

# LAB 4

Group 5

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## R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com> (<http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>).

### #4.7 Exercises; Problem 11

```
library(ISLR)
library(MASS)
names(Auto)
```

```
## [1] "mpg"      "cylinders"  "displacement" "horsepower"  "weight"
## [6] "acceleration" "year"      "origin"      "name"
```

```
dim(Auto)
```

```
## [1] 392    9
```

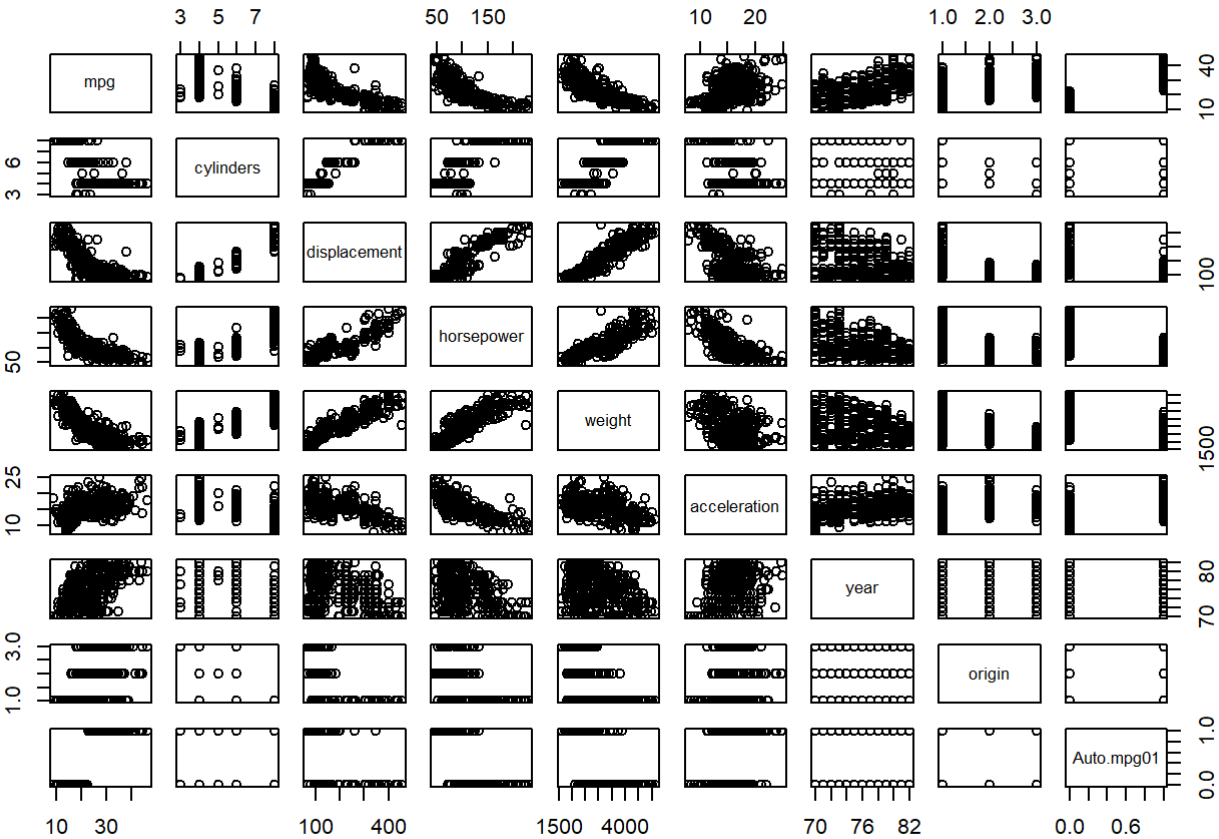
### #(a)

```
Auto$mpg01 = 0
for(i in 1:dim(Auto)[1]){
  if (Auto$mpg[i] > median(Auto$mpg)) {
    Auto$mpg01[i] = 1
  } else {
    Auto$mpg01[i] = 0
  }
}
data = data.frame(Auto[,1:8], Auto$mpg01)
head(data)
```

```
##      mpg cylinders displacement horsepower weight acceleration year origin
## 1      18           8           307           130    3504           12.0    70      1
## 2      15           8           350           165    3693           11.5    70      1
## 3      18           8           318           150    3436           11.0    70      1
## 4      16           8           304           150    3433           12.0    70      1
## 5      17           8           302           140    3449           10.5    70      1
## 6      15           8           429           198    4341           10.0    70      1
##      Auto.mpg01
## 1              0
## 2              0
## 3              0
## 4              0
## 5              0
## 6              0
```

