

Bios 6301: Assignment 6

Elizabeth Sigworth

Thursday, 1 December

Due Thursday, 1 December, 1:00 PM

$5^{n=\text{day}}$ points taken off for each day late.

50 points total.

Submit a single knitr file (named `homework6.rmd`), along with a valid PDF output file. Inside the file, clearly indicate which parts of your responses go with which problems (you may use the original homework document as a template). Add your name as `author` to the file's metadata section. Raw R code/output or word processor files are not acceptable.

Failure to name file `homework6.rmd` or include author name may result in 5 points taken off.

Question 1

15 points

Consider the following very simple genetic model (*very* simple – don't worry if you're not a geneticist!). A population consists of equal numbers of two sexes: male and female. At each generation men and women are paired at random, and each pair produces exactly two offspring, one male and one female. We are interested in the distribution of height from one generation to the next. Suppose that the height of both children is just the average of the height of their parents, how will the distribution of height change across generations?

Represent the heights of the current generation as a dataframe with two variables, `m` and `f`, for the two sexes. We can use `rnorm` to randomly generate the population at generation 1:

```
set.seed(280)
pop <- data.frame(m = rnorm(100, 160, 20), f = rnorm(100, 160, 20))
```

The following function takes the data frame `pop` and randomly permutes the ordering of the men. Men and women are then paired according to rows, and heights for the next generation are calculated by taking the mean of each row. The function returns a data frame with the same structure, giving the heights of the next generation.

```
next_gen <- function(pop) {
  pop$m <- sample(pop$m)
  pop$m <- rowMeans(pop)
  pop$f <- pop$m
  pop
}
```

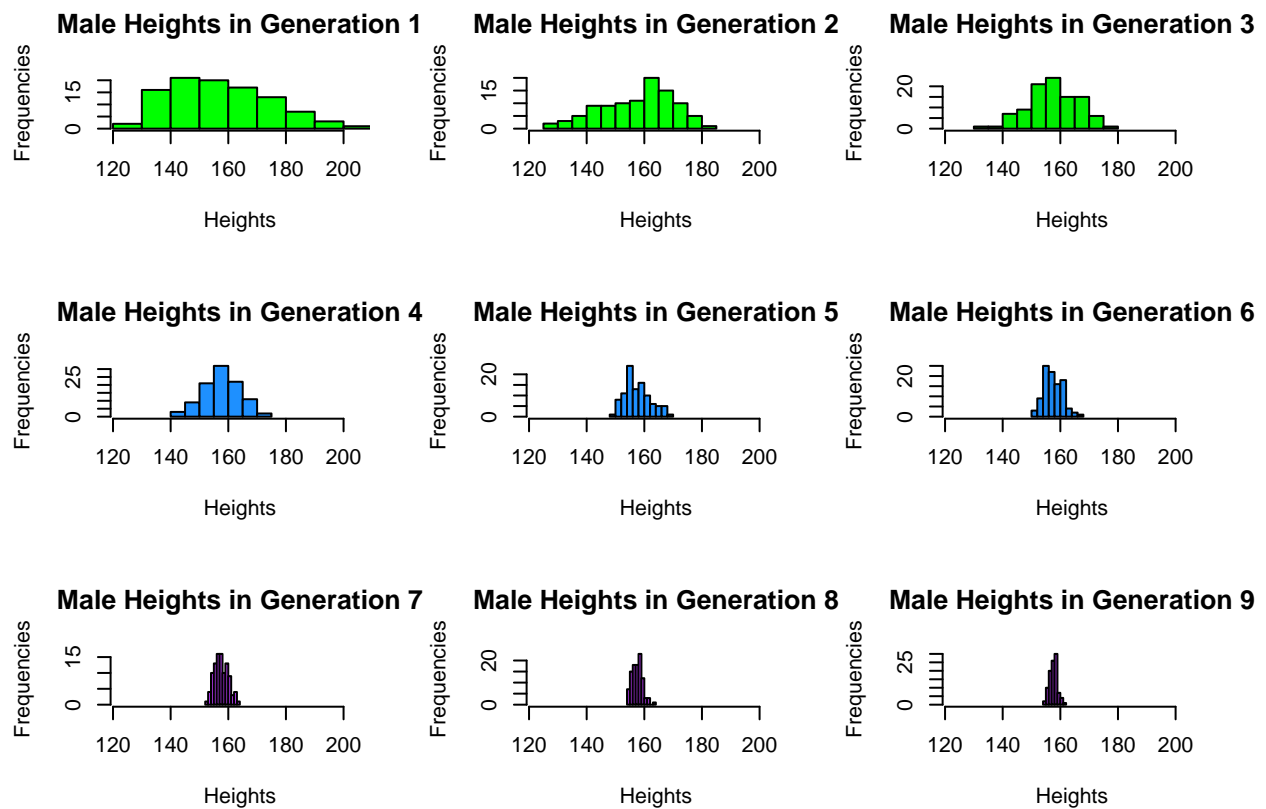
Use the function `next_gen` to generate nine generations (you already have the first), then use the function `hist` to plot the distribution of male heights in each generation (this will require multiple calls to `hist`). The phenomenon you see is called regression to the mean. Provide (at least) minimal decorations such as title and x-axis labels.

```

gens2 <- data.frame(m=rep(NA,900),f=rep(NA,900),gen=rep(1:9,each=100))
gens2[1:100,1:2] <- pop
for(i in 2:9){
  start <- (i-2)*100+1
  end <- (i-1)*100
  data <- gens2[start:end,1:2]
  assign.start <- ((i-1)*100+1)
  assign.end <- i*100
  gens2[assign.start:assign.end,1:2] <- next_gen(data)
}

par(mfrow=c(3,3))
palette <- c("green","green1","green2","dodgerblue","dodgerblue1",
             "dodgerblue2","darkorchid1","darkorchid2","darkorchid3")
for(i in 1:9){
  title <- paste("Male Heights in Generation ", i, sep="")
  hist(gens2$m[which(gens2$gen==i)],main=title,xlab="Heights",ylab="Frequencies",col=palette[i],
       xlim = c(min(gens2$m[which(gens2$gen==1)]),max(gens2$m[which(gens2$gen==1)])))
}

