Homework#03\_R10241209\_Answer

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2022/3/5

## Data review

Let’s check the original datasets. First, it’s the dataset with density of fish and copepod at each station

## Fish Copepod  
## 1 137.323397 1119.00  
## 2 20.967624 1153.00  
## 3 0.000000 1719.00  
## 4 0.000000 855.00  
## 5 180.713557 1246.00  
## 6 88.350447 2123.00  
## 7 632.524771 1159.00  
## 8 73.601882 1497.00  
## 9 1021.901114 1351.00  
## 10 555.772710 960.00  
## 11 259.699980 2946.00  
## 12 138.891900 1900.00  
## 13 146.961237 1508.00  
## 14 977.864100 4043.00  
## 15 995.930081 4919.00  
## 16 578.515045 6332.00  
## 17 374.820023 2101.00  
## 18 962.493541 4823.00  
## 19 310.241093 1588.00  
## 20 422.532680 2895.00  
## 21 580.981357 3870.00  
## 22 824.689747 1354.00  
## 23 957.400711 5492.00  
## 24 495.898379 7918.00  
## 25 76.489933 1270.00  
## 26 53.158747 358.10  
## 27 26.059357 261.78  
## 28 23.715205 80.67  
## 29 2.520000 46.06  
## 30 9.238857 41.74  
## 31 3.319892 9.26  
## 32 3.677130 49.70  
## 33 16.124499 25.74  
## 34 10.976537 46.67

## Question\_1

Then let’s compute the mean and SE(mean) value of fish and copepod following normal theory.

FishMean<-sum(FishCopDens$Fish)/length(FishCopDens$Fish)  
  
CopMean<-sum(FishCopDens$Copepod)/length(FishCopDens$Copepod)  
  
FishSeMean<-sqrt(sum((FishCopDens$Fish-FishMean)^2)\*(1/(34\*33)))  
CopSeMean<-sqrt(sum((FishCopDens$Copepod-CopMean)^2)\*(1/(34\*33)))  
  
paste('Mean density of fish:',FishMean)  
paste('Mean density of copepod:', CopMean)  
paste('SE(mean) of fish:', FishSeMean)  
paste('SE(mean) of copepod:', CopSeMean)

## Question\_1: Bootstrap

Now let’s compute the mean and SE(mean) of fish and copepod according to the bootstrap dataset.

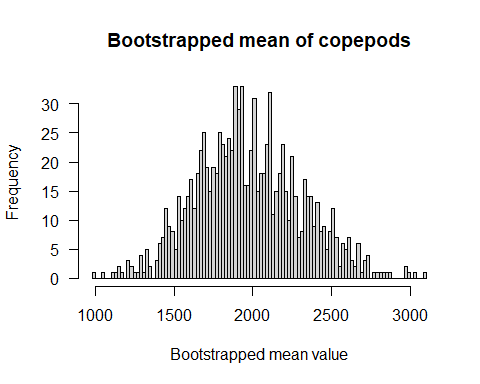
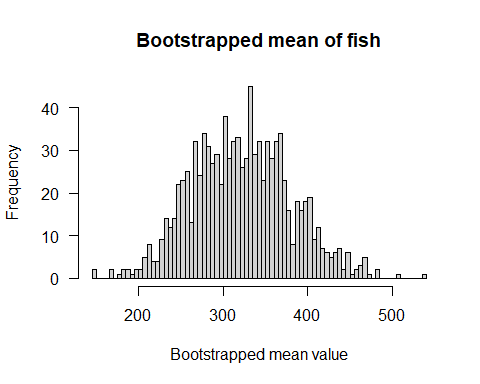
## [1] "Bootstrap mean of fish density: 325.101444991308"

## [1] "Bootstrap mean of Copepod density: 1962.79937970588"

## [1] "Bootstrap SE(mean) of fish density: 61.2389133359478"

## [1] "Bootstrap SE(mean) of copepod density: 343.643115940129"

## Question\_1: Histogram of bootstrapped mean

Let’s check the distribution of our bootstrapped mean of fish and copepod. 

