Moodle Tasks

Разгледайте данните `survey` от пакета `MASS`

```
> install.packages("MASS")
> library(MASS)
> names(survey)
 [1] "Sex"    "Wr.Hnd" "NW.Hnd" "W.Hnd"  "Fold"   "Pulse"
"Clap"   "Exer"
 [9] "Smoke"  "Height" "M.I"    "Age"
> head(survey)
     Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd    Fold Pulse    Clap Exer
Smoke Height      M.I
1 Female   18.5   18.0 Right  R on L    92    Left Some
Never 173.00   Metric
2   Male   19.5   20.5  Left  R on L   104    Left None
Regul 177.80 Imperial
3   Male   18.0   13.3 Right  L on R    87 Neither None
Occas     NA     <NA>
4   Male   18.8   18.9 Right  R on L    NA Neither None
Never 160.00   Metric
5   Male   20.0   20.0 Right Neither    35   Right Some
Never 165.00   Metric
6 Female   18.0   17.7 Right  L on R    64   Right Some
Never 172.72 Imperial
     Age
1 18.250
2 17.583
3 16.917
4 20.333
5 23.667
6 21.000
> summary(survey)
     Sex          Wr.Hnd           NW.Hnd          W.Hnd
Fold
 Female:118   Min.   :13.00   Min.   :12.50   Left : 18
L on R : 99
 Male   :118   1st Qu.:17.50   1st Qu.:17.50   Right:218
Neither: 18
 NA's   :  1   Median :18.50   Median :18.50   NA's :  1
R on L :120
```

```
                Mean   :18.67   Mean   :18.58
                3rd Qu.:19.80   3rd Qu.:19.73
                Max.   :23.20   Max.   :23.50
                NA's   :1       NA's   :1
     Pulse             Clap       Exer        Smoke
Height
 Min.   : 35.00   Left   : 39   Freq:115   Heavy: 11
Min.   :150.0
 1st Qu.: 66.00   Neither: 50   None: 24   Never:189
1st Qu.:165.0
 Median : 72.50   Right  :147   Some: 98   Occas: 19
Median :171.0
 Mean   : 74.15   NA's   :  1              Regul: 17
Mean   :172.4
 3rd Qu.: 80.00                            NA's :  1
3rd Qu.:180.0
 Max.   :104.00
Max.   :200.0
 NA's   :45
NA's   :28
       M.I           Age
 Imperial: 68   Min.   :16.75
 Metric  :141   1st Qu.:17.67
 NA's    : 28   Median :18.58
                Mean   :20.37
                3rd Qu.:20.17
                Max.   :73.00
```

Задача 1

Въз основа на данните пресметнете вероятностите:

а) Случайно избран човек да се окаже редовен пушач

$$\mathbb{P}(Smoke =' Regul') = \frac{\#\ of\ regularly\ smoking\ students}{\#\ of\ all\ students} \approx 0.07$$

```
> prob.regul = sum(survey$Smoke == "Regul", na.rm = TRUE)
/ length(survey$Smoke)
> prob.regul
```

```
[1] 0.07172996
```

б) Случайно избран човек да се окаже редовно пушещ мъж

$$\mathbb{P}(Smoke =' Regul' \cap Sex =' Male') \approx 0.05$$

```
> prob.regulANDsmoke = sum(survey$Smoke == "Regul" &
+       survey$Sex == "Male", na.rm = TRUE) /
length(survey$Smoke)
> prob.regulANDsmoke
[1] 0.05063291
```

в) Случайно избран мъж да се окаже редовен пушач

$$\mathbb{P}(Smoke =' Regul' | Sex =' Male') = \frac{\mathbb{P}(Smoke =' Regul' \cap Sex =' Male')}{\mathbb{P}(Sex =" Male)} \approx 0.10$$

```
> prob.male = sum(survey$Sex == "Male", na.rm = TRUE)/
length(survey$Sex)
> prob.regulANDsmoke/prob.male
[1] 0.1016949
```

Г) Случайно избран редовен пушач да се окаже мъж

$$\mathbb{P}(Sex =' Male' | | Smoke =' Regul') = \frac{\mathbb{P}(Sex =' Male' \cap Smoke =' Regul')}{\mathbb{P}(Smoke =' Regul')} \approx 0.71$$

```
> prob.regulANDsmoke/prob.regul
[1] 0.7058824
```

Задача 2

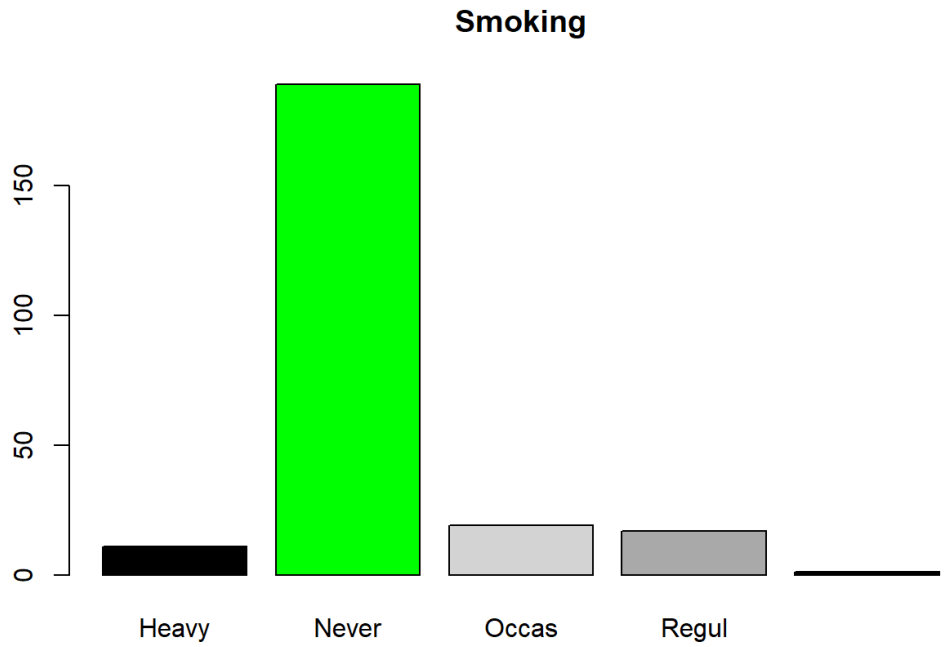
Представете графично данните за тютюнопушенето на студентите

```
> summary(survey$Smoke)
Heavy Never Occas Regul  NA's
   11   189    19    17     1
```

