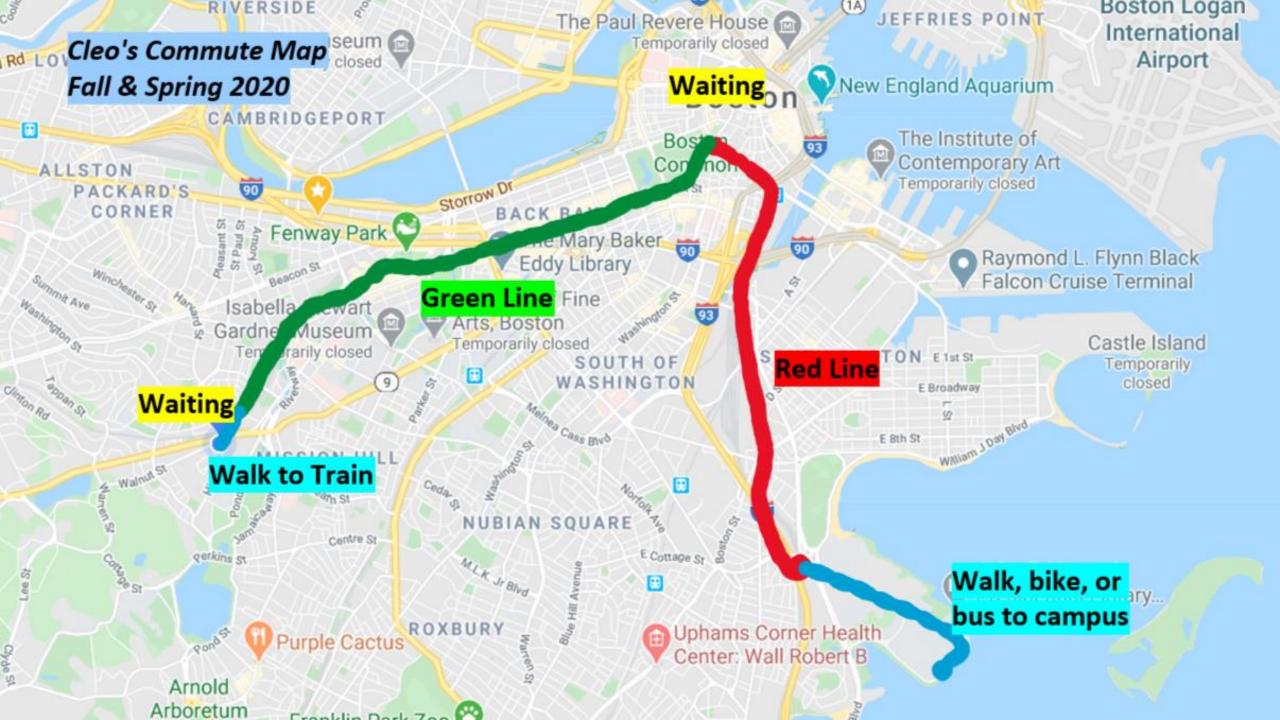


# My Commute is a Train Wreck

Cleo Falvey Math 448 Spring 2020

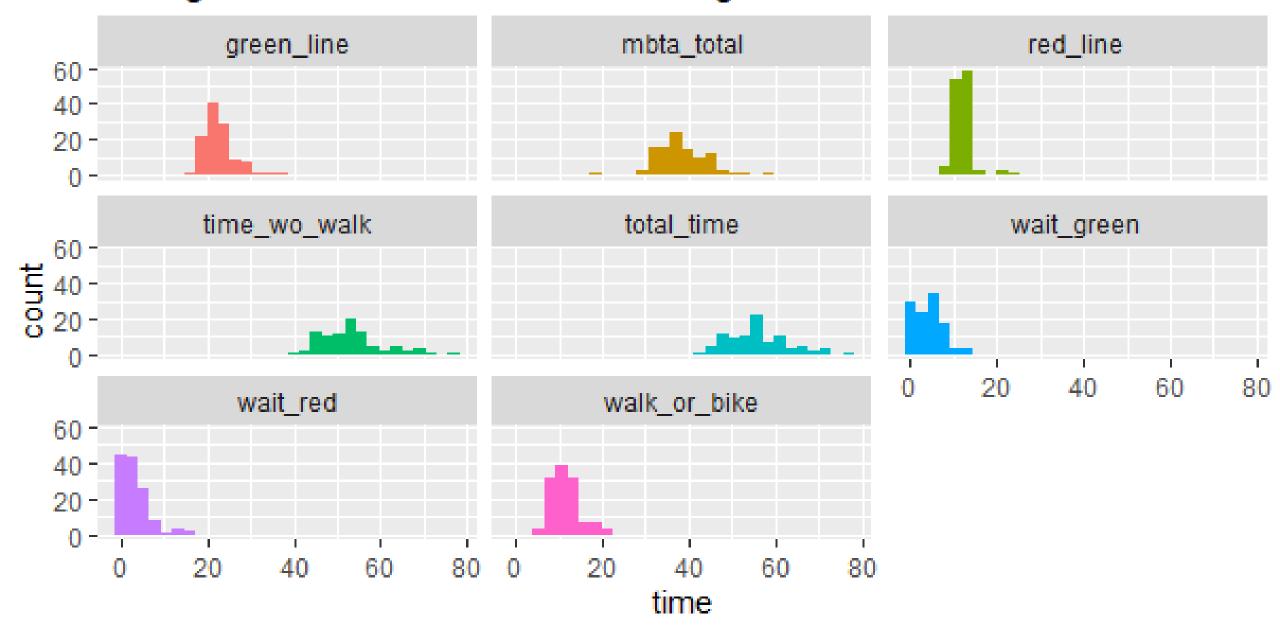




# How long are the different segments of my commute?

Section I of IV

## Histograms of Different Commute Segments



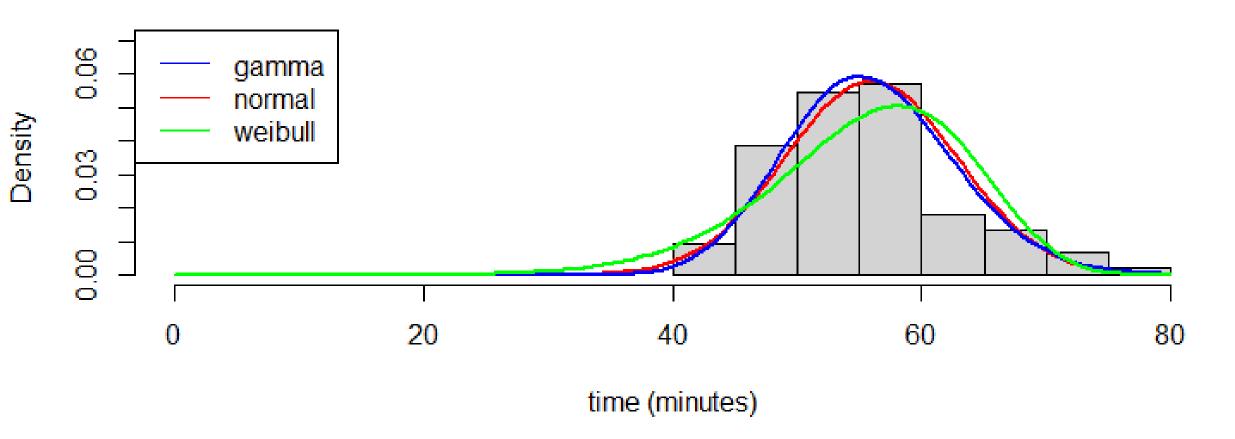


