

```
snewt
ISYE6501x - HW#3
Due June 06, 2018
```

```
> setwd("c://users/sophia/desktop/isye6501x/hw#3")
> list.files(getwd())
[1] "7.2tempsSummer2018.txt" "8.2uscrimeSummer2018.txt" "week_3_hw-summer2018.pdf"
> temps<- read.delim("7.2tempsSummer2018.txt",header=TRUE)
> head(temps)
  DAY X1996 X1997 X1998 X1999 X2000 X2001 X2002 X2003 X2004 X2005 X2006 X2007
X2008
1 1-Jul  98   86   91   84   89   84   90   73   82   91   93   95   85
2 2-Jul  97   90   88   82   91   87   90   81   81   89   93   85   87
3 3-Jul  97   93   91   87   93   87   87   87   86   86   93   82   91
4 4-Jul  90   91   91   88   95   84   89   86   88   86   91   86   90
5 5-Jul  89   84   91   90   96   86   93   80   90   89   90   88   88
6 6-Jul  93   84   89   91   96   87   93   84   90   82   81   87   82
  X2009 X2010 X2011 X2012 X2013 X2014 X2015
1  95   87   92  105   82   90   85
2  90   84   94   93   85   93   87
3  89   83   95   99   76   87   79
4  91   85   92   98   77   84   85
5  80   88   90  100   83   86   84
6  87   89   90   98   83   87   84
> temps[[1]][1:92]
[1] 1-Jul 2-Jul 3-Jul 4-Jul 5-Jul 6-Jul 7-Jul 8-Jul 9-Jul 10-Jul 11-Jul
[12] 12-Jul 13-Jul 14-Jul 15-Jul 16-Jul 17-Jul 18-Jul 19-Jul 20-Jul 21-Jul 22-Jul
[23] 23-Jul 24-Jul 25-Jul 26-Jul 27-Jul 28-Jul 29-Jul 30-Jul 31-Jul 1-Aug 2-Aug
[34] 3-Aug 4-Aug 5-Aug 6-Aug 7-Aug 8-Aug 9-Aug 10-Aug 11-Aug 12-Aug 13-Aug
[45] 14-Aug 15-Aug 16-Aug 17-Aug 18-Aug 19-Aug 20-Aug 21-Aug 22-Aug 23-Aug 24-Aug
[56] 25-Aug 26-Aug 27-Aug 28-Aug 29-Aug 30-Aug 31-Aug 1-Sep 2-Sep 3-Sep 4-Sep
[67] 5-Sep 6-Sep 7-Sep 8-Sep 9-Sep 10-Sep 11-Sep 12-Sep 13-Sep 14-Sep 15-Sep
[78] 16-Sep 17-Sep 18-Sep 19-Sep 20-Sep 21-Sep 22-Sep 23-Sep 24-Sep 25-Sep 26-Sep
[89] 27-Sep 28-Sep 29-Sep 30-Sep
123 Levels: 1-Aug 1-Jul 1-Oct 1-Sep 10-Aug 10-Jul 10-Oct 10-Sep 11-Aug ... 9-Sep
> hot_dates<-temps[[1]][1:92]
> temp <- cusum(temps[[1]][1:92],
+           center = avg_summer[1],
+           std.dev = sd_summer[1],
+           decision.interval = 2,
+           se.shift = 3,
+           plot = TRUE)
Error in cusum(temps[[1]][1:92], center = avg_summer[1], std.dev = sd_summer[1], :
could not find function "cusum"
> tail(temps)
  DAY X1996 X1997 X1998 X1999 X2000 X2001 X2002 X2003 X2004 X2005 X2006 X2007
118 26-Oct  75   71   79   69   75   64   68   68   79   61   62   68
```

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119	27-Oct	75	57	79	75	78	51	69	64	81	63	66	67
120	28-Oct	81	55	79	73	80	55	75	57	78	62	63	70
121	29-Oct	82	64	78	72	75	63	75	70	75	64	72	62
122	30-Oct	82	66	82	75	77	72	68	77	78	69	73	67
123	31-Oct	81	60	79	75	78	71	60	75	82	70	68	71