```

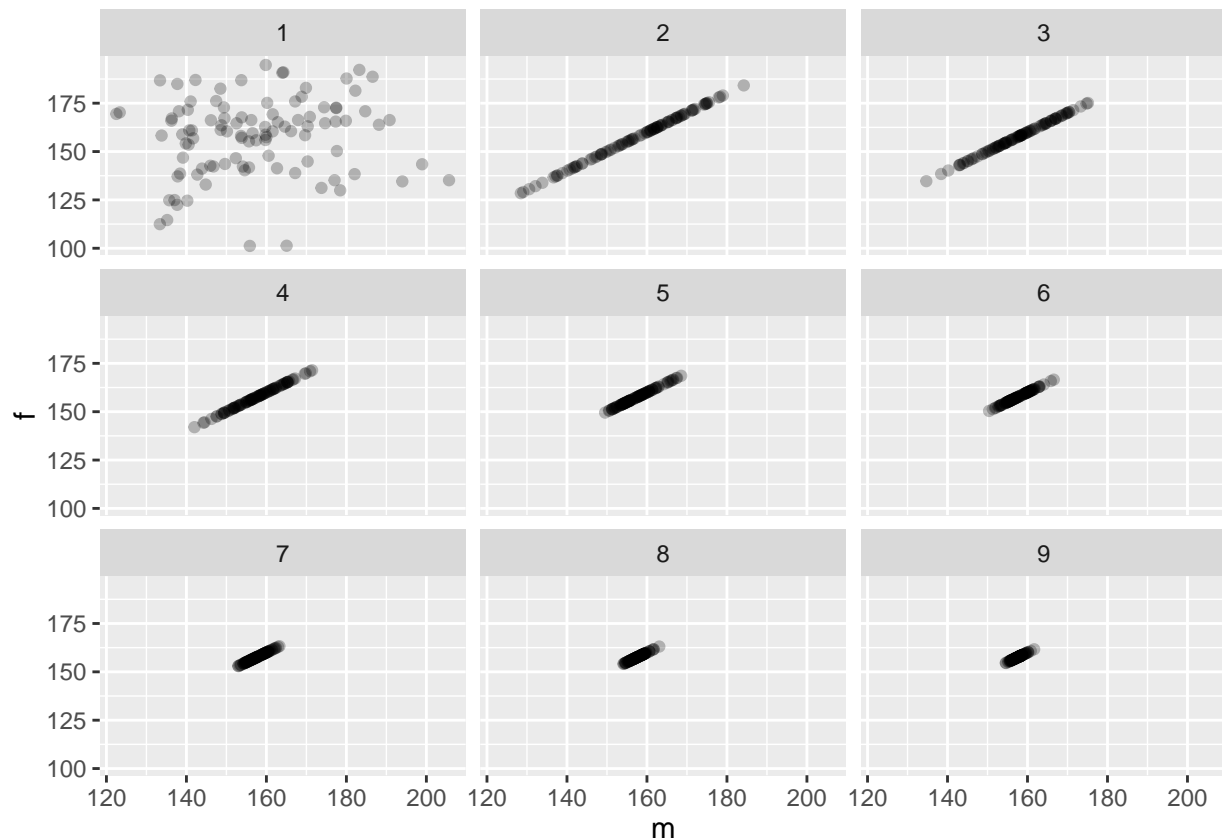


Question 2

10 points

Use the simulated results from question 1 to reproduce (as closely as possible) the following plot in ggplot2.

```
library(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(data = gens2, aes(x=m,y=f)) + facet_wrap(~gen,nrow=3)
g <- p + geom_point(alpha=.25) +
  scale_x_continuous(limits = c(min(gens2$m[which(gens2$gen==1)]),max(gens2$m[which(gens2$gen==1)]))) +
  scale_y_continuous(limits = c(min(gens2$f[which(gens2$gen==1)]),max(gens2$f[which(gens2$gen==1)])))
g
```



Question 3

10 points

You calculated the power of a study design in question #2 of assignment 3. The study has two variables, treatment group and outcome. There are two treatment groups (0, 1) and they should be assigned randomly with equal probability. The outcome should be a random normal variable with a mean of 60 and standard deviation of 20. If a patient is in the treatment group, add 5 to the outcome.

Starting with a sample size of 250, create a 95% bootstrap percentile interval for the mean of each group. Then create a new bootstrap interval by increasing the sample size by 250 until the sample is 2500. Thus you will create a total of 10 bootstrap intervals. Each bootstrap should create 1000 bootstrap samples. (4 points)

```
set.seed(496)
base.sample <- function(n){
  start.sample <- data.frame(Treatment=rbinom(n,1,.5))
  start.sample$Outcome <- rnorm(n,60,20)
  for (j in 1:n) {
    if (start.sample$Treatment[j]==1) {
```

```

        start.sample$Outcome[j] <- start.sample$Outcome[j] + 5
    }
}
return(start.sample)
}

bootstrap.mean <- function(data,n){
  means.0 <- vector()
  means.1 <- vector()
  for(i in 1:1000){
    test.sample <- data[sample(nrow(data),n,replace=TRUE),]
    means <- aggregate(test.sample[,2],list(test.sample$Treatment),mean)
    means.0[i] <- means[1,2]
    means.1[i] <- means[2,2]
  }
  total.0 <- mean(means.0)
  total.1 <- mean(means.1)
  bounds.0 <- quantile(means.0,c(0.025,0.975))
  names(bounds.0) <- NULL
  bounds.1 <- quantile(means.1,c(0.025,0.975))
  names(bounds.1) <- NULL
  results.0 <- data.frame(mean=total.0,lower=bounds.0[1],upper=bounds.0[2],n)
  results.1 <- data.frame(mean=total.1,lower=bounds.1[1],upper=bounds.1[2],n)
  final <- rbind(results.0,results.1)
  return(final)
}

straps <- data.frame()
for(i in 1:10){
  size <- 250*i
  strap <- cbind(strap=as.factor(c(i,i)),group=c(0,1),bootstrap.mean(base.sample(size),size))
  straps <- rbind(straps,strap)
}

straps

