

NEX2018__HW1

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R Markdown info:

This is an R Markdown document which is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>. When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

Example:

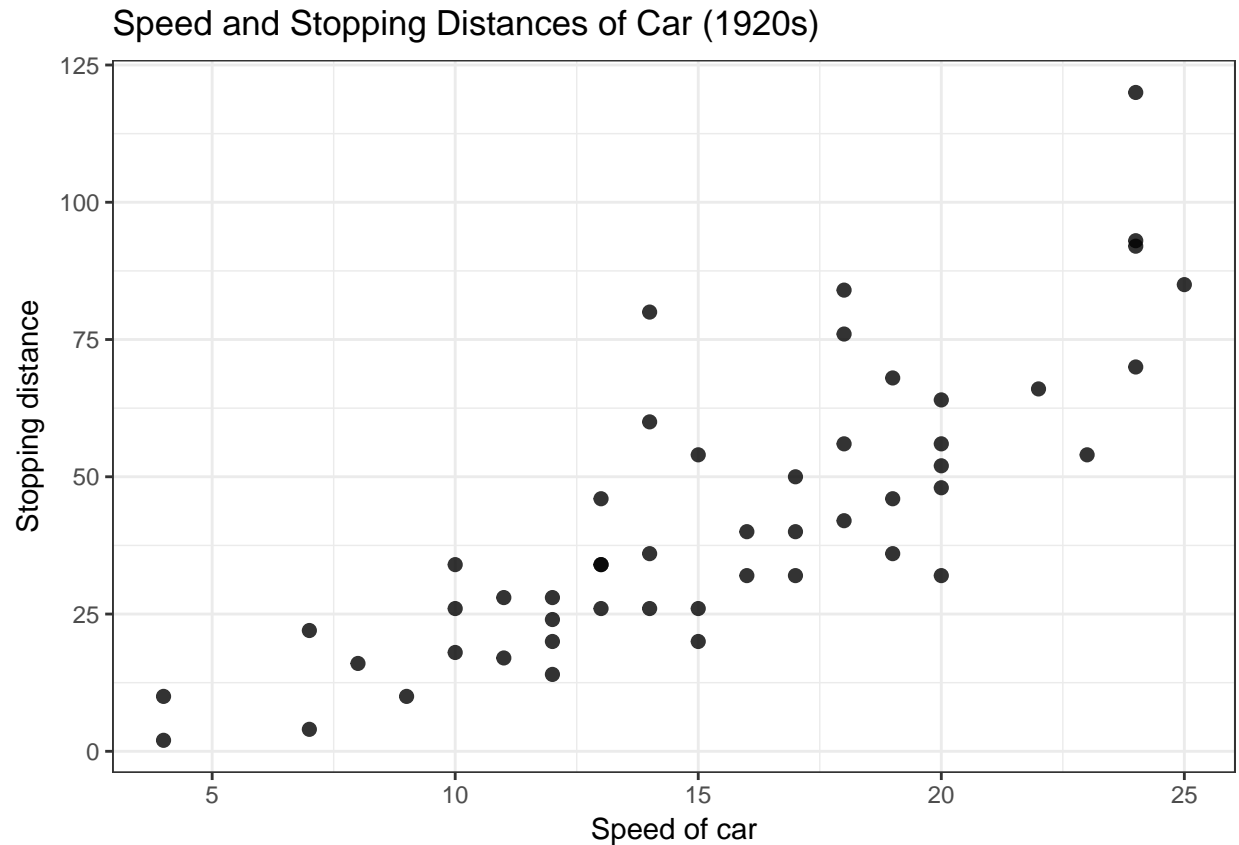
Summary of dataset cars:

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed          dist
##  Min.   : 4.0      Min.   :  2.00
##  1st Qu.:12.0      1st Qu.: 26.00
##  Median :15.0      Median : 36.00
##  Mean   :15.4      Mean    : 42.98
##  3rd Qu.:19.0      3rd Qu.: 56.00
##  Max.   :25.0      Max.    :120.00
```

Let's visualize the dataset by ggplot.