	X2008	X2009	X2010	X2011	X2012	X2013	X2014	X2015
118	70	65	85	77	80	61	84	67
119	59	60	76	79	70	69	84	56
120	50	71	74	74	56	64	77	78
121	59	75	68	59	56	75	73	70
122	65	66	71	61	56	78	68	70
123	67	69	75	65	65	74	63	62

```
> dates<-temps[[1]][1:123]
> temps[[2]][1:5]
[1] 98 97 97 90 89
> mean(temps[[2]][1:5])
[1] 94.2
> mean(98,97,97,90,89)
[1] 98
> avg_summer<-c()
> avg_summer<-for(i in 2:21){
+   t<-temps[[i]][1:92] #check out the i'th column, first 92 days (q3)
+   avg_summer<- c(avg_summer,mean(t))
+ }
> avg_summer
NULL
> t<-temps[[2]][1:92]
> mean(t)
[1] 87.1087
> avg_summer<-c()
> avg_summer<-for(i in 2:21){
+   t<-temps[[i]][1:92] #check out the i'th column, first 92 days (q3)
+   avg_summer<- c(avg_summer,mean(t))
+ }
> avg_summer<-c()
> avg_summer<-for(i in 2:21){
+   t<-temps[[i]][1:92] #check out the i'th column, first 92 days (q3)
+   avg_summer<- c(avg_summer,mean(t)); i<-i+1
+ }
> avg_summer
NULL
> avg_summer<-c()
> for(i in 2:21){
```

```
+ t<-temps[[i]][1:92] #check out the i'th column, first 92 days (q3)
+ avg_summer<- c(avg_summer,mean(t)); i<-i+1
+ }
> names(temps)
[1] "DAY" "X1996" "X1997" "X1998" "X1999" "X2000" "X2001" "X2002" "X2003" "X2004"
[11] "X2005" "X2006" "X2007" "X2008" "X2009" "X2010" "X2011" "X2012" "X2013" "X2014"
[21] "X2015"
> year<-names(temps[2:21])
> sd(temps[[2]][1:92])
[1] 6.077262
> sd_summer<-c()
> for(i in 2:21){
+ t<-temps[[i]][1:92]
+ sd_summer<-c(sd_summer,sd(t))
+ }
> library(qcc)
```

```

  _ _ _ _ _
 / _ | / _ | _ | Quality Control Charts and
 | ( _ | ( _ | ( _ Statistical Process Control
 \ _ | \ _ | \ _ |
  | _ | version 2.7

```

Type 'citation("qcc")' for citing this R package in publications.

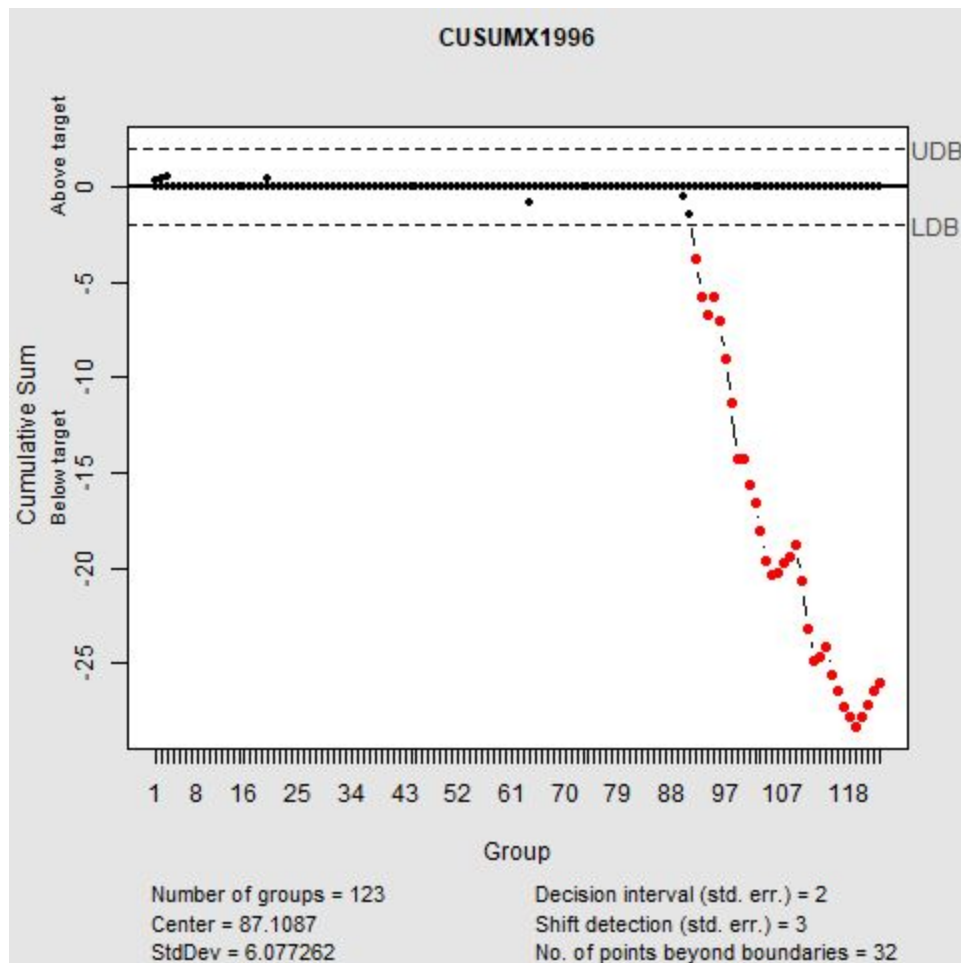
```
> cusum(temps["X1996"],center = avg_summer[1],std.dev = sd_summer[1],decision.interval =
2,se.shift = 3,plot=TRUE)
```

