

# Tests

# Difference

```
1 x <- sample(1:6, 10, replace = T)
2 y <- x2 # x == y?
3 y <- sample(1:6, 10, replace = T) # x == y?
4
5 x <- sample(1:6, 100, replace = T)
6 y <- sample(1:6, 100, replace = T) # x == y?
7 y2 <- sample(1:6, 100, replace = T, prob = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2)) # x == y?
8 y3 <- sample(1:6, 100, replace = T, prob = c(100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 101))
```

# Difference

- `test` (검정)
- 2 그룹 비교(`t-test`), 여러 그룹 비교(`ANOVA`)
- `t-test` 설명
- ANOVA 설명 1, 2, 3, 4
- `chisq` 설명

# t-test in R

```
1 A <- round(rnorm(100, mean = 100, sd = 5))
2 B <- round(rnorm(100, mean = 100 + 5, sd = 5))
3
4 t.test(A, B)
5 boxplot(A, B)
```

# Anova in R

```
1 # A, B
2 C <- round(rnorm(100, mean = 100, sd = 5))
3
4 scores <- data.frame(
5     group = rep(c('A', 'B', 'C'), each = 100),
6     value = c(A, B, C)
7 )
8 # head(scores)
9 # tail(scores)
10 res <- aov(value ~ group, scores)
11 summary(res)
12
13 boxplot(value ~ group, scores)
```

# Chisq in R

```
1 chisq.test(c(23,16,14,19,28))  
2  
3 chisq.test(c(33,16,14,19,28))
```

# Regression

$$y = Ax + B$$

- Linear Regression
- Multiple Regression
- Logistic Regression

# Linear Regression

```
1 set.seed(123)
2 x <- 1:100
3 y <- 5 + 3*x + rnorm(100, mean=0, sd=20) # y = 5 + 3x + error
4
5 df1 <- data.frame(x, y)
6
7 model_linear <- lm(y ~ x, data = df1) # LM
8 summary(model_linear)
9
10 plot(df1$x, df1$y, main="Simple Linear Regression", xlab="x", ylab="y")
11 abline(model_linear, col="red", lwd=2)
```



# Multiple Regression

```
1 set.seed(123)
2 x1 <- rnorm(100, mean=50, sd=10)
3 x2 <- rnorm(100, mean=30, sd=5)
4 y <- 10 + 2*x1 + 3*x2 + rnorm(100, mean=0, sd=15)
5 df2 <- data.frame(x1, x2, y)
6
7 model_multiple <- lm(y ~ x1 + x2, data = df2) ## LM
8 summary(model_multiple)
```

# Logistic Regression

```
1 set.seed(123)
2 x1 <- rnorm(100, mean=5, sd=2)
3 x2 <- rnorm(100, mean=10, sd=3)
4
5 prob <- 1 / (1 + exp(-( -5 + 0.8*x1 + 0.5*x2 ))) # 로지스틱 함수
6 y <- rbinom(100, size=1, prob=prob) ### 1 / 0
7
8 df3 <- data.frame(x1, x2, y)
9
10 model_logistic <- glm(y ~ x1 + x2, data = df3, family = binomial)
11 summary(model_logistic)
12
13 df3$pred <- predict(model_logistic, type="response")[1:10]
14 head(df3, 10)
```



# Q&A?

# Assignments

1. `rnorm`을 사용하여 2개의 데이터 그룹 생성. ( $n = 30$ )

- $N(3, 2)$  &  $N(10, 2)$

2. 두 그룹간 평균 차이 유의성 확인

EXTRA 3. 위 데이터를 `weight_loss, group(0, 1)`으로 데이터 프레임 생성 후 선형 회귀 분석