IS4 in R: The Standard Deviation as a Ruler and the Normal Model (Chapter 5)

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June 7, 2016

Introduction and background

This document is intended to help describe how to undertake analyses introduced as examples in the Fourth Edition of *Intro Stats* (2013) by De Veaux, Velleman, and Bock. More information about the book can be found at http://wps.aw.com/aw_deveaux_stats_series. This file as well as the associated R Markdown reproducible analysis source file used to create it can be found at http://www.amherst.edu/~nhorton/sdm4.

This work leverages initiatives undertaken by Project MOSAIC (http://www.mosaic-web.org), an NSF-funded effort to improve the teaching of statistics, calculus, science and computing in the undergraduate curriculum. In particular, we utilize the `mosaic` package, which was written to simplify the use of R for introductory statistics courses. A short summary of the R needed to teach introductory statistics can be found in the mosaic package vignettes (http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/mosaic).

Chapter 5: The Standard Deviation as a Ruler and the Normal Model

Section 5.1: Standardizing with Z-Scores

From page 111

```
library(mosaic); library(readr)
options(na.rm=TRUE)
options(digits=3)
(6.63-6.11)/0.238  # Dobrynska's jump was 2.18 SD's greater than the mean
```

```
## [1] 2.18
```

```
twohund<-as.vector(c(23.2,23.3,23.3,23.6,23.9,23.9,24.2,24.2,24.3,24.3,24.3,24.3,24.3,24.4,24.5,24.5,24

favstats(twohund)
```

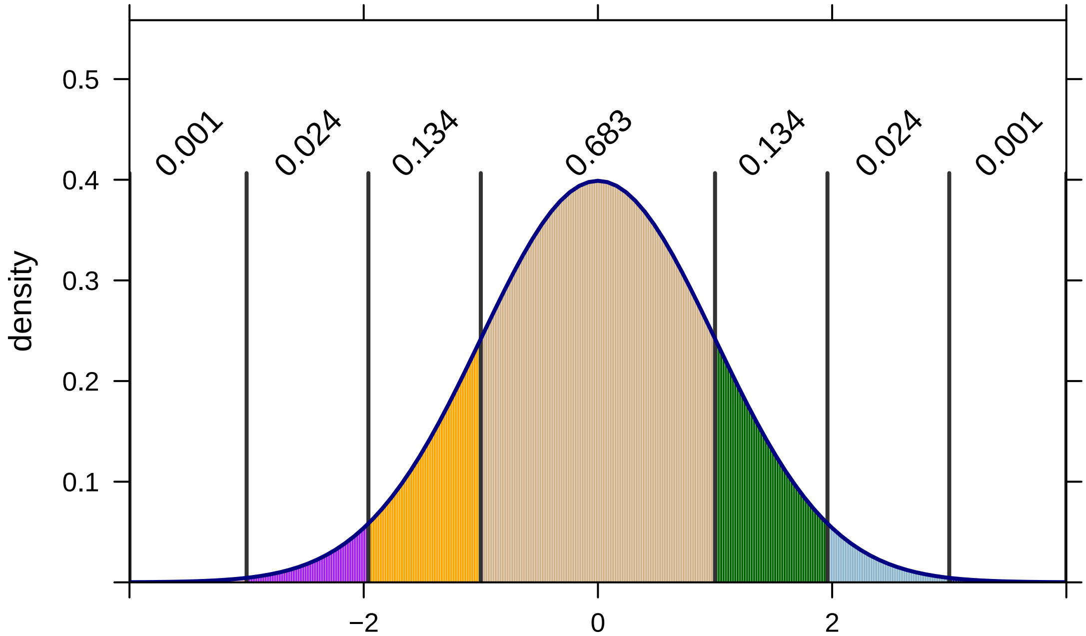
```
##   min   Q1 median   Q3  max mean    sd  n missing
##  23.2 24.3   24.6 25.2 26.1 24.7 0.718 37       0
```

