talk10 练习与作业

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0.1 练习和作业说明

将相关代码填写入以"'{r}" 标志的代码框中,运行并看到正确的结果; 完成后,用工具栏里的"Knit" 按键生成 PDF 文档;

将 PDF 文档改为: 姓名-学号-talk10 作业.pdf,并提交到老师指定的平台/钉群。

0.2 Talk10 内容回顾

- data summarisation functions (vector data)
 - median, mean, sd, quantile, summary
- 图形化的 data summarisation (two-D data/ tibble/ table)
 - dot plot

- smooth
- linear regression
- correlation & variance explained
- groupping & bar/ box/ plots
- statistics
 - parametric tests
 - * t-test
 - * one way ANNOVA
 - \ast two way ANNOVA
 - * linear regression
 - * model / prediction / coefficients
 - non-parametric comparison

0.3 练习与作业:用户验证

请运行以下命令,验证你的用户名。

如你当前用户名不能体现你的真实姓名,请改为拼音后再运行本作业!

```
Sys.info()[["user"]]
```

[1] "mingyuwang"

```
Sys.getenv("HOME")
```

[1] "C:/Users/rhong/Documents"

引入R包

```
library(tidyverse)
```

library(ggsignif)

0.4 练习与作业 1:数据查看

• 正态分布

1. 随机生成一个数字 (numberic) 组成的 vector,长度为 10 万,其值符合正态分布;

- 2. 用 ggplot2 的 density plot 画出其分布情况;
- 3. 检查 mean +- 1 * sd, mean +- 2 * sd 和 mean +- 3 * sd 范围内的取值占总值数量的百分比。

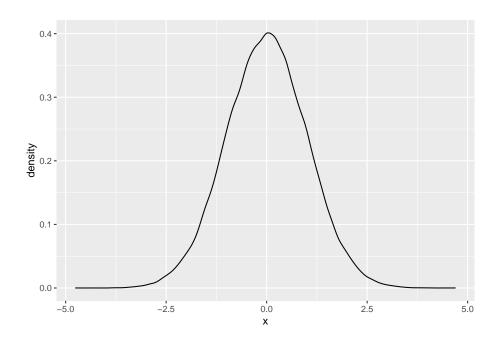
代码写这里,并运行;

1. 随机生成一个数字 (numberic) 组成的 vector, 长度为 10 万, 其值符合正态分布;

x <- rnorm(100000)

2. 用 ggplot2 的 density plot 画出其分布情况;

ggplot(data.frame(x), aes(x)) +
 geom_density()



```
# 3. 检查 mean +- 1 * sd, mean +- 2 * sd 和 mean +- 3 * sd 范围内的取值占总值数量的百分比。
count <- length(x)
mean <- mean(x)
sd <- sd(x)
length(x[x > mean - sd & x < mean + sd]) / count

## [1] 0.68305
length(x[x > mean - 2 * sd & x < mean + 2 * sd]) / count

## [1] 0.95342
length(x[x > mean - 3 * sd & x < mean + 3 * sd]) / count

## [1] 0.99728
```

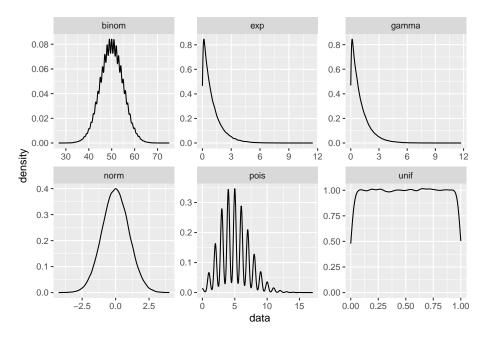
• 用函数生成符合以下分布的数值, 并做图:

另外,在英文名后给出对应的中文名:

- Uniform Distribution (均匀分布)
- Normal Distribution (正态分布)
- Binomial Distribution (二项分布)
- Poisson Distribution (泊松分布)
- Exponential Distribution (指数分布)
- Gamma Distribution (伽马分布)

