# Question: Autocorrelation in weather

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Hypothesis: Annual temperature (°C) is influenced by the previous year.

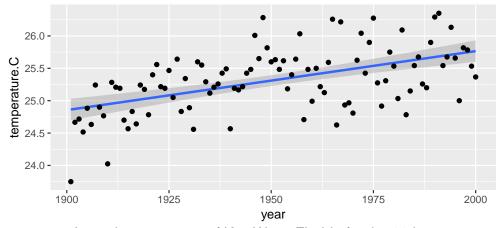
### $1\quad Load\ KeyWestAnnual Mean Temperature. Rdata$

> load("../Data/KeyWestAnnualMeanTemperature.RData");ls()
[1] "ats"

### 2 Examine correlation coefficient of data

> print(b<-unlist(cor(ats,method = "spearman"))[1,2])
[1] 0.5255559</pre>

### 3 Plot data

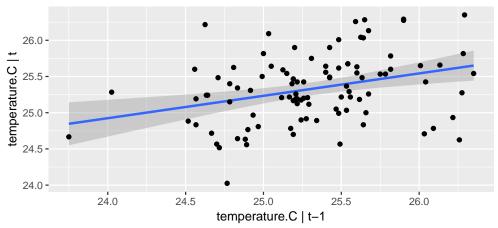


Annual temperature of Key West, Florida for the 20th century

Pairing annual temperature by shifting yearly data by 1

> ats.0<-data.frame(ats[,2][1:dim(ats)[1]-1],ats[,2][2:dim(ats)[1]])

#### And plot the paired data



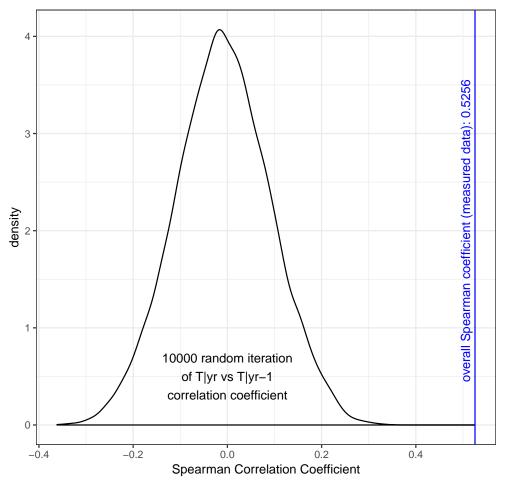
Linear Model of an annual temperature against its previous year

### Sample Spearman correlation 10K times by random shuffles

```
> dm < -1e4
> a<-rep(NA,dm)
  for(x in 1:dm){
    ## shuffle data into random pairs
    ats.0<-sample(ats[,2],dim(ats)[1],replace = F)</pre>
    ats.0<-data.frame(ats.0[1:length(ats.0)-1],ats.0[2:length(ats.0)])
    ## Spearman correlation on newly-shuffled pairs
    a[i] <-unlist(cor(ats.0,method = "spearman"))[1,2]</pre>
    i<-i+1
+ }
With Spearman correlation coefficient mean (from sampling) calculated as:
```

```
> mean(a)
[1] -0.009272743
```

## 5 Fraction of sampling > overall coefficient (approx. p.val)



function of randomized Temperature correlation with real Spearman coefficie

> length(a[which(a>b)])/length(a)

[1] 0

### 6 Discussion

Correlation coefficient from overall (Sec.2) and sampled (Sec.4) were different with strong statistical significance (Sec.5, p<<0.01). It showed that the current year temperature is influenced/correlated with previous year's.