Section 5.2: Shifting and Scaling

Section 5.3: Normal Models

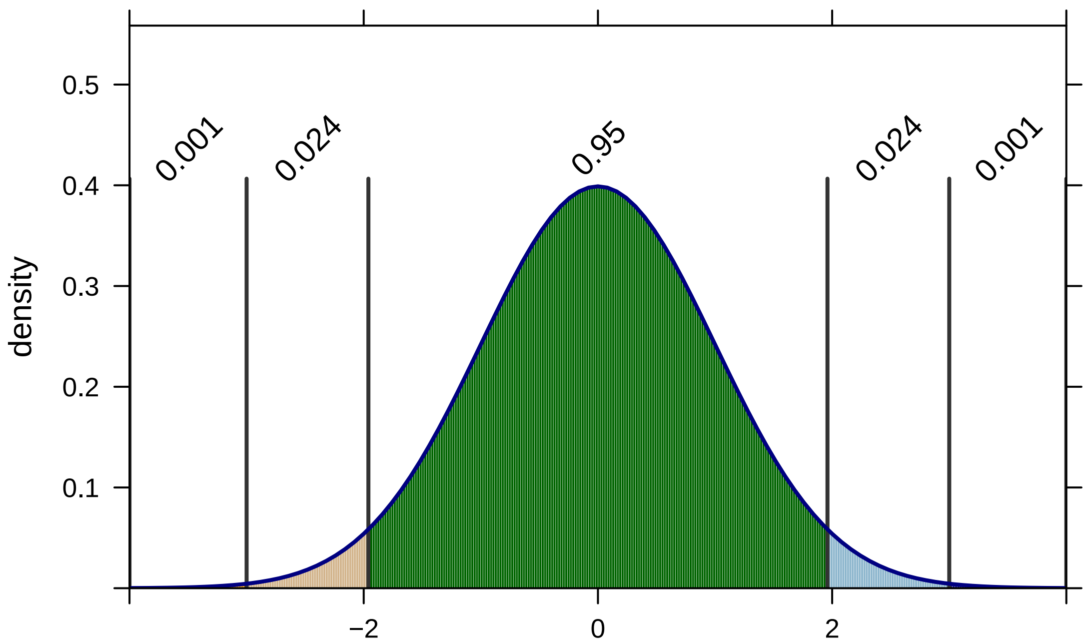
The 68-95-99.7 rule

```
xpnorm(c(-3, -1.96, -1, 1, 1.96, 3), mean=0, sd=1, verbose=FALSE)
```



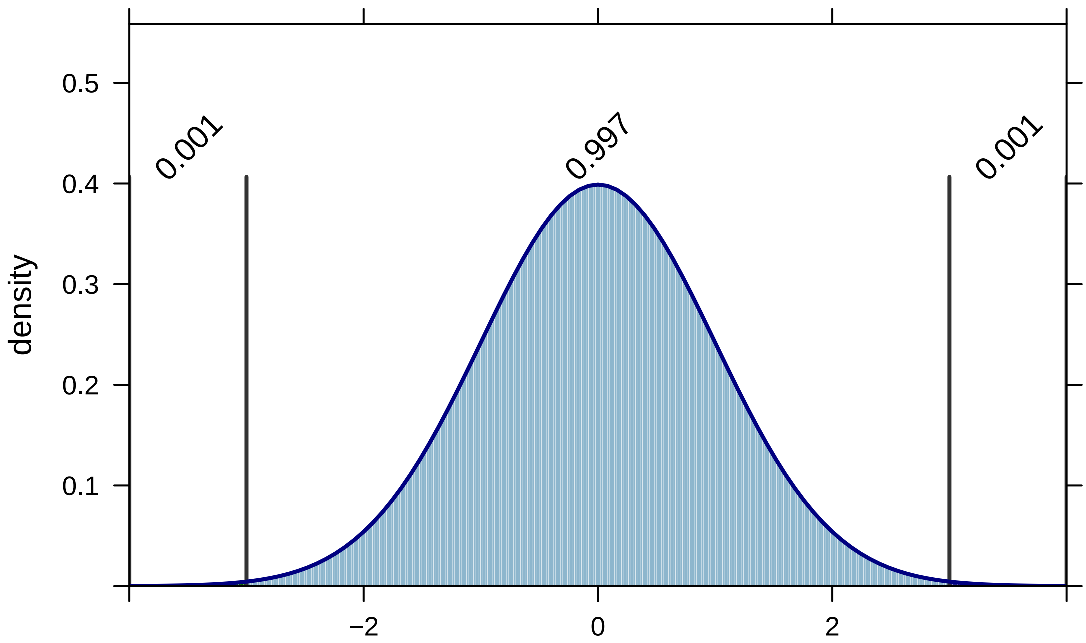

```
## [1] 0.00135 0.02500 0.15866 0.84134 0.97500 0.99865
```

```r
xpnorm(c(-3, -1.96, 1.96, 3), mean=0, sd=1, verbose=FALSE)
```




```
## [1] 0.00135 0.02500 0.97500 0.99865
```

```r
xpnorm(c(-3, 3), mean=0, sd=1, verbose=FALSE)
```

