# Rfinal

김어진(201917959)

2021 12 21

# 1번 문제 < 회귀분석 >

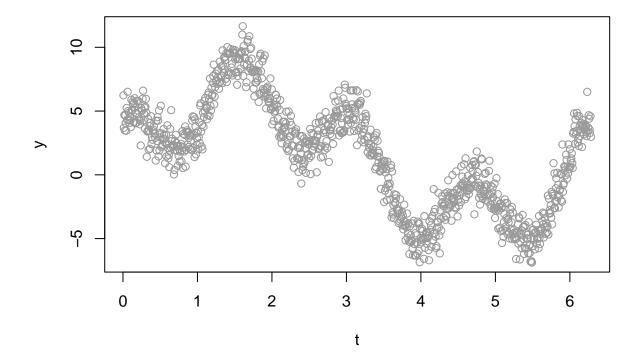
(1) 벡터생성

plot(t,y,col='gray60')

```
e=rnorm(1000)
head(e)
## [1] 1.70193335 -0.87185138 0.09513676 -1.13209800 0.02938743 -0.59294394
 (2) 벡터생성
t=c()
X 1=c()
X 2=c()
for(i in 1:1000){
    t[i]=2*pi*i/1000
    X 1[i]=sin(t[i])
    X 2[i] = cos(4*t[i])
}
head(X_1)
## [1] 0.006283144 0.012566040 0.018848440 0.025130095 0.031410759 0.037690183
head(X 2)
## [1] 0.9996842 0.9987370 0.9971589 0.9949510 0.9921147 0.9886517
 (3) y_i를 계산하고 (t_i, y_i)를 시각화

    y<sub>i</sub> 계산

t=c()
X_1=c()
X_2=c()
\lambda = C()
for(i in 1:1000){
    t[i]=2*pi*i/1000
    X 1[i]=sin(t[i])
    X 2[i] = cos(4*t[i])
    y[i]=1.5 + 5*X 1[i] + 3*X 2[i] + e[i]
}
head(y)
## [1] 6.232402 3.687190 4.680856 3.478406 4.662785 4.061462
  • (t<sub>i</sub>, y<sub>i</sub>) 시각화
```



(4) 매트릭스 생성

X=cbind(1, X\_1, X\_2)
head(X)

(5) 매트릭스를 만들고  $\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 를 계산, 벡터화하고 시각화

$$\bullet \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

beta=rbind(1.5,5,3)
beta

```
## [2,] 5.0

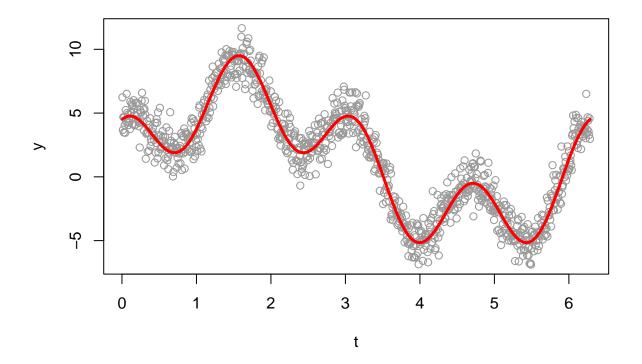
## [3,] 3.0

• X\beta

X \strict{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\suncture{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure{\structure
```

plot(t,y,col='gray60')

lines(t,Xbeta, col='red',lwd=3)



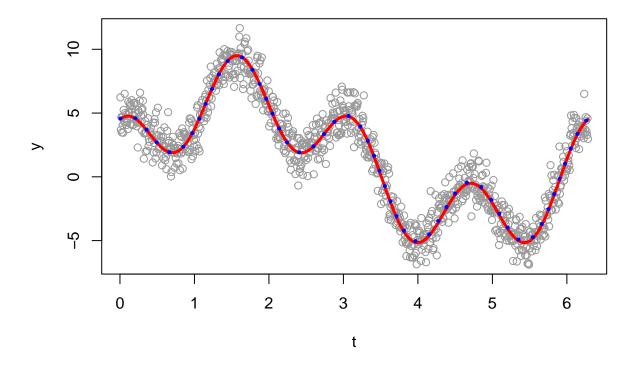
## (6) $\hat{\beta}$ 를 계산하고 $\beta$ 와 비교

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages --
                                                          ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.5 v purrr
                                 0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.6 v dplyr
                                 1.0.7
## v tidyr 1.1.4 v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr 2.1.1 v forcats 0.5.1
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
\dim(y) = c(1000, 1)
X_T=t(X)
X_T %*% X %>% solve() %*% X_T %*% y ->betahat
betahat
##
           [,1]
       1.542234
## X 1 4.935844
## X_2 2.999107
    [1.495225]
\hat{\beta} = |5.039034|
    2.925439
약간은 차이가 나지만 비슷하다.
 (7) \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta}를 계산
```