# What probability distribution can we use to model commute segments?

Section II of IV

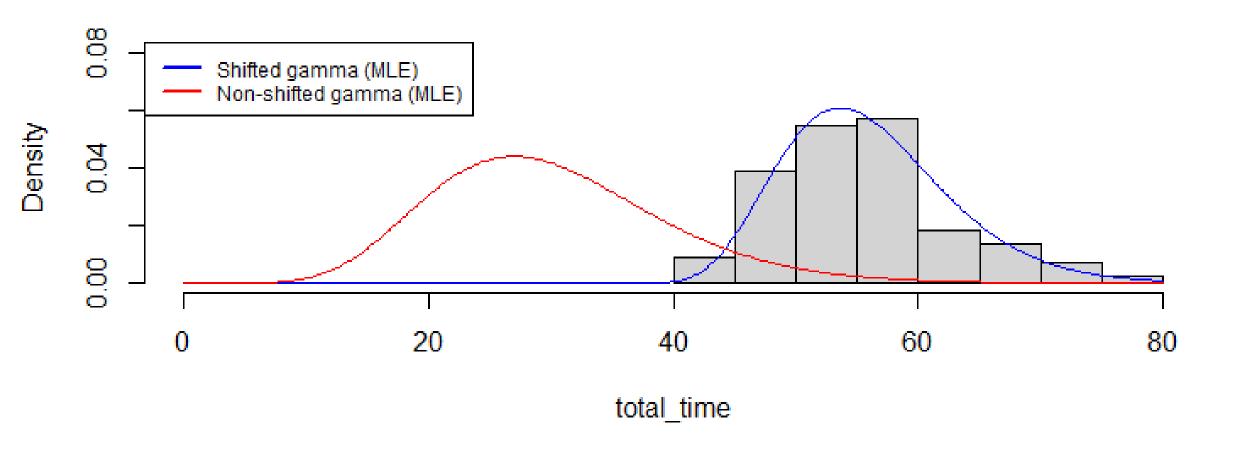
## To start, let's try some common distributions using MLE.

### Total Time

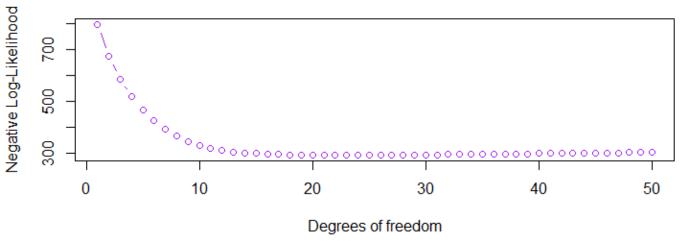


## The shifted gamma distribution looked the best. $\alpha = 9.122924$ , $\beta = 2.281909$ , c = 35.09

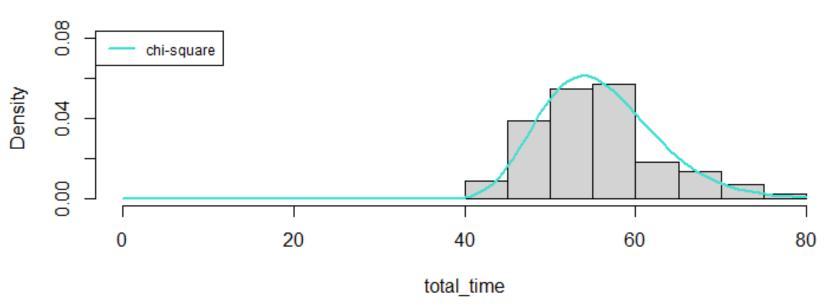
### Total Time on Shifted/NonShifted Gamma Distribution



#### Degrees of Freedom versus Log-Likelihood Function Value



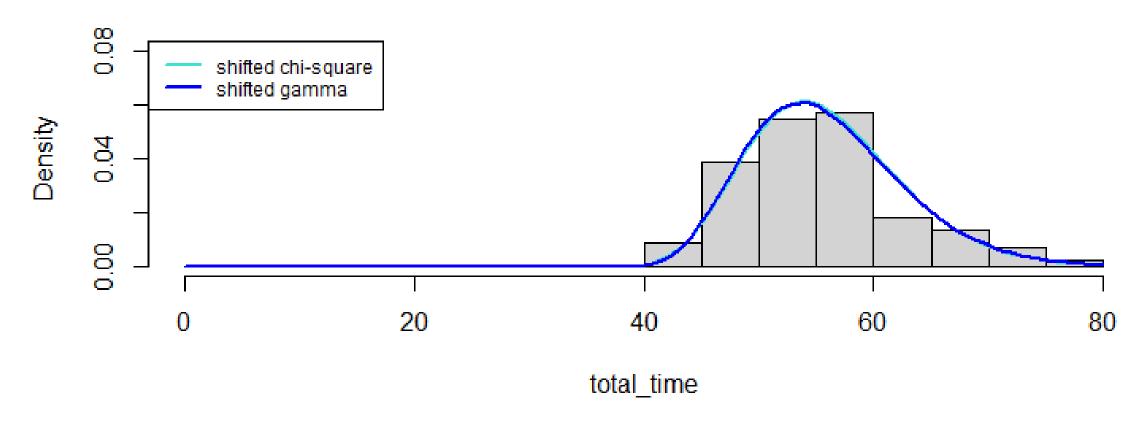




Here's a Chisquare with 23 degrees of freedom (minimized log-likelihood).