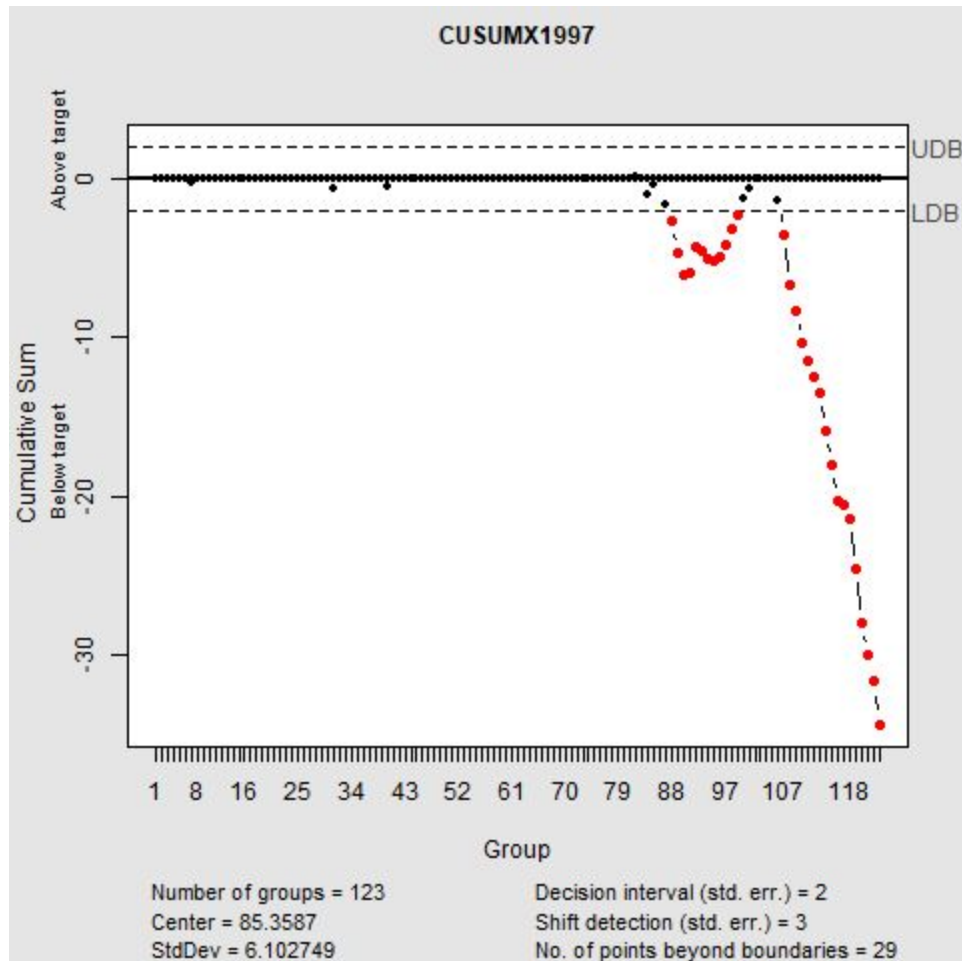
List of 14

```
$ call      : language cusum(data = temps["X1996"], center = avg_summer[1], std.dev =
sd_summer[1], decision.interval = 2, se.shift| __truncated__
$ type      : chr "cusum"
$ data.name  : chr "temps[\"X1996\"]"
$ data      : int [1:123, 1] 98 97 97 90 89 93 93 91 93 93 ...
..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
$ statistics : Named int [1:123] 98 97 97 90 89 93 93 91 93 93 ...
..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:123] "1" "2" "3" "4" ...
$ sizes     : int [1:123] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
$ center    : num 87.1
$ std.dev   : num 6.08
$ pos      : num [1:123] 0.292 0.42 0.547 0 0 ...
$ neg      : num [1:123] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
$ head.start : num 0
$ decision.interval: num 2
$ se.shift   : num 3
$ violations :List of 2
- attr(*, "class")= chr "cusum.qcc"
```