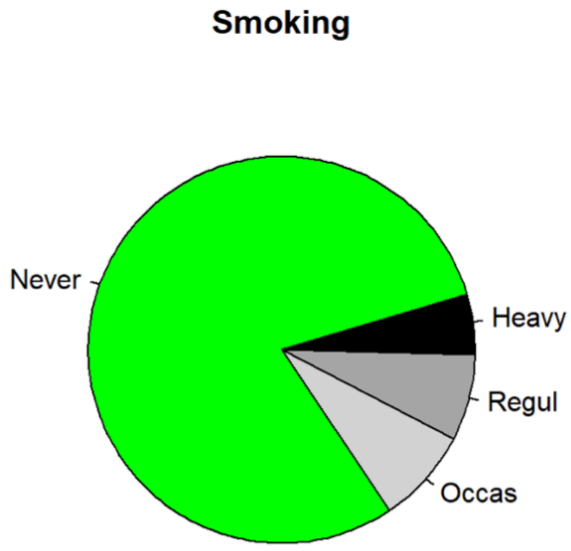
`Smoke` е качествена променлива

```
> table(survey$Smoke, useNA = "ifany")
```

```
Heavy Never Occas Regul  <NA>
   11   189    19    17     1
> barplot(table(survey$Smoke, useNA = "ifany"),
+         main = "Smoking",
+         col = c("black", "green", "lightgrey",
"darkgrey"))
```




```
> pie(table(survey$Smoke, useNA = "ifany"),
+     main = "Smoking",
+     col = c("black", "green", "lightgrey", "darkgrey"))
```



Представете също така тютюнопушенето на студентите в зависимост от пола.

`Smoke` и `Sex` са две качествени променливи. Можем да ги предсавим с честотната таблица по двете променливи

```
> table(survey$Sex, survey$Smoke)
```

```
        Heavy Never Occas Regul
  Female     5    99     9     5
  Male       6    89    10    12
```

Също така можем да ги представим с таблица на пропорциите по двете променливи.

За по ясна визуализация, нека закръглим числата до 2рия знак след десетичната запетая.

```
> options(digits = 1)
```

Видяхме, че можем да смятаме пропорциите с функцията `prop.table` спрямо всички наблюдения, спрямо редовете или спрямо колоните.

Пропорции спрямо редовете - тук пропорциите в реда се сумират до 1

```
> prop.table(table(survey$Sex, survey$Smoke), 1)
```

```
        Heavy Never Occas Regul
  Female  0.04  0.84  0.08  0.04
  Male    0.05  0.76  0.09  0.10
```

Пропорции спрямо колоните - тук пропорциите в колоните се сумират до 1

```
> prop.table(table(survey$Sex, survey$Smoke), 2)
```

```
        Heavy Never Occas Regul
  Female   0.5   0.5   0.5   0.3
  Male     0.5   0.5   0.5   0.7
```

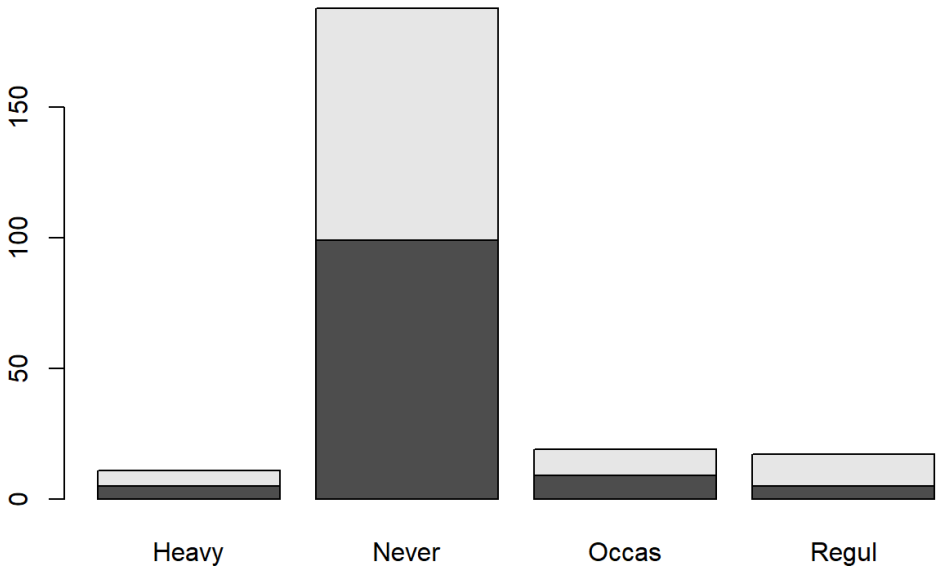
Пропорциите спрямо всички наблюдения - тук всички пропорции в таблицата се сумират до 1

```
> prop.table(table(survey$Sex, survey$Smoke))
```

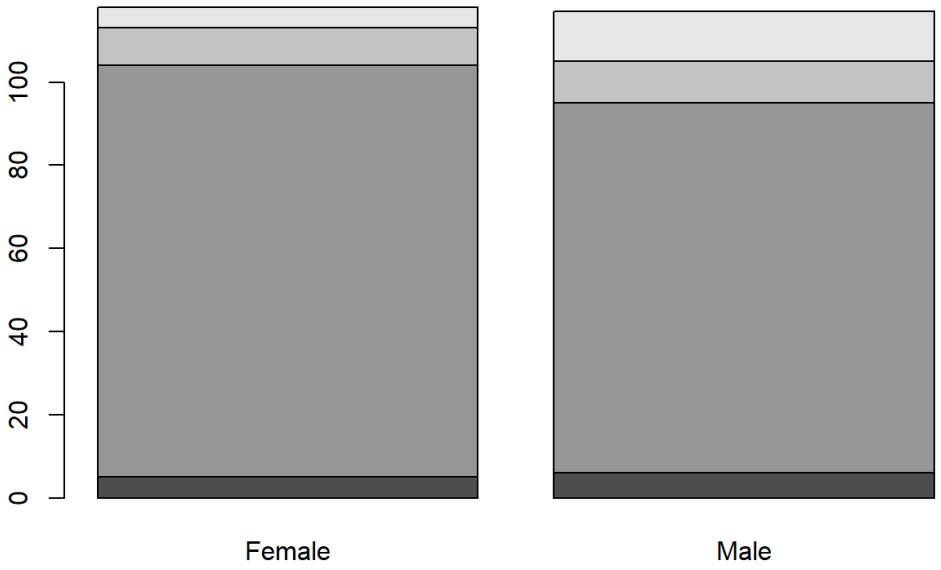
```
        Heavy Never Occas Regul
  Female  0.02  0.42  0.04  0.02
  Male    0.03  0.38  0.04  0.05
```

