Homework Assignment 1 PSTAT 131

Quinlan Wilson and Jack Guo

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```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
  The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
algae <- read.table("algaeBloom.txt", col.names=</pre>
                      c('season','size','speed','mxPH','mnO2','Cl','NO3','NH4',
                        'oPO4', 'PO4', 'Chla', 'a1', 'a2', 'a3', 'a4', 'a5', 'a6', 'a7'),
                    na = "XXXXXXXX")
glimpse(algae)
## Rows: 200
## Columns: 18
## $ season <chr> "winter", "spring", "autumn", "spring", "autumn", "winter", "su~
            <chr> "small", "small", "small", "small", "small", "small", "small", "
## $ size
## $ speed
           <chr> "medium", "medium", "medium", "medium", "medium", "high", "high"
## $ mxPH
            <dbl> 8.00, 8.35, 8.10, 8.07, 8.06, 8.25, 8.15, 8.05, 8.70, 7.93, 7.7~
## $ mnO2
            <dbl> 9.8, 8.0, 11.4, 4.8, 9.0, 13.1, 10.3, 10.6, 3.4, 9.9, 10.2, 11.~
## $ Cl
            <dbl> 60.80, 57.75, 40.02, 77.36, 55.35, 65.75, 73.25, 59.07, 21.95, ~
## $ NO3
            <dbl> 6.238, 1.288, 5.330, 2.302, 10.416, 9.248, 1.535, 4.990, 0.886,~
## $ NH4
            <dbl> 578.00, 370.00, 346.67, 98.18, 233.70, 430.00, 110.00, 205.67, ~
            <dbl> 105.00, 428.75, 125.67, 61.18, 58.22, 18.25, 61.25, 44.67, 36.3~
## $ oPO4
## $ PO4
            <dbl> 170.00, 558.75, 187.06, 138.70, 97.58, 56.67, 111.75, 77.43, 71~
## $ Chla
            <dbl> 50.000, 1.300, 15.600, 1.400, 10.500, 28.400, 3.200, 6.900, 5.5~
            <dbl> 0.0, 1.4, 3.3, 3.1, 9.2, 15.1, 2.4, 18.2, 25.4, 17.0, 16.6, 32.~
## $ a1
            <dbl> 0.0, 7.6, 53.6, 41.0, 2.9, 14.6, 1.2, 1.6, 5.4, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ~
## $ a2
## $ a3
            <dbl> 0.0, 4.8, 1.9, 18.9, 7.5, 1.4, 3.2, 0.0, 2.5, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 2.~
## $ a4
            <dbl> 0.0, 1.9, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 3.9, 0.0, 0.0, 2.9, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0~
## $ a5
            <dbl> 34.2, 6.7, 0.0, 1.4, 7.5, 22.5, 5.8, 5.5, 0.0, 0.0, 1.2, 0.0, 1~
## $ a6
            <dbl> 8.3, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 4.1, 12.6, 6.8, 8.7, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.~
## $ a7
            <dbl> 0.0, 2.1, 9.7, 1.4, 1.0, 2.9, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.7, 6.0, 1.5, 2.1~
```

1. Descriptive summary statistics

(a)

```
algae %>%
  group_by(season) %>%
 summarize(n = n())
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##
     season
                n
##
     <chr> <int>
## 1 autumn
               40
             53
## 2 spring
## 3 summer
               45
## 4 winter
(b)
c(Missing_Vals = sum(is.na(algae)))
## Missing_Vals
chemicals <- c("mxPH", "mn02", "C1", "N03", "NH4", "oP04", "P04", "Chla")
mean_and_var <- function(x) {</pre>
 mean_x \leftarrow mean(x, na.rm = T)
 var_x \leftarrow var(x, na.rm = T)
  return(c(Mean = mean_x, Variance = var_x))
}
sapply(algae[, chemicals], mean_and_var)
##
             mxPH mnO2
                              C1
                                    NO3
                                               NH4
                                                      oP04
                                                               P04
                                                                      Chla
## Mean
            8.012 9.118
                           43.64 3.282
                                            501.3
                                                     73.59
                                                             137.9 13.97
## Variance 0.358 5.718 2193.17 14.262 3851584.7 8305.85 16639.4 420.08
```

The means and the variances differ significantly between chemicals. Where mxPH and mnO2 have small variances and NH4, PO4, and oPO4 have massive ones.

(c)

```
median_and_MAD <- function(x) {
  median_x <- median(x, na.rm = T)
  MAD_x <- median(abs(x - median_x), na.rm = T)</pre>
```

Comparing the mean and the median we can see that the means are typically higher than the medians. Additionally they medians and MAD's for the chemicals appear to be more calm suggesting that there are outliers in the observations. The only chemicals where this isn't the case are from mxPH and mnO2 where their means and medians are close along with not having extreme variances.

3. Dealing with missing values

(a)

```
sum(!complete.cases(algae))
## [1] 16
sapply(algae, function(x) sum(length(which(is.na(x)))))
## season
            size
                   speed
                           mxPH
                                   mn02
                                             C1
                                                   NO3
                                                           NH4
                                                                  oP04
                                                                          P04
                                                                                 Chla
##
        0
                0
                       0
                                      2
                                             10
                                                      2
                                                             2
                                                                     2
                                                                            2
                                                                                   12
                               1
##
       a1
               a2
                      a3
                              a4
                                     a5
                                             a6
                                                     a7
##
        0
                0
                       0
                               0
                                      0
                                              0
                                                      0
(b)
```

```
algae.del <- algae %>%
  filter(complete.cases(.))
nrow(algae.del)
```

[1] 184

4.

(a)

The reducible error terms are

$$Var(\hat{f}(x_0)) + [Bias(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2$$

and the irreducible error term is

 $Var(\epsilon)$

(b)

$$= E[(f(x_0) + \epsilon - \hat{f}(x_0))^2]$$

$$= E[(f(x_0) - \hat{f}(x_0))^2] + 2E[\epsilon(f(x_0) - \hat{f}(x_0))] + E[\epsilon^2]$$

$$= E[(f(x_0) - \hat{f}(x_0))^2] + E[\epsilon^2]$$

$$= Var(\hat{f}(x_0)) + [Bias(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2 + Var(\epsilon)$$

Since $Var(\hat{f}(x_0)) + [Bias(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2 \ge 0$ that means $E[(f(x_0) - \hat{f}(x_0))^2] \ge Var(\epsilon)$.