```
X %*% betahat ->Xbetahat
Xbetahat=as.vector(Xbetahat)

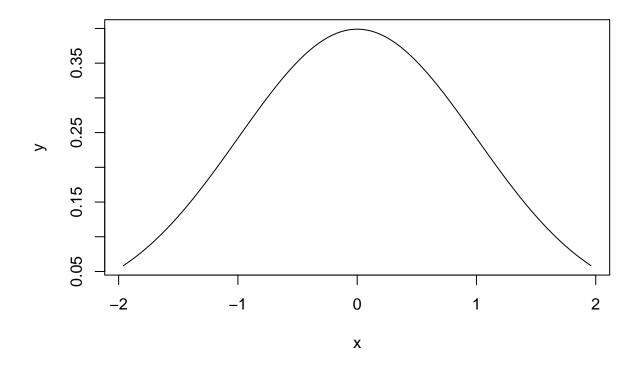
plot(t,y,col='gray60')
lines(t,Xbeta, col='red',lwd=3)
lines(t,Xbetahat,lty=3, col='blue', lwd=4)
```



## 2번 문제 < 몬테카를로 적분>

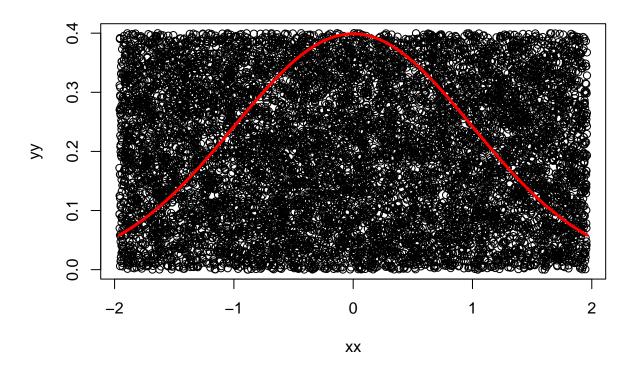
(1) runif를 이용해 몬테카를로 적분 계산

```
x=seq(from=-1.96, to=1.96, by=0.01)
y=1/sqrt(2*pi) *exp(-1/2 *x^2)
plot(x,y,type='l')
```



```
xx=runif(10000, min=-1.96, max=1.96)
yy=runif(10000, min=0, max=0.40)

plot(xx,yy)
lines(x,y, col='red', lwd=3)
```



```
test = function(xx,yy){
    yy < 1/sqrt(2*pi) *exp(-1/2 *xx^2)
}

tst=c()
for(i in 1:10000) tst[i]= test(xx[i],yy[i])
head(tst)</pre>
```

#### ## [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE

sum(tst)

## ## [1] 6051

전체 10000개 중에서 6055개가 그래프 아래에 위치하므로  $\frac{s}{4*0.4} \approx \frac{sum(tst)}{10000}$  구하는 넓이는 대략적으로

```
s=sum(tst)/10000*4*0.4
s
```

## [1] 0.96816

## (2) rnorm()을 이용해 확률변수를 count

## 3번 문제 < 징검다리 >

• TYPE A: 10,9,8,...,3,2,1 순

```
### 변수들의 모음
ARR = c('N1','N2','N3','N4','N5','N6','N7','N8','A','N10') #10,A,8, &
SURV = 10
PLAYER = ARR[SURV]
STAGE = 0
PROB = 0.95
TOSSRSLT = NA
### 함수들의 모음
toss = function(p) rbinom(n=1,size=1,prob=p) %>% as.logical
reset = function(){
    TOSSRSLT <<- NA
    SURV <<- 10
    STAGE <<- 0
   PLAYER <-- ARR[SURV]
}
record = function(){
    list(PRE TOSSRSLT=TOSSRSLT, SURV=SURV, STAGE=STAGE, PLAYER=PLAYER)
}
go = function(){
    PROB <-- 0.5+ (PLAYER=='A')*0.45
    TOSSRSLT <-- toss(PROB)
    if (TOSSRSLT==FALSE) SURV <<- SURV - 1
    STAGE <<- STAGE + 1
    PLAYER <<- ARR[SURV]
    if(SURV==0) reset()
}
gogo = function() for(i in 1:20) go()
gogo_history = function(){
    rslt_ = as_tibble(record())
    for(i in 1:20){
        rslt_ = rbind(rslt_, as_tibble(record()))
    print(rslt )
}
simulate once = function(){
    reset()
    gogo()
```

