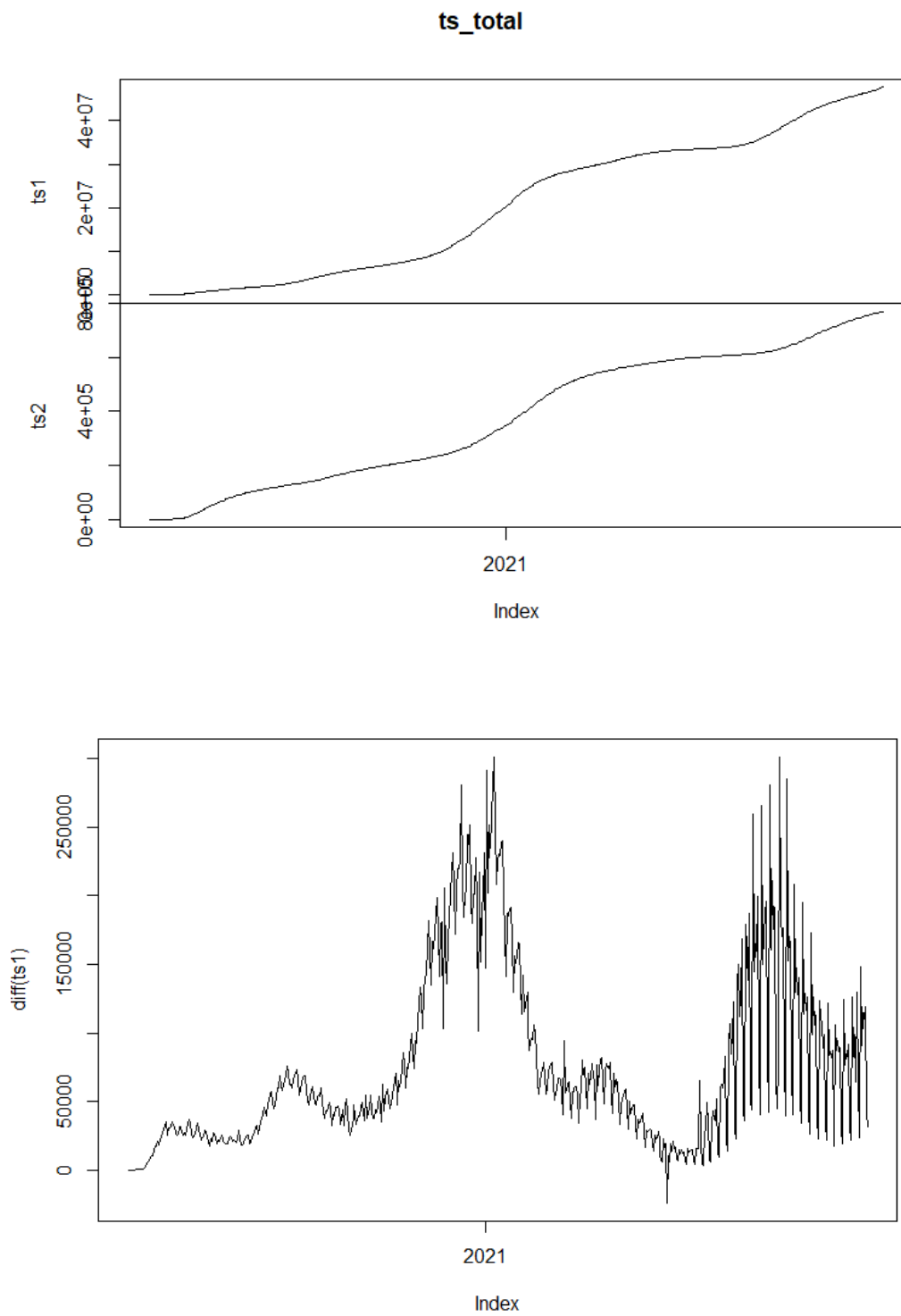


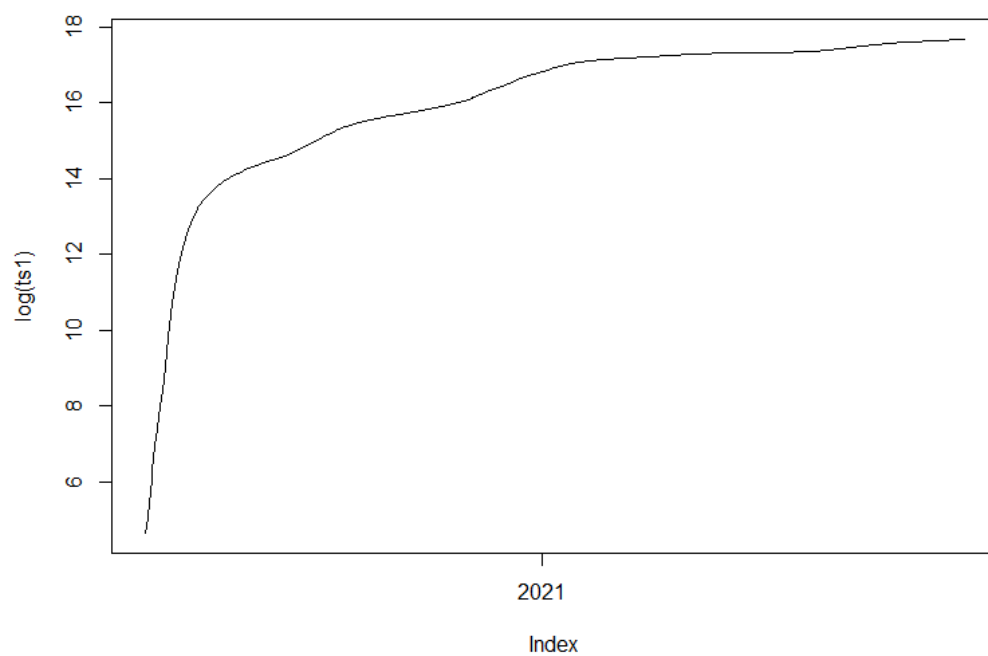
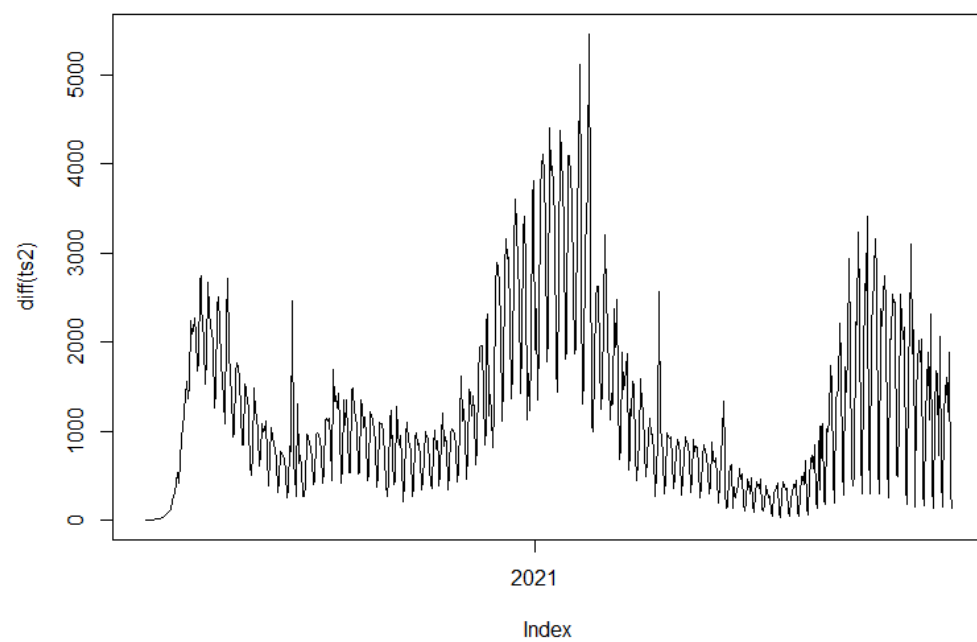
Q1

