Question 5.1

Using crime data from the file uscrime.txt (http://www.statsci.org/data/general/uscrime.txt, description at http://www.statsci.org/data/general/uscrime.html), test to see whether there are any outliers in the last column (number of crimes per 100,000 people). Use the grubbs.test function in the outliers package in R.

Answer 5.1

```
# Clear global environment, load package, load and preview dataset
> rm(list = ls())
> install.packages("outliers")
> library(outliers)
> df1 <- read.table("/Users/.../uscrime.txt", header = T, stringsAsFactors = F)
> head(df1)
   M So Ed Pol Po2 LF M.F Pop NW U1 U2 Wealth Ineq
1 15.1 1 9.1 5.8 5.6 0.510 95.0 33 30.1 0.108 4.1 3940 26.1 0.084602
2 14.3 0 11.3 10.3 9.5 0.583 101.2 13 10.2 0.096 3.6 5570 19.4 0.029599
3 14.2 1 8.9 4.5 4.4 0.533 96.9 18 21.9 0.094 3.3 3180 25.0 0.083401
4 13.6 0 12.1 14.9 14.1 0.577 99.4 157 8.0 0.102 3.9 6730 16.7 0.015801
5 14.1 0 12.1 10.9 10.1 0.591 98.5 18 3.0 0.091 2.0 5780 17.4 0.041399
6 12.1 0 11.0 11.8 11.5 0.547 96.4 25 4.4 0.084 2.9 6890 12.6 0.034201
   Time Crime
1 26.2011 791
2 25.2999 1635
3 24.3006 578
4 29.9012 1969
5 21.2998 1234
6 20.9995 682
```

Conduct grubbs test for two outliers on opposite tails, so type is set to 11. Since the goal is to test whether there are any test points in the "Crime" column that falls in the category of outliers, therefore opposite set to false in order to check the largest difference between the test point and the mean. According to the results, p-value equals to 1, indicating at least one of the max/min falls within the expected range of standard deviation and hence it is not outlier in the "Crime" column.

```
> grubbs.test(df1[, 16], type = 11, opposite = F, two.sided = F)
```

Grubbs test for two opposite outliers

```
data: df1[, 16]
G = 4.26877, U = 0.78103, p-value = 1
alternative hypothesis: 342 and 1993 are outliers
```

To further verify if the test points contain an outlier, type is set to 10. As the p-value equals to 0.079 with threshold set to 0.05, result indicates the highest value is not an outlier in the "Crime" column.

> grubbs.test(df1[, 16], type = 10, opposite = F, two.sided = F)

Grubbs test for one outlier

data: df1[, 16]

G = 2.81287, U = 0.82426, p-value = 0.07887

alternative hypothesis: highest value 1993 is an outlier

Question 6.1

Describe a situation or problem from your job, everyday life, current events, etc., for which a Change Detection model would be appropriate. Applying the CUSUM technique, how would you choose the critical value and the threshold?

Answer 6.1

Working in a manufacturing company, the measurement of process capability index is crucial to determine the stability of manufacturing process. Change Detection model would be applied to determine the production stability by monitoring the changes in mean of measurement from inspection machine. When outliers are detected, corrective action can be put in place to maintain production stability. Critical value would be the ideal dimension from the design specification of the product, and the threshold would be the maximum and minimum dimension tolerance of the design specification in order to produce products with satisfactory quality.

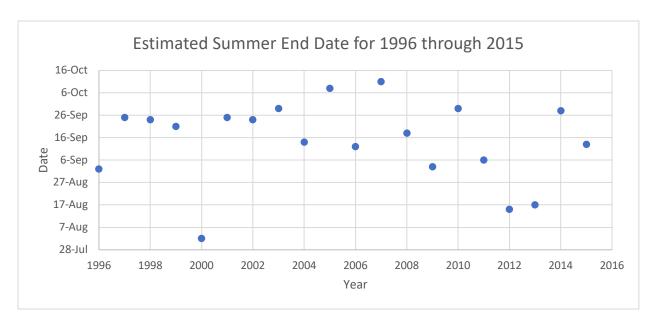
Question 6.2

- 1. Using July through October daily-high-temperature data for Atlanta for 1996 through 2015, use a CUSUM approach to identify when unofficial summer ends (i.e., when the weather starts cooling off) each year. You can get the data that you need from the file temps.txt or online, for example at http://www.iweathernet.com/atlanta-weather-records or https://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/KFTY/2015/7/1/CustomHistory.html . You can use R if you'd like, but it's straightforward enough that an Excel spreadsheet can easily do the job too.
- 2. Use a CUSUM approach to make a judgment of whether Atlanta's summer climate has gotten warmer in that time (and if so, when).

Answer 6.2 (1)

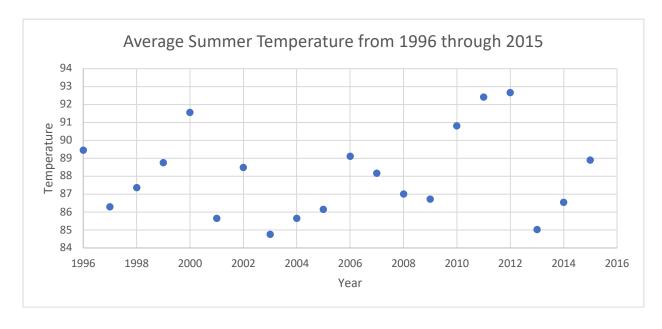
After importing temps.txt into 'sheet temps.txt', I calculated the standard deviation of temperature in 'sheet 6.2.1' for each day each year from 1996 through 2015 to observe the temperature distribution in order to determine when summer ends. Standard deviation was calculated using mean for July as a benchmark to observe the changes of temperature since

July. After using various C and T value, a 4 and 30 for C and T value respectively yielded a better summer end date distribution, which is around mid-September for each year. Following plot shows the summer end date distribution for 1996 through 2015.



Answer 6.2 (2)

In order to determine whether summer climate gets warmer, I decided to calculate the average of summer temperature, with summer end date determined by the previous question 6.2.1. The following plot is the average summer temperature distribution for each year. The plot trend did not show a significant change in average temperature, with temperature fluctuates from 2010 to 2013. With C value set to 1, the CUSUM result shows changes in year 2000, 2010 through 2013. When C value is set to 4, change is observed only in year 2012.



Appendix

