Computational Statistics

Lab 5

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Question 1

1.1

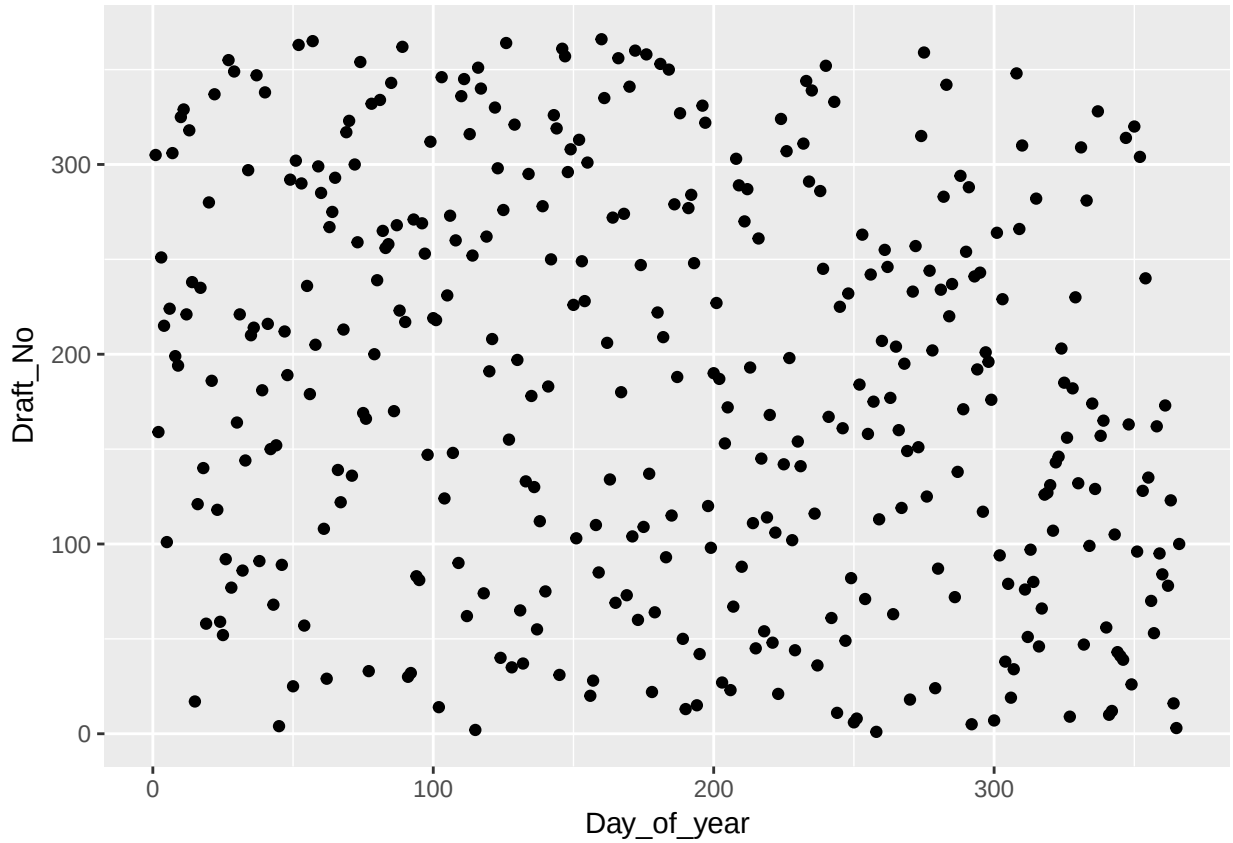
```
library(ggplot2)

lottery <- read.csv2("../data/lottery.csv")

head(lottery)
```

```
##   Day Month Mo.Number Day_of_year Draft_No
## 1   1   Jan         1           1      305
## 2   2   Jan         1           2      159
## 3   3   Jan         1           3      251
## 4   4   Jan         1           4      215
## 5   5   Jan         1           5      101
## 6   6   Jan         1           6      224
```

```
q11 <- ggplot(lottery, aes(x = Day_of_year, y = Draft_No)) + geom_point()
plot(q11)
```




```
data <- data.frame(x=lottery$Day_of_year, y=lottery$Draft_No)
```

