Practical One

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Air quality data set

Remove missing values

```
data <- na.omit(airquality)</pre>
```

 ${\bf Temperature\ statistics}$

Statistics	Values
Mean	77.792793
Standard Deviation	9.529969
Minimum	57.000000
Maximum	97.000000

Ozone level statistics

Statistics	Values
Mean	42.09910
Standard Deviation	33.27597
Minimum	1.00000
Maximum	168.00000

Cars data set

Remove missing values

```
cars <- na.omit(cars)</pre>
```

First principle calculations function

```
f <- function(X, Y){</pre>
# Calculate beta estimates
B <- solve (t(X) %*\% X) %*\% t(X) %*\% Y
n <- length(cars$speed)</pre>
k < -2
df <- n-k
# Calculate standard errors
s_{quare} <- (1/(df))* (t(Y - X%*%B) %*% (Y - X%*%B))
C <- solve(t(X) %*% X)</pre>
se <- sqrt(as.numeric(s_square) * diag(C))</pre>
# Calculate t-statistics
t_stats <- B/se
# Calculate p-values
p_{values} \leftarrow 2 * (1 - pt(abs(t_stats), df = df))
data_frame <- data.frame("Estimate"=B, "Std. Error"=se, "t value"=t_stats, "Pr(>|t|)"=p_values,
                                    check.names=FALSE)
row.names(data_frame) <- c("(Intercept)", "speed")</pre>
return(data_frame)
}
```

Using the first principle calculations function

```
X <- cbind(1, cars$speed)
Y <- cars$dist
knitr::kable(f(X, Y))</pre>
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t)$
(Intercept)	-17.579095	6.7584402	-2.601058	0.0123188
speed	3.932409	0.4155128	9.463990	0.0000000

Using the 1m function

```
# Fit a linear model
model <- lm (dist ~ speed, data = cars)

# Display the summary
summary_table <- as.data.frame(summary(model)$coefficients)
knitr::kable(summary_table)</pre>
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t)$
(Intercept)	-17.579095	6.7584402	-2.601058	0.0==0=00
speed	3.932409	0.4155128	9.463990	0.0000000