Също така можем да ги представим графично използвайки `barplot`

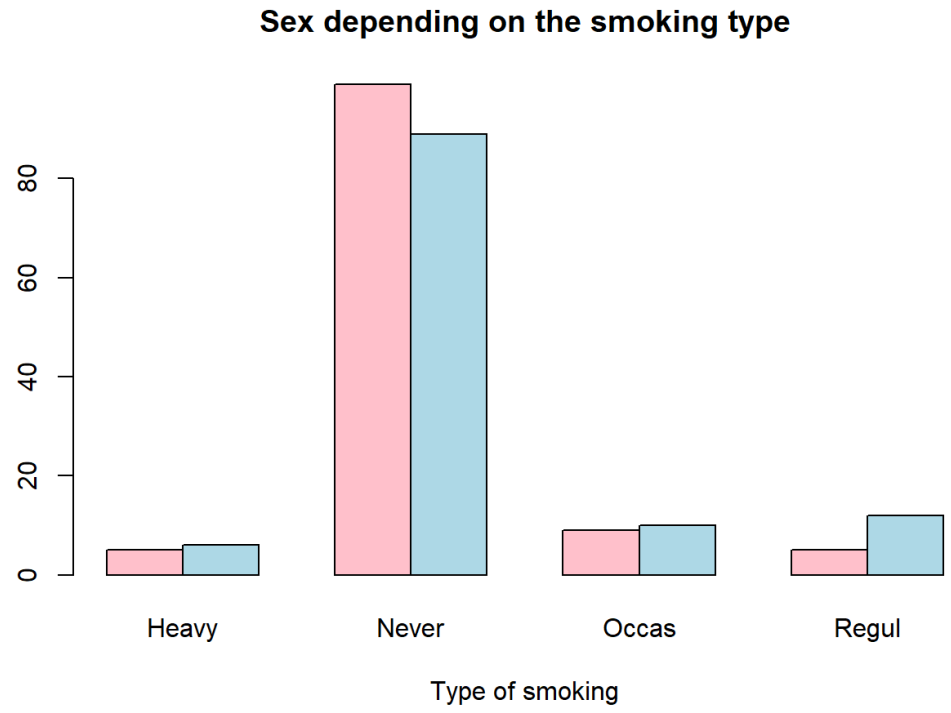
```
> barplot(table(survey$Sex, survey$Smoke))
```



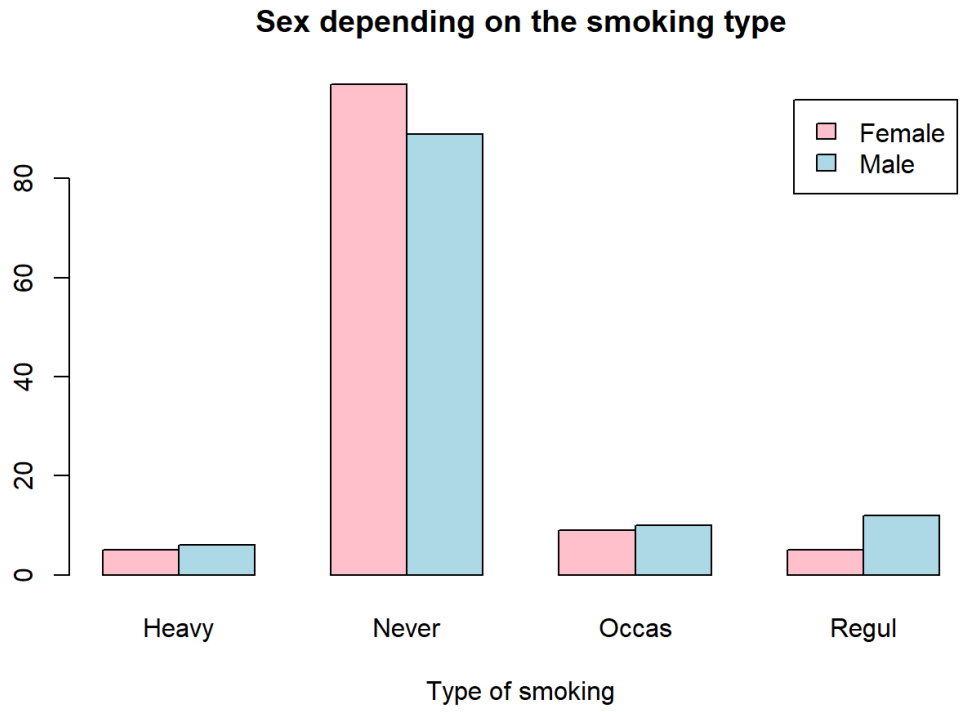

```
> barplot(table(survey$Smoke, survey$Sex))
```



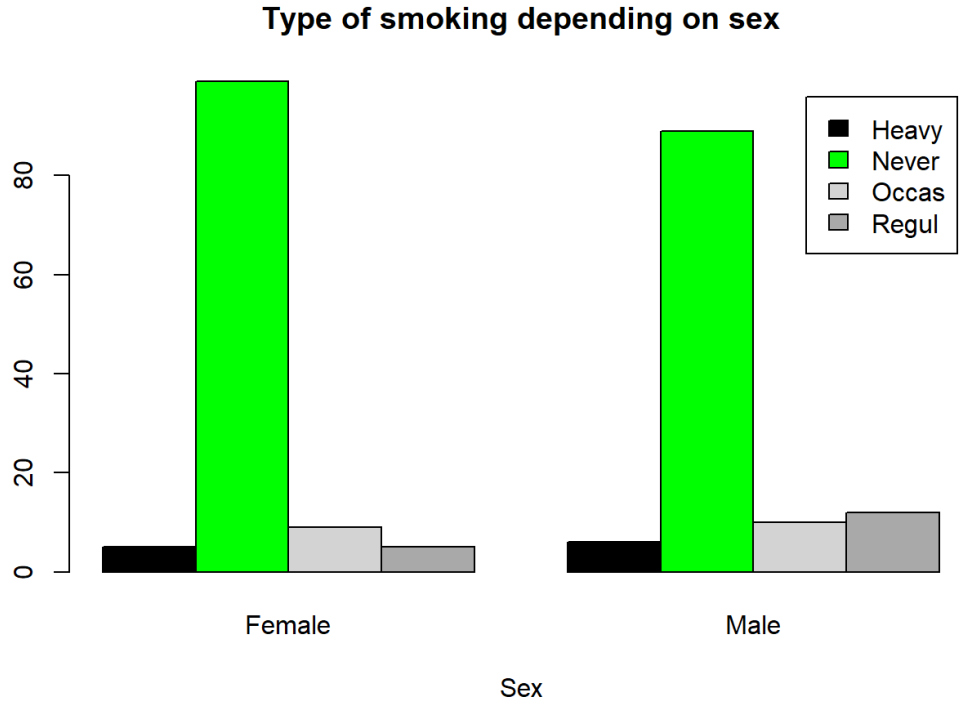
```
> barplot(table(survey$Sex, survey$Smoke),
+         main = "Sex depending on the smoking type",
+         names.arg = c("Heavy", "Never", "Occas",
"Regul"),
+         beside = TRUE,
+         col = c("Pink", "lightblue"),
+         xlab = "Type of smoking")
```




```
> barplot(table(survey$Sex, survey$Smoke),
+         main = "Sex depending on the smoking type",
+         names.arg = c("Heavy", "Never", "Occas",
"Regul"),
+         legend.text = TRUE,
+         beside = TRUE,
+         col = c("Pink", "lightblue"),
+         xlab = "Type of smoking")
```




```
> barplot(table(survey$Smoke, survey$Sex),
+         main = "Type of smoking depending on sex",
+         names.arg = c("Female", "Male"),
+         legend.text = TRUE,
+         beside = TRUE,
+         col = c("Black", "Green", "lightgrey",
"darkgrey"),
+         xlab = "Sex")
```