```

```

##      strap group      mean      lower      upper      n
## 1         1      0 62.06658 58.53494 65.36099 250
## 2         1      1 64.71846 61.30786 68.14628 250
## 3         2      0 60.69346 58.04222 63.28050 500
## 4         2      1 64.15819 61.87193 66.52928 500
## 5         3      0 57.54294 55.57933 59.42326 750
## 6         3      1 64.71853 62.67566 66.65292 750
## 7         4      0 59.67094 57.81941 61.53862 1000
## 8         4      1 65.03752 63.21173 66.94556 1000
## 9         5      0 61.03048 59.38398 62.55720 1250
## 10        5      1 64.01325 62.41021 65.57806 1250
## 11        6      0 59.87766 58.34965 61.32383 1500
## 12        6      1 65.12767 63.84059 66.60979 1500
## 13        7      0 58.69369 57.30558 60.08155 1750
## 14        7      1 64.82536 63.45169 66.16315 1750
## 15        8      0 59.85279 58.53294 61.14799 2000
## 16        8      1 64.98773 63.74892 66.14614 2000

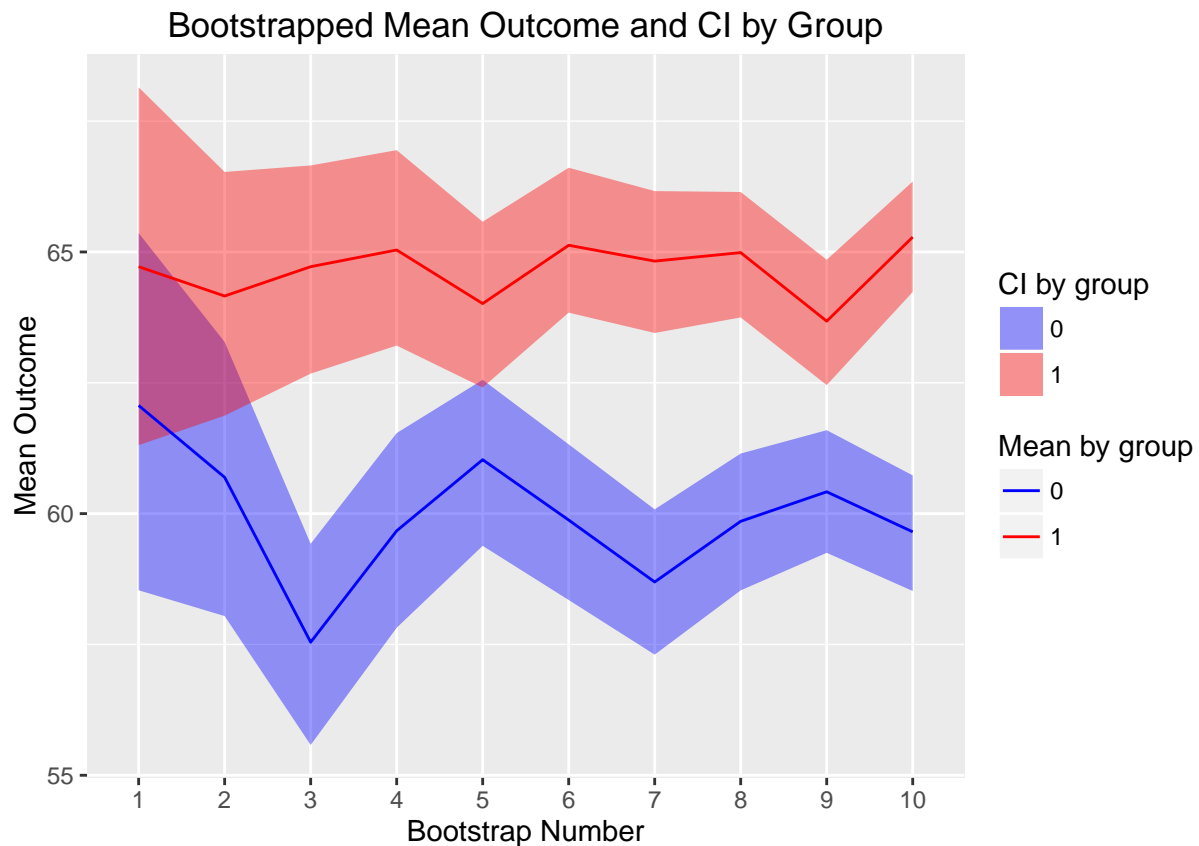
```

```
## 17      9      0 60.41698 59.25141 61.59454 2250
## 18      9      1 63.67754 62.45588 64.85133 2250
## 19     10      0 59.65159 58.52069 60.73054 2500
## 20     10      1 65.28460 64.23559 66.34646 2500
```