Was the shifted gamma or the shifted chisquare better? p=.75; the shifted chi-square is better!

### Shifted Gamma vs. Shifted Chi Square

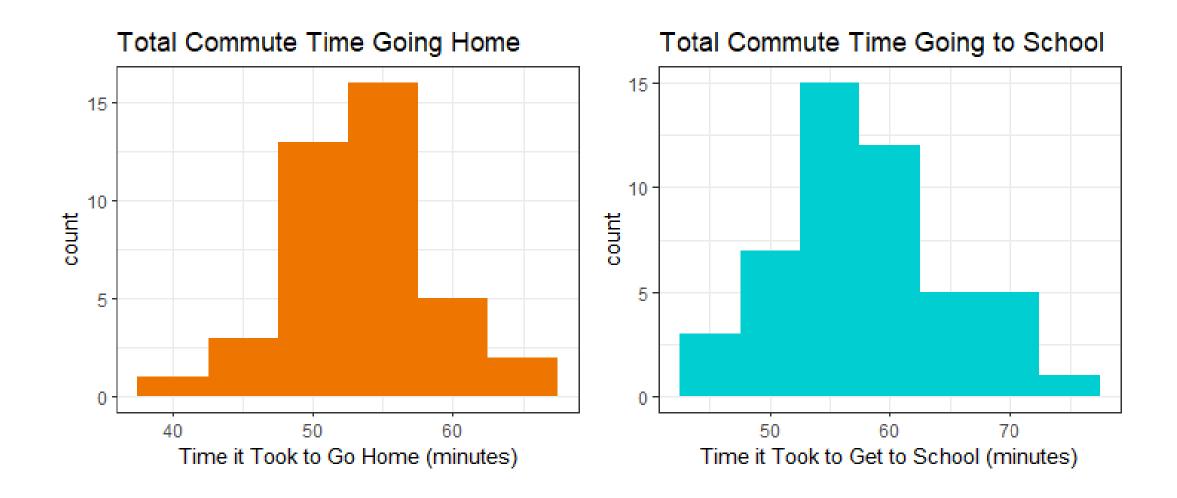




# Which direction (going to school vs. coming home) has more variance?

Section III of IV

F=.5366, df=30,47, p=.04811; there is a marginally significant difference (larger variance coming home b/c of rush hour!).