#(b)

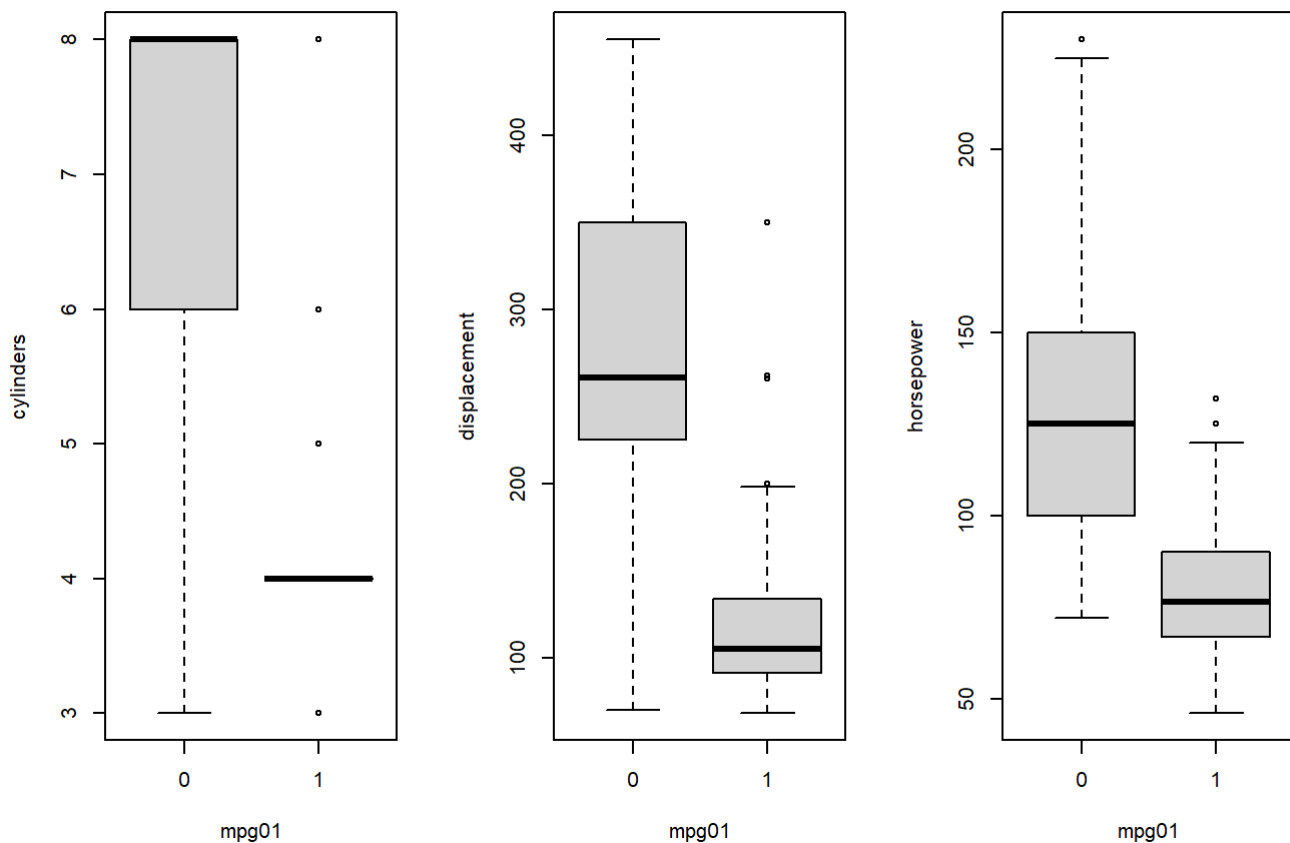
```
pairs(data)
```



```
cor(data)
```

```
##          mpg  cylinders displacement horsepower      weight
## mpg      1.000000 -0.7776175   -0.8051269 -0.7784268 -0.8322442
## cylinders -0.7776175  1.0000000    0.9508233  0.8429834  0.8975273
## displacement -0.8051269  0.9508233    1.0000000  0.8972570  0.9329944
## horsepower  -0.7784268  0.8429834    0.8972570  1.0000000  0.8645377
## weight      -0.8322442  0.8975273    0.9329944  0.8645377  1.0000000
## acceleration 0.4233285 -0.5046834   -0.5438005 -0.6891955 -0.4168392
## year        0.5805410 -0.3456474   -0.3698552 -0.4163615 -0.3091199
## origin      0.5652088 -0.5689316   -0.6145351 -0.4551715 -0.5850054
## Auto.mpg01  0.8369392 -0.7591939   -0.7534766 -0.6670526 -0.7577566
##
##          acceleration      year      origin Auto.mpg01
## mpg      0.4233285  0.5805410  0.5652088  0.8369392
## cylinders -0.5046834 -0.3456474 -0.5689316 -0.7591939
## displacement -0.5438005 -0.3698552 -0.6145351 -0.7534766
## horsepower  -0.6891955 -0.4163615 -0.4551715 -0.6670526
## weight      -0.4168392 -0.3091199 -0.5850054 -0.7577566
## acceleration 1.0000000  0.2903161  0.2127458  0.3468215
## year        0.2903161  1.0000000  0.1815277  0.4299042
## origin      0.2127458  0.1815277  1.0000000  0.5136984
## Auto.mpg01  0.3468215  0.4299042  0.5136984  1.0000000
```