Produce a line chart that includes the bootstrapped mean and lower and upper percentile intervals for each group. Add appropriate labels and a legend. (6 points)

```
p <- ggplot(data=straps, aes(x=strap, y=mean)) +
  scale_fill_manual(values=c("blue", "red"), name="CI by group") +
  scale_colour_manual(values=c("blue", "red"), name="Mean by group") +
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=straps$lower, ymax=straps$upper, group=factor(group),
    fill=factor(group)), alpha=0.4) +
  geom_line(aes(group=factor(group), colour=factor(group))) +
  ylab("Mean Outcome") +
  xlab("Bootstrap Number") +
  ggtitle("Bootstrapped Mean Outcome and CI by Group")
```

p



Question 4

15 points

Programming with classes. The following function will generate random patient information.

```

makePatient <- function() {
  vowel <- grep("[aeiou]", letters)
  cons <- grep("[^aeiou]", letters)
  name <- paste(sample(LETTERS[cons], 1), sample(letters[vowel], 1), sample(letters[cons], 1), sep='')
  gender <- factor(sample(0:1, 1), levels=0:1, labels=c('female','male'))
  dob <- as.Date(sample(7500, 1), origin="1970-01-01")
  n <- sample(6, 1)
  doa <- as.Date(sample(1500, n), origin="2010-01-01")
  pulse <- round(rnorm(n, 80, 10))
  temp <- round(rnorm(n, 98.4, 0.3), 2)
  fluid <- round(runif(n), 2)
  list(name, gender, dob, doa,
        pulse, temp, fluid)
}

```

1. Create an S3 class `medicalRecord` for objects that are a list with the named elements `name`, `gender`, `date_of_birth`, `date_of_admission`, `pulse`, `temperature`, `fluid_intake`. Note that an individual patient may have multiple measurements for some measurements. Set the RNG seed to 8 and create a medical record by taking the output of `makePatient`. Print the medical record, and print the class of the medical record. (5 points)

```

set.seed(8)
record <- makePatient()
names(record) <- c("name", "gender", "date_of_birth", "date_of_admission", "pulse", "temperature", "fluid_intake")
class(record) <- "medicalRecord"
print.default(record)

```

```

## $name
## [1] "Mev"
##
## $gender
## [1] male
## Levels: female male
##
## $date_of_birth
## [1] "1976-08-09"
##
## $date_of_admission
## [1] "2011-03-14" "2013-10-30" "2013-02-27" "2012-08-23" "2011-11-16"
##
## $pulse
## [1] 67 81 95 74 81
##
## $temperature
## [1] 98.33 98.16 99.00 98.49 98.67
##
## $fluid_intake
## [1] 0.62 0.93 0.18 0.39 0.34
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "medicalRecord"