Create cusum plots for all 20 years of data

```
for(i in 1:20){  
  
  newpath<- file.path("c:", "users", "sophia", "desktop", "ISYE6501x", "HW#3",  
    paste("CUSUM_", names(temps[i+1]), ".png", sep = ""))  
  png(filename = newpath)  
  cusum(temps[[i+1]],  
    center = avg_summer[i],  
    std.dev = sd_summer[i],  
    decision.interval = 2,  
    se.shift = 3,  
    plot = TRUE,  
    add.stats = TRUE,  
    title = paste("CUSUM", names(temps[i+1]), sep = ""))  
  dev.off()  
}
```





See: 2001, 2010, 2011, 2015 for early ends to summer (35+ points beyond boundaries)

Okay so to actually answer the question:

Question 7.2

Using Holt Winters formula:

First we need to make it a time series data because it isn't yet.

We need frequency = 1 (1 temp/day),

```
> otemps <- temps[,2:21]
> View(otemps)
> my_ts <- ts(otemps, start=c(1996,1), end=c(2015,123), deltat = 1/123)
> my_ts
Time Series:
Start = c(1996, 1)
End = c(2015, 123)
Frequency = 123
```

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```
> hw <- HoltWinters(my_ts, beta = FALSE, gamma = FALSE)
> lines(fitted(hw)[,1], col=3)
Error in plot.xy(xy.coords(x, y), type = type, ...) :
  plot.new has not been called yet
> summary(hw)
```

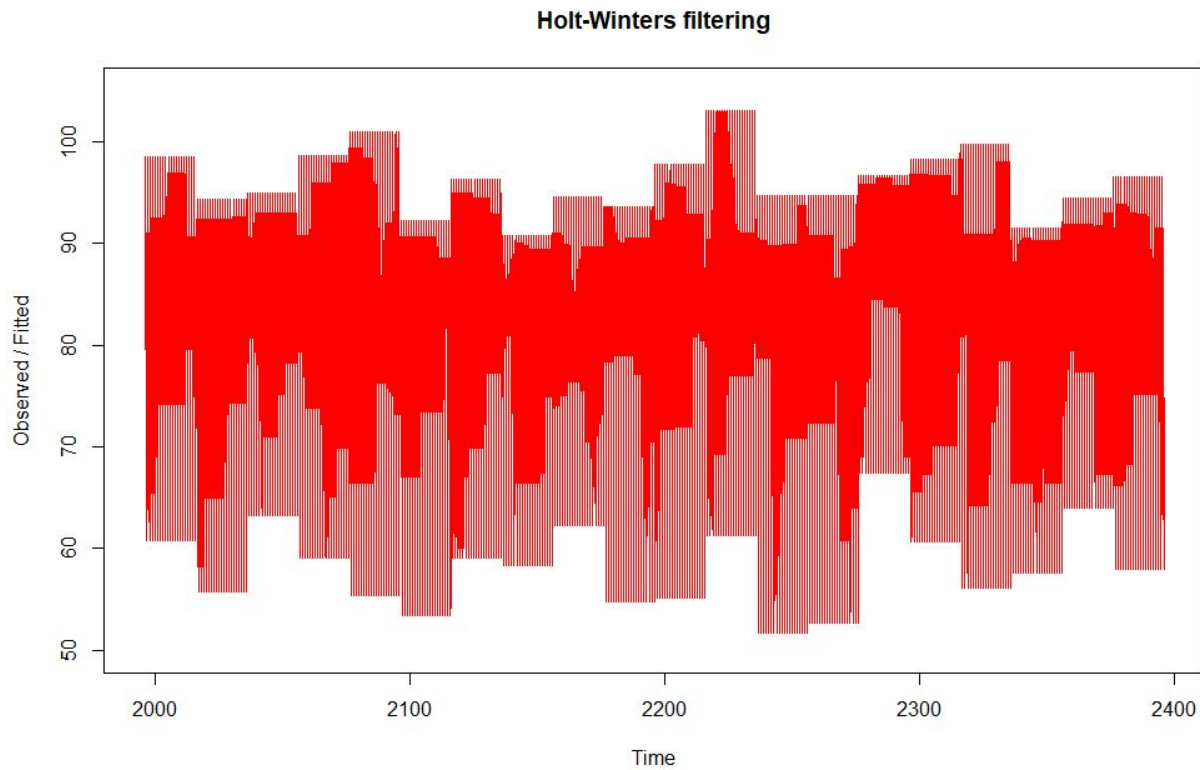
	Length	Class	Mode
fitted	98398	mts	numeric
x	49200	mts	numeric
alpha	1	-none-	numeric
beta	1	-none-	logical
gamma	1	-none-	logical
coefficients	1	-none-	numeric
seasonal	1	-none-	character
SSE	1	-none-	numeric
call	4	-none-	call