```
ggplot(cars, aes(x=speed, y=dist)) +
  geom_point(size=2, alpha=0.8) +
  theme_bw() +
  xlab("Speed of car") +
  ylab("Stopping distance") +
  ggtitle("Speed and Stopping Distances of Car (1920s)")
```



Question: What can we conclude from it?

Answer: ...

Lets try some linear models:

```
cars_lm1 <- lm(dist ~ -1 +speed , data = cars)
cars_lm2 <- lm(dist ~ speed , data = cars)
cars_lm3 <- lm(dist ~ I(speed^2) , data = cars)
cars_lm4 <- lm(dist ~ speed + I(speed^2) , data = cars)
```

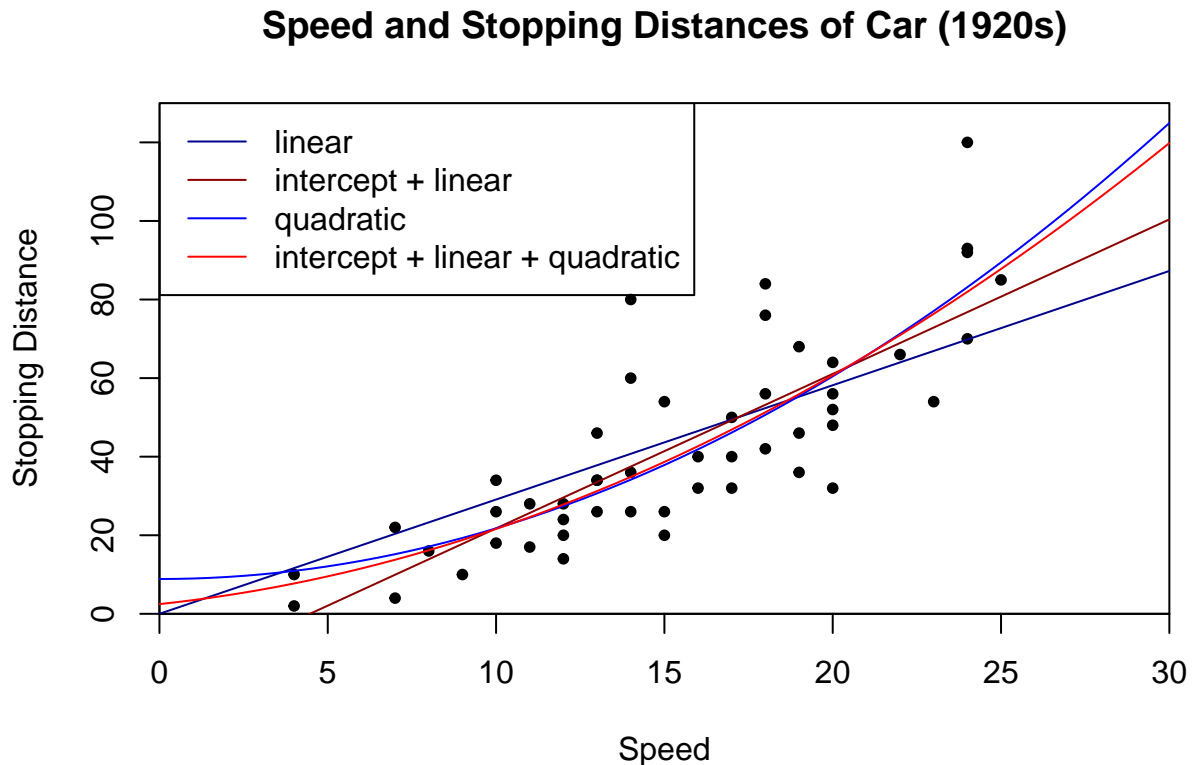
And see summary function from model with intercept and quadratic term.

```
summary(cars_lm3)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = dist ~ I(speed^2), data = cars)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -28.448  -9.211  -3.594   5.076  45.862
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   8.86005    4.08633   2.168  0.0351 *
## I(speed^2)    0.12897    0.01319  9.781 5.2e-13 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##
## Residual standard error: 15.05 on 48 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6659, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6589
## F-statistic: 95.67 on 1 and 48 DF,  p-value: 5.2e-13

Plot all models into one figure:
plot(dist ~ speed, data = cars, xlim = c(0,30), ylim = c(0,130),pch=20,
     col = "black", xaxs="i", yaxs="i",
     main="Speed and Stopping Distances of Car (1920s)",xlab="Speed", ylab="Stopping Distance")
abline(cars_lm1, col = "blue4")
abline(cars_lm2, col = "red4")
#lines(sort(cars$speed), fitted(cars_lm3)[order(cars$speed)], col='green')
lines(seq(0, 30, 0.5), predict(cars_lm3,data.frame(speed = seq(0, 30, 0.5))), col='blue')
lines(seq(0, 30, 0.5), predict(cars_lm4,data.frame(speed = seq(0, 30, 0.5))), col='red')
legend("topleft",legend = c("linear","intercept + linear",
                           "quadratic","intercept + linear + quadratic"),
      lty = c(1,1,1,1),col = c("blue4","red4","blue","red"))
```



Question 02:

Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.