```
return(record()$SURV )
}
### body
simrslt = c()
for (i in 1:100000) simrslt[i] = simulate_once()
mean(simrslt)
## [1] 6.80226
- TYPE A에서 8번 참가자는 생존자가 8명이상일 때 생존가능하다.
  • TYPE B: 1,2,3,...,8,9,10 순
ARR = c('N10','A','N8','N7','N6','N5','N4','N3','N2','N1')#1,2,3会
SURV = 10
PLAYER = ARR[SURV]
STAGE = 0
PROB = 0.95
TOSSRSLT = NA
### 함수들의 모음
toss = function(p) rbinom(n=1,size=1,prob=p) %>% as.logical
reset = function(){
    TOSSRSLT <<- NA
    SURV <<- 10
    STAGE <<- 0
    PLAYER <<- ARR[SURV]
}
record = function(){
    list(PRE_TOSSRSLT=TOSSRSLT, SURV=SURV, STAGE=STAGE, PLAYER=PLAYER)
}
go = function(){
    PROB <<- 0.5+ (PLAYER=='A')*0.45
    TOSSRSLT <-- toss(PROB)
    if (TOSSRSLT==FALSE) SURV <<- SURV - 1
    STAGE <<- STAGE + 1
    PLAYER <<- ARR[SURV]
    if(SURV==0) reset()
}
gogo = function() for(i in 1:20) go()
gogo_history = function(){
    rslt_ = as_tibble(record())
   for(i in 1:20){
```

```
go()
    rslt_ = rbind(rslt_, as_tibble(record()))
}
print(rslt_)
}
simulate_once = function(){
    reset()
    gogo()
    return(record()$SURV )
}

### body
simrslt = c()
for (i in 1:100000) simrslt[i] = simulate_once()
mean(simrslt)
```

#### ## [1] 3.0517

- TYPE B에서는 8번 참가자는 생존자가 3명 이상일 때 생존가능하다.
- 따라서 8번 참가자는 TYPE B에서 살아남을 확률이 높다.

## 4번 문제 < COVID19 >

```
df=read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/guebin/2021IR/master/ notebooks/covid19.c
## Rows: 12294 Columns: 5
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): prov
## dbl (4): year, month, day, cases
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show col types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
head(df)
## # A tibble: 6 x 5
##
     year month
                 day prov cases
    <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr> <dbl>
                  20 서울
## 1 2020
             1
## 2 2020
             1
                  20 부산
## 3 2020
            1 20 대구
                              0
## 4 2020
             1
                  20 인천
                  20 광주
## 5 2020
             1
                              0
                  20 대전
## 6 2020
                              0
 (1) 2020년 확진자 총합과 2021년 확진자 총합은?
df %>% group_by(year) %>% summarise(ttl_case=sum(cases))
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##
     year ttl_case
##
    <dbl>
            <dbl>
## 1 2020
            60726
## 2 2021
           396886
2020년에는 60726명, 2021년에는 396886명
 (2) 20년 2월 1일~15일까지의 기간동안 지역별 확진자의 총합과 가장 많은 확진자가
    발견된 지역은?
province=c('서울','부산','대구','인천','광주','대전','울산','세종','경기',
          '강원','충북','충남','전북','전남', '경북','경남','제주','검역')
tb=tibble(province=province, ttlcases=c(rep(0,length(province))))
a=c()
df %>% filter(year==2020 & month==2 & (day %in% c(1:15))) -> day1to15
for(i in 1:length(province)){
```

```
day1to15 %>% filter(prov==province[i]) %>% summarise(ttl=sum(cases))-> a[i]
   tb[i,2] = a[i]
}
tb
## # A tibble: 18 x 2
     province ttlcases
##
     <chr>
                 <dbl>
##
## 1 서울
                     5
## 2 부산
                     0
## 3 대구
                     0
## 4 인천
                     0
## 5 광주
                     2
## 6 대전
                    0
## 7 울산
                    0
## 8 세종
                    0
## 9 경기
                     9
## 10 강워
                    0
## 11 충북
                    0
## 12 충남
                    0
## 13 전북
                    0
## 14 전남
                     1
## 15 경북
                    0
## 16 경남
                    0
## 17 제주
                     0
## 18 검역
max(tb$ttlcases)
```

#### ## [1] 9

2020년 2월 1일~15일동안 가장 많은 확진자가 발견된 지역은 경기(9)이다.

(3) 2020년 2월 16일~29일까지의 기간동안 지역별 확진자의 총합과 가장 많은 확진자가 발견된 지역은?

```
## 2 부산
                  75
## 3 대구
                2055
## 4 인천
                   5
## 5 광주
                  7
## 6 대전
                  13
## 7 울산
                  17
## 8 세종
                  1
## 9 경기
                  65
## 10 강원
                  7
## 11 충북
                  10
## 12 충남
                  48
## 13 전북
                  4
## 14 전남
                   1
## 15 경북
                 472
## 16 경남
                  59
## 17 제주
                  2
## 18 검역
```

#### max(tb\$ttlcases)

#### ## [1] 2055

2020년 2월 16일~29일동안 가장 많은 확진자가 발견된 지역은 대구(2055)이다.