

MA334: Project Report

Nallapu Naveen

2026-01-09

1. Data Exploration

(1a) Summary of the Data Set

Table 1: First 2 Observations

carat	cut	color	clarity	depth	table	price	x	y	z
0.53	Premium	D	SI1	61.4	58	1566	5.19	5.23	3.20
0.85	Ideal	G	SI1	62.2	56	3403	6.06	6.09	3.78

Dataset Dimensions

Table 2: Dataset Dimensions

Item	Value
Total Observations	1000
Total Variables	10

Table 2 shows that the dataset contains 1,000 observations and 10 variables.

Variable names and types

Table 3: Variable Names and Data Types

Variable	Type
carat	numeric
cut	character
color	character
clarity	character
depth	numeric
table	numeric
price	integer
x	numeric
y	numeric
z	numeric

Table 3 shows all the variables in the dataset and their data types. Some variables contain numbers (such as carat, depth, price, table and x, y, z), and others contain categories (cut, color, and clarity).

(1b) Location and Spread of Variables

Numeric variables

Table 4: Summary Statistics for Numeric Variables

	Variable	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Range
carat	carat	0.78173	0.70	0.4603453	2.88
depth	depth	61.75350	61.90	1.3726660	11.80
table	table	57.44450	57.00	2.1992604	24.00
price	price	3786.08000	2278.50	3833.2003865	18403.00
x	x	5.69129	5.64	1.1116064	9.15
y	y	5.69468	5.64	1.1025724	9.02
z	z	3.51608	3.46	0.6894836	5.98

This table shows typical values (mean and median) and how spread out the values are (standard deviation and range) for each numeric variable.