Задача 3

Пресметнете оценки за средното, медианата, квартилите, стандартното отклонение и т.н. за височината на студентите

```
> min(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 150
> max(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 200
> mean(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 172
> median(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 171
> quantile(survey$Height, 0.25, na.rm = TRUE)
25%
165
> quantile(survey$Height, 0.75, na.rm = TRUE)
75%
180
> sd(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 10
> var(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 97
> diff(range(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE))
[1] 50
> IQR(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 15
> summary(survey$Height)
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.    NA's
    150     165     171     172     180     200      28
> fivenum(survey$Height)
[1] 150 165 171 180 200
```

Направете отделни изчисления за мъжете и за жените.

```
> summary(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Male"])
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.    NA's
    155     173     180     179     185     200      13
> sd(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Male"], na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 8
> var(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Male"], na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 70
```

```
> diff(range(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Male"], na.rm =
TRUE))
[1] 45
> IQR(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Male"], na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 12
> fivenum(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Male"])
[1] 155 173 180 185 200
> summary(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Female"])
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.    NA's
    150     163     167     166     170     180      17
> sd(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Female"], na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 6
> var(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Female"], na.rm =
TRUE)
[1] 38
> diff(range(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Female"], na.rm
= TRUE))
[1] 30
> IQR(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Female"], na.rm =
TRUE)
[1] 7
> fivenum(survey$Height[survey$Sex == "Female"])
[1] 150 163 167 170 180
```

Каква част от студентите се различават от средната височина с неповече от едно 1 стандартно отклонение, т.е. наблюдението да попадне в интервала

$$[\overline{X}-\sigma, \overline{X}+\sigma], \overline{X}-\sigma < x_i < \overline{X}+\sigma, -\sigma < x_i - \overline{X} < \sigma, \frac{|x_i - \overline{X}|}{\sigma} < 1.$$

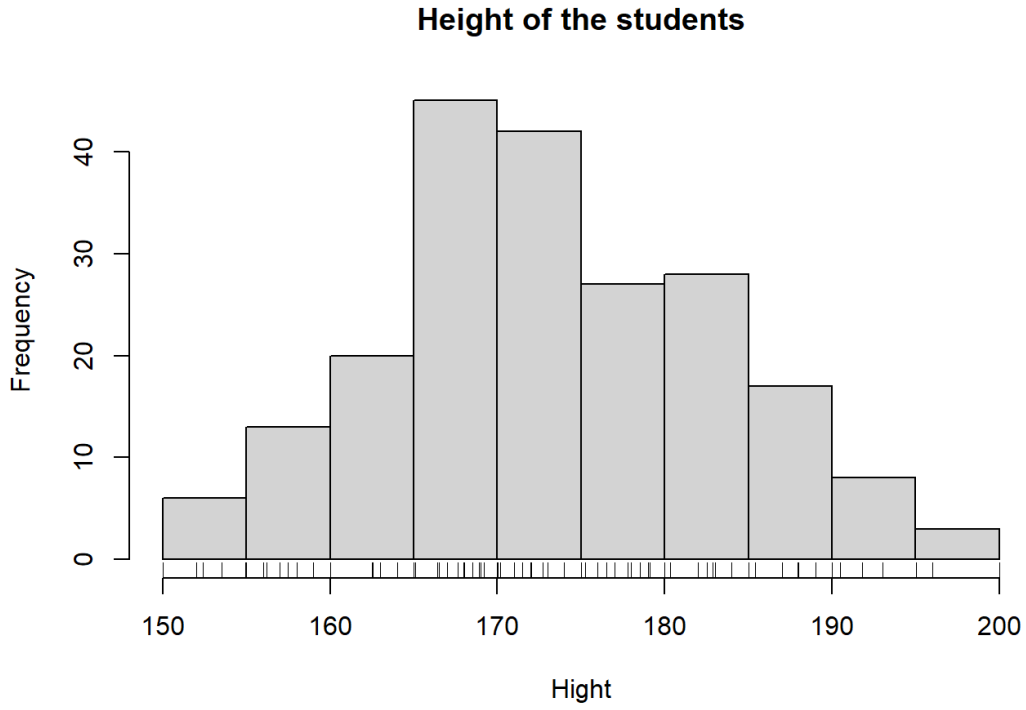
```
> x.without.na <- survey$Height[!is.na(survey$Height)]
> x.mean <- mean(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE)
> x.sd <- sd(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE)
> sum(abs(x.without.na - x.mean) / x.sd < 1) /
length(x.without.na)
[1] 0.7
```

Задача 4

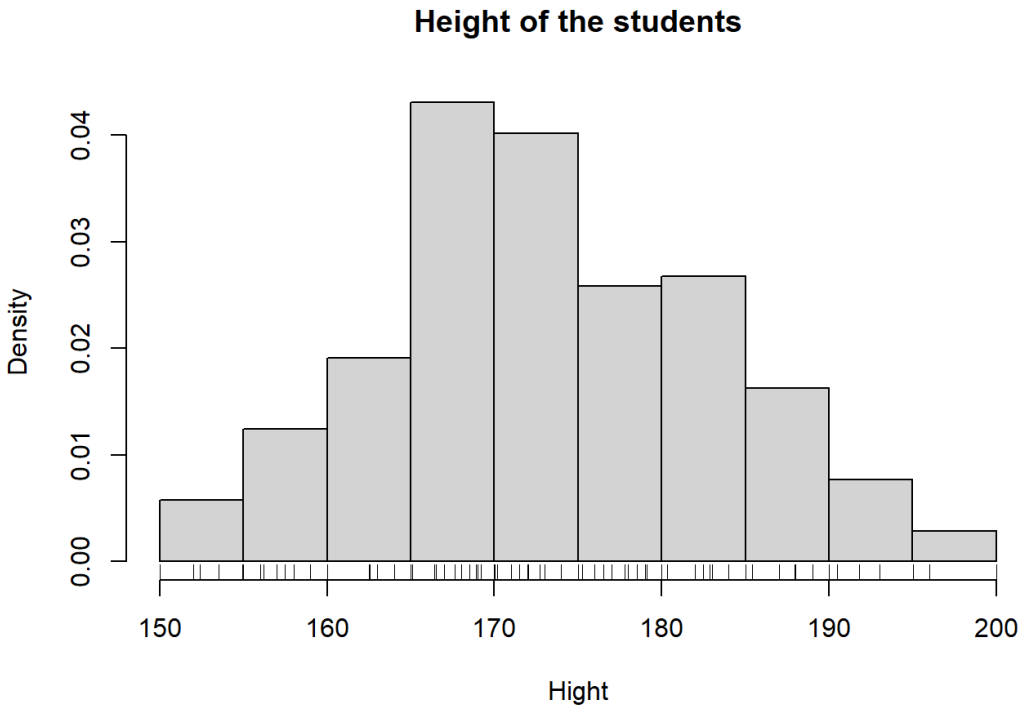
Представете графично височината на студентите