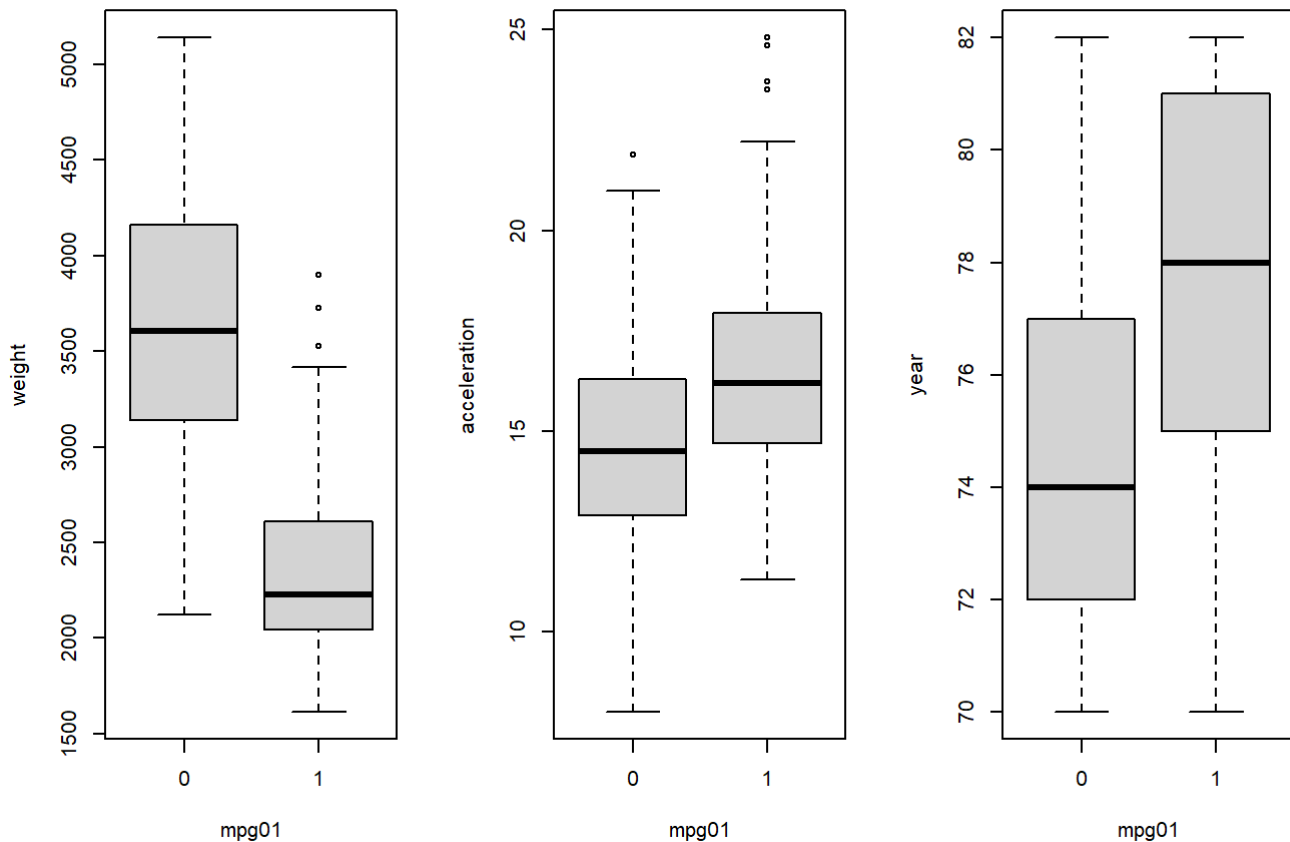
```
par(mfrow=c(1,3))
boxplot(cylinders ~ mpg01, data = Auto)
boxplot(displacement ~ mpg01, data = Auto)
boxplot(horsepower ~ mpg01, data = Auto)
```



```

boxplot(weight ~ mpg01, data = Auto)
boxplot(acceleration ~ mpg01, data = Auto)
boxplot(year ~ mpg01, data = Auto)

