Häufigkeitsverteilung der Wartezeiten:

```
# Schritt 1: Spannweite bestimmen
waiting = faithful$waiting
range (waiting)
## [1] 43 96
# Schritt 2: Spannweite runden und aufteilen
breaks = seq(40, 100, by=5)
breaks
## [1] 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100
# Schritt 3: Werte in die Intervalle aufteilen
waiting.cut = cut (waiting, breaks, right=FALSE)
```

```
# Schritt 4: Häufigkeiten bestimmen
waiting.freq = table(waiting.cut)
# Schritt 5: Ergebnis formatieren
head(cbind(waiting.freq),7)
##
           waiting.freq
## [40,45)
## [45,50)
## [50,55)
                      32
## [55,60)
                      2.4
## [60,65)
                      17
## [65,70)
## [70,75)
                      23
```

Welches Intervall der Eruptionsdauer enthält die meisten Eruptionen?

```
# Schritt 1: Häufigkeitsverteilung von duration
duration = faithful$eruptions
breaks = seq(1.5, 5.5, by=0.5)
duration.cut = cut (duration, breaks, right=FALSE)
duration.freq = table(duration.cut)
# Schritt 2: Maximum in duration.freg finden
duration.freq.max = max (duration.freq)
duration.freq.max
## [1] 73
```

```
# Schritt 3: Welches Intervall enthält das Maximum?
x = which(duration.freq == duration.freq.max)
names(x)
## [1] "[4,4.5)"
```

Das Intervall von 4 bis 4.5 Minuten enthält die meisten Eruptionen.

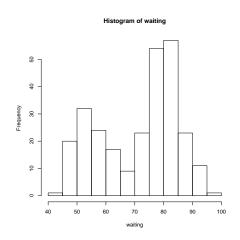
Bestimmen Sie die Häufigkeitsverteilung der Eruptionszeiten aus faithful mit der Funktion hist.

```
# Schritt 1: Histogramm bestimmen und Verteilung speichern
duration = faithful$eruptions
breaks = seq(1.5, 5.5, by=0.5)
h = hist(duration, breaks, right=FALSE, plot=FALSE)
duration.freg = h$counts
duration.freq
## [1] 51 41 5 7 30 73 61 4
# Anmerkung: breaks ist optional
```

```
# Schritt 2: Bezeichnungen für die Intervalle
len = length(h$breaks)
a = h$breaks[1:len-1] # rechte Seiten
b = h$breaks[2:len] # linke Seiten
labels = paste("[", a, ", ", b, ")", sep="")
# Schritt 3: names von duration.freq bestimmen
# und formatieren
names (duration.freq) = labels
head (cbind (duration.freq), 3)
##
            duration.freq
## [1.5, 2)
                       51
## [2, 2.5)
                       41
## [2.5, 3)
```

# Lösung: Histogramm

```
waiting = faithful$waiting
hist(waiting, right=FALSE)
```



#### Lösung: Relative Häufigkeitsverteilung stetiger Daten

```
waiting = faithful$waiting
breaks = seq(40, 100, bv=5)
waiting.cut = cut (waiting, breaks, right=FALSE)
waiting.freg = table(waiting.cut)
waiting.relfreq = waiting.freq/nrow(faithful)
waiting.percentage = 100*waiting.relfreq
old = options(digits=1)
head (cbind (waiting.freq, waiting.percentage), 2)
##
           waiting.freq waiting.percentage
                                        0.4
## [40,45)
## [45,50)
                                        7.4
```

### Lösung: Kumulierte Häufigkeitsverteilung

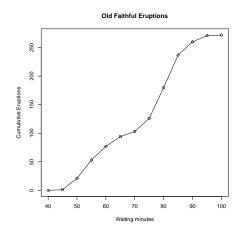
```
waiting = faithful$waiting
breaks = seq(40, 100, by=5)
waiting.cut = cut (waiting, breaks, right=FALSE)
waiting.freg = table(waiting.cut)
waiting.cumfreq = cumsum(waiting.freq)
head (cbind (waiting.cumfreg), 4)
##
           waiting.cumfreq
## [40,45)
                          1
   [45,50)
                         2.1
## [50,55)
                         53
## [55,60)
                         77
```

### Lösung: Kumulierte Häufigkeitsverteilungskurve

```
waiting = faithful$waiting
breaks = seq(40, 100, by=5)
waiting.cut = cut(waiting, breaks, right=FALSE)
waiting.freq = table(waiting.cut)
waiting.cumfreq0 = c(0, cumsum(waiting.freq))
```

#### Lösung: Kumulierte Häufigkeitsverteilungskurve

```
plot(breaks, waiting.cumfreq0, main="Old Faithful Eruptions",
    xlab="Waiting minutes",    ylab="Cumulative Eruptions")
lines(breaks, waiting.cumfreq0)
```



#### Lösung: Kumulierte relative Häufigkeitsverteilung

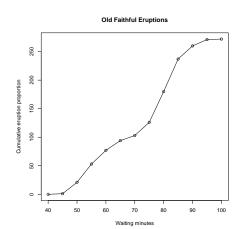
```
waiting = faithful$waiting
breaks = seq(40, 100, by=5)
waiting.cut = cut (waiting, breaks, right=FALSE)
waiting.freg = table(waiting.cut)
waiting.cumfreq = cumsum(waiting.freq)
waiting.cumrelfreg = waiting.cumfreg/nrow(faithful)
waiting.cumpercent = 100 * waiting.cumrelfreg
old = options(digits=3)
head(cbind(waiting.cumfreq, waiting.cumpercent),2)
##
           waiting.cumfreq waiting.cumpercent
## [40,45)
                                         0.368
## [45,50)
                        2.1
                                         7.721
```

## Lösung: Kumulierte relative Häufigkeitskurve

```
waiting = faithful$waiting
breaks = seq(40, 100, by=5)
waiting.cut = cut(waiting, breaks, right=FALSE)
waiting.freq = table(waiting.cut)
waiting.cumfreq = cumsum(waiting.freq)
waiting.cumrelfreq = waiting.cumfreq/nrow(faithful)
waiting.cumrelfreq0 = c(0, waiting.cumfreq)
```

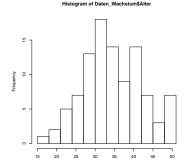
#### Lösung: Kumulierte relative Häufigkeitskurve

```
plot(breaks, waiting.cumrelfreq0, main="Old Faithful Eruptions",
xlab="Waiting minutes", ylab="Cumulative eruption proportion")
lines(breaks, waiting.cumrelfreq0)
```



#### Lösung: Histogramm

```
# Dateipfad bitte anpassen
load("/Users/michel/Documents/RScripts/Daten_Wachstum.RData")
# range(Daten_Wachstum$Alter)
breiten<-seq(15,51,by=3)
hist(Daten_Wachstum$Alter,breiten,right=FALSE)</pre>
```



Daten Wachstum\$Alter