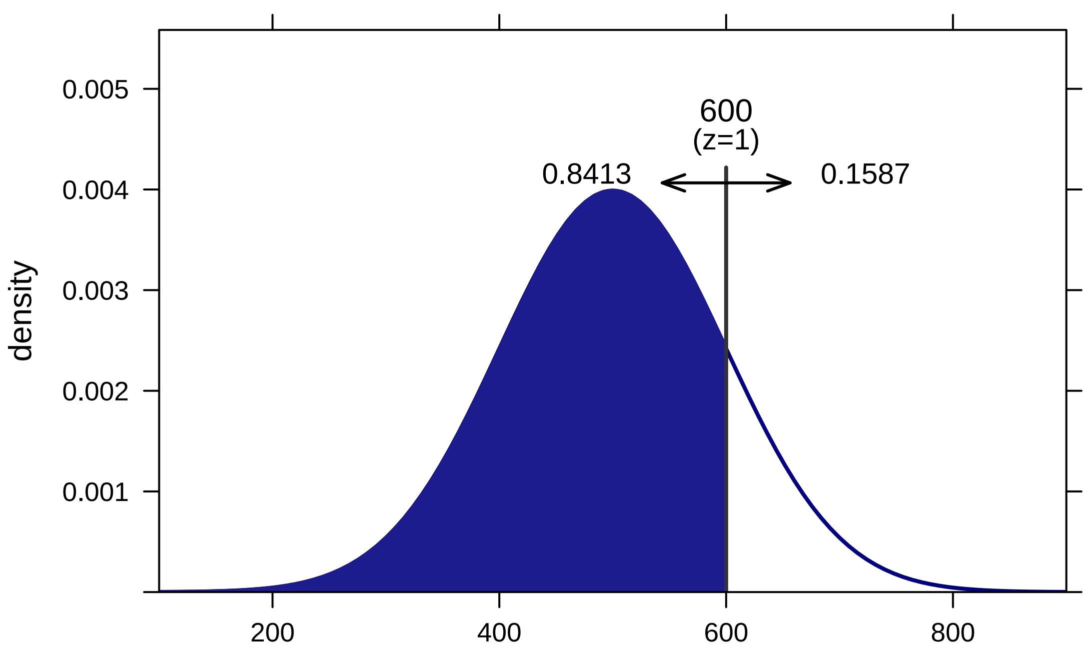



```
## [1] 0.00135 0.99865
```

Step-by-step (page 120)

```
xpnorm(600, mean=500, sd=100)
```

```
##
## If X ~ N(500, 100), then
##
##  P(X <= 600) = P(Z <= 1) = 0.841
##  P(X >  600) = P(Z >  1) = 0.159
```



