## Homework Day 6

Julia Van Dyke January 16, 2015

4

a. 1/10

b. 1/100

c.  $(1/10)^100$ 

d. If we keep the observations within the same range for each dimension, as the number of dimensions increases, the proportion of observations available for use exponentially decreases.

6

 $\mathbf{a}$ 

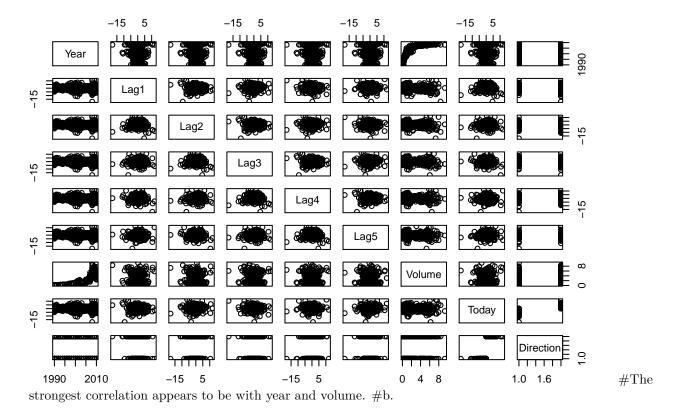
```
(e^{(-6+.0540+3.5)})/(1+e^{(-6+.0540+3.5)})
```

 $\#.37754 \ \#b \ 50 \ hours \ \#9 \ \#a. \ .27 \ \#b. \ .1905 \ \#10 \ \#a$ 

```
library(ISLR)
require(Weekly)
```

```
## Loading required package: Weekly
## Warning in library(package, lib.loc = lib.loc, character.only = TRUE,
## logical.return = TRUE, : there is no package called 'Weekly'
```

pairs(Weekly)



summary(glm(Direction~Volume+Lag1+Lag2+Lag3+Lag4+Lag5,family=binomial,data=Weekly))

```
##
## Call:
   glm(formula = Direction ~ Volume + Lag1 + Lag2 + Lag3 + Lag4 +
##
       Lag5, family = binomial, data = Weekly)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##
       Min
                      Median
                                   3Q
                                           Max
                 1Q
                      0.9913
## -1.6949 -1.2565
                               1.0849
                                        1.4579
##
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 0.26686
                           0.08593
                                     3.106
                                             0.0019 **
## Volume
               -0.02274
                           0.03690
                                   -0.616
                                             0.5377
## Lag1
               -0.04127
                           0.02641
                                    -1.563
                                             0.1181
## Lag2
                0.05844
                           0.02686
                                     2.175
                                             0.0296 *
               -0.01606
                           0.02666
                                    -0.602
## Lag3
                                             0.5469
               -0.02779
                           0.02646
                                    -1.050
                                             0.2937
## Lag4
## Lag5
               -0.01447
                           0.02638 -0.549
                                             0.5833
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##
       Null deviance: 1496.2 on 1088 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 1486.4 on 1082 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1500.4
##
```

```
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

## Lag2 is statistically significant

c.

d.

```
Weekly2 <- Weekly[c(1990:2008),]
summary(glm(Direction~Lag2,family=binomial,data=Weekly))
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Direction ~ Lag2, family = binomial, data = Weekly)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
     Min 1Q Median
                              3Q
                                    Max
## -1.564 -1.267 1.008 1.086
                                   1.386
##
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 0.21473
                          0.06123 3.507 0.000453 ***
                          0.02636
## Lag2
              0.06279
                                    2.382 0.017230 *
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
      Null deviance: 1496.2 on 1088 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 1490.4 on 1087 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1494.4
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

 $\mathbf{g}$ 

**12** 

a.

```
Power <-function(x){
  x<-2^3
  print(x)}
Power(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 8
```

## b.

```
Power2 <- function(x,a){</pre>
 solution<-x^a
print(solution)
Power2(3,8)
## [1] 6561
c.
Power2(10,3)
## [1] 1000
Power2(8,17)
## [1] 2.2518e+15
Power2(131,3)
## [1] 2248091
d.
Power3 <- function(x,a){</pre>
 result<-x^a
 return(result)
Power3(2,3)
## [1] 8
e.
plot(Power3(1:10,2),xlab="x-axis",ylab="y-axis",main="x^2")
```