```
> hw
Holt-Winters exponential smoothing without trend and without seasonal component.
```

Call:
HoltWinters(x = my_ts, beta = FALSE, gamma = FALSE)

Smoothing parameters:
alpha: 0.8372888
beta : FALSE
gamma: FALSE

Coefficients:
[,1]
a 63.32208



```
> my_ts2<-ts(temps,start=c(1996,1),end=c(2015,123),deltat = 1/123)
```

```
> hw2 <- HoltWinters(my_ts2, beta = FALSE, gamma = FALSE)
```

```
> hw2
```

Holt-Winters exponential smoothing without trend and without seasonal component.

Call:

```
HoltWinters(x = my_ts2, beta = FALSE, gamma = FALSE)
```

Smoothing parameters:

alpha: 0.8430084

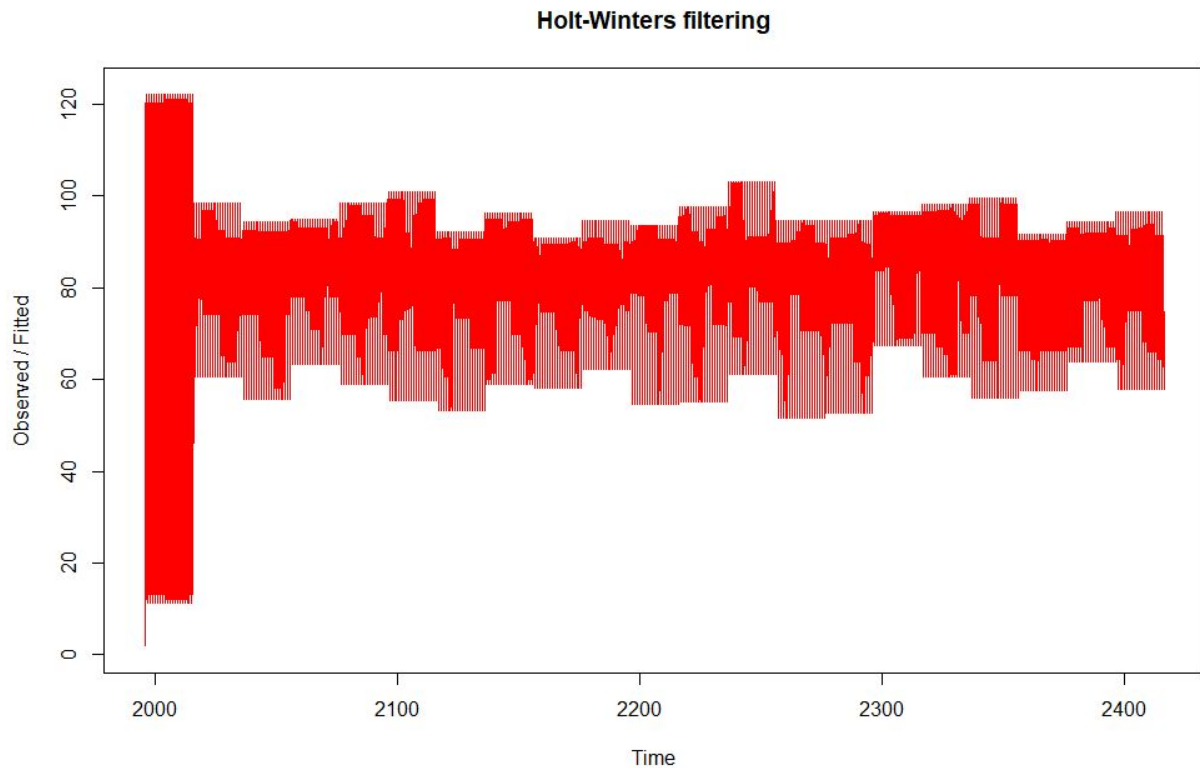
beta : FALSE

gamma: FALSE

Coefficients:

[,1]

a 63.27465



So using the first one, hw, because the last one included the dates as a weird date somehow that doesn't match the rest.

That model includes $\beta = \text{FALSE}$, meaning that we got an exponential smoothing model, $\gamma = \text{FALSE}$ so we also got a nil seasonal parameter to start with. The alpha value we started with was 0.8372888.

The additive Holt-Winters prediction function (for time series with period length p) is

$$\hat{Y}_{t+h} = a[t] + h * b[t] + s[t - p + 1 + (h - 1) \bmod p],$$

where $a[t]$, $b[t]$ and $s[t]$ are given by

$$a[t] = \alpha (Y[t] - s[t-p]) + (1-\alpha) (a[t-1] + b[t-1])$$

$$b[t] = \beta (a[t] - a[t-1]) + (1-\beta) b[t-1]$$

$$s[t] = \gamma (Y[t] - a[t]) + (1-\gamma) s[t-p]$$

The multiplicative Holt-Winters prediction function (for time series with period length p) is

$$\hat{Y}[t+h] = (a[t] + h * b[t]) * s[t - p + 1 + (h - 1) \bmod p],$$

where $a[t]$, $b[t]$ and $s[t]$ are given by

$$a[t] = \alpha (Y[t] / s[t-p]) + (1-\alpha) (a[t-1] + b[t-1])$$

$$b[t] = \beta (a[t] - a[t-1]) + (1-\beta) b[t-1]$$

$$s[t] = \gamma (Y[t] / a[t]) + (1-\gamma) s[t-p]$$

The data in x are required to be non-zero for a multiplicative model, but it makes most sense if they are all positive.