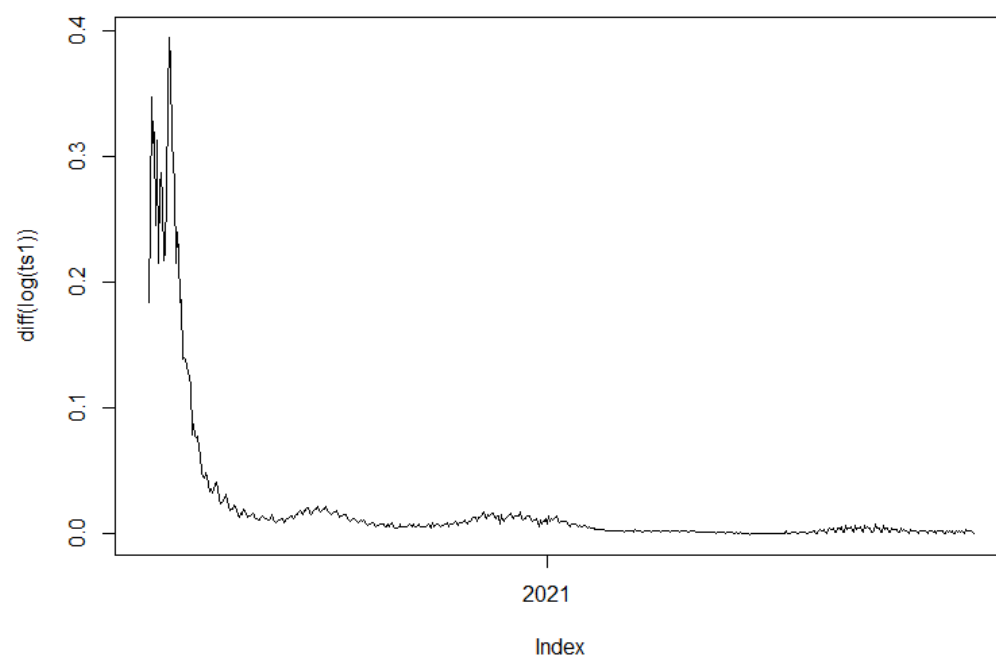
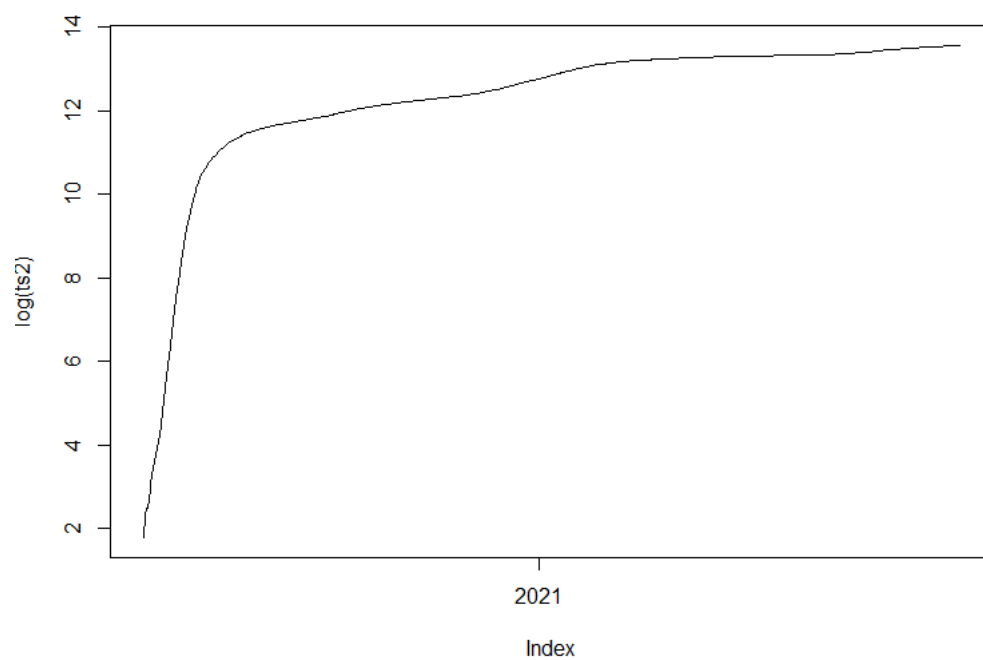
```

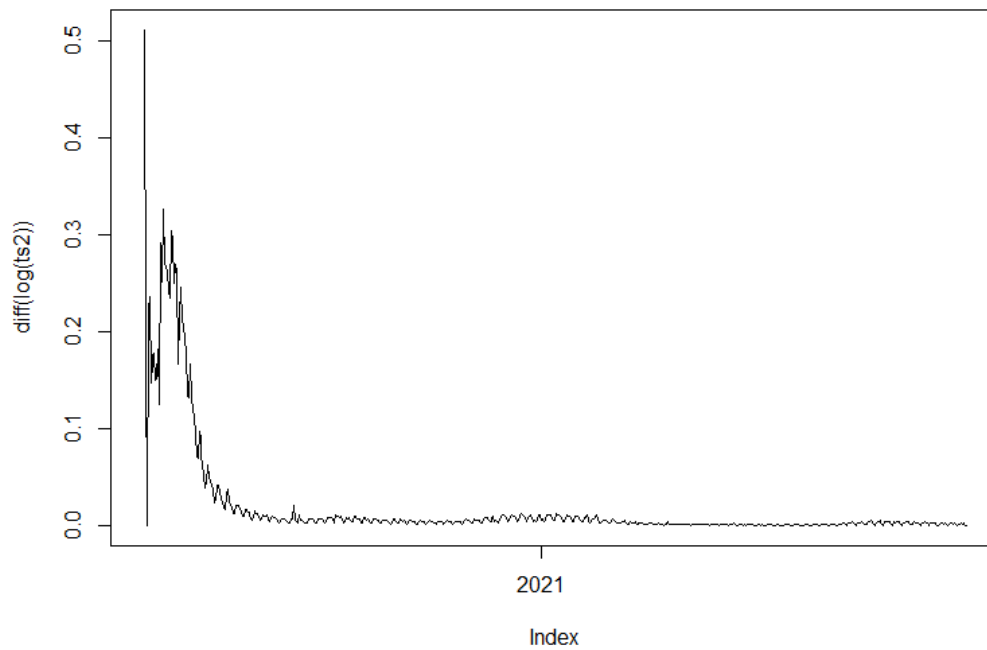
1 #IE 500 SMLE HW 4 Q1
2
3 cases_usa<- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nytimes/covid-19-data/master/us.csv")
4 library(ggplot2)
5 library(forecast)
6 library(fpp)
7
8 daily_cases <- cases_usa$cases
9 daily_deaths<- cases_usa$deaths
10 cases_usa$date <- as.Date(cases_usa$date)
11 dates_new<- cases_usa[cases_usa$date > "2020-03-01"&
12                      cases_usa$date < "2021-11-22",]
13 dt <- seq(as.Date("2020-03-02"),as.Date("2021-11-21"),by = "days")
14 ts1 <- zoo(dates_new$cases,dt)
15 ts2 <- zoo(dates_new$deaths,dt)
16 print(ts1)
17 print(ts2)
18 ts_total <-merge(ts1,ts2)
19 plot(ts_total)
20 plot(diff(ts1))
21 plot(diff(ts2))
22 plot(log(ts1))
23 plot(log(ts2))
24 plot(diff(log(ts1)))
25 plot(diff(log(ts2)))
26 auto.arima(diff(log(ts1)))
27 auto.arima(diff(log(ts2)))
28
29
30 arima_cases1 <- predict(arima(dates_new$cases, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 1)
31 arima_cases1
32 arima_cases5 <- predict(arima(dates_new$cases, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 5)
33 arima_cases5
34 arima_cases10 <- predict(arima(dates_new$cases, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 10)
35 arima_cases10
36
37 arima_deaths1 <- predict(arima(dates_new$deaths, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 1)
38 arima_deaths1
39 arima_deaths5 <- predict(arima(dates_new$deaths, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 5)
40 arima_deaths5
41 arima_deaths10 <- predict(arima(dates_new$deaths, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 10)
42 arima_deaths10
43 library(Metrics)
44 rmse(dates_new[630,2],arima_cases1$pred)
45 rmse(dates_new[625:630,2],arima_cases5$pred[1:5])
46 rmse(dates_new[620:630,2],arima_cases10$pred[1:10])
47 rmse(dates_new[630,3],arima_deaths1$pred)
48 rmse(dates_new[625:630,3],arima_deaths5$pred[1:5])
49 rmse(dates_new[620:630,3],arima_deaths10$pred[1:10])
50

