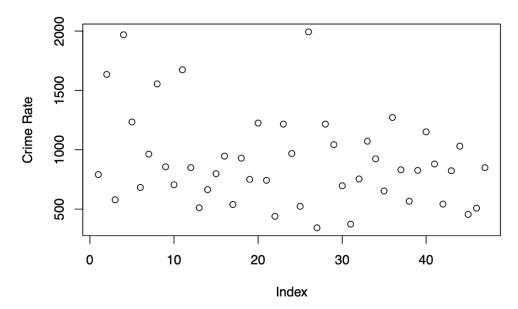
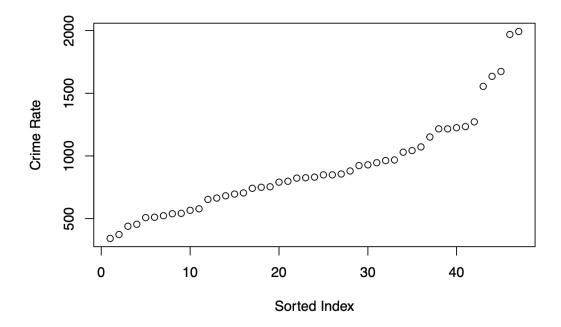


#### **Question 5.1**



At first, I plotted the data, and then the data was arranged in ascending order and plotted to visually check for outliers.



We see from the second graph that a straight line appeared on the Q-Q plot for totally normal data. On the right tail, this Line departs from a straight line quite a bit. We'll conduct a test to ensure normality. Using the *grubbs.test* I analyzed the lowest and the highest value to verify if they are outliers. From the graph above, although it is unclear just which outliers exist at the highest crime rates, it certainly appears that there are some.

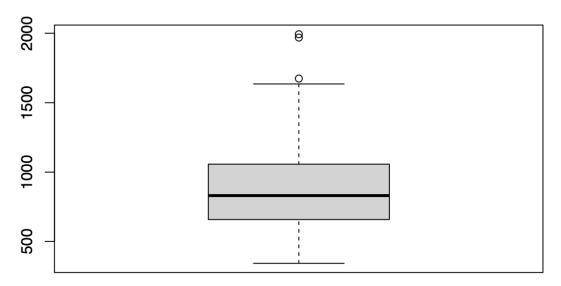


The highest-crime city might be an outlier(p=0.079), and if we remove it, the second-The highest-crime city also appears to be an outlier(p=0.028). therefore, we conclude that there are outliers within this data set and they are located the near the highest values.

Meanwhile, the lowest crime rate does not seem to be an outlier based on this figure. The two points with the highest crime rates are 1969 and 1993, which are much above the cluster. Based on the *grubbs.test*, *a* p-value of 1 indicates, according to the findings of this test, that the lowest values in the "Crime" column are not outliers and fall within the predicted standard deviation.

The box-and-whisker plot below shows the data more clearly.

## US Crime Rate per 100k



#### **Question 6.1**

An example of where Change Detection may be applied is for farmers to decide when will be the best time of the year to harvest their products based on environmental changes. Having the ability to weed out extreme climates of the year, the growers may harvest when the fruits are at their ideal sugar level based on temperature readings (or outliers).

Average temperatures from previous years that were recorded would make a reasonable threshold. The optimal sugar concentration for the month and year can be detected between the highest and lowest limits to endure outliers are spotted.

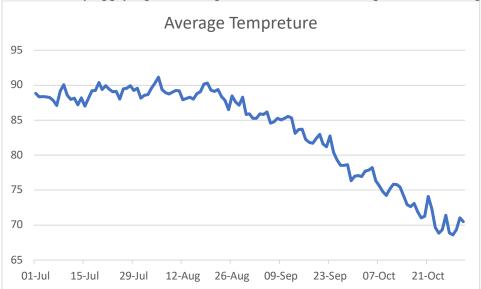
The ideal harvesting time can be determined by choosing a large critical value, which helps avoid readings with extensive temperature variations. On the other hand, if there are no extreme outliers from the previous years, we could apply a lower C value to calculate the data.



#### Question 6.2.1

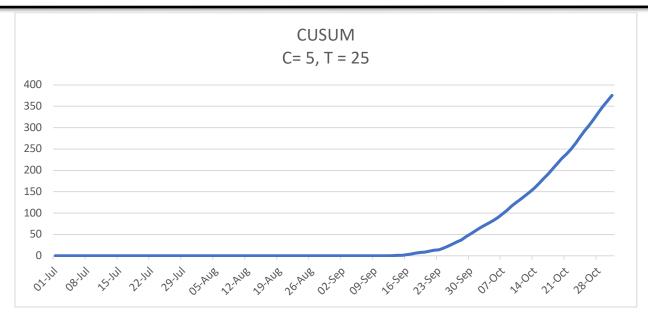
The first step to solving this question is to import the data into Excel. When you import temps.txt into an Excel worksheet, you get a spreadsheet containing 124 rows for the days between July 1 and October 31 and 21 columns for day labels and 20 years' worth of Fahrenheit temperature readings.

