BST 6200 Spatial Statistics and Disease Mapping Homework 2

Miao Cai miao.cai@slu.edu

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- 1. Consider the bramblecanes data from class. For each of the three ages of bramble canes (0, 1, or 2) construct the following:
 - a) a kernel density estimate and display it with a heat map (use trial and error to get an appropriate bin width)
 - b) a hexagonal bin plot (SKIP)
 - c) an estimate of the K function along with the envelope for testing CSR.

```
# a) Kernel density estimate
pacman::p_load(GISTools, tmap, tmaptools, spatstat, sf)

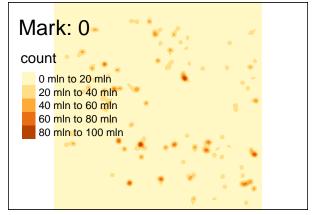
data( bramblecanes )
bramblecanes$marks = as.character(bramblecanes$marks)

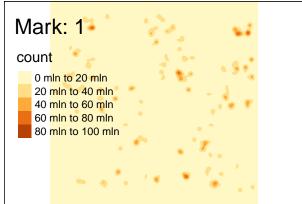
p_kde = function(group_num = "0"){
    group0 = as(bramblecanes[bramblecanes$marks == group_num], "SpatialPoints")
    proj4string(group0) = CRS('+init=epsg:26978')
    group0_dens = smooth_map(group0)

p = tm_shape(group0_dens$raster) +
    tm_raster() +
    tm_layout(title = paste0("Mark: ", group_num))
    return(p)
}

tmap_arrange( p_kde("0") , p_kde("1"), p_kde("2"))
```

|





```
Mark: 2

count

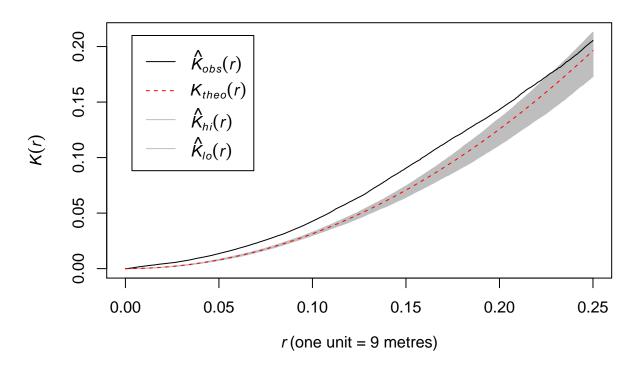
0 mln to 10 mln
10 mln to 20 mln
20 mln to 30 mln
30 mln to 40 mln
40 mln to 50 mln
50 mln to 60 mln
```

```
# c) An estimate of the K function
pacman::p_load(fMultivar)
bramb_env = envelope(bramblecanes, Kest, correction = "border")

## Generating 99 simulations of CSR ...
## 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 2
## 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99.

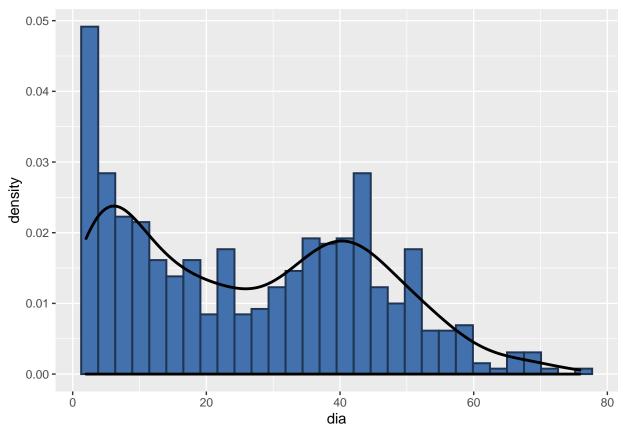
## Done.
plot(bramb_env)
```

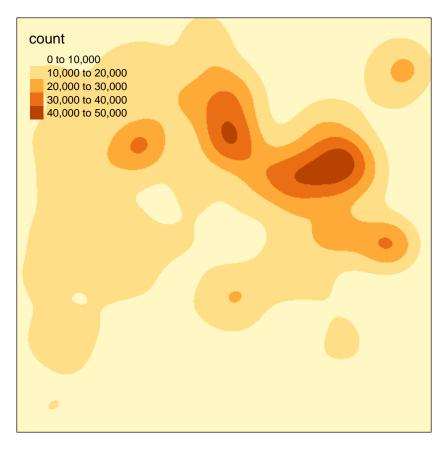
bramb_env



- 2. Consider the location of trees in the trees.csv data set given on Blackboard.
 - a) Create a ppp object that has region [0,200] by [0,200].
 - b) The tree diameters are given in the variable dia. Make a histogram for the tree diameters.
 - c) Construct a kernel density and display it with a heat map.
 - d) Display the kernel density with a set of contours. (SKIP)
 - e) Estimate the K function and plot it along with the envelope for testing CSR.
 - f) Consider only the trees with diameter less than or equal to 20. Repeat part (e).

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.





e) Estimate the K function and plot it along with the envelope for testing CSR.

trees_env = envelope(trees_ppp, Kest, correction = "border")

```
## Generating 99 simulations of CSR ...

## 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 2

## 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 9

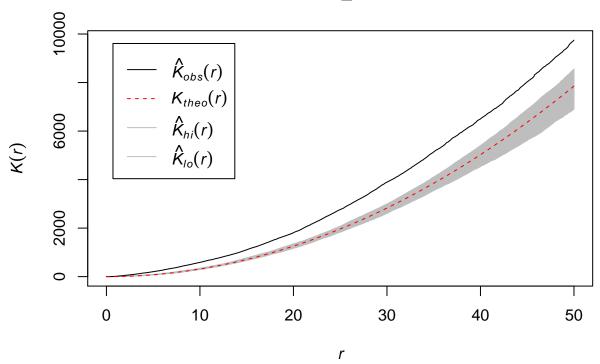
## 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99.

##

## Done.

plot(trees_env)
```

trees_env



```
# f) Consider only the trees with diameter less than or equal to 20. Repeat part (e)
trees = data.table::fread("homework/trees.csv")
trees_ppp20 = trees[dia <= 20, ppp(x, y, xrange = c(0, 200), yrange = c(0, 200))]
trees_env20 = envelope(trees_ppp20, Kest, correction = "border")

## Generating 99 simulations of CSR ...
## 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 2
## 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 94
## 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99.
## Done.
plot(trees_env20)</pre>
```

trees_env20