```









```
> auto.arima(diff(log(ts1)))
```

```
Series: diff(log(ts1))
```

```
ARIMA(4,1,2)
```

```
Coefficients:
```

	ar1	ar2	ar3	ar4	ma1	ma2
	-1.292	-0.6145	-0.2086	-0.2565	1.4158	0.4981
s.e.	0.365	0.3383	0.0774	0.0561	0.3728	0.3894

```
sigma^2 estimated as 9.192e-05: log likelihood=2029.52
```

```
AIC=-4045.04 AICC=-4044.86 BIC=-4013.94
```

```
> auto.arima(diff(log(ts2)))
```

```
Series: diff(log(ts2))
```

```
ARIMA(4,1,2)
```

```
Coefficients:
```

	ar1	ar2	ar3	ar4	ma1	ma2
	-0.1596	-0.3101	0.2815	0.5929	-0.2862	-0.4259
s.e.	0.1839	0.1553	0.1596	0.1277	0.1874	0.1527

```
sigma^2 estimated as 0.0002972: log likelihood=1659.56
```

```
AIC=-3305.13 AICC=-3304.95 BIC=-3274.03
```

```

> arima_cases1 <- predict(arima(dates_new$cases, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 1)
> arima_cases1
$pred
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 631
Frequency = 1
[1] 47772508

$se
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 631
Frequency = 1
[1] 28852.23

> arima_cases5 <- predict(arima(dates_new$cases, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 5)
> arima_cases5
$pred
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 635
Frequency = 1
[1] 47772508 47831731 47852516 47906867 47982608

$se
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 635
Frequency = 1
[1] 28852.23 52004.23 80197.63 112616.55 149235.55

> arima_cases10 <- predict(arima(dates_new$cases, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 10)
> arima_cases10
$pred
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 640
Frequency = 1
[1] 47772508 47831731 47852516 47906867 47982608 48013031 48040020 48111022 48163783 48178793

$se
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 640
Frequency = 1
[1] 28852.23 52004.23 80197.63 112616.55 149235.55 187220.37 227443.77 270946.87 316142.32 362202.71

```

```
> arima_deaths1 <- predict(arima(dates_new$deaths, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 1)
> arima_deaths1
$pred
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 631
Frequency = 1
[1] 770563.6

$se
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 631
Frequency = 1
[1] 501.589

> arima_deaths5 <- predict(arima(dates_new$deaths, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 5)
> arima_deaths5
$pred
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 635
Frequency = 1
[1] 770563.6 771761.4 773023.6 774056.2 775010.7

$se
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 635
Frequency = 1
[1] 501.589 1031.887 1446.685 1759.106 2032.977

> arima_deaths10 <- predict(arima(dates_new$deaths, order = c(4,1,2)), n.ahead = 10)
> arima_deaths10
$pred
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 640
Frequency = 1
[1] 770563.6 771761.4 773023.6 774056.2 775010.7 775917.0 776916.3 777900.1 778922.3 779883.8

$se
Time Series:
Start = 631
End = 640
Frequency = 1
[1] 501.589 1031.887 1446.685 1759.106 2032.977 2321.787 2637.534 2973.901 3316.826 3665.457
```

```

> library(Metrics)
> rmse(dates_new[630,2],arima_cases1$pred)
[1] 79894.45
> rmse(dates_new[625:630,2],arima_cases5$pred[1:5])
[1] 355342.7
warning message:
In actual - predicted :
  longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object length
> rmse(dates_new[620:630,2],arima_cases10$pred[1:10])
[1] 718751.3
warning message:
In actual - predicted :
  longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object length
> rmse(dates_new[630,3],arima_deaths1$pred)
[1] 794.6357
> rmse(dates_new[625:630,3],arima_deaths5$pred[1:5])
[1] 4996.239
warning message:
In actual - predicted :
  longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object length
> rmse(dates_new[620:630,3],arima_deaths10$pred[1:10])
[1] 10427.16
warning message:
In actual - predicted :
  longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object length
> |

```

The arima model is a good fit as it provides a good measure of stationary data for this case and allows for forecasting