Височината на студентите е количествена непрекъсната променлива

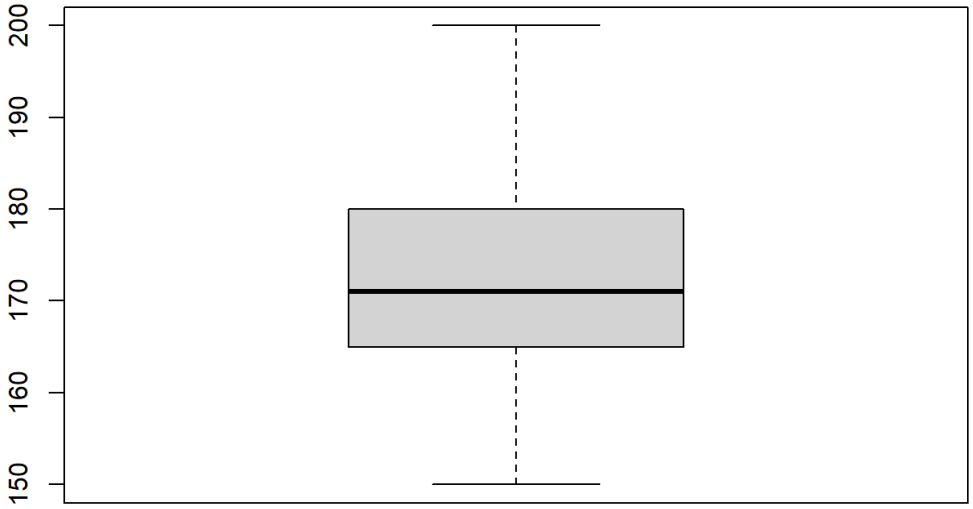
```
> hist(survey$Height,
+      right = FALSE,
+      main = "Height of the students",
+      xlab = "Hight")
> rug(jitter(survey$Height))
```



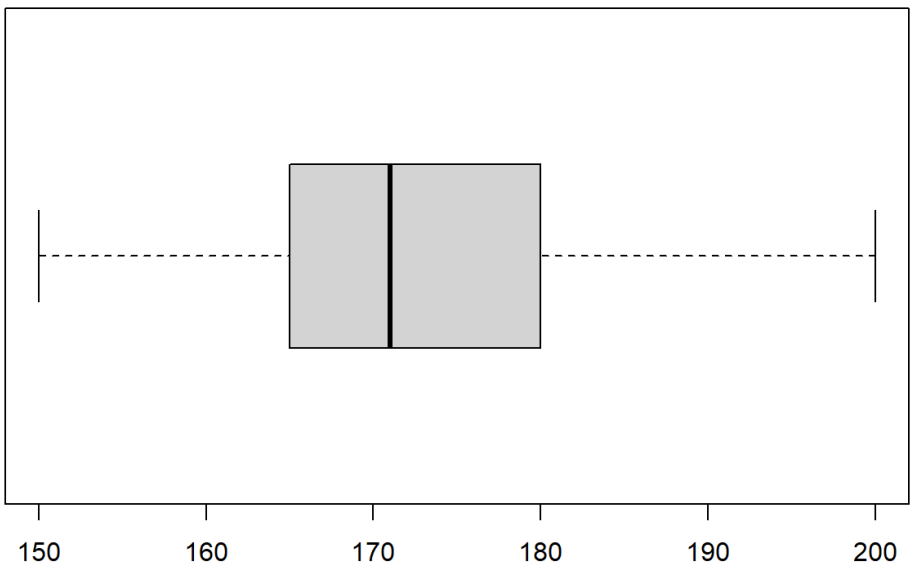

```
> hist(survey$Height,
+      right = FALSE,
+      main = "Height of the students",
+      xlab = "Hight",
+      probability = TRUE)
> rug(jitter(survey$Height))
```