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
distributions = bind_rows(
    tibble(dtr = "unif", data = runif(100000)),
    tibble(dtr = "norm", data = rnorm(100000)),
    tibble(dtr = "binom", data = rbinom(100000, 100, 0.5)),
    tibble(dtr = "pois", data = rpois(100000, 5)),
    tibble(dtr = "exp", data = rexp(100000)),
    tibble(dtr = "gamma", data = rgamma(100000, 1))
)

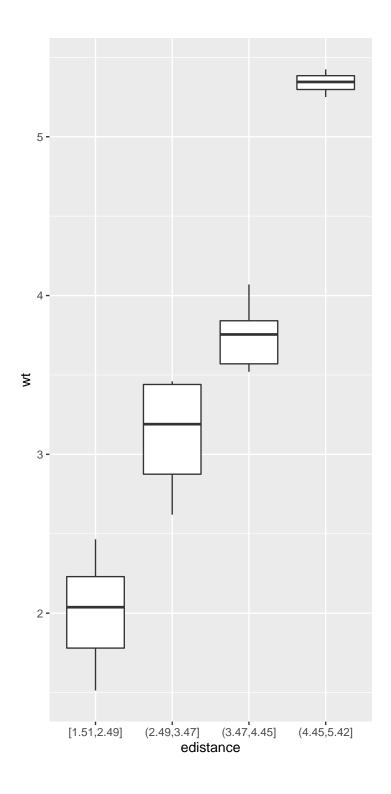
ggplot(distributions, aes(x = data)) +
    geom_density() +
    facet_wrap(~dtr, ncol = 3, scales = "free")
```



• 分组的问题

- 什么是 equal-sized bin 和 equal-distance bin? 以 mtcars 为例,将 wt 列按两种方法分组,并显示结果。

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
mtcars_bin <- mtcars %>%
    mutate(
        esize = ntile( wt, 4 ), ## equal-size bining
        edistance = cut(
            wt, ## equal-distance
            breaks = seq(
                from = min(wt),
                to = max(wt),
                by = (max(wt) - min(wt)) / 4 ),
                include.lowest = T ))
# equal-distance 是等距离分组。
ggplot( mtcars_bin, aes( edistance, wt ) ) +
                geom_boxplot()
```



```
# equal-size bining 保证每个分组的样本数量相同
table(mtcars_bin$esize)

##
## 1 2 3 4
## 8 8 8 8
```

- boxplot 中 outlier 值的鉴定
 - 以 swiss\$Infant.Mortality 为例,找到它的 outlier 并打印出来;

• 以男女生步数数据为例,进行以下计算:

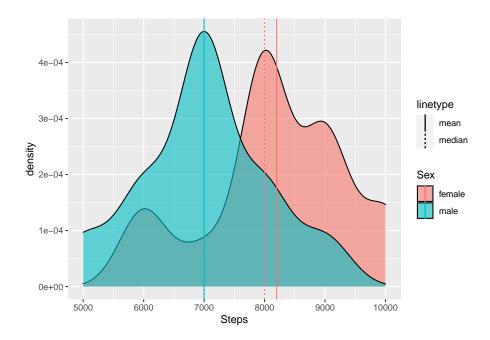
10.8

首先用以下代码装入 Data:

La Vallee

```
source("../data/talk10/input_data1.R") ## 装入 Data data.frame ...
head(Data)
##
    Student
               Sex Teacher Steps Rating
## 1
          a female Catbus 8000
## 2
          b female Catbus 9000
                                   10
## 3
          c female Catbus 10000
                                     9
## 4
          d female Catbus 7000
                                    5
## 5
          e female Catbus 6000
                                     4
          f female Catbus 8000
## 6
                                     8
    分别用`t.test`和`wilcox.test`比较男女生步数是否有显著差异;打印出`p.value`
## 代码写这里,并运行;
# wilcox.test p.value
with(Data, wilcox.test(Steps ~ Sex))$p.value
## [1] 0.01773304
# t.test p.value
t.test(Data$Steps ~ Data$Sex)$p.value
## [1] 0.01461209
# 计算两组步数的均值和中位数
annotation <- Data %>%
   group_by(Sex) %>%
   summarise(
       mean = mean(Steps),
       median = median(Steps))
# Data 的步数分布
ggplot(Data, aes(Steps, fill = Sex)) +
```

```
geom_density(position="dodge", alpha = 0.6) +
# 在指定位置标注线
geom_vline(
    data = annotation,
    aes(xintercept = mean, linetype = "mean", color = Sex)) +
geom_vline(
    data = annotation,
    aes(xintercept = median, linetype = "median", color = Sex))
```



- 两种检测方法的`p.value`哪个更显著? 为什么?