Q2

```

library(dplyr)
library(wavethresh)
library(MASS)
data(mcycle)

# Finding best degree of freedom
smoothspline_fit <- smooth.spline(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, cv=T)
smoothspline_fit

# Plotting the best spline
smoothspline_optimal <- smooth.spline(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, df=12.74136)
plot(smoothspline_optimal)
lines(smoothspline_optimal, lwd = 2, col = "green")

#plotting smooth splines with 5,10,15 degrees of freedoms

smoothspline_5 <- smooth.spline(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, df=5)
smoothspline_10 <- smooth.spline(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, df=10)
smoothspline_15 <- smooth.spline(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, df=15)
smoothspline_20 <- smooth.spline(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, df=20)

plot(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, xlab = "Time (ms)", ylab = "Acceleration (g)")
lines(smoothspline_5, lwd = 2, col = "blue")
lines(smoothspline_10, lwd = 2, col = "red")
lines(smoothspline_15, lwd = 2, col = "yellow")
lines(smoothspline_20, lwd = 2, col = "gray")
legend(1, 70, legend = c("Smoothing Spline (df =5)",
                        "Smoothing Spline (df = 10)",
                        "Smoothing Spline (df = 15)",
                        "Smoothing spline(df =20)"),
      col = c("blue","red", "yellow", "gray"),
      lty = 1:4, cex = 1)

# Cross Validation Errors with respect to degrees of freedom ranging from 5 to 20 with step 0.5.

df <- as.numeric()
cve <- as.numeric()

df_cv <- data.frame(df, cve)

for (i in seq(from = 5, to = 20, by = 0.5)){
  spline <- smooth.spline(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, df = i)
  newline <- data.frame(df = i, CVE = spline$cv.crit)
  df_cv <- rbind(df_cv, newline)
}

plot(df_cv$df, df_cv$cve , xlab = "Degree of Freedom", ylab = "Cross Validation Error")
lines(df_cv$df, df_cv$cve)