```



```
par(mfrow=c(1, 1))
```

We can assume that displacement, horsepower and weight seem most likely to be useful in predicting mpg01.

#(c)

```

set.seed(8080)
seed = sample(nrow(data), nrow(data)*2/3, replace = FALSE)
train = data[seed,]
test = data[-seed,]
fix(train)
realmpg = data$Auto.mpg01[-seed]

```

#(d)

```

lda1 = lda(Auto.mpg01 ~ displacement+horsepower+weight, data=train)
lda1

```

```
## Call:
## lda(Auto.mpg01 ~ displacement + horsepower + weight, data = train)
##
## Prior probabilities of groups:
##      0      1
## 0.4980843 0.5019157
##
## Group means:
##   displacement horsepower   weight
## 0    276.9846   129.90000 3639.569
## 1    114.9962    79.16794 2325.405
##
## Coefficients of linear discriminants:
##                      LD1
## displacement -0.0105449944
## horsepower    0.0092039998
## weight       -0.0009427213
```

```
lda_pred = predict(lda1, test)
pred1 = lda_pred$class
table(pred1, realmpg)
```

```
##      realmpg
## pred1  0  1
##      0 54  2
##      1 12 63
```

```
mean(pred1 != realmpg)
```

```
## [1] 0.1068702
```

We can see the test error is 10.6%

#(f)

```
logistic = glm(Auto.mpg01 ~ displacement + horsepower + weight, data = train, family = binomial)
logistic
```

```
##
## Call:  glm(formula = Auto.mpg01 ~ displacement + horsepower + weight,
##         family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept) displacement horsepower      weight
##    10.85292    -0.01468    -0.02962    -0.00195
##
## Degrees of Freedom: 260 Total (i.e. Null);  257 Residual
## Null Deviance:      361.8
## Residual Deviance: 137.9    AIC: 145.9
```

```
log_pred = predict(logistic, test, type="response")
pred2 = rep(0, nrow(test))
pred2[log_pred > 0.5] = 1
table(pred2, realmpg)
```

```
##      realmpg
## pred2  0   1
##      0 56   4
##      1 10  61
```

```
mean(pred2 != realmpg)
```

```
## [1] 0.1068702
```

The test error is 10.6% as well.