Categorical Variables Frequency Distribution of Cut

Table 5: Frequency Distribution of Diamond Cut

Cut	Frequency
Fair	31
Good	77
Ideal	394
Premium	274
Very Good	224

Frequency Distribution of Color

Table 6: Frequency Distribution of Diamond Color

Color	Frequency
D	128
E	169
F	175
G	215
H	152
I	103
J	58

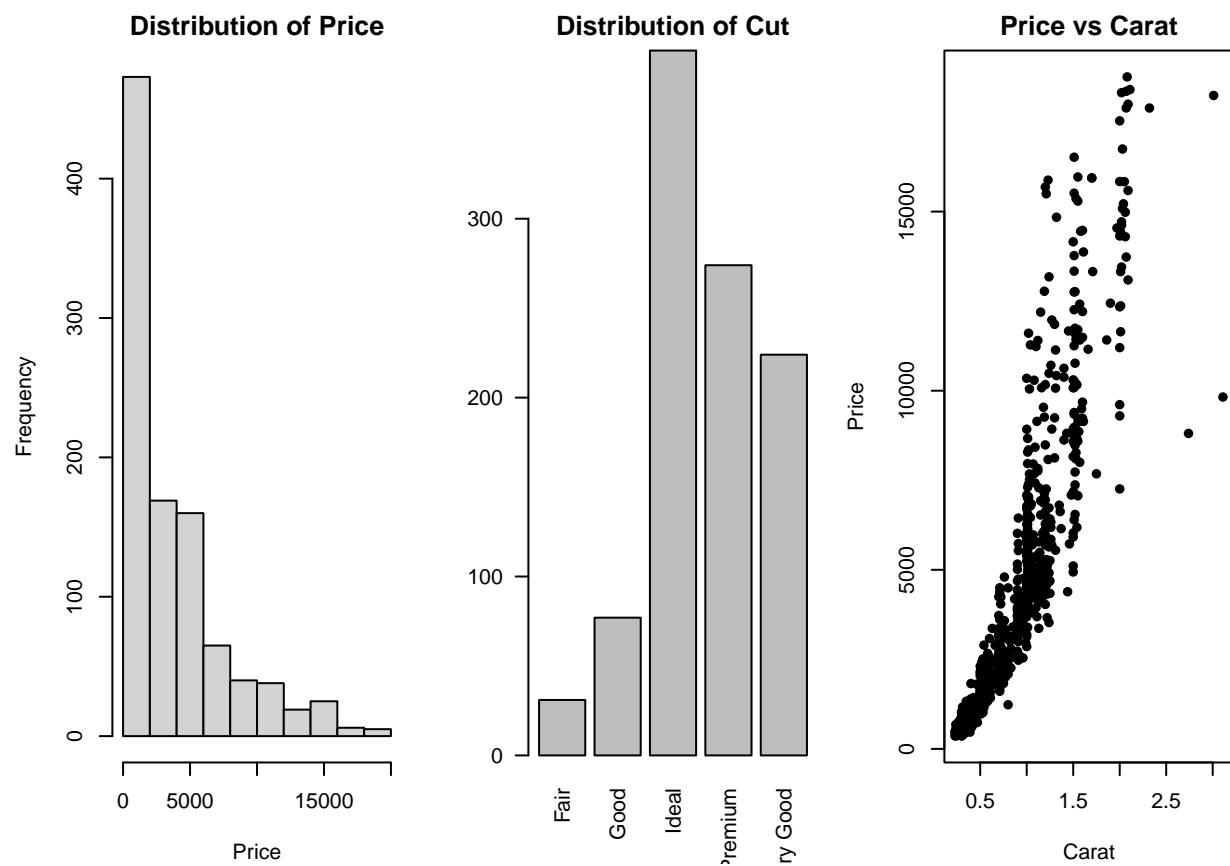
Frequency Distribution of Clarity

Table 7: Frequency Distribution of Diamond Clarity

Clarity	Frequency
I1	17
IF	46

Clarity	Frequency
SI1	228
SI2	158
VS1	157
VS2	223
VVS1	74
VVS2	97

(1c) Visualisations of Variable Distributions



(1d) Produce and interpret a correlation matrix between the numeric variables

Table 8: Correlation Matrix of Numeric Variables

	carat	depth	table	price	x	y	z
carat	1.00	0.05	0.21	0.91	0.96	0.96	0.96
depth	0.05	1.00	-0.31	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	0.09
table	0.21	-0.31	1.00	0.15	0.23	0.22	0.18
price	0.91	0.00	0.15	1.00	0.85	0.85	0.84
x	0.96	-0.03	0.23	0.85	1.00	1.00	0.99
y	0.96	-0.03	0.22	0.85	1.00	1.00	0.99
z	0.96	0.09	0.18	0.84	0.99	0.99	1.00

Price shows a strong positive correlation with carat ($r = 0.91$), making it the strongest numeric variable associated with price and it also has high correlations with the diamond dimensions x and y ($r = 0.85$) and z ($r = 0.84$). However, depth is not correlated with price ($r = 0.00$) and table is only weakly correlated ($r = 0.15$). Overall, carat and size-related variables (x, y, z) are the main numeric drivers of price in this dataset.

=====

Question 2: Probability, distributions, and confidence intervals

=====

(a) A diamond is chosen at random

(i) Probability price exceeds \$10,000

```
## [1] 0.093
```

About 9.3% of the diamonds in this dataset are priced above \$10,000. So if we randomly select one, there's a 9.3% chance it'll be one of those expensive ones.

(ii) Probability diamond is Ideal cut

```
## [1] 0.394
```

About 39.4% of the diamonds are of Ideal cut. Hence, the probability that a randomly chosen diamond is Ideal cut is 0.394.

(b) Sample of 20 diamonds

```
## [1] 0.01834124
```

If we randomly select 20 diamonds, there's less than a 1.83% chance that more than 12 of them will be Ideal cuts.

(c) Confidence intervals for mean carat weight

```
## [1] 0.757763 0.805697
```

```
## [1] 0.7531634 0.8102966
```

We are 90% confident that the true mean carat weight lies between 0.758 and 0.806. We are 95% confident that the true mean carat weight lies between 0.753 and 0.810.

