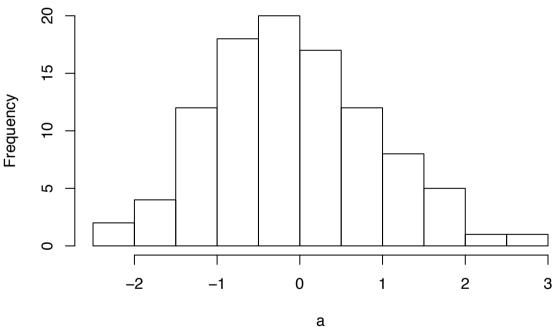
Raport 3

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```
#zad1
set.seed(3000)
#rozkład noramly
a<-rnorm(100,0,1)
xseq<-seq(-4,4,.01)
densities1<-dnorm(xseq, 0,1)
cumulative1<-pnorm(xseq, 0, 1)
hist(a)</pre>
```

Histogram of a



```
plot(xseq, cumulative1, col="darkorange", xlab="wartości", ylab="Cumulative Probability",type="l",lwd=4

## Warning in title(...): niepowodzenie konwersji 'wartości' w 'mbcsToSbcs': kropka

## zastąpiona <c5>

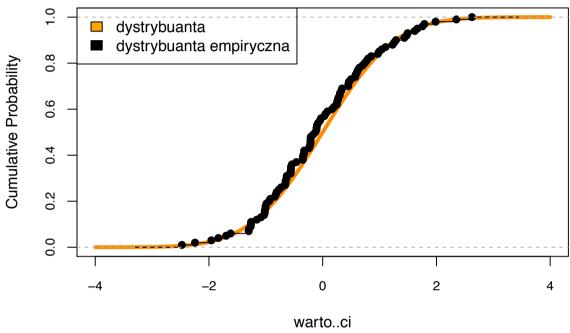
## Warning in title(...): niepowodzenie konwersji 'wartości' w 'mbcsToSbcs': kropka

## zastąpiona <9b>
ecdf(a)
```

Empirical CDF

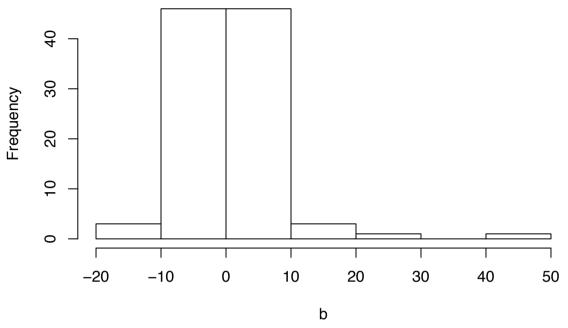
```
## Call: ecdf(a)
## x[1:100] = -2.475, -2.2452, -1.9578, ..., 2.3515, 2.624
lines(ecdf(a))
legend(x = "topleft", legend=c('dystrybuanta','dystrybuanta empiryczna'), fill=c("orange","black"))
```

Dystrybuanta r Normalnego



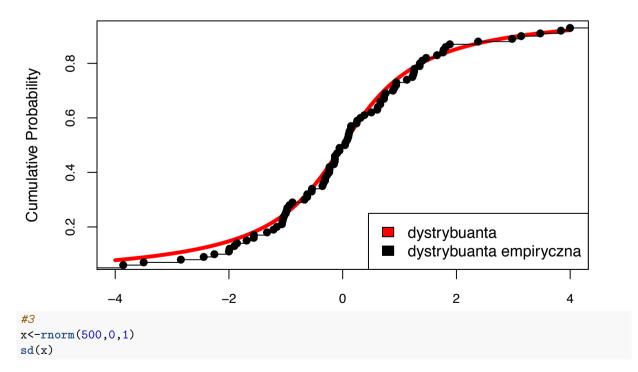
```
#rozkład cauchiego
b<-rcauchy(100,0,1)
xseq1<-seq(-4,4,.01)
densities2<-dcauchy(xseq, 0, 1)
cumulative2<-pcauchy(xseq, 0, 1)
hist(b)</pre>
```

Histogram of b



plot(xseq1, cumulative2, col="red", xlab="", ylab="Cumulative Probability",type="l",lwd=4, cex=2, main=
lines(ecdf(b))
legend(x = "bottomright", legend=c('dystrybuanta','dystrybuanta empiryczna'), fill=c("red","black"))

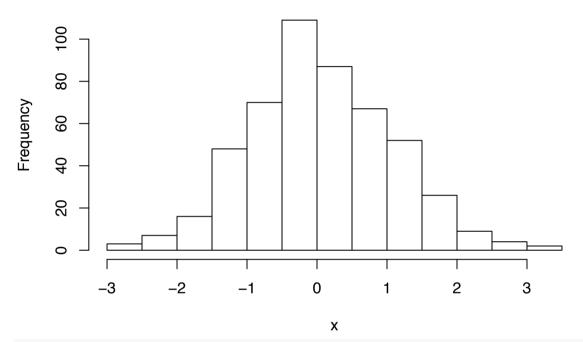
Dystrybuanta r Cauchiego



[1] 1.026125

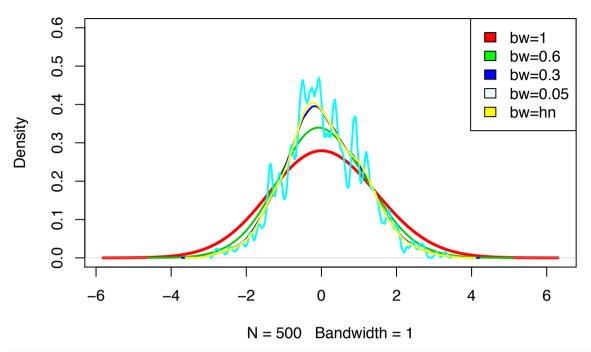
```
## [1] 1.390661
n=500
hn=0.9*min(sd(x),IQR(x)/1.34)*n^(-1/5)
#szerokość pasma wybrana metodą reguły kciuka Silvermana
hist(x)
```

Histogram of x