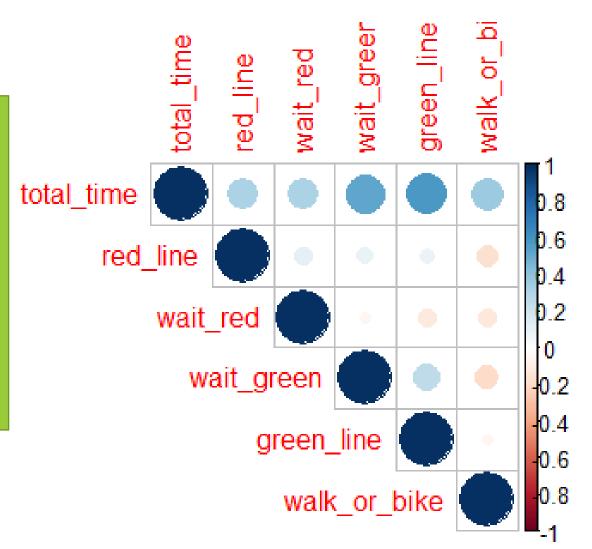


## Linear Modelling

Section IV of IV

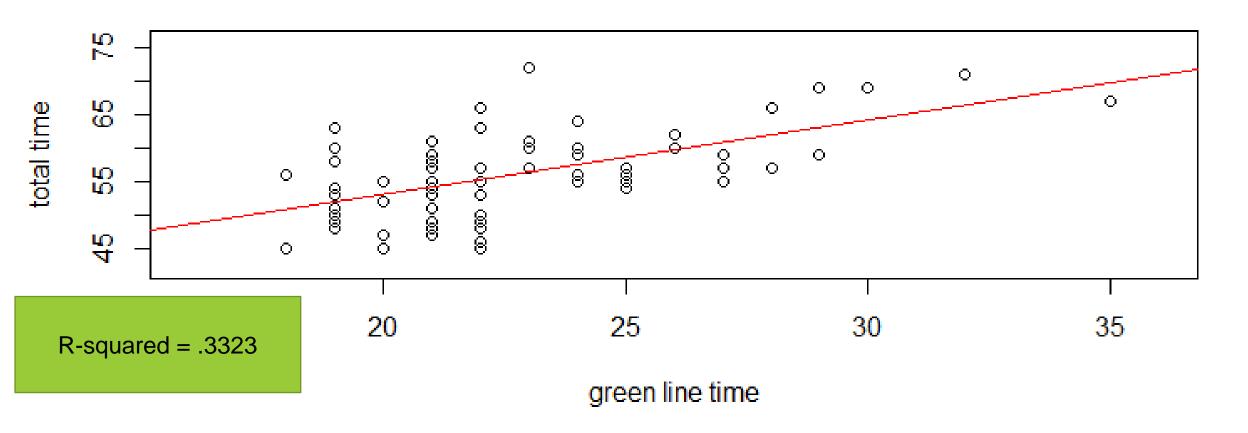
# First, let's figure out which segments have the greatest impact on length.

Waiting for the green line and taking the green line had the greatest association with length.