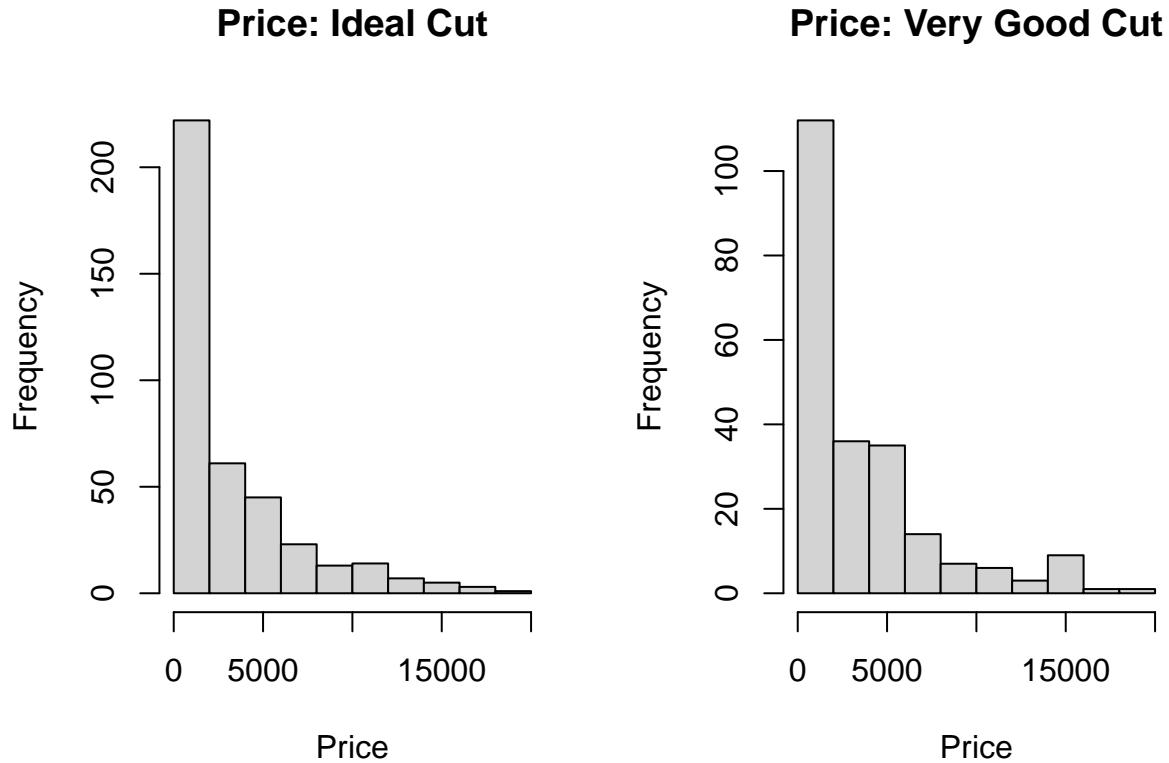
```
## [1] 0.04793403
```

```
## [1] 0.05713317
```

The 95% confidence interval is wider than the 90% interval because higher confidence requires a broader range.