答: t.test 检验更显著, t 检验是参数方法, 而 Wilcoxon 秩和检验是非参数方法。当资料满足正态性的假设,参数方法比非参数方法检验效能更高。计算使用的男女步数的数据比较符合正态分布。

• 以下是学生参加辅导班前后的成绩情况,请计算同学们的成绩是否有普遍提高?

注: 先用以下代码装入数据:

```
source("../data/talk10/input_data2.R")
head(scores)
```

```
##
      Time Student Score
## 1 Before
                      65
## 2 Before
                      75
## 3 Before
                 С
                      86
## 4 Before
                 d
                      69
## 5 Before
                      60
                 е
## 6 Before
                 f
                      81
```

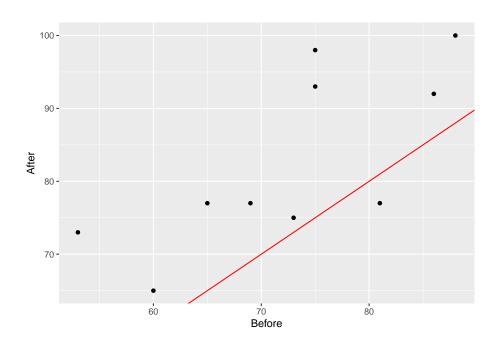
注: 计算时请使用 paired = T 参数;

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
scores_wide <- scores %>%
spread(Time, Score)
head(scores_wide, n = 3)
```

```
## Student After Before
## 1 a 77 65
## 2 b 98 75
## 3 c 92 86
```

```
ggplot(scores_wide, aes(Before, After)) +
   geom_point() +
   geom_abline(intercept = 0, slope = 1, color = "red")
```

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t.test(scores_wide\$Before, scores_wide\$After, paired = T)\$p.value

[1] 0.004163495

#参加辅导班后成绩显著提高了

0.5 练习与作业 2: 作图

• 利用 talk10 中的 data.fig3a 作图

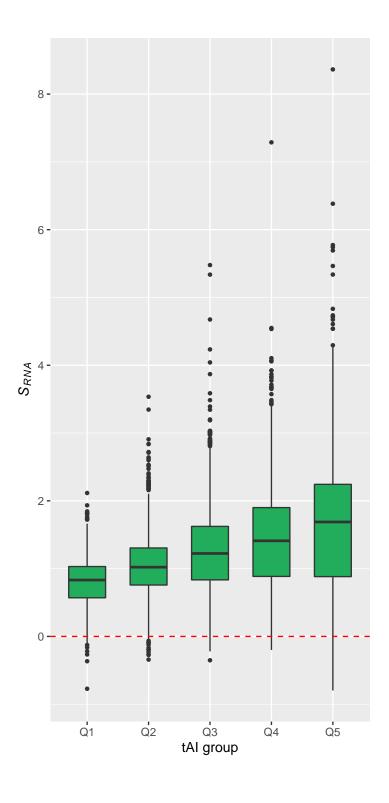
- 首先用以下命令装入数据:

data.fig3a <- read_csv(file = "../data/talk10/nc2015_data_for_fig3a.csv")</pre>

- 利用两列数据: `tai` `zAA1.at` 做`talk10`中的`boxplot`(详见: `fig3a`的制作);
- 用`ggsignif`为相邻的两组做统计分析(如用 `wilcox.test` 函数),并画出`p.value`;

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
(fig3a <- ggplot( data.fig3a, aes( factor(tai), zAA1.at ) ) +
    geom_boxplot( fill = "#22AD5C", linetype = 1 ,outlier.size = 1, width = 0.6) +
    xlab( "tAI group" ) +
    ylab( expression( paste( italic(S[RNA]) ) ) ) +
    scale_x_discrete(breaks= 1:5 , labels= paste("Q", 1:5, sep = "") ) +
    geom_hline( yintercept = 0, colour = "red", linetype = 2))</pre>
```