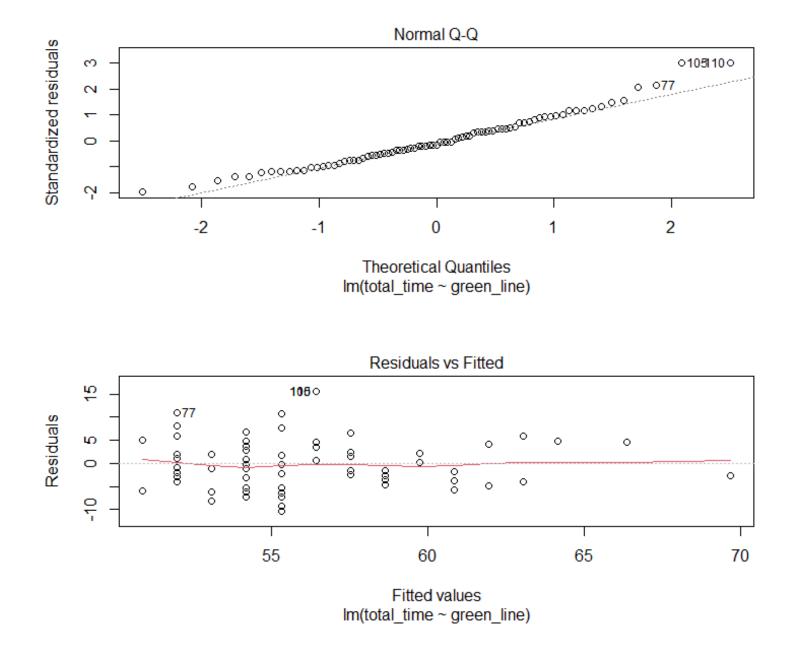


## Now, we can plot! $Total\ time = 30.965 + 1.1062 (green\ line)$

## effect of green line on total time

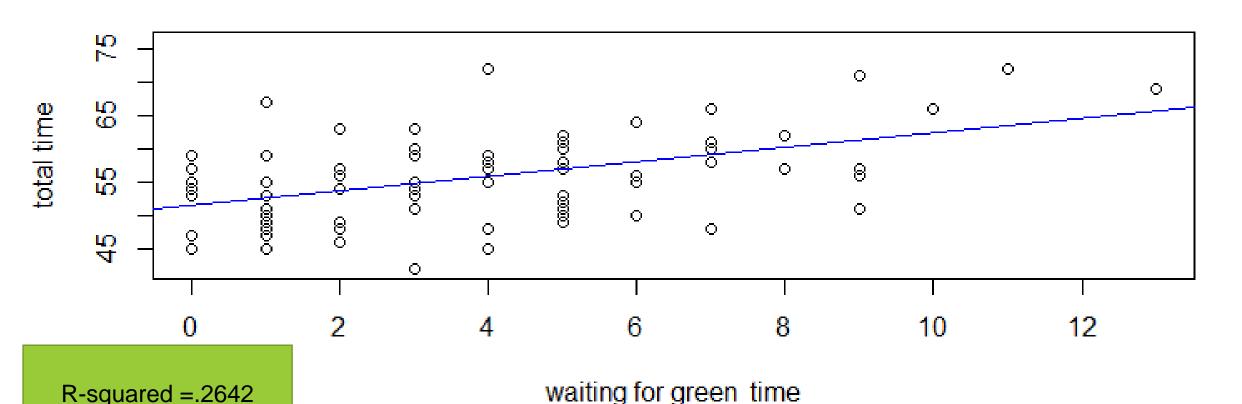


# But wait! Are the residuals normal?

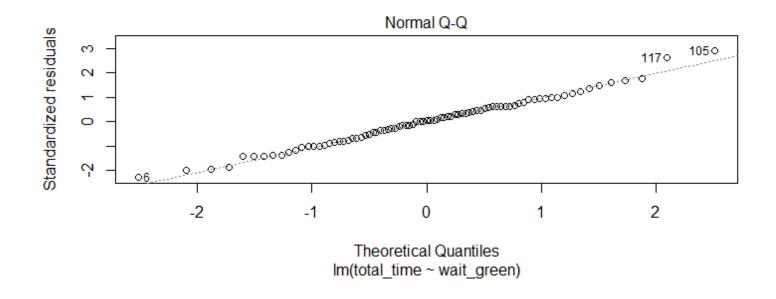


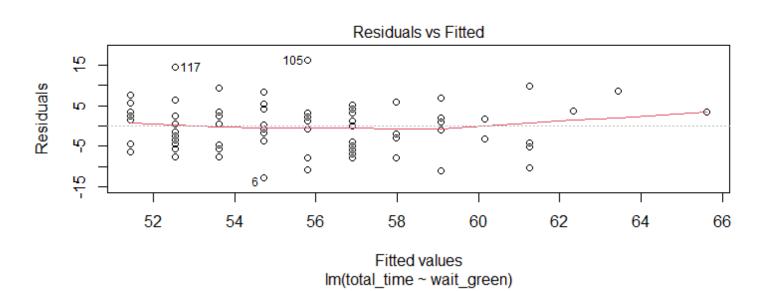
## Waiting for the green line was also correlated! Total time = 51.4505+1.0897(waiting for green line)

## effect of waiting for the green line on total time



Again, we ask if the residuals are normal. And they seem to be!





## Takeaways

- My commute is long (between 45 and 70 minutes).
- A good distribution is a shifted chi-square distribution.
- Factors that matter when contributing to the length of it are:
  - The green line
  - Rush hour



## Limitations

- Bias / convenience sample
- Inaccuracy in timing
- Covid 19 limited sample size





Any questions?



## Citations

- Marie Laure Delignette-Muller, Christophe Dutang (2015). fitdistrplus: An R Package for Fitting Distributions. Journal of Statistical Software, 64(4), 1-34. URL http://www.jstatsoft.org/v64/i04/.
- Owen, W. J., & Wackerly, D. D. (2008). \_Mathematical statistics with applications, seventh edition, Dennis Wackerly, William Mendenhall, Richard L. Scheaffer.\_ Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole Cengage Learning.
- R Core Team (2020). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL https://www.R-project.org/.
- Taiyun Wei and Viliam Simko (2017). R package "corrplot": Visualization of a Correlation Matrix (Version 0.84). Available from https://github.com/taiyun/corrplot
- Thomas Lin Pedersen (2019). patchwork: The Composer of Plots. R package version 1.0.0. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=patchwork
- Wickham et al., (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. Journal of Open Source Software, 4(43), 1686, https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686
- Millard SP (2013). \_EnvStats: An R Package for Environmental Statistics\_. Springer, NewYork. ISBN 978-1-4614-8455-4, <URL: http://www.springer.com>.
- Yihui Xie (2020). knitr: A General-Purpose Package for Dynamic Report Generation in R. Rpackage version 1.28.