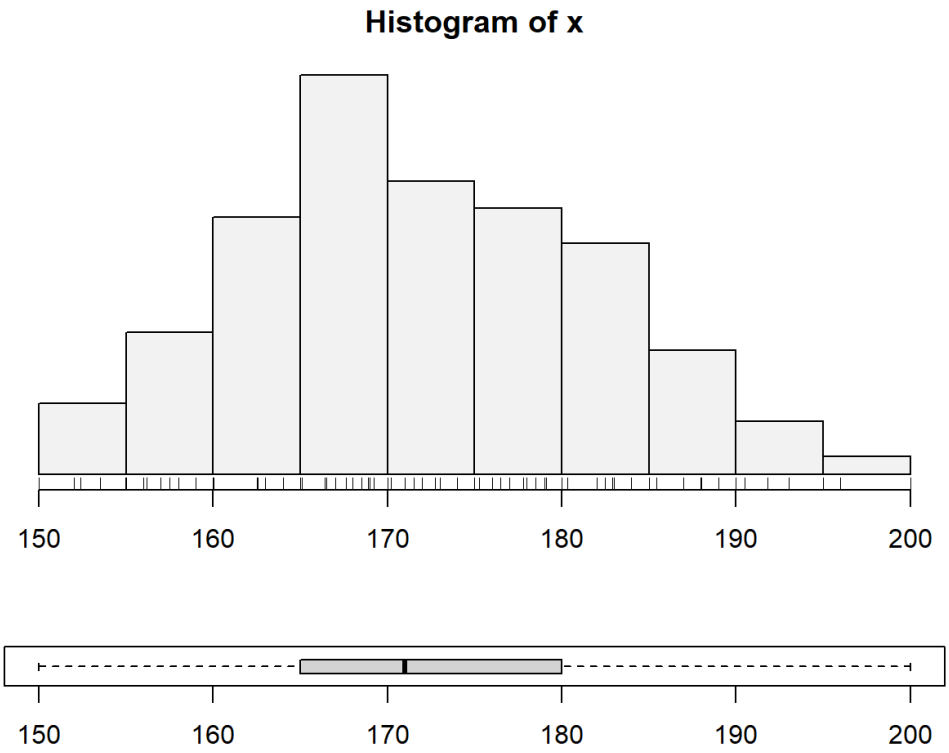

```
> boxplot(survey$Height)
```



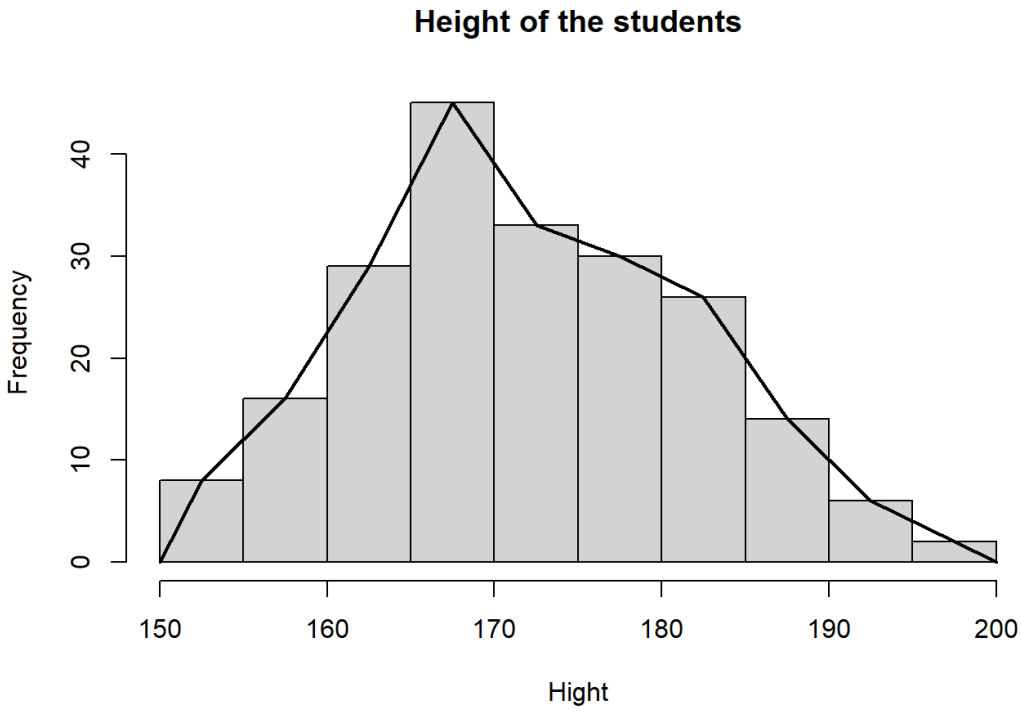
```
> boxplot(survey$Height, horizontal = TRUE)
```



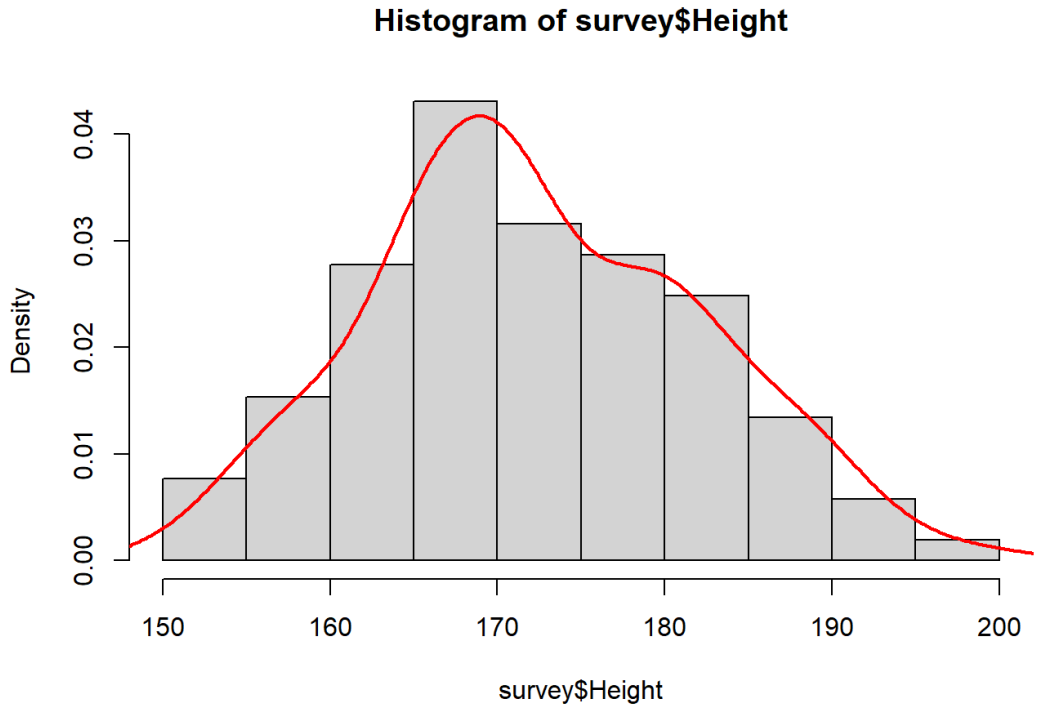

```
> library(UsingR)
Warning: package 'UsingR' was built under R version 4.0.3
Loading required package: HistData
Loading required package: Hmisc
Loading required package: lattice
Loading required package: survival
Loading required package: Formula
Loading required package: ggplot2

Attaching package: 'Hmisc'
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    format.pval, units

Attaching package: 'UsingR'
The following object is masked from 'package:survival':

    cancer
> simple.hist.and.boxplot(survey$Height)
```




```
> h <- hist(survey$Height, main = "Height of the
students", xlab = "Hight")
> lines(x = c(min(h$breaks), h$mids, max(h$breaks)),
+       y = c(0, h$counts, 0),
+       type = "l",
+       lwd = 2)
```

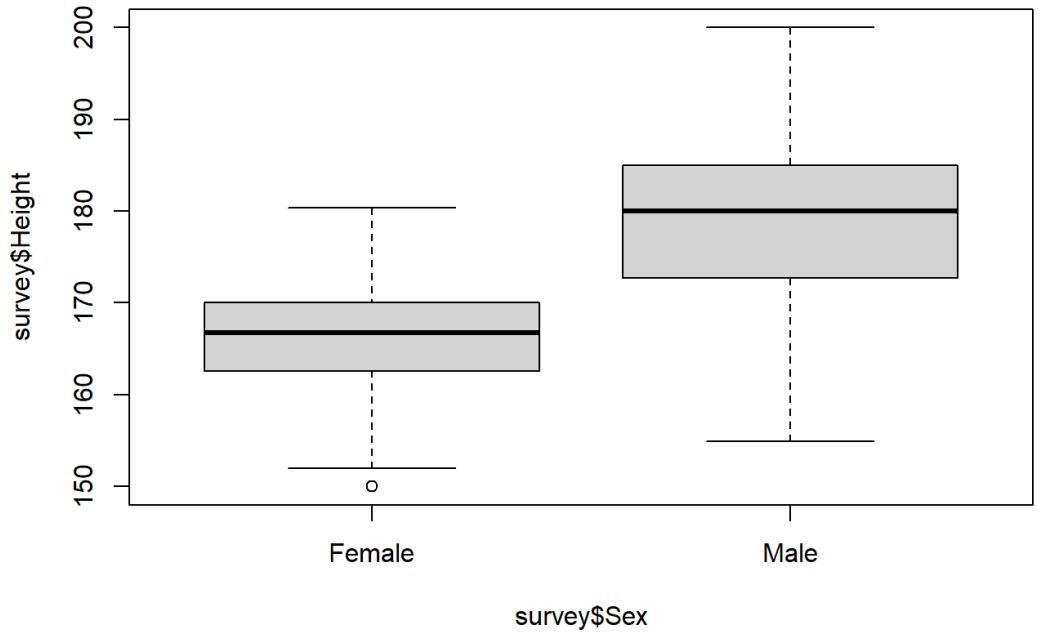


```
> hist(survey$Height, probability = TRUE)
> lines(density(survey$Height, na.rm = TRUE), lwd = 2,
col = 'red')
```