## Question\_2

Now let’s use bootstrapping to compute median and SE(median) of fish and copepod density

## [1] "Median of fish density: 142.9265688"

## [1] "Median of Copepod density: 1352.5"

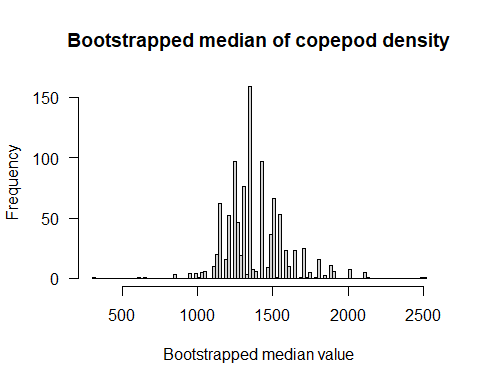
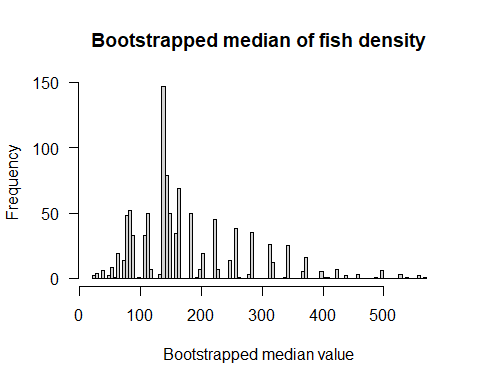
## [1] "Bootstrap median of fish density: 142.9265688"

## [1] "Bootstrap median of Copepod density: 1352.5"

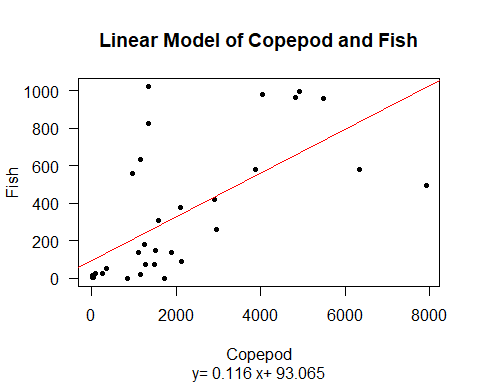
## [1] "Bootstrap SE(median) of fish density: 94.4307586118442"

## [1] "Bootstrap SE(median) of Copepod density: 207.28501320631"

## Question\_2: Histogram for bootstrapped medians

Let’s plot the distribution of bootstrapped median of fish and copepod density. 

## Question\_3

Plot the relationship between fish and copepod with regression line. 

## Question\_3: Coefficients

Compute beta\_1 and beta\_0 within the formula of the linear model.

## [1] "Correlation coefficient (beta\_1): 0.116299932859911"

## [1] "Intercept (beta\_0): 93.0646558597569"

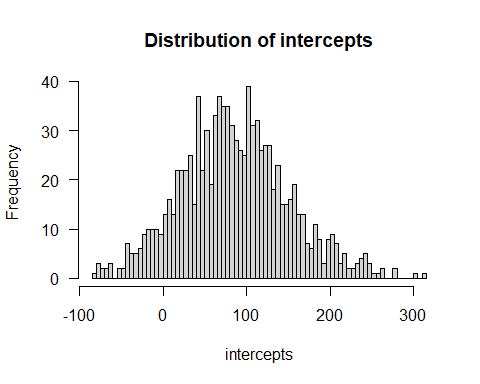
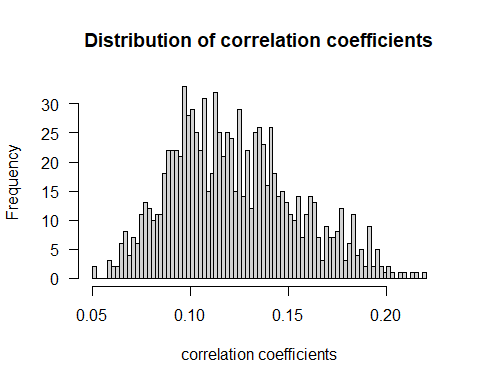
## Question\_3: Bootstrapped SE of coefficients

Let’s compute SE(beta\_1) and SE(beta\_0) from bootstrapped dataset respectively.

## [1] "SE(beta\_1): 0.0315880146393618"

## [1] "SE(beta\_0): 64.6210309511328"

## Question\_3: Histograms of bootstrapped coefficients

Let’s plot the distribution of the two coefficients from the bootstrapped dataset. 

## Continued\_1

Compute the mean and SE(mean) of fish and copepod density from jackknife dataset.