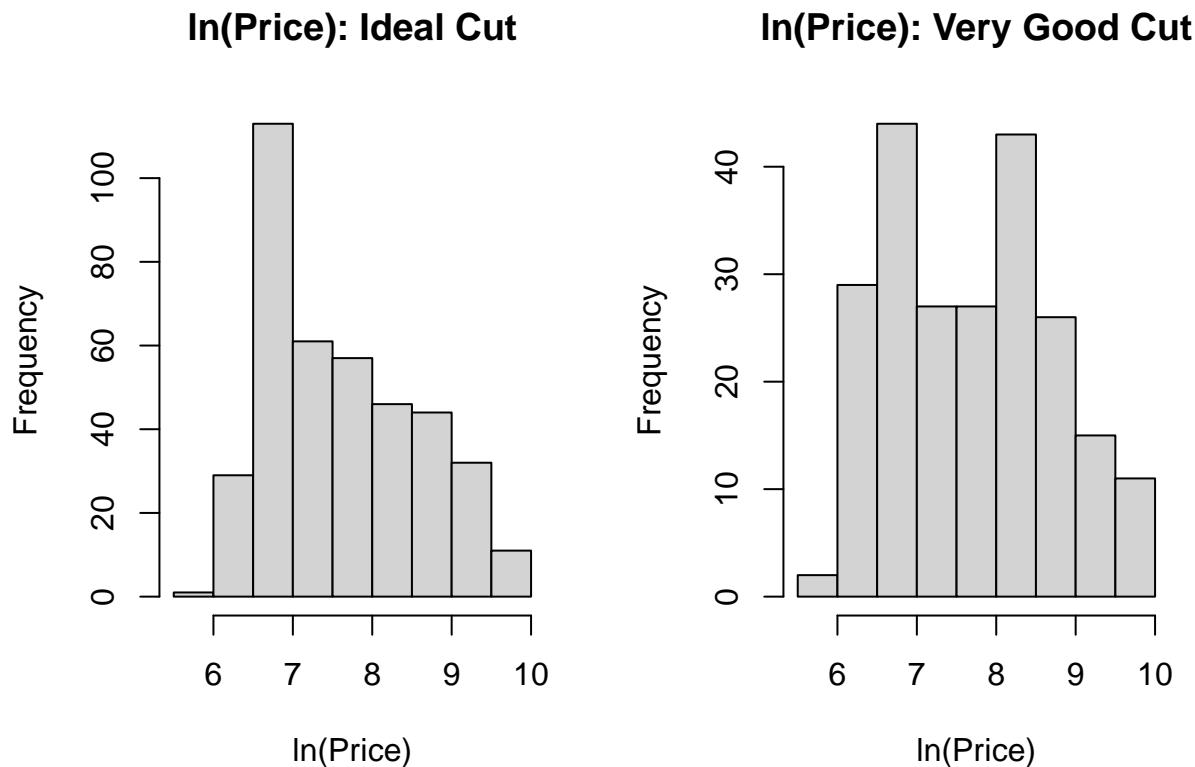
Question 3: Hypothesis Tests

- (a) i–ii: Distributions of price for Ideal and Very Good
iii) Based on the plots, do you believe they are normally distributed?



The price distributions for both Ideal and Very Good cut diamonds are right-skewed and not symmetric. Therefore, the prices do not appear to be normally distributed.

(a) iv: Create $\ln(\text{price})$ and repeat plots



After applying $\ln(\text{price})$, both plots look more balanced and less skewed. So, the $\ln(\text{price})$ values appear more normally distributed than the original prices for both cuts.

(b) t-test on price (5% level)

H0: mean price (Ideal) = mean price (Very Good)

H1: mean price (Ideal) != mean price (Very Good)

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: ideal_price and vg_price
## t = -1.2234, df = 431.73, p-value = 0.2219
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -1015.3727 236.2943
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## 3275.563 3665.103
```

We test whether the average price of Ideal cut diamonds is different from that of Very Good cut diamonds. The p-value is 0.2219, which is greater than 0.05, so we do not reject the null hypothesis. This means there

is no significant difference in the mean prices of Ideal and Very Good cut diamonds at the 5% significance level.

(c) t-test on ln(price) (5% level)

H0: mean ln(price) (Ideal) = mean ln(price) (Very Good)

H1: mean ln(price) (Ideal) != mean ln(price) (Very Good)

```
##  
## Welch Two Sample t-test  
##  
## data: ideal_ln and vg_ln  
## t = -0.92072, df = 432.88, p-value = 0.3577  
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## -0.24054911 0.08707367  
## sample estimates:  
## mean of x mean of y  
## 7.620497 7.697235
```

We checked if Ideal and Very Good diamonds cost different after using ln(price) and the test says they cost almost the same, so there is no real difference.

(d) Compare conclusions using p-values

```
## [1] 0.2218553  
  
## [1] 0.3577081
```

Both p-values are bigger than 0.05, so we do not see any real difference. This means Ideal and Very Good diamonds have similar prices, both before and after taking ln(price).

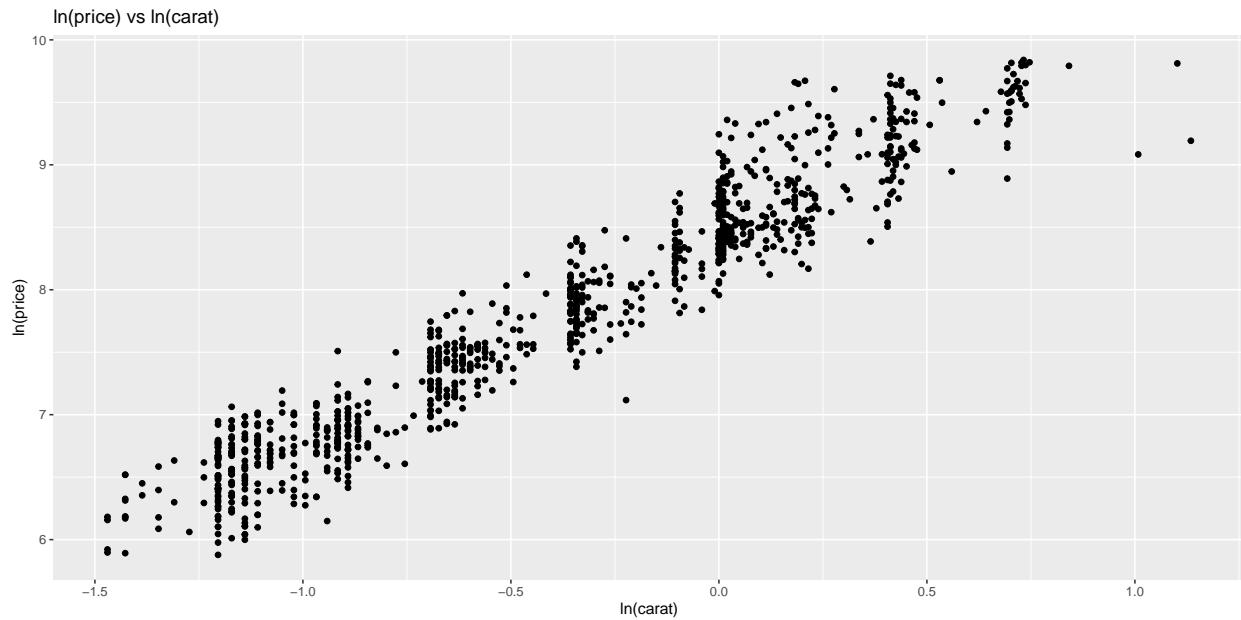
(e) Chi-square independence test: price group (>5000) vs clarity