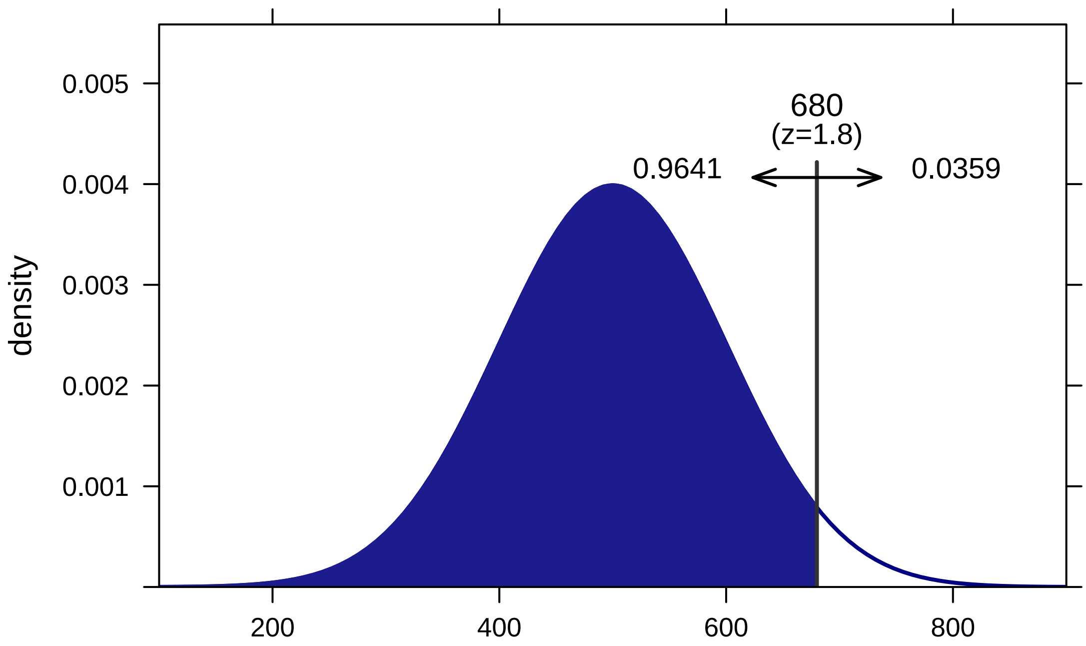

```
## [1] 0.841
```

Section 5.4: Finding normal percentiles

as on page 121

```
xpnorm(680, mean=500, sd=100)
```

```
##
## If X ~ N(500, 100), then
##
##  P(X <= 680) = P(Z <= 1.8) = 0.964
##  P(X >  680) = P(Z >  1.8) = 0.0359
```




```
## [1] 0.964
```

```
qnorm(0.964, mean=500, sd=100)   # inverse of pnorm()
```

```
## [1] 680
```

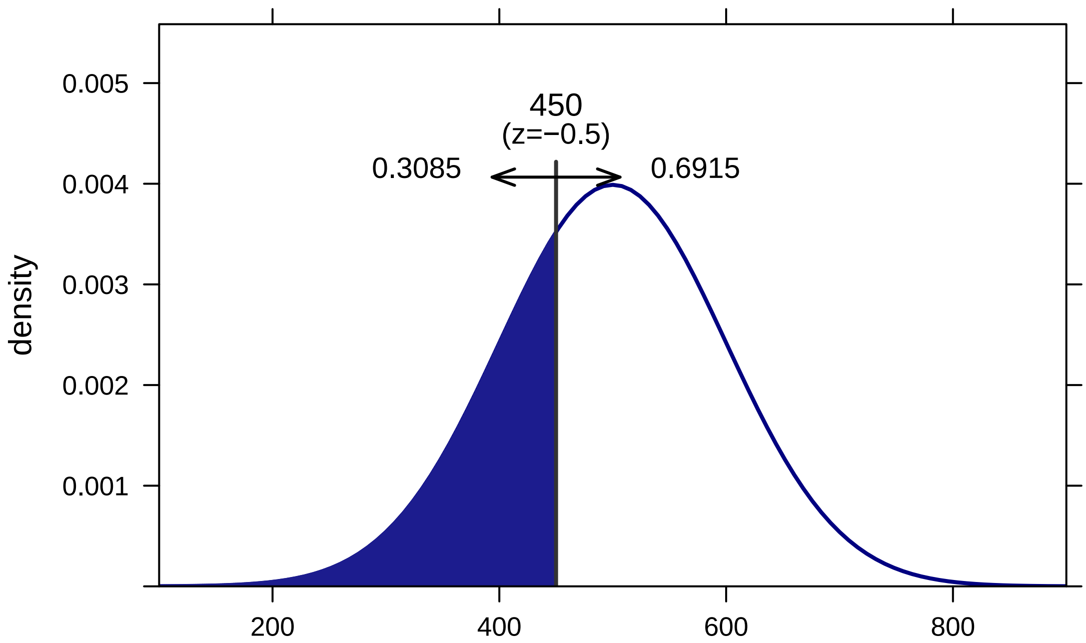
```
qnorm(0.964, mean=0, sd=1)   # what is the z-score?
```

```
## [1] 1.8
```