After loading the data, I calculated the average temperature each year over the 20-year period 1996-2015 by applying the average function in Excel and plotted the line graph as follows:



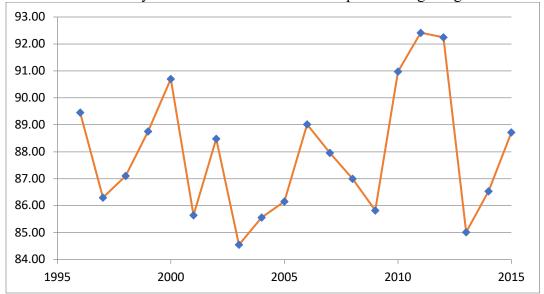
Further, I calculated the max of July averages, min of July averages, and standard deviation of July averages. I used the average July temperature as the Mu. The C value and T value were determined as C=5 and T=25. I calculated the CUSUM using the formula (St = MAX(0,St(previous day)+([temp on day(x)/year(y)] - Mu - C))) and is plotted as follows. I would conclude that based on the two graphs, the temperature seems to be dropping around the beginning of September and then drastically decreasing.



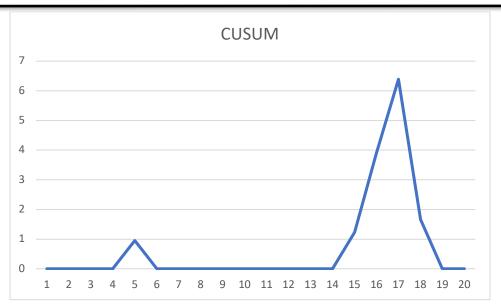


#### **Question 6.2.2**

For this question, we are essentially trying to figure out how long is summer and are those days getting hotter. Based on the previous question, we can determine the change date of each year and then calculate the average year temperature until that date as shown below. I have also plotted the CUSUM graph to show the difference. We can see that there are fluctuations in between each year and there are significant changes in 2011-2013, however, we also see that temperature drops back in 2014. Therefore, we can conclude that summer temperature changes and it is hard to firmly conclude that the summer temperature is getting warmer.



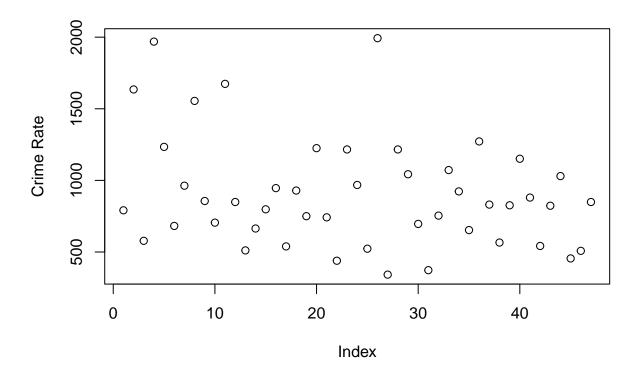




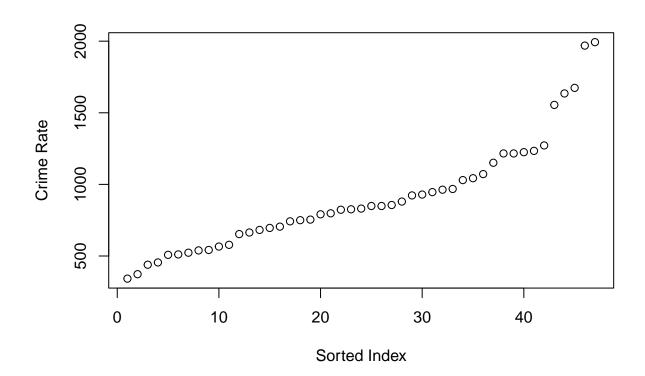
## HW3

2022-09-13

### Question 5.1



plot(seq(1:length(sort)), sort, xlab = "Sorted Index", ylab = "Crime Rate") #Plots the sorted crime dat



```
# Use grubbs.test to check if lowest and highest value are two outliers on opposite tails of sample
grubbs.test(uscrime_df$Crime, type = 11, opposite = FALSE, two.sided = TRUE)
##
##
   Grubbs test for two opposite outliers
## data: uscrime_df$Crime
## G = 4.26877, U = 0.78103, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: 342 and 1993 are outliers
\# Use grubbs.test to check if highest value is an outlier
grubbs.test(uscrime_df$Crime, type = 10, opposite = FALSE, two.sided = FALSE)
##
##
   Grubbs test for one outlier
##
## data: uscrime_df$Crime
## G = 2.81287, U = 0.82426, p-value = 0.07887
## alternative hypothesis: highest value 1993 is an outlier
# Use grubbs.test to check if lowest value is an outlier
grubbs.test(uscrime_df$Crime, type = 10, opposite = TRUE, two.sided = FALSE)
```

```
## Grubbs test for one outlier
##
## data: uscrime_df$Crime
## G = 1.45589, U = 0.95292, p-value = 1
## alternative hypothesis: lowest value 342 is an outlier

# Plot usdata_df$crime as a boxplot
boxplot(uscrime_df$Crime,data=uscrime_df$Crime, main="US Crime Rate per 100k")
```

# US Crime Rate per 100k

