# 2: The Limits of Statistical Learning

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## Ideas and issues illustrated by the graphs in this vignette

In analyses in the traditions of 'data mining' and 'statistical learning', observations are typically assumed independent. There is a greater use of relatively automated approaches than is usual in many areas of statistical analysis. This limits the scope of models that are considered and rules out of consideration some very important types of analysis. Or, in order to fit the data to this type of analysis, some modest amount of preprocessing of the data may be required. This may be as simple as transforming data values. Or it may require the creation, from the data as it stands, of summary statistic values to which the methods can then be applied. Graphs that are shown here that are intended as starting points for discussing such issues.

# 1 R Functions for Creating Chapter 2 Figures

```
fig2.1 <-
function (form = speed ~ Year, data = subset(cvalues, Year >=
    1862), errors = TRUE, ...)
    if (!errors)
        plot(form, data = data, ...)
    else {
        ylim <- with(data, range(c(speed - error, speed + error),</pre>
            na.rm = TRUE))
        plot(form, data = data, ylim = ylim, ...)
        with(data, segments(Year, speed - error, Year, speed +
            error))
        with(data, segments(Year - 1.25, speed - error, Year +
            1.25, speed - error))
        with(data, segments(Year - 1.25, speed + error, Year +
            1.25, speed + error))
    obj <- lm(form, data = data)
```

```
fig2.2 <-
function (seed = NULL, N = 10, parset = simpleTheme(pch = 1:N),
    fontsize = list(text = 12, points = 8))
    if (!is.null(parset))
        parset$fontsize <- fontsize</pre>
    if (!exists("Wages")) {
        if(!require("Ecdat", warn.conflicts=FALSE, quietly=TRUE))
    return("Dataset 'Wages' is not available; cannot show graph")
      Wages <- Ecdat::Wages
    if (is.null(Wages$ID))
        Wages$ID \leftarrow rep(1:595, each = 7)
    if (!is.null(seed))
        set.seed(seed)
    chooseN <- sample(1:595, N)</pre>
    whichN <- Wages$ID %in% chooseN
    gph <- xyplot(lwage ~ exp, groups = ID, data = Wages, subset = whichN,
        xlab = "Years experience", ylab = "log(Wage)", par.settings = parset,
        type = c("p", "r"))
    gph
fig2.3 <-
function (parset = simpleTheme(pch = 16, alpha = 0.8, cex = 1.25),
    fontsize = list(text = 12, points = 8))
    if (!is.null(parset))
        parset$fontsize <- fontsize</pre>
    if(!require("lattice"))return("Package 'lattice' is not available; cannot show graph")
    if(!exists('ant111b')){
    if(!require("DAAG"))return("Dataset 'ant111b' is not available; cannot show graph")
      ant111b <- DAAG::ant111b</pre>
    Site <- with(ant111b, reorder(site, harvwt, FUN = mean))</pre>
    gph <- stripplot(Site ~ harvwt, data = ant111b, par.settings = parset,</pre>
        xlab = "Harvest weight of corn")
    gph
```

abline(obj)