```

```
#Perform the wavelet analysis with any wavelet basis and resolution for the first 128 points of "accel".
```

```
wavelet_analysis = wd(c(mcycle$accel[1:128]))
summary(wavelet_analysis)
plot(wavelet_analysis)
```

```
#Soft threshold for the wavelet coefficients
```

```
soft_threshold = threshold(wavelet_analysis, type = 'soft')
soft_threshold
```

```
#Remaking of Profile and comparing against basis spline smoothing
```

```
par(mfcol = c(2,1))
plot(wr(soft_threshold), xlabels = mcycle$times)
plot(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel)
```

```
> smoothspline_fit <- smooth.spline(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, cv=T)
```

```
Warning message:
```

```
In smooth.spline(mcycle$times, mcycle$accel, cv = T) :
  cross-validation with non-unique 'x' values seems doubtful
```

```
> smoothspline_fit
```

```
Call:
```

```
smooth.spline(x = mcycle$times, y = mcycle$accel, cv = T)
```

```
Smoothing Parameter spar= 0.6483577 lambda= 9.146889e-05 (13 iterations)
```

```
Equivalent Degrees of Freedom (Df): 12.74136
```

```
Penalized Criterion (RSS): 38159.55
```

```
PRESS(1.o.o. cv): 543.1745
```

```

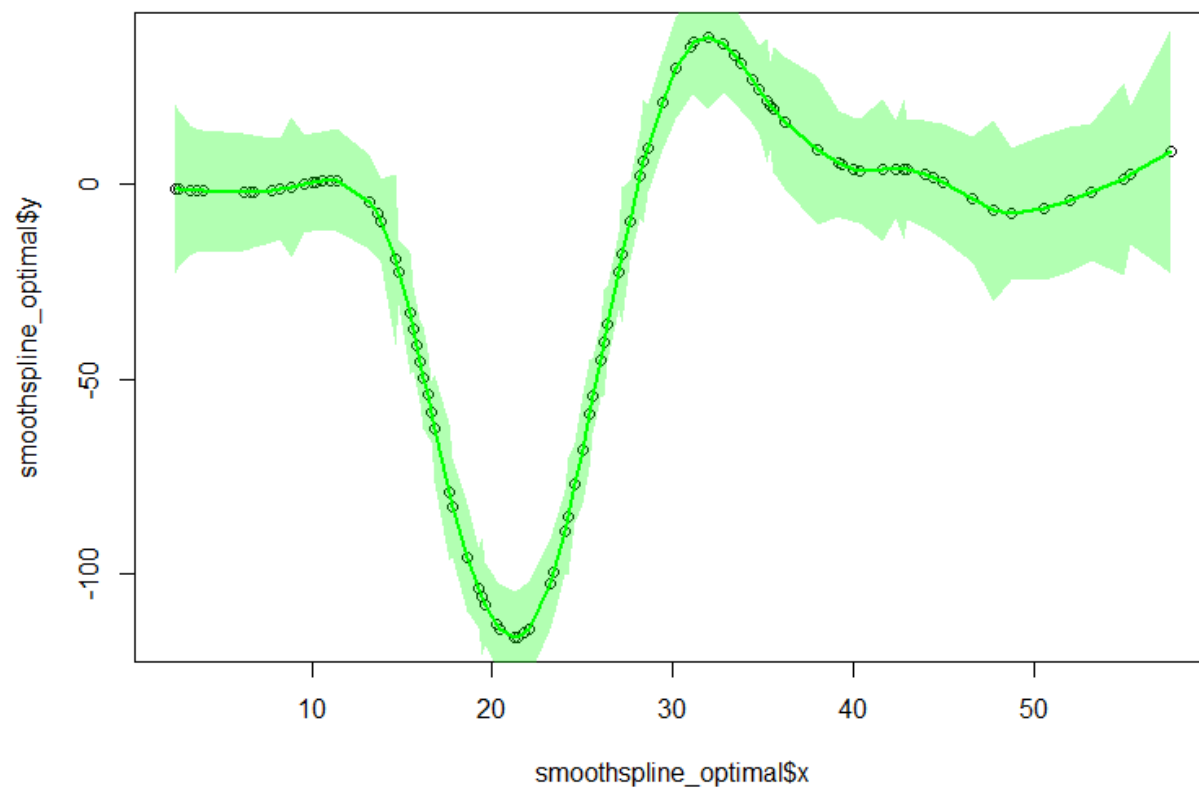
> wavelet_analysis = wd(c(mcycle$accel[1:128]))
> summary(wavelet_analysis)
Levels: 7
Length of original: 128
Filter was: Daub cmpct on least asym N=10
Boundary handling: periodic
Transform type: wavelet
Date: Mon Nov 22 15:21:18 2021
> plot(wavelet_analysis)