or on page 122

```
xpnorm(450, mean=500, sd=100)
```

```
##
## If X ~ N(500, 100), then
##
##  P(X <= 450) = P(Z <= -0.5) = 0.309
##  P(X >  450) = P(Z >  -0.5) = 0.691
```




```
## [1] 0.309
```

and page 123

```
qnorm(.9, mean=500, sd=100)
```

```
## [1] 628
```

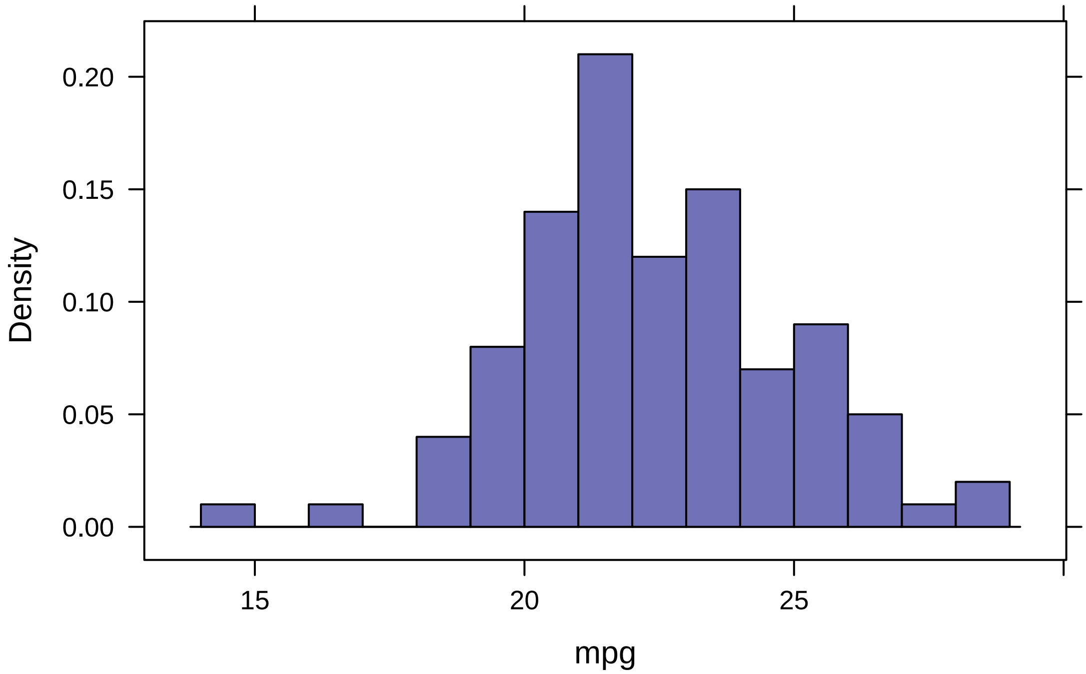
```
qnorm(.9, mean=0, sd=1)    # or as a Z-score
```

```
## [1] 1.28
```

Section 5.5: Normal Probability Plots

See Figure 5.8 on page 127

```
Nissan <-
read_delim("http://www.amherst.edu/~nhorton/sdm4/data/Nissan.txt",
  delim="\t")
histogram(~ mpg, width=1, center=0.5, data=Nissan)
```




```
qqmath(~ mpg, data=Nissan)
```