## [1,] 5 9 13

## [2,] 6 10 14

## [3,] 7 11 15
```

```
A[1:2,]
       [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
        1 5 9
                       13
## [2,]
          2
               6
                   10
A[,1:2]
##
       [,1] [,2]
## [1,]
          1
## [2,]
          2
               6
## [3,]
             7
          3
## [4,]
A[1,]
## [1] 1 5 9 13
-ve sign indicates that select all the elements Except those mentioned , it is like a negation
##
       [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
        1
             5
                       13
## [2,]
          2
               6
                   10
                       14
        3
## [3,]
               7
                  11
                       15
## [4,]
                  12
                       16
A[c(1,3),]
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 5 9
                       13
        3 7 11
## [2,]
A[-c(1,3),] #second and last row
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
        2 6 10
                       14
## [2,]
        4
               8
                   12
                       16
A[-c(1,3),-c(1,3,4)]
## [1] 6 8
dim(A)
## [1] 4 4
```

Loading Data