Начертайте графиките за височината на студентите спрямо пола

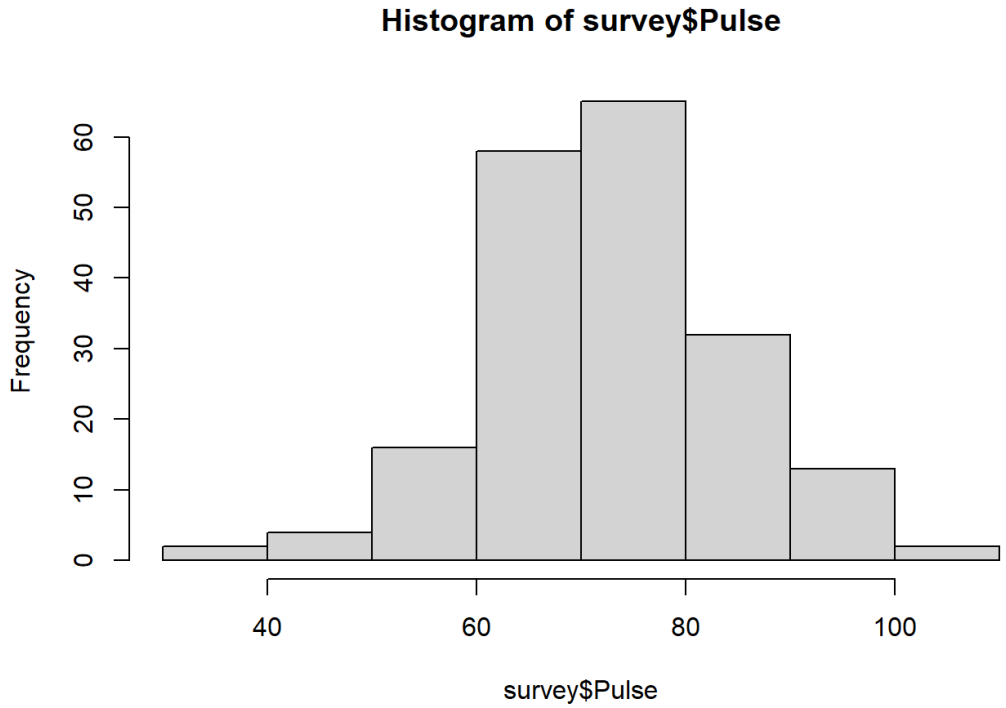
```
> boxplot(survey$Height~survey$Sex)
```