```
##  
##          I1   IF  SI1  SI2 VS1  VS2 VVS1 VVS2  
## High     6    8   64   37   41   76     7   13  
## Low     11   38  164  121  116  147    67   84  
  
##  
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##  
## data: contingency_table  
## X-squared = 29.959, df = 7, p-value = 9.661e-05
```

The p-value is very small (much less than 0.05), so price group and clarity are linked and this means diamonds with higher prices tend to have different clarity levels than cheaper ones.

Question 4: Linear Regression

(a) Scatter plot of $\ln(\text{price})$ vs $\ln(\text{carat})$



The scatter plot shows a clear upward trend. This means that as $\ln(\text{carat})$ increases, $\ln(\text{price})$ also increases, suggesting a strong positive relationship between carat size and price.

(b) Simple regression: $\ln(\text{price}) \sim \ln(\text{carat})$

(b)(i) slope

```
## ln_carat  
## 1.656087
```

The slope is 1.656, which means that a 1% increase in carat size leads to about a 1.66% increase in price on average.

(b)(ii) p-value for $\ln(\text{carat})$

```
## [1] 0
```

The p-value is 0, which is much smaller than 0.05. This shows that $\ln(\text{carat})$ is a statistically significant predictor of $\ln(\text{price})$.

(b)(iii) R-squared

```
## [1] 0.9279249
```

(c) Multiple regression: $\ln(\text{price}) \sim \ln(\text{carat}) + \text{cut}$

```
##  
## Call:  
## lm(formula = ln_price ~ ln_carat + cut, data = data)  
##  
## Residuals:  
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max  
## -0.86330 -0.15805 -0.01857  0.16553  0.89623  
##  
## Coefficients:  
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)  
## (Intercept)  8.15080   0.04588 177.644 < 2e-16 ***  
## ln_carat     1.67895   0.01448 115.937 < 2e-16 ***  
## cutGood      0.16828   0.05480   3.071  0.00219 **  
## cutIdeal     0.36339   0.04851   7.491 1.51e-13 ***  
## cutPremium   0.30738   0.04869   6.313 4.12e-10 ***  
## cutVery Good 0.28626   0.04956   5.776 1.02e-08 ***  
## ---  
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##  
## Residual standard error: 0.2553 on 994 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9336, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9333  
## F-statistic:  2797 on 5 and 994 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

After adding cut to the model, $\ln(\text{carat})$ is still highly significant. All cut categories are also significant, showing that both carat size and cut quality affect diamond prices.

(d) Significant variables at 1% level

```
## [1] "(Intercept)" "ln_carat"      "cutGood"        "cutIdeal"       "cutPremium"  
## [6] "cutVery Good"
```

At the 1% significance level, $\ln(\text{carat})$ and all cut categories are significant. This means these variables have a strong and reliable effect on $\ln(\text{price})$.

(e) Hypothesis test for $\ln(\text{carat})$ in model (c)

H0: $\beta_{\ln(\text{carat})} = 0$

H1: $\beta_{\ln(\text{carat})} \neq 0$

```
##      Estimate Std. Error      t value      Pr(>|t|)  
## 1.67895120  0.01448158 115.93701166  0.00000000
```

The t-statistic is very large (115.94) and the p-value is 0, confirming strong evidence that $\ln(\text{carat})$ has a significant positive effect on $\ln(\text{price})$.