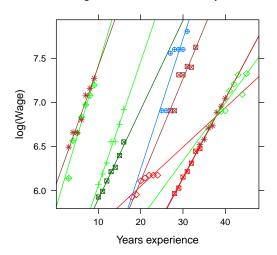
```
fig2.4 <-
function (parset = simpleTheme(pch = c(0, 1), cex = 1.2), fontsize = list(text = 12,
    points = 8), annotate = TRUE)
    if (!is.null(parset))
        parset$fontsize <- fontsize
    gph <- xyplot(Time ~ Distance, groups = roadORtrack, data = worldRecords,</pre>
        scales = list(log = 10, tck = -0.4, x = list(at = 10^c((-1):2)),
            y = list(at = 10^(0:3)))
    gph <- update(gph, xlab = "Distance (s, km)", ylab = "Time (t, min)",</pre>
        par.settings = parset, auto.key = list(columns = 2))
    gph1 <- xyplot(Time ~ Distance, data = worldRecords, scales = list(log = 10),
        type = "r")
    gph2 <- gph + as.layer(gph1)</pre>
    if (annotate) {
        layer3 <- layer(longd <- log10(290.2), longt <- log10(24 *
            60), panel.arrows(-1, -0.02, -1, -0.64, length = 0.1,
            col = "gray45"), panel.text(-1 + 0.125, -0.06, "100m",
            pos = 3, cex = 1.05, col = "gray45"), panel.arrows(longd,
            longt + 0.7, longd, longt + 0.15, length = 0.1, col = "gray45"),
            panel.text(longd + 0.18, longt + 0.65, "290km", pos = 3,
                cex = 1.05, col = "gray45"), panel.arrows(-1 -
                0.5, -0.79, -1 - 0.12, -0.79, length = 0.1, col = "gray45"),
            panel.text(-1 - 0.47, -0.79, "9.6sec", pos = 2, cex = 1.05,
                col = "gray45"), panel.arrows(longd - 0.5, longt,
                longd - 0.12, longt, length = 0.1, col = "gray45"),
            panel.text(longd - 0.48, longt, "24h", pos = 2, cex = 1.05,
                col = "gray45"))
        gph2 <- gph2 + layer3
    gph2
fig2.5 <-
function (parset = simpleTheme(lty = c(2, 1, 2), col.line = c("gray30",
    "black", "gray30"), pch = c(0, 1), printit=TRUE)
    wr.lm <- lm(log(Time) ~ log(Distance), data = worldRecords)</pre>
    resid1 <- resid(wr.lm)</pre>
    msg <- "As 'mgcv::gam' is not available, unable to proceed."</pre>
    if(!require("mgcv", quietly=TRUE, warn.conflicts=FALSE))return(msg)
    wr.gam <- gam(resid1 ~ s(log(Distance)), data = worldRecords)</pre>
    hat.gam <- predict(wr.gam, se.fit = TRUE)</pre>
    wrgamdata <- with(worldRecords, data.frame(distance = Distance,</pre>
```

```
roadORtrack = roadORtrack, resid1 = resid1, resid2 = resid(wr.gam),
        hat = hat.gam$fit, se = hat.gam$se.fit))
    ord <- with(wrgamdata, order(distance))</pre>
    wrgamdata <- wrgamdata[ord, ]</pre>
    msg <- "As 'lattice' is not available, cannot do graph."</pre>
    if(!require("lattice", quietly=TRUE))return(msg)
    gph0 <- lattice::xyplot(resid1 ~ distance, groups = roadORtrack,</pre>
                   ylim = c(-0.15, 0.175), xlab = "",
                    scales = list(x = list(log = 10, alternating = 0),
                    tck = -0.4), data = wrgamdata, type = "p",
                    par.settings = parset,
                    auto.key = list(columns = 2))
    gph01 \leftarrow lattice::xyplot(I(hat - 2 * se) + hat + I(hat + 2 * se) ~
        distance, outer = FALSE, ylim = c(-0.125, 0.175),
                     scales = list(tck = -0.4,
        x = list(log = 10, alternating = 2)), data = wrgamdata,
        type = "1", par.settings = parset)
    gph1 <- update(gph0 + as.layer(gph01),</pre>
                   ylab = expression(atop(Smooth %+-%
        2 * SE, "(resid1)")))
    gph2 <- lattice::xyplot(resid2 ~ distance, groups = roadORtrack,</pre>
                    scales = list(tck = -0.4,
        x = list(log = 10)), ylim = c(-0.125, 0.175),
                    ylab = expression(atop("Resids from smooth",
        "(resid2)")), data = wrgamdata, type = c("p"), par.settings = parset)
    if(printit){
      print(gph1, position=c(0, 0.425, 1, 1))
      print(gph2, position=c(0, 0, 1, 0.575) , newpage = FALSE)
    invisible(list(upper = gph1, lower = gph2))
fig2.6 <-
function (data = loti)
    anom <- data[, "J.D"]</pre>
    num <- seq(along = anom)</pre>
    AVtodate <- cumsum(anom)/num
    yr <- data$Year
    plot(anom ~ yr, xlab = "", ylab = expression("Difference from 1951-1980 (" *
        degree * "C)"))
    lines(AVtodate ~ yr, col = "gray", lwd = 2)
    lastLessYr <- max(yr[anom < AVtodate])</pre>
    lastLessy <- data[as.character(lastLessYr), "J.D"]</pre>
```

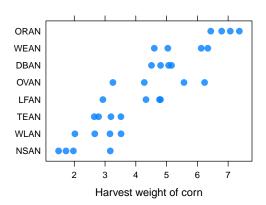
# 2 Show the Figures

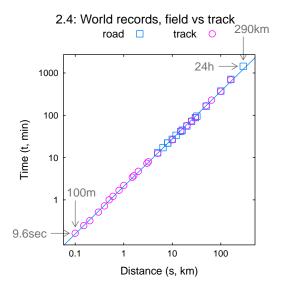
# 2.1B: Light speed estimates (line is silly) For 2.1A, type: fig2.1(data=cvalues) 009667 00967 1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 Year

## 2.2: Wage data, broken down by worker

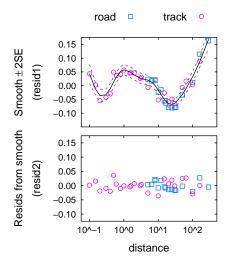


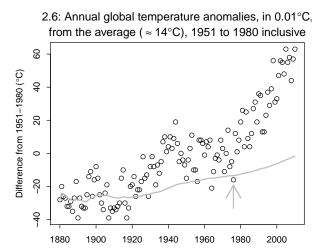
### 2.3: Corn harvest weight by site





```
gphs <- fig2.5(printit=FALSE)
print(gphs[["upper"]], position=c(0, 0.415, 1,1))
print(gphs[["lower"]], position=c(0, 0, 1,0.585), newpage=FALSE)</pre>
```





```
gph <- fig2.7()
update(gph, main=list("2.7: Death rate ratios", fontface="plain"))</pre>
```