The function tries to find the optimal values of α and/or β and/or γ by minimizing the squared one-step prediction error if they are NULL (the default). `optimize` will be used for the single-parameter case, and `optim` otherwise.

For seasonal models, start values for a , b and s are inferred by performing a simple decomposition in trend and seasonal component using moving averages (see function `decompose`) on the start.periods first periods (a simple linear regression on the trend component is used for starting level and trend). For level/trend-models (no seasonal component), start values for a and b are $x[2]$ and $x[2] - x[1]$, respectively. For level-only models (ordinary exponential smoothing), the start value for a is $x[1]$.

Question 8.2

```
> lmcrime <- lm(crime$Crime ~.,data = crime)
> summary(lmcrime)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = crime$Crime ~ ., data = crime)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-395.74	-98.09	-6.69	112.99	512.67

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-5.984e+03	1.628e+03	-3.675	0.000893 ***
M	8.783e+01	4.171e+01	2.106	0.043443 *
So	-3.803e+00	1.488e+02	-0.026	0.979765

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Ed	1.883e+02	6.209e+01	3.033	0.004861	**
Po1	1.928e+02	1.061e+02	1.817	0.078892	.
Po2	-1.094e+02	1.175e+02	-0.931	0.358830	
LF	-6.638e+02	1.470e+03	-0.452	0.654654	
M.F	1.741e+01	2.035e+01	0.855	0.398995	
Pop	-7.330e-01	1.290e+00	-0.568	0.573845	
NW	4.204e+00	6.481e+00	0.649	0.521279	
U1	-5.827e+03	4.210e+03	-1.384	0.176238	
U2	1.678e+02	8.234e+01	2.038	0.050161	.
Wealth	9.617e-02	1.037e-01	0.928	0.360754	
Ineq	7.067e+01	2.272e+01	3.111	0.003983	**
Prob	-4.855e+03	2.272e+03	-2.137	0.040627	*
Time	-3.479e+00	7.165e+00	-0.486	0.630708	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 209.1 on 31 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.8031, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7078
F-statistic: 8.429 on 15 and 31 DF, p-value: 3.539e-07