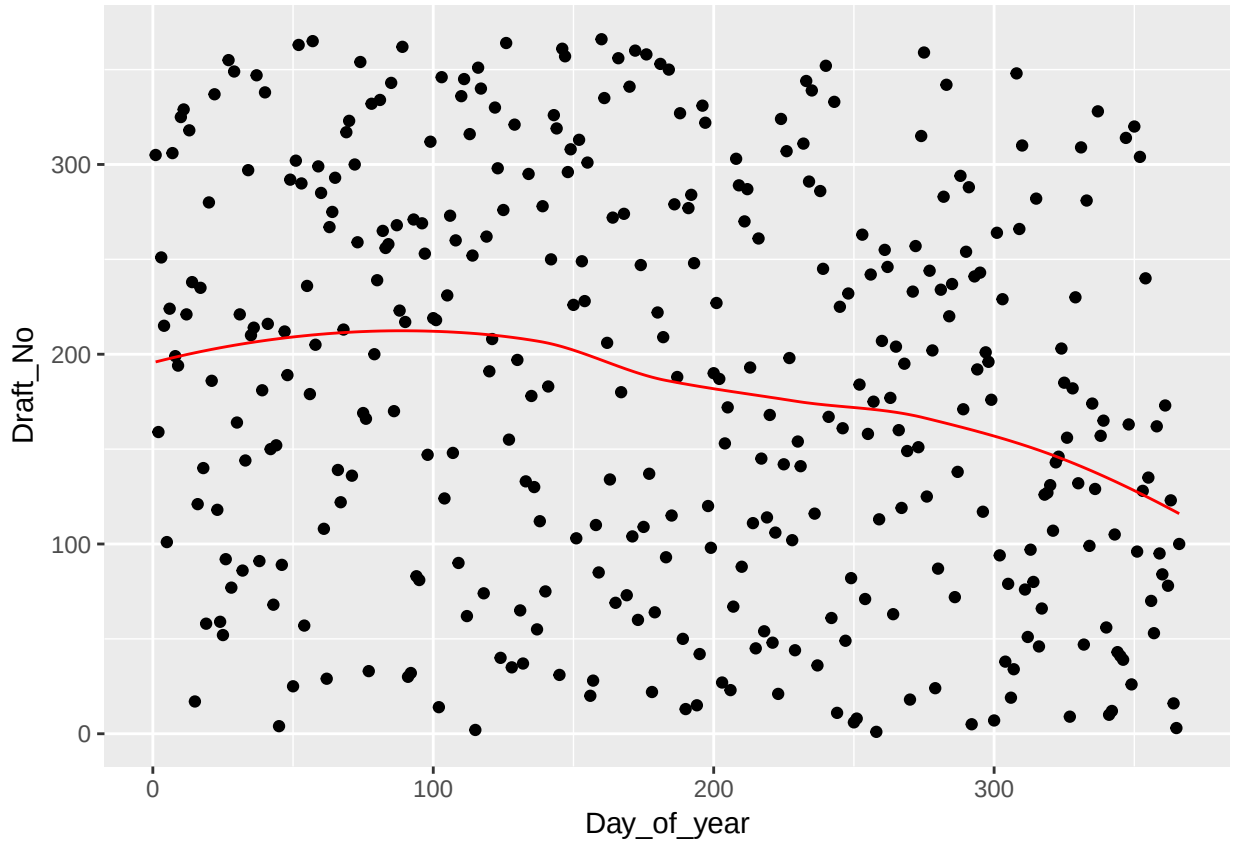
The data looks fairly random although there might be some sort of skewness in the right side of the graph were there are a lacking some observations and therefore having a lower probability of beeing selected.

1.2

```
loessfit <- loess(y ~ x, data=data)
data$pred <- predict(loessfit, data$x)

linegraf<- predict(loess(Draft_No ~ Day_of_year, data = lottery))

q12 <- q11 + geom_path(aes(y = linegraf), col = "red")
plot(q12)
```




```
## ggplot(data=data) +
##     geom_point(aes(x=x, y=y), color="red") +
##     geom_line(aes(x=x, y=pred), color="blue")
```

The fit (line) doesn't seem straight and seems to have a decreasing trend which would support previous statements of people born on a days later on in a year has a lower probability of beeing selected.

1.3

```
library(boot)

teststat <- function(model) {
    function(data) {
        xa <- data$x[which.min(data$y)]
        xb <- data$x[which.max(data$y)]

        ya <- predict(model, xa)
        yb <- predict(model, xb)

        (yb - ya) / (xb - xa)
    }
}

teststat_boot <- function(data, idx, stat) {
    data <- data[idx,]
```

```
    stat(data)
}
```