### #(g)

```
library(class)
train.x = cbind(train$displacement, train$horsepower, train$weight)
test.x = cbind(test$displacement, test$horsepower, test$weight)
train.mpg01 = train$Auto.mpg01
test.mpg01 = test$Auto.mpg01
```

```
#knn, k = 1
set.seed(80)
knn.pred = knn(train.x, test.x, train.mpg01, k = 1)
table(knn.pred, test.mpg01)
```

```
##      test.mpg01
## knn.pred  0   1
##      0 54  11
##      1 12  54
```

```
mean(knn.pred != test.mpg01)
```

```
## [1] 0.1755725
```

```
#knn, k = 5
set.seed(80)
knn2.pred = knn(train.x, test.x, train.mpg01, k = 5)
table(knn2.pred, test.mpg01)
```

```
##      test.mpg01
## knn2.pred  0   1
##      0 56   8
##      1 10  57
```

```
mean(knn2.pred != test.mpg01)
```

```
## [1] 0.1374046
```

```
#knn, k = 8
set.seed(80)
knn3.pred = knn(train.x, test.x, train.mpg01, k = 5)
table(knn3.pred, test.mpg01)
```

```
##          test.mpg01
## knn3.pred  0   1
##          0 56  8
##          1 10 57
```

```
mean(knn3.pred != test.mpg01)
```

```
## [1] 0.1374046
```

We can see the test error are 17.5%, 13.7% and 13.7%, so knn model with  $k = 5$  or  $k = 8$  seems better.

#### #4.7 Exercises; Problem 12 (a)

```
power = function(x, a){
  print(x^a)
}
power(2,3)
```

```
## [1] 8
```

#### #(b)

```
power2 = function(x, a){
  print(x^a)
}
power2(2,3)
```

```
## [1] 8
```

```
power2(3,8)
```

```
## [1] 6561
```

#### c.

```
power2(10,3)
```

```
## [1] 1000
```

```
power2(8, 17)
```

```
## [1] 2.2518e+15
```

```
power2(131, 3)
```