```

```
class(record)
```

```
## [1] "medicalRecord"
```

2. Write a `medicalRecord` method for the generic function `mean`, which returns averages for pulse, temperature and fluids. Also write a `medicalRecord` method for `print`, which employs some nice formatting, perhaps arranging measurements by date, and `plot`, that generates a composite plot of measurements over time. Call each function for the medical record created in part 1. (5 points)

```
mean.medicalRecord <- function(x){
  pulse <- mean(x$pulse)
  temperature <- mean(x$temperature)
  fluids <- mean(x$fluid_intake)
  results <- list(mean_pulse = pulse, mean_temperature = temperature, mean_fluids = fluids)
  return(results)
}

print.medicalRecord <- function(x){
  n_obs <- length(x$date_of_admission)
  chart <- data.frame(Name=rep(x$name,n_obs),Gender=rep(x$gender,n_obs),
                      Date_of_Birth=rep(x$date_of_birth,n_obs),Date_of_Admission=x$date_of_admission,
                      Pulse=x$pulse,Temperature=x$temperature,Fluid_Intake=x$fluid_intake)
  chart <- chart[order(chart$Date_of_Admission),]
  return(chart)
}

plot.medicalRecord <- function(x){
  chart <- print.medicalRecord(x)
  par(mfrow=c(1,3))
  plot(x=chart$Date_of_Admission,y=chart$Pulse,main="Pulse by Admission",
       xlab="Date of Admission",ylab="Pulse",type="l",lwd=2,col="red")
  plot(x=chart$Date_of_Admission,y=chart$Temperature,main="Temperature by Admission",
       xlab="Date of Admission",ylab="Temperature",type="l",lwd=2,col="green")
  plot(x=chart$Date_of_Admission,y=chart$Fluids,main="Fluid Intake by Admission",
       xlab="Date of Admission",ylab="Fluid Intake",type="l",lwd=2,col="purple")
}

mean(record)
```

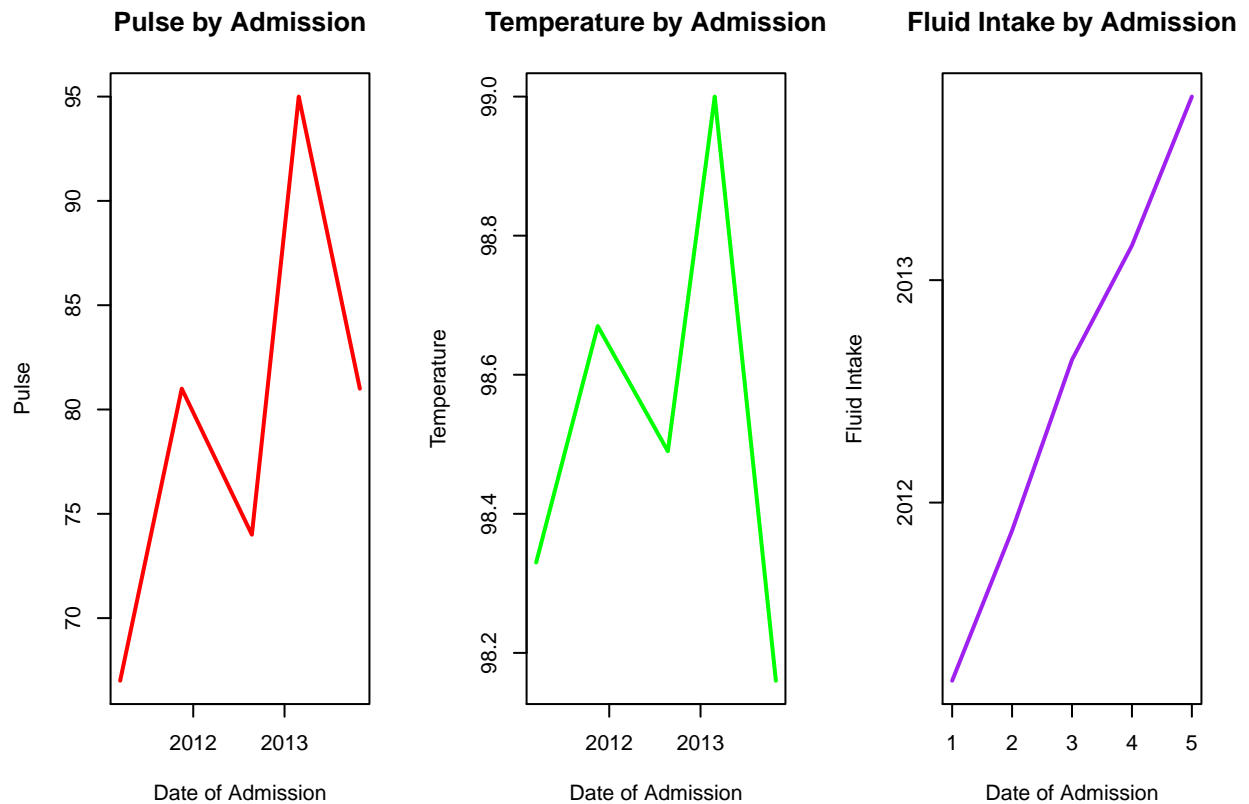
```
## $mean_pulse
## [1] 79.6
##
## $mean_temperature
## [1] 98.53
##
## $mean_fluids
## [1] 0.492
```

```
print(record)
```

```
##   Name Gender Date_of_Birth Date_of_Admission Pulse Temperature
```

```
## 1 Mev male 1976-08-09 2011-03-14 67 98.33
## 5 Mev male 1976-08-09 2011-11-16 81 98.67
## 4 Mev male 1976-08-09 2012-08-23 74 98.49
## 3 Mev male 1976-08-09 2013-02-27 95 99.00
## 2 Mev male 1976-08-09 2013-10-30 81 98.16
## Fluid_Intake
## 1 0.62
## 5 0.34
## 4 0.39
## 3 0.18
## 2 0.93
```

```
plot(record)
```