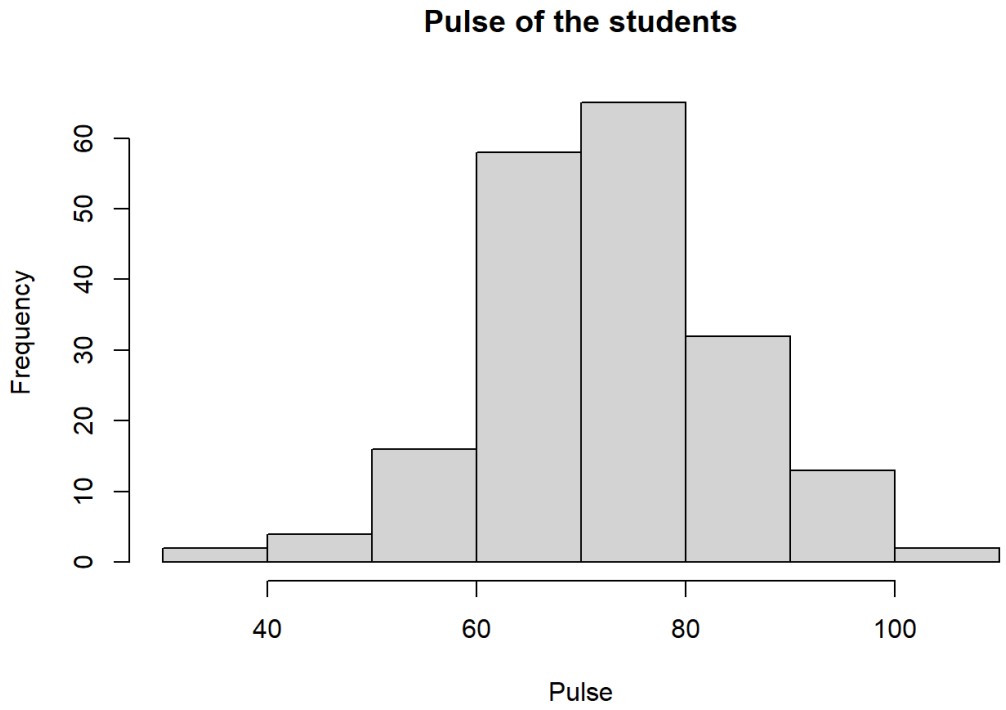
Задача 5

Направете хистограма за пулса на студентите

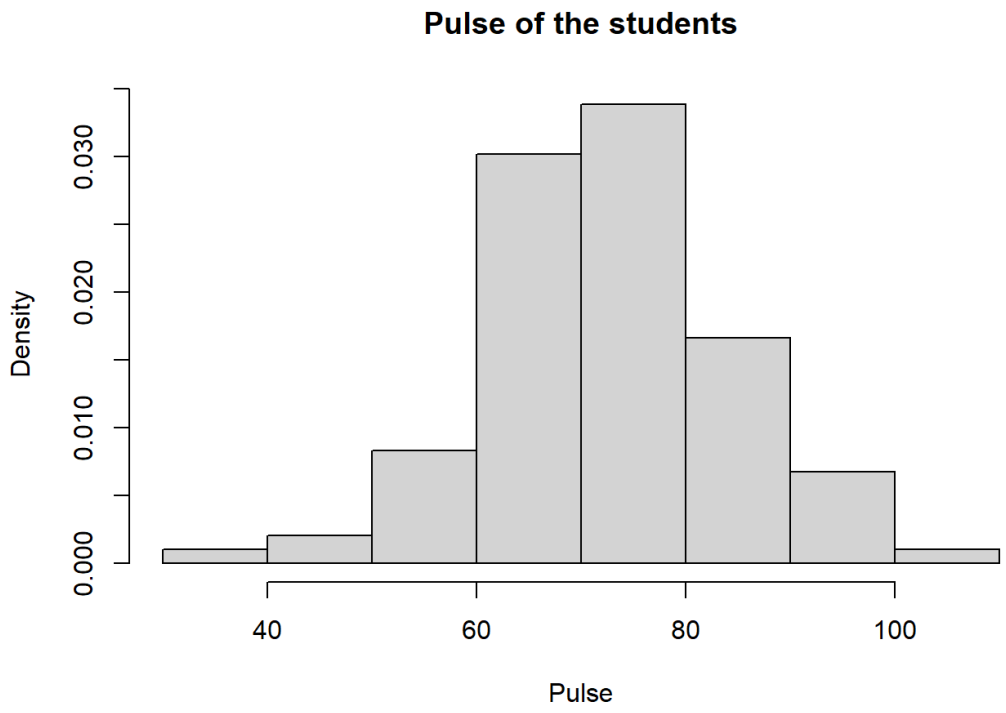
```
> hist(survey$Pulse)
```




```
> hist(survey$Pulse,
+      main = "Pulse of the students",
+      xlab = 'Pulse' )
```

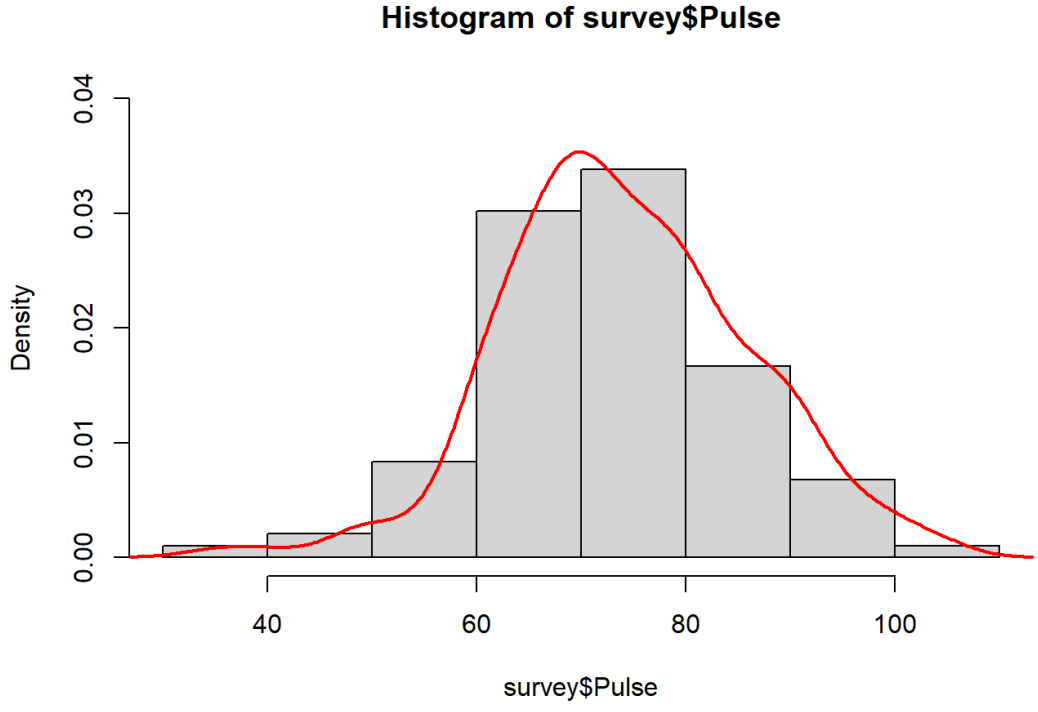


```
> hist(survey$Pulse,
+      main = "Pulse of the students",
+      xlab = 'Pulse',
+      probability = TRUE)
```



Добавете плътността.

```
> hist(survey$Pulse, probability = TRUE, ylim = c(0,
0.04))
> lines(density(survey$Pulse, na.rm = TRUE), lwd = 2, col
= 'red')
```



Задача 6

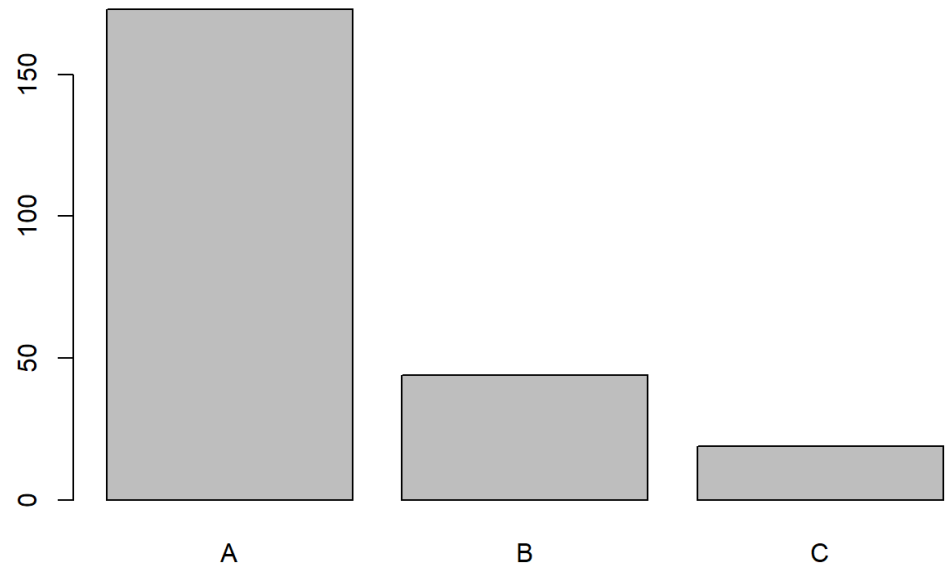
Разделете студентите според възрастта им на три групи: A - до 20г, B - от 20 до 25 и C - над 25.

```
> age.breaks <- c(min(survey$Age), 20, 25,
max(survey$Age))
> survey$AgeCut <- cut(survey$Age, breaks = age.breaks,
labels = c("A", "B", "C"))
> age.freq <- table(survey$AgeCut); age.freq
```

```
  A   B   C
173  44  19
```

Представете графично.

```
> barplot(age.freq)
```



Направете таблица за разпределението на пушачите в различните възрасти, представете графично.

```
> table(survey$AgeCut, survey$Smoke)
```

```
    Heavy Never Occas Regul
  A     5   139    16    12
  B     5    35     1     3
```

```
  C      1     14      2      2
> boxplot(survey$Age ~ survey$Smoke)
```