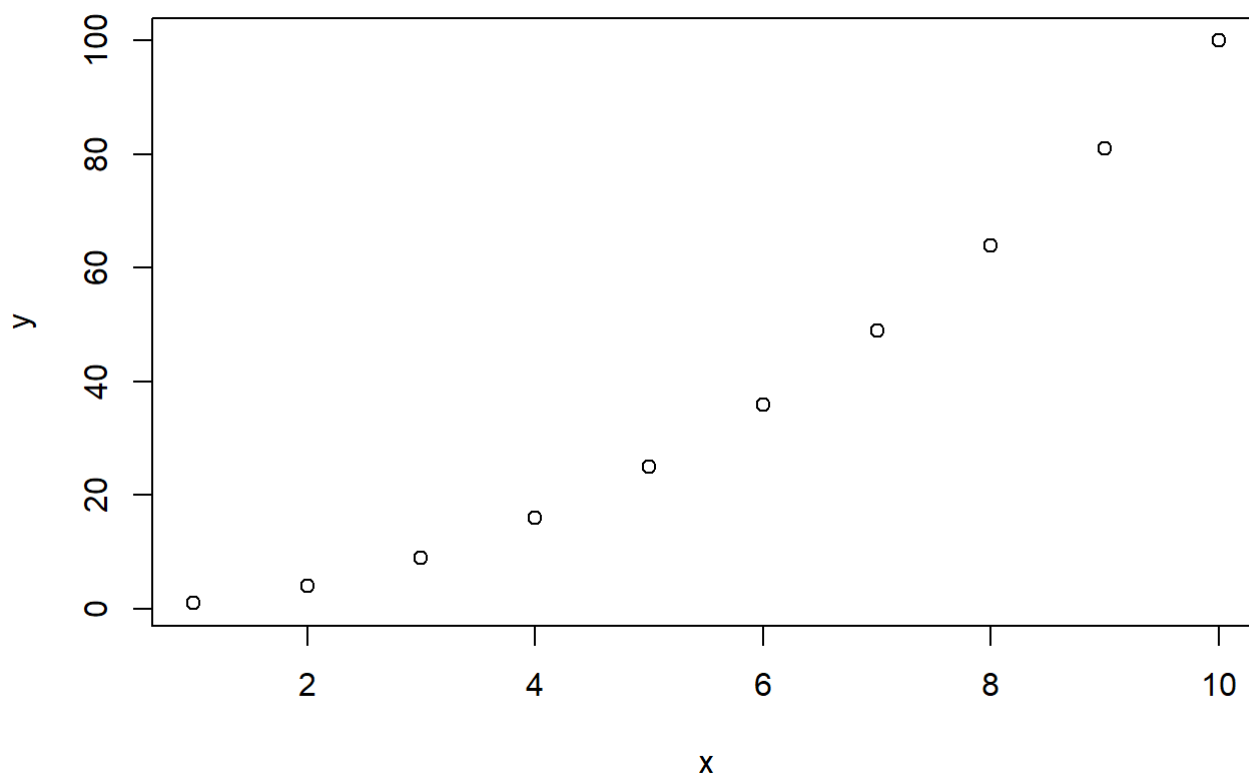
```
## [1] 2248091
```

#(d)

```
Power3 = function(x,a) {  
  result = x^a  
  return(result)  
}
```

#(e)

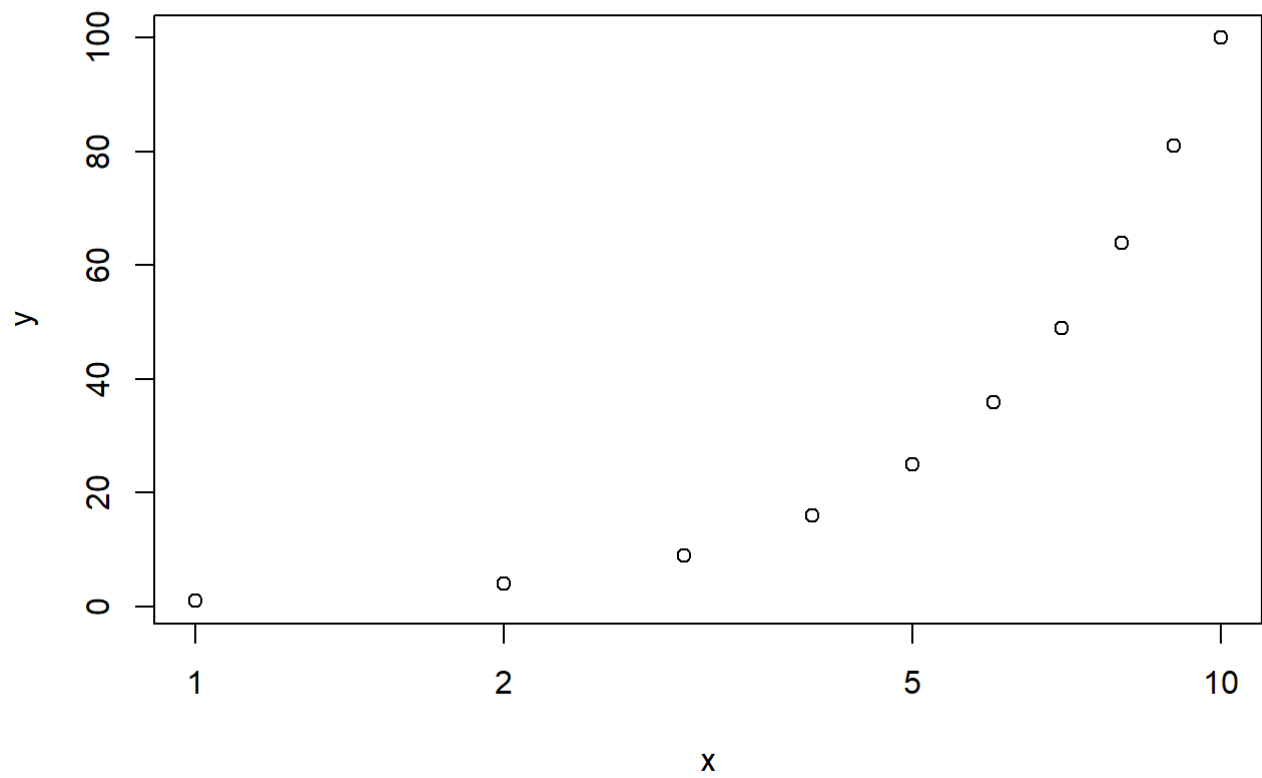
```
x = 1:10  
y = Power3(x, 2)  
plot(x,y, main="Plot of y = x^2")
```