3. Create a further class for a cohort (group) of patients, and write methods for `mean` and `print` which, when applied to a cohort, apply mean or print to each patient contained in the cohort. Hint: think of this as a “container” for patients. Reset the RNG seed to 8 and create a cohort of ten patients, then show the output for `mean` and `print`. (5 points)

```
mean.cohort <- function(x){
  names <- vector()
  pulses <- vector()
  temps <- vector()
  fluids <- vector()
  for(i in 1:ncol(x)){
    names[i] <- x[,i]$name
    pulses[i] <- mean(x[,i]$pulse)
  }
}
```



```

    temps[i] <- mean(x[,i]$temperature)
    fluids[i] <- mean(x[,i]$fluid_intake)
  }
  results <- data.frame(Name=names,Mean_Pulse=pulses,Mean_Temperature=temps,Mean_Fluid_Intake=fluids)
  return(results)
}

print.cohort <- function(x){
  cohort.chart <- data.frame()
  for(i in 1:ncol(x)){
    n_obs <- length(x[,i]$date_of_admission)
    chart <- data.frame(Name=rep(x[,i]$name,n_obs),Gender=rep(x[,i]$gender,n_obs),
                        Date_of_Birth=rep(x[,i]$date_of_birth,n_obs),
                        Date_of_Admission=x[,i]$date_of_admission,
                        Pulse=x[,i]$pulse,Temperature=x[,i]$temperature,Fluid_Intake=x[,i]$fluid_intake)
    chart <- chart[order(chart$Date_of_Admission),]
    cohort.chart <- rbind(cohort.chart,chart)
  }
  return(cohort.chart)
}

set.seed(8)
cohort <- replicate(10,makePatient())
rownames(cohort) <- c("name","gender","date_of_birth","date_of_admission",
                     "pulse","temperature","fluid_intake")
class(cohort) <- "cohort"
mean(cohort)