[1] 419.7696 419.7696 419.7696 419.7696 419.7696 419.7696 419.7696
>
> #soft threshold for the wavelet coefficients
>
> soft_threshold = threshold(wavelet_analysis, type = 'soft')
> soft_threshold
Class 'wd' : Discrete wavelet Transform Object:
  ~ : List with 8 components with names
      C D nlevels fl.dbase filter type bc date

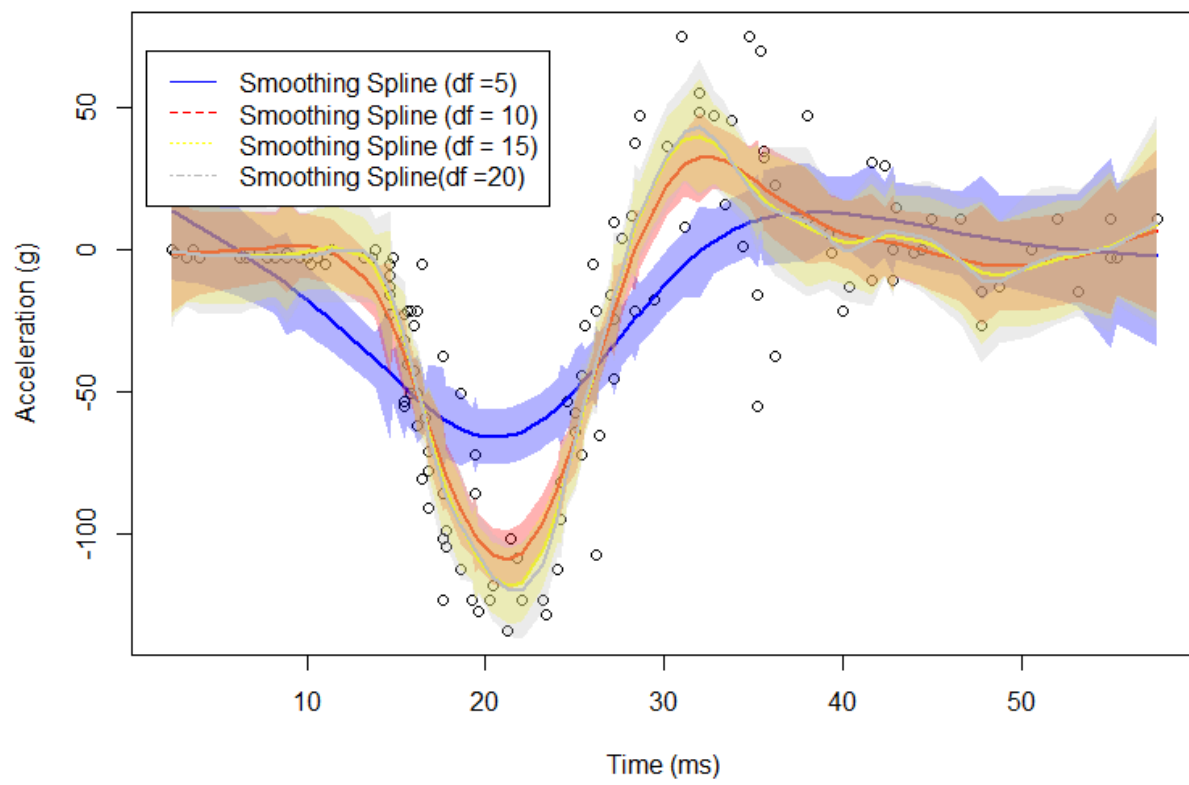
$C and $D are LONG coefficient vectors

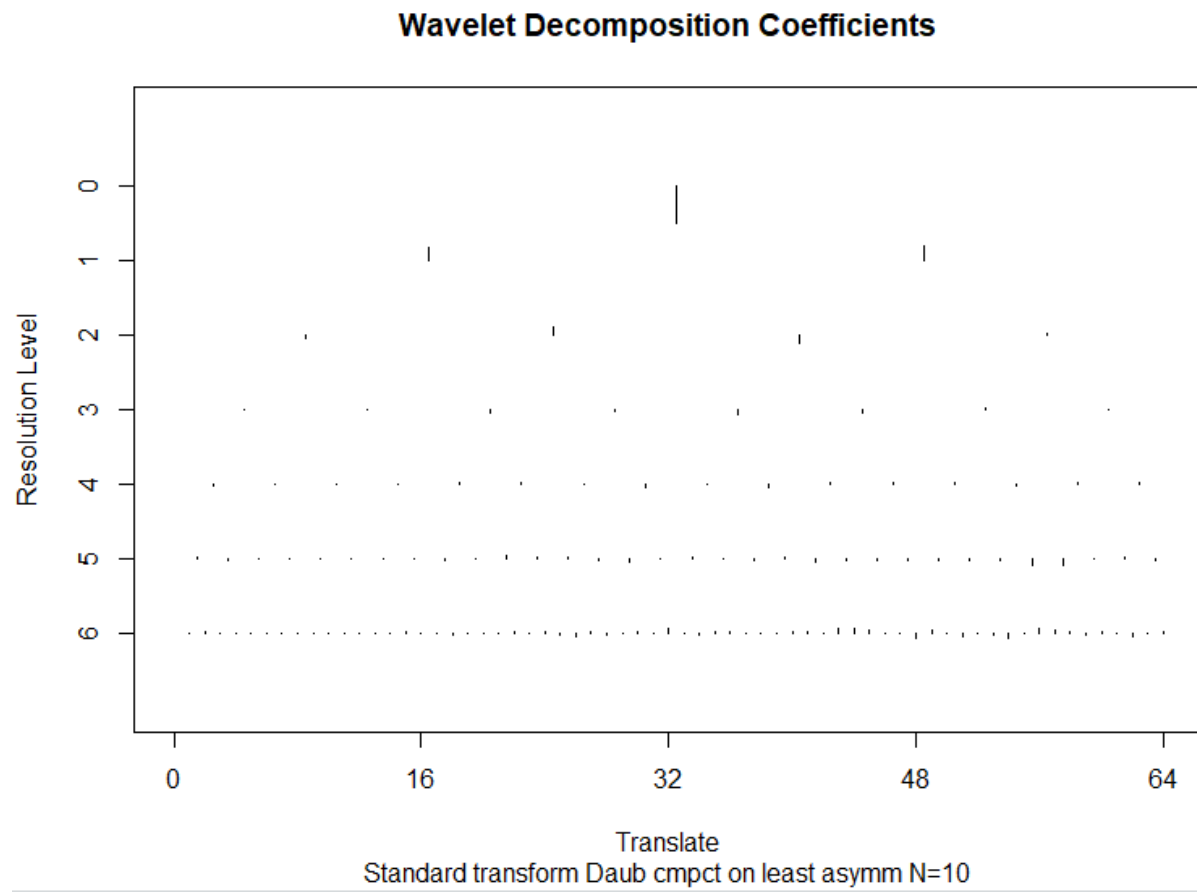
Created on : Mon Nov 22 15:21:18 2021
Type of decomposition: wavelet

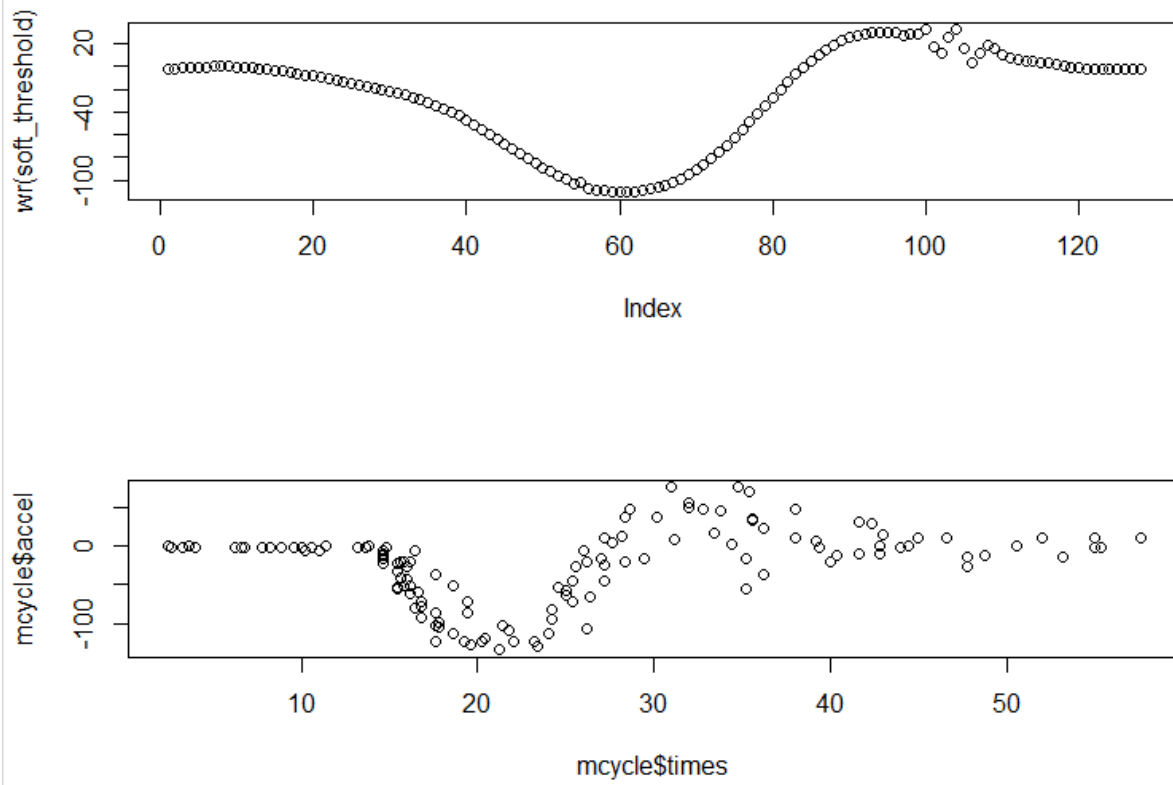
summary(.):
-----
Levels: 7
Length of original: 128
Filter was: Daub cmpct on least asym N=10
Boundary handling: periodic
Transform type: wavelet
Date: Mon Nov 22 15:21:18 2021
~

