

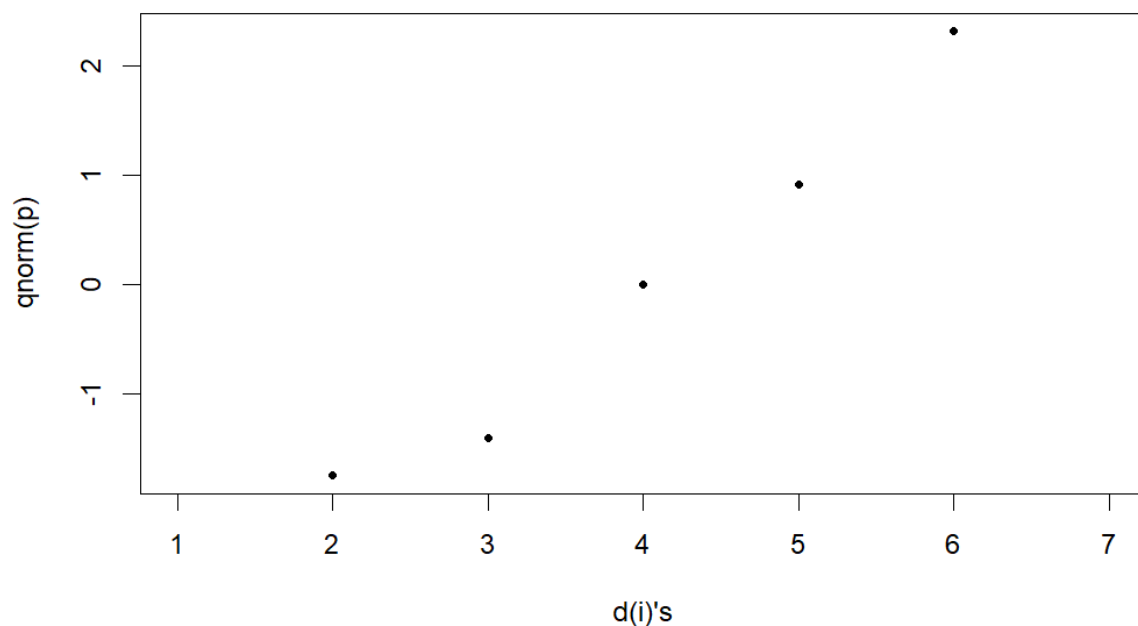
Ques 1.

#Use the raw data for probit analysis provided in the class webpage, and follow the steps of Finney to produce a linear scatterplot.

```
library(MASS) # installing MASS library for using functions like qnorm
a = read.table('C:\\Users\\91836\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\Notes\\Stat (AC)\\codes in R\\probit.txt') # reading
probit model file
x = as.numeric(a$V3) #extracting the data of daeds and removing non numeric values with NA
y = as.numeric(a$V2) #extracting the size of data and removing non numeric values with NA
x = x[!is.na(x)] #removing NA values
y = y[!is.na(y)] # removing NA values
plot(qnorm(x/y),pch=20, xlab = "d(i)'s", ylab = 'qnorm(p)') # plotting probit function of dead/size for
each doses using qnorm(x) function
```

#probit model data

#	V1	V2	V3
#1	dose	size	dead
#2	12	100	0
#3	13	100	4
#4	14	100	8
#5	15	100	50
#6	16	100	82
#7	17	100	99
#8	18	100	100



## Ques 2.

#Prussian Horse Kick data, Fit a Poisson( $\lambda$ ) distribution to it. The  
 #Poisson distribution is a discrete distribution with PMF:  
 #Report the estimated value of  $\lambda$ . Make a table with two columns, one  
 #column for the fitted Poisson PMFs, and one for the observed relative frequencies.

```
library(MASS) # installing MASS library
a = read.csv('C:\\Users\\91836\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\Notes\\Stat (AC)\\codes in
R\\horsekickdata.csv', head = T) # reading the prussian horse kick data
y = as.numeric(a$y) # extracting the data of death of people from the table and removing
non numeric data abd replacing it with NA
y = y[!is.na(y)] # removing NA values
f = fitdistr(y,"Poisson") # estimating paramter for poisson distribution
l = f$estimate[["lambda"]] # estimating value of lambda for poisson distribution
x = 0:max(y) # denifing a vector with the possible values of number of dead people
pmf=dpois(x,l) # finding and creating poisson probability density table
ob_f= table(y)/length(y) # observed frequency density table
table = data.frame('number of deaths'= x,'Observed_Relative_Frequency' = ob_f,
'Fitted_Poisson_PMF' = pmf) # creating table of observed vs estimated probability density
of poissson distribution
plot(x, ob_f, type = "b", pch = 16, col = "blue", ylim = c(0, max(c(ob_f, pmf))), xlab =
"Number of Deaths", ylab = "Relative Frequency", main = "Observed vs. Poisson PMF") #
plotting observed probability density
lines(x, pmf, type = "b", pch = 16, col = "red") # plotting estimated probability density
of poissson distribution
legend("topright", legend = c("Observed", "Poisson PMF"), col = c("blue", "red"), lty =
c(1, 1), pch = c(16, 16)) # describing legend to dintinguish between the two plots

#estimated value of lambda comes out as 0.7
```

#table

#	number.of.deaths	Observed_Relative_Frequency.y	Observed_Relative_Frequency.Freq	Fitted_Poisson_PMF
#1	0	0	0.514285714	0.496585304
#2	1	1	0.325000000	0.347609713
#3	2	2	0.114285714	0.121663399
#4	3	3	0.039285714	0.028388127
#5	4	4	0.007142857	0.004967922