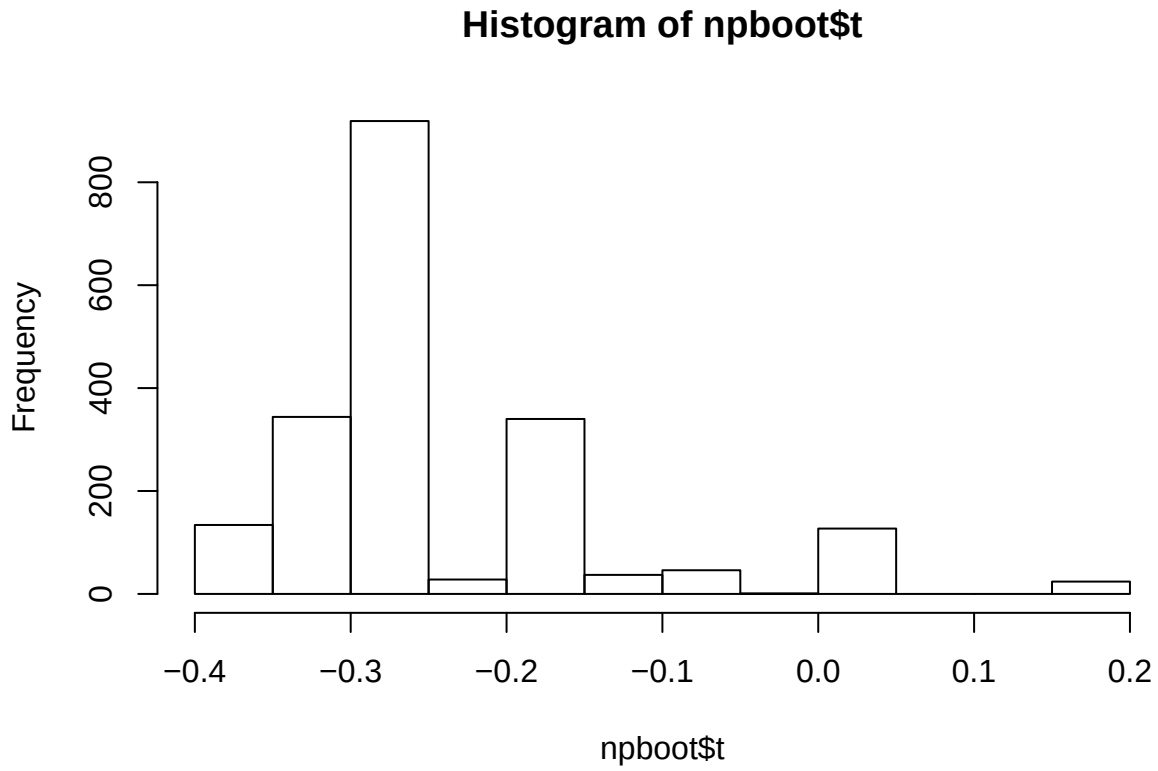
```
B <- 2000

set.seed(123456)
npboot <- boot(data=data, statistic=teststat_boot, R=B, stat=teststat(loessfit))
```

```
## Two-sided p-value?
sum(npboot$t >= 0) / B
```

```
## [1] 0.0755
```

```
hist(npboot$t)
```



1.4

```
teststat_permutation<- function(data, B, stat) {
    n <- nrow(data)

    statistics <- rep(0, B)
    for (b in 1:B) {
        newdata <- data.frame(x=data$x, y=sample(data$y, n))
        statistics[b] <- stat(newdata)
    }
```

```
    sum(statistics >= 0) / B
}

set.seed(123456)
teststat_permutation(data, B, teststat(loessfit))
```

```
## [1] 0.111
```

1.5

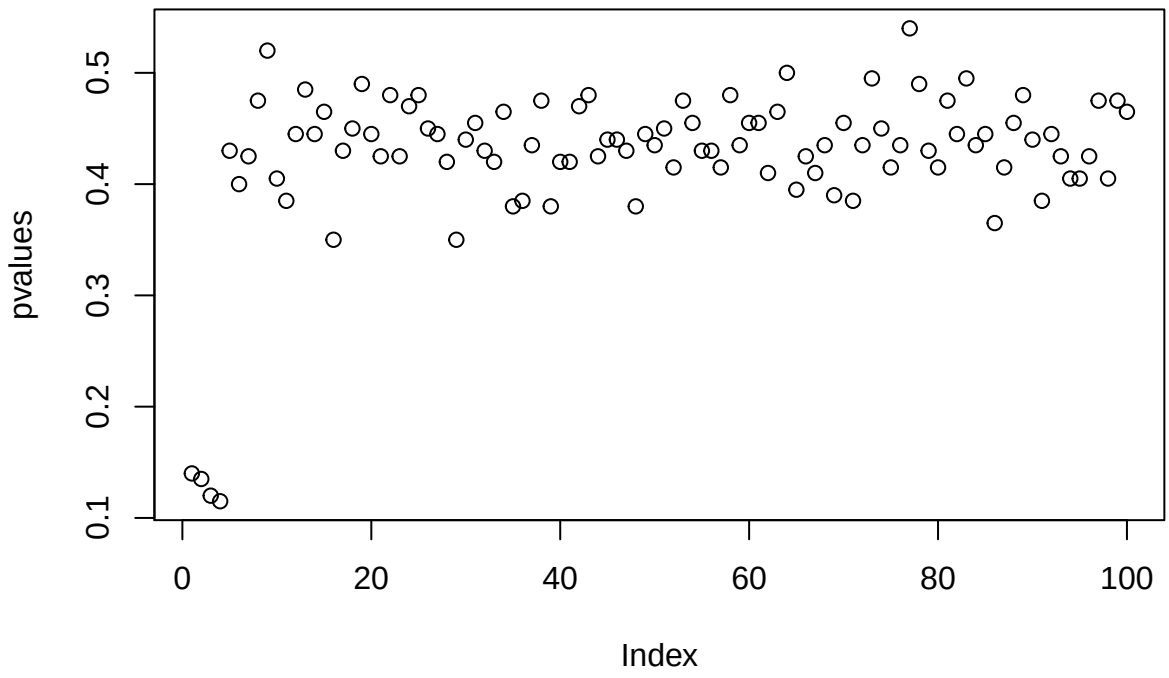
```
genranddata <- function(x, alpha) {
    data.frame(x=x, y=pmax(0, pmin(alpha * x + rnorm(length(x), mean=183, sd=10), 366)))
}

alphas <- seq(0.1, 10, by=0.1)
pvalues <- rep(0, length(alphas))

set.seed(123456)

for (i in 1:length(alphas)) {
    newdata <- genranddata(data$x, alphas[i])
    pvalues[i] <- teststat_permutation(newdata, 200, teststat(loessfit))
}

plot(pvalues)
```




```
print(sum(pvalues <= 0.05))
```