```









Q3

```

1 library(fda)
2 library(caret)
3 library(glmnet)
4
5 ecg_data_train = read.csv("C:/Users/ppill/Desktop/R files/ECG200TRAIN.csv",
6                           header=F, sep=',', na.strings=c('.', 'NA', '99999999'))
7
8 ecg_data_test = read.csv("C:/Users/ppill/Desktop/R files/ECG200TEST.csv",
9                           header=F, sep=',', na.strings=c('.', 'NA', '99999999'))
10
11 #Data Manipulation to get matrix form for analysis
12
13 head(ecg_data_train)
14 ecg_data_train_matrix <- matrix(data = unlist(ecg_data_train), nrow = 100)
15 ecg_data_test_matrix <- matrix(data = unlist(ecg_data_test), nrow = 100)
16
17 y = ecg_data_train_matrix[,1]
18 x = ecg_data_train_matrix[,2:97]
19 y[y == -1] = 0
20
21 y_test = ecg_data_test_matrix[,1]
22 x_test = ecg_data_test_matrix[,2:97]
23 y_test[y_test == -1] = 0
24
25 argvals = seq(0,1, length.out = dim(x)[2])
26
27 #Generating Spline Basis for training data
28
29 nbasis = 12
30 bbasis = create.bspline.basis(c(0,1), nbasis)
31
32 train_Coef = matrix(0,dim(x)[1],nbasis)
33
34
35 for (i in 1:dim(x)[1]) {
36   train_Coef[i,] = smooth.basis(argvals = argvals,
37                                 y = as.numeric(x[i,]),
38                                 fdParobj = bbasis)$fd$coefs
39 }
40
41 #Generating Basis for Testing Data
42
43 argvals = seq(0,1, length.out = dim(x_test)[2])
44 nbasis = 24
45 bbasis = create.bspline.basis(c(0,1), nbasis)
46
47
48
49 test_Coef = matrix(0,dim(x_test)[1],nbasis)
50 for (i in 1:dim(x_test)[1]) {
51   test_Coef[i,] = smooth.basis(argvals = argvals,
52                                 y = as.numeric(x_test[i,]),
53                                 fdParobj = bbasis)$fd$coefs
54 }
55

```

#Decomposing the coefficient for test and training datasets

```

test_Coef <- as.data.frame(test_Coef)
train_Coef <- as.data.frame(train_Coef)

```

```

tdata_x <- test_Coef
tdata_y <- y_test

```

#Fitting the decomposed model to a Logistic Regression

```

ecg_data_train[[1]] <- gsub(-1,0, ecg_data_train[[1]])
ecg_data_train[[1]] <- as.factor(as.numeric(ecg_data_train[[1]]))
train_Coef$y <- ecg_data_train[[1]]

```

```

m0_log <- glm(y~., family = 'binomial', data = train_Coef)
pred_m0 <- predict(m0_log, test_Coef, type = 'response')
pred_m0

```

```

confusionMatrix(data = as.factor(as.numeric(pred_m0>0.5)), reference = as.factor(y))

```



```

> m0_log <- glm(y~., family = 'binomial', data = train_Coef)
> pred_m0 <- predict(m0_log, test_Coef, type = 'response')
> pred_m0
      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
11      12      13      14      15      16      17      18      19      20
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 2.220446e-16 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
21      22      23      24      25      26      27      28      29      30
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
31      32      33      34      35      36      37      38      39      40
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
41      42      43      44      45      46      47      48      49      50
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
51      52      53      54      55      56      57      58      59      60
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
61      62      63      64      65      66      67      68      69      70
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 2.220446e-16 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
71      72      73      74      75      76      77      78      79      80
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
81      82      83      84      85      86      87      88      89      90
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 2.220446e-16 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
91      92      93      94      95      96      97      98      99     100
1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 2.220446e-16 1.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
>
> confusionMatrix(data = as.factor(as.numeric(pred_m0[0:5])), reference = as.factor(y))

```