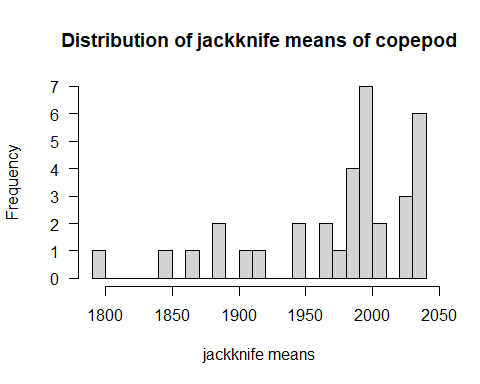
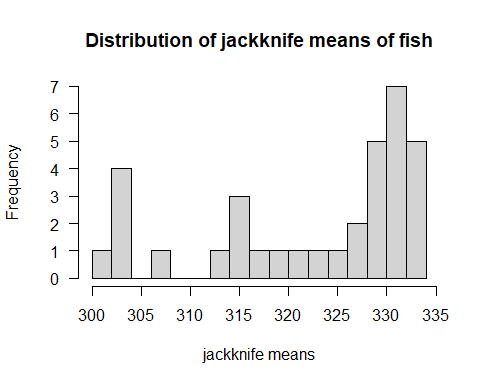
## [1] "Jackknife mean of fish density: 322.451633316735"

## [1] "Jackknife mean of copepod density: 1972.37411764706"

## [1] "Jackknife SE(mean) of fish density: 61.2310707375046"

## [1] "Jackknife SE(mean) of copepod density: 342.554903173053"

## Continued\_1: Histogram for Jackknife

Try to plot the histogram of jackknife means of fish and copepod. 

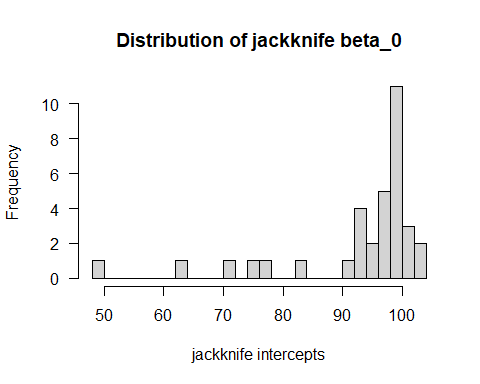
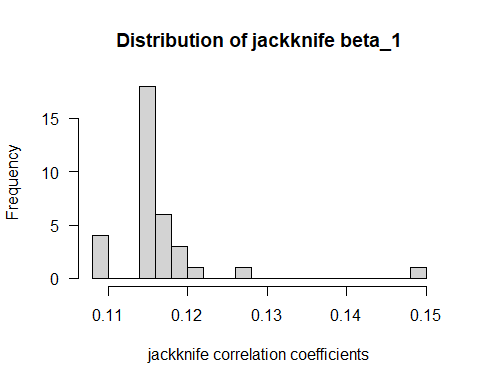
## Continued\_2

The regression coefficients calculated from formula are as answers in Question\_3. Let’s compute the SE(beta\_1) and SE(beta\_0) from jackknife datasets.

## [1] "Jackknife SE(correlation coefficient(beta\_1)): 0.0380002961498038"

## [1] "Jackknife SE(Intercept(beta\_0)): 69.2732921810956"

## Continued\_2: Histogram of jackknife coefficients

Let’s plot the distribution of the two jackknife coefficients. 

## Continued\_3: Comparison

Compare the estimates from bootstrapping, jackknife and normal theory.

We can notice that bootstrapping can generate more data if the original dataset is a small or median size dataset. Jackknife method can only generate n sets of resampled data that n equals to the size of the original dataset. Therefore from the histogram we can notice the the histogram of jackknife cannot welly represent the condition in population unless we increase the sampling size. In addition, the parameters in bootstrapped data are distributed in a pattern close to normal distribution. If we disregard the distribution but simply compare the value of mean, SE(mean), SE(beta\_1), SE(beta\_0) among the three method, we can notice that in both mean and SE(mean), values calculated from jackknife method are close to normal theory. The bootstrapped values are slightly smaller than values from other methods. Nevertheless, Standard errors of mean, correlation coefficient, and intercept are smaller in bootstrapped dataset which means that the uncertainty of bootstrapping method are lower. We can conclude that bootstrapping in this dataset provides higher resampling size and lower uncertainty. The result from jackknife are closer to normal theory while the uncertainty is higher.