**Plot of  $y = x^2$** 

```
plot(x,y, log = 'x', main="Plot of y = x^2")
```

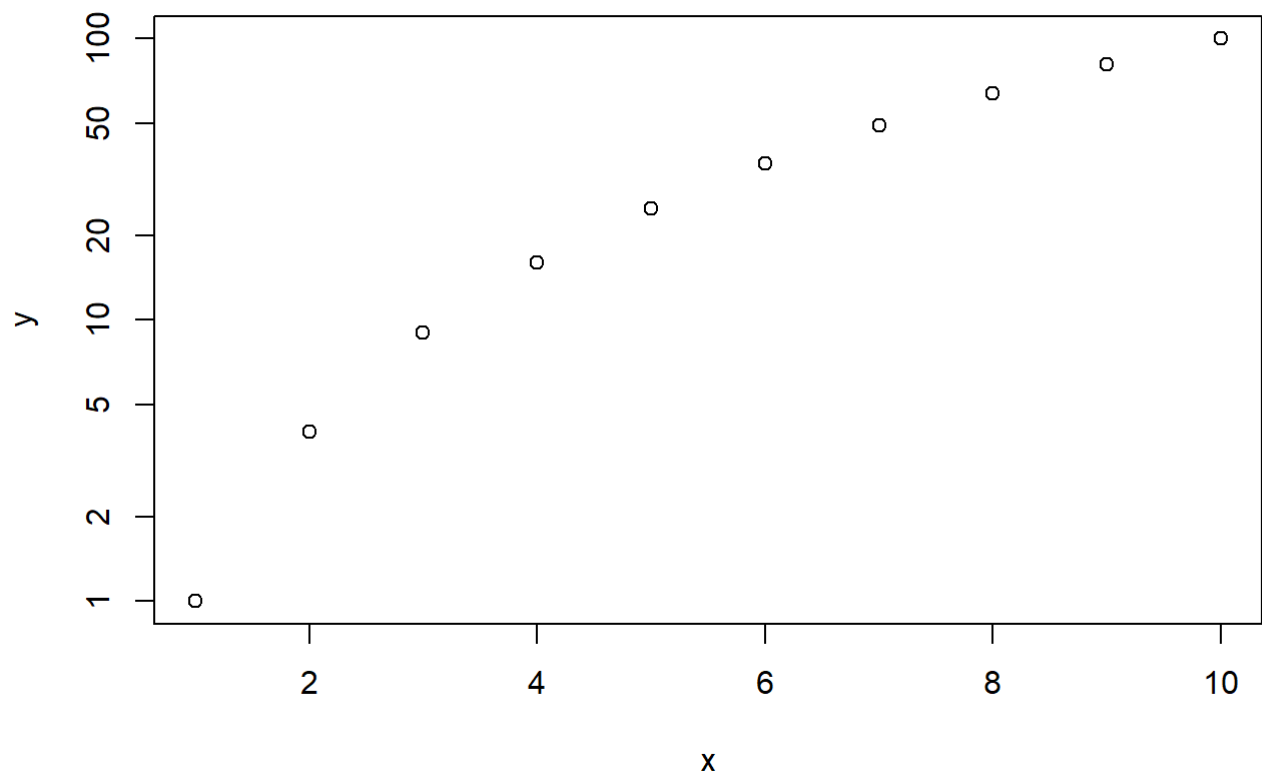


Plot of  $y = x^2$



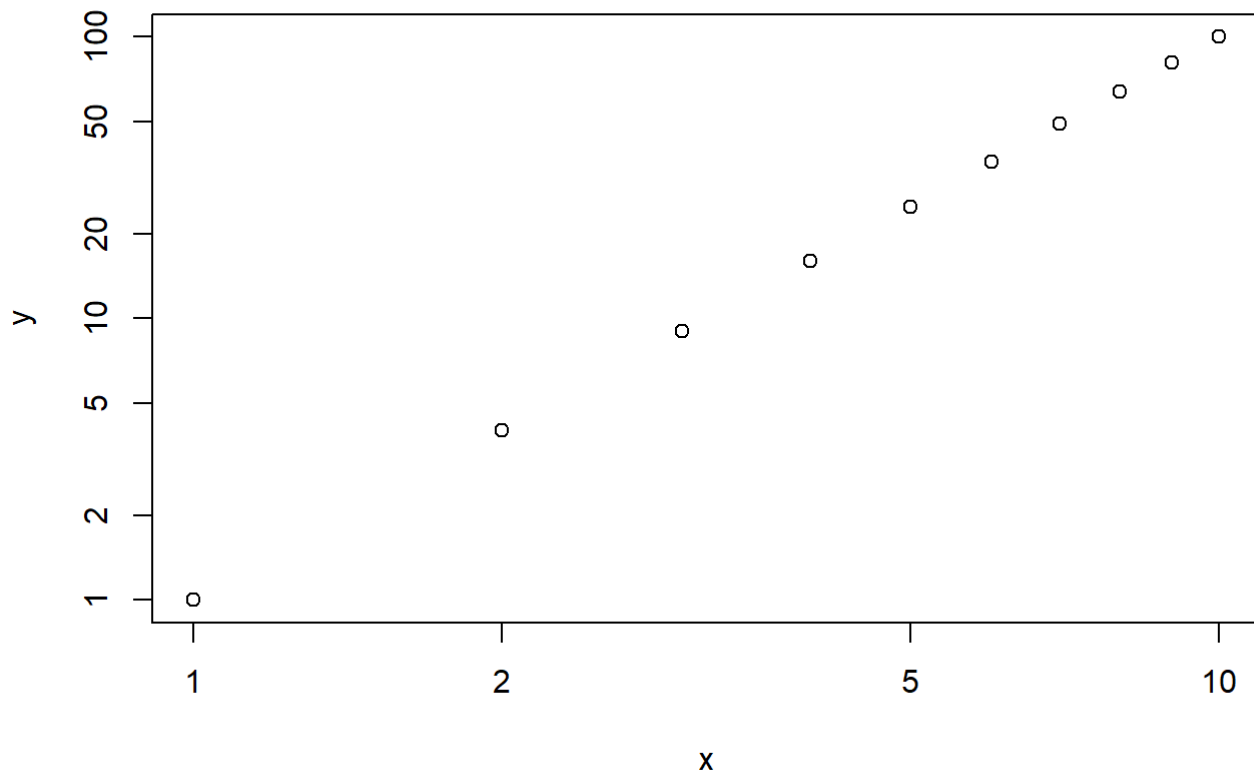
```
plot(x,y, log = 'y', main="Plot of  $y = x^2$ ")
```

Plot of  $y = x^2$



```
plot(x, y, log = 'xy', main="Plot of  $y = x^2$ ")
```

**Plot of  $y = x^2$**



#(f)

```
PlotPower = function(a, b) {  
  x = a  
  y = a^b  
  plot(x, y)  
}  
PlotPower(1:10, 3)
```