```
plot(density(x,bw=1,kernel="gaussian"),ylim = c(0,0.6), main = "Wykresy estymatorow jadrowych", col="re
lines(density(x,bw=0.6,kernel="gaussian"),col=3, lwd=2)
lines(density(x,bw=0.3,kernel="triangular"),col=4, lwd=2)
lines(density(x,bw=0.05,kernel="triangular"),col=5, lwd=2)
lines(density(x,bw=hn,kernel="gaussian"),col=7, lwd=2)
legend(x = "topright", legend=c('bw=1','bw=0.6','bw=0.3','bw=0.05','bw=hn'), fill=c("red","green","blue
```

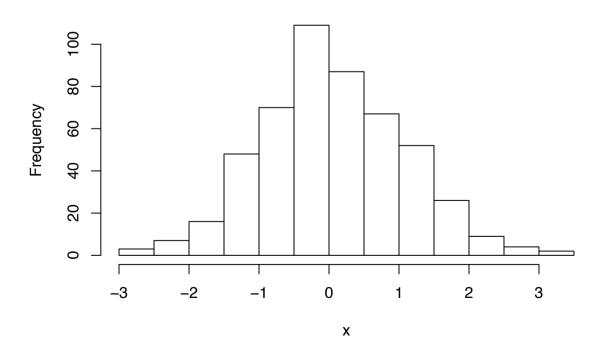
Wykresy estymatorow jadrowych



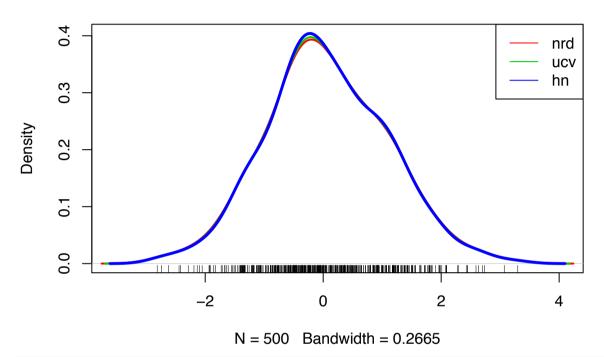
 $\#Im\ mniejsze\ bw\ (mniejsza\ wartość\ pasma)\ tym\ bardziej\ postrzępiony\ wykres$ $\#pasmo\ wybrane\ metoda\ reguly\ kciuka\ Silvermana\ jest\ bliskie\ poziomu\ 0.3$

require(graphics)
hist(x)

Histogram of x



Porównanie metod



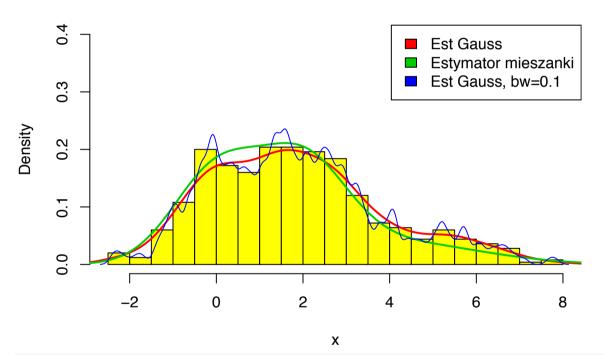
#Bardzo podobny poziom wygładzenia

```
#4
#generujemy naszą próbe, za pomoca pętli i rozkladu jednostajnego
n=500
x<-runif(0,1,n=500)
i<-1
while(i-1<500){
    if(x[i]>=0 & x[i]<0.4){
        x[i]<-rnorm(1)
    }
    else if(x[i]>=0.4 & x[i]<0.8){
        x[i]<-rnorm(1,2,1)
    }
    else if(x[i]>=0.8 & x[i]<1){
        x[i]<-rnorm(1,4,2)
    }
    i<-i+1
}</pre>
```

```
h=2*IQR(x)*((n)^(-1/3))
k=ceiling((max(x)-min(x))/h)
k #liczba klas w danej probi

## [1] 16
y<-seq(-10,10,by=20/length(x))
nasza_gest<-0.4*dnorm(y,0,1)+0.4*dnorm(y,2,1)+0.2*dnorm(y,4,2)
#gestosc rozkladu z zadania
gest1<-density(x, kernel = "gaussian")
hist(x,breaks = k, ylim=c(0,0.4), probability = TRUE, main="Histogram naszej proby", col="yellow")
lines(gest1, col=2, lwd=2)
lines(y,nasza_gest,col=3, lwd=2)
lines(density(x,bw=0.1,kernel="gaussian"), col=4)
legend(x = "topright", legend=c("Est Gauss","Estymator mieszanki","Est Gauss, bw=0.1"), fill=c(2,3,4))
```

Histogram naszej proby



#Oba estymaotry maja podobną gładkośc i skutecznosc, najbardziej jednak jest gaussowki o niskim bw=0.1