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

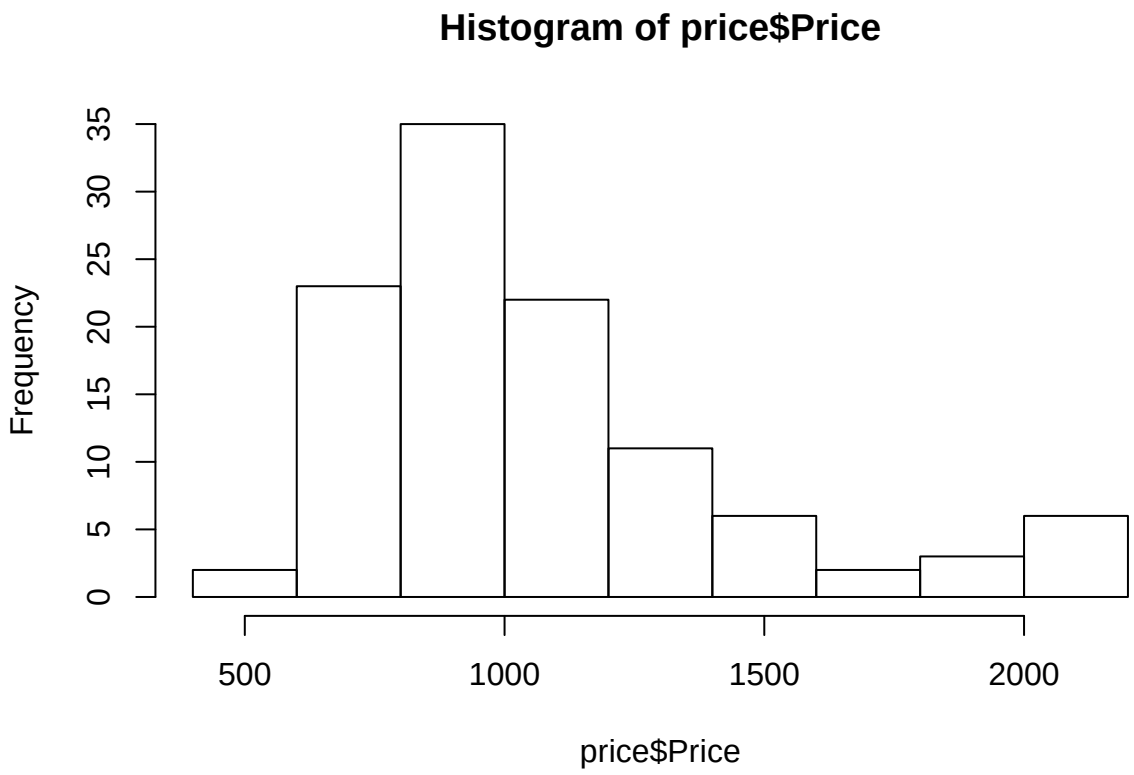
Question 2

2.1

```
price <- read.csv("../data/prices1.csv", sep=";")
mean(price$Price)
```

```
## [1] 1080
```

```
hist(price$Price)
```



Looks like a Gamma distribution.

2.2

2.3

2.4