```

```

##      Name Mean_Pulse Mean_Temperature Mean_Fluid_Intake
## 1   Mev    79.60000         98.53000         0.4920000
## 2   Yul    78.00000         98.49500         0.2450000
## 3   Zet    81.50000         98.44000         0.4033333
## 4   Qih    78.00000         98.60000         0.6500000
## 5   Wut    88.33333         98.05000         0.5866667
## 6   Juy    83.50000         98.45000         0.4525000
## 7   God    83.00000         98.01000         0.9700000
## 8   Fut    77.50000         98.14833         0.3366667
## 9   Pet    77.00000         98.83000         0.4450000
## 10  Yed    79.33333         98.30000         0.6583333

```

```
print(cohort)
```

```

##      Name Gender Date_of_Birth Date_of_Admission Pulse Temperature
## 1   Mev   male  1976-08-09      2011-03-14      67      98.33
## 5   Mev   male  1976-08-09      2011-11-16      81      98.67
## 4   Mev   male  1976-08-09      2012-08-23      74      98.49
## 3   Mev   male  1976-08-09      2013-02-27      95      99.00
## 2   Mev   male  1976-08-09      2013-10-30      81      98.16
## 11  Yul   male  1988-06-28      2012-01-16      76      98.92
## 21  Yul   male  1988-06-28      2013-08-07      80      98.07
## 6   Zet  female  1970-06-13      2010-03-21      79      98.58
## 51  Zet  female  1970-06-13      2010-04-01      73      98.32
## 41  Zet  female  1970-06-13      2012-08-29      88      98.47
## 31  Zet  female  1970-06-13      2013-06-01      84      98.22

```

## 12	Zet female	1970-06-13	2013-11-03	72	98.54
## 22	Zet female	1970-06-13	2014-02-05	93	98.51
## 13	Qih female	1987-08-30	2011-06-22	78	98.60
## 32	Wut male	1974-06-28	2010-04-12	76	98.05
## 14	Wut male	1974-06-28	2011-02-16	93	98.26
## 23	Wut male	1974-06-28	2012-04-12	96	97.84
## 42	Juy male	1983-06-09	2010-03-10	81	99.11
## 15	Juy male	1983-06-09	2010-03-25	90	98.58
## 33	Juy male	1983-06-09	2010-04-18	75	98.58
## 24	Juy male	1983-06-09	2010-06-10	88	97.53
## 16	God female	1990-02-12	2010-03-12	83	98.01
## 52	Fut male	1970-01-11	2011-04-07	80	97.87
## 43	Fut male	1970-01-11	2011-04-14	83	97.91
## 25	Fut male	1970-01-11	2011-08-16	66	98.49
## 17	Fut male	1970-01-11	2013-03-15	74	98.38
## 61	Fut male	1970-01-11	2013-06-20	74	98.41
## 34	Fut male	1970-01-11	2013-11-12	88	97.83
## 18	Pet male	1979-01-01	2010-10-30	85	98.84
## 26	Pet male	1979-01-01	2012-05-10	69	98.82
## 44	Yed male	1977-11-11	2010-01-28	63	97.95
## 35	Yed male	1977-11-11	2010-03-06	81	98.45
## 19	Yed male	1977-11-11	2010-07-10	98	98.65
## 62	Yed male	1977-11-11	2010-08-27	66	97.68
## 53	Yed male	1977-11-11	2011-06-18	83	98.00
## 27	Yed male	1977-11-11	2013-01-06	85	99.07
##	Fluid_Intake				
## 1		0.62			
## 5		0.34			
## 4		0.39			
## 3		0.18			
## 2		0.93			
## 11		0.14			
## 21		0.35			
## 6		0.22			
## 51		0.61			
## 41		0.59			
## 31		0.25			
## 12		0.03			
## 22		0.72			
## 13		0.65			
## 32		0.65			
## 14		0.97			
## 23		0.14			
## 42		0.66			
## 15		0.26			
## 33		0.60			
## 24		0.29			
## 16		0.97			
## 52		0.36			
## 43		0.00			
## 25		0.13			
## 17		0.31			
## 61		0.49			
## 34		0.73			

## 18	0.60
## 26	0.29
## 44	0.94
## 35	0.67
## 19	0.79
## 62	0.36
## 53	0.69
## 27	0.50