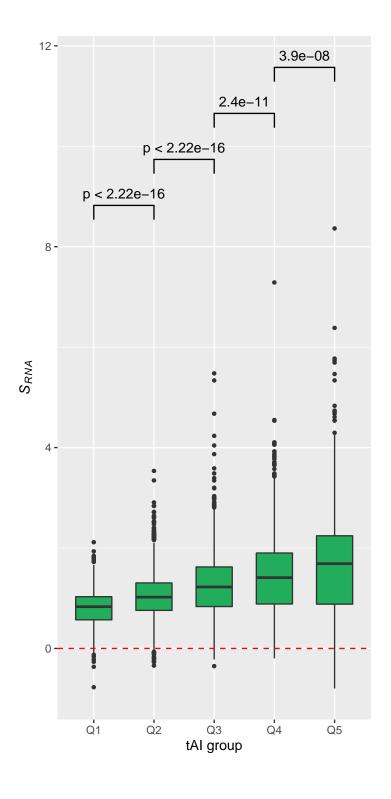
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问: 这组数据可以用 t.test 吗? 为什么?

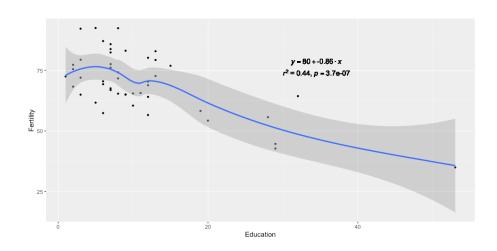
答:这组数据不能用 t.test,因为 t.test 适用于正态分布的数据,而这组数据不是正态分布的。

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
fig3a + geom_signif( comparisons = list(1:2, 2:3, 3:4, 4:5), test = wilcox.test,
step_increase = 0.1 )
```



• 用系统自带变量 mtcars 做图

- 用散点图表示 wt(x-轴)与 mpg(y-轴)的关系
- 添加线性回归直线图层
- 计算 wt)与 mpg 的相关性,并将结果以公式添加到图上。其最终效果如下图所示(注:相关代码可在 talk09 中找到):

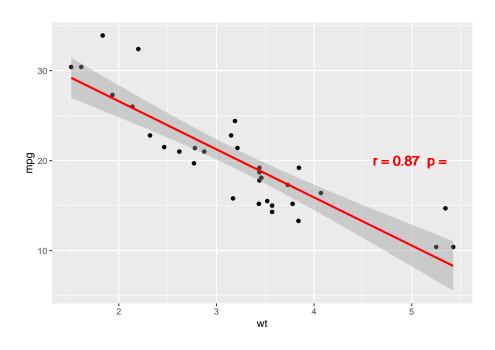


```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
# 计算相关性
cor( mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg )
```

[1] -0.8676594

```
mtcars %>%
    ggplot( aes( wt, mpg ) ) +
    geom_point() +
    geom_smooth(method = "lm", color = "red") +
    geom_text( x = 5, y = 20, label = "r = 0.87 p = ", size = 5, color = "red" )
```

`geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'

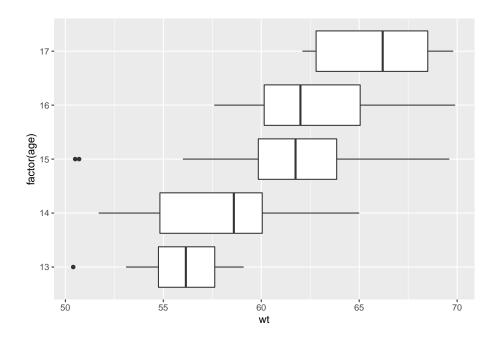


0.6 练习与作业 3:线性模型与预测

• 使用以下代码产生数据进行分析

```
wts2 <- bind_rows(
    tibble( class = 1, age = sample( 13:15, 20, replace = T ), wt = sample( seq(50, 60,
    tibble( class = 2, age = sample( 14:16, 20, replace = T ), wt = sample( seq(55, 65,
    tibble( class = 3, age = sample( 15:17, 20, replace = T ), wt = sample( seq(60, 70,
)

ggplot(wts2, aes( factor( age ), wt ) ) + geom_boxplot() + coord_flip()</pre>
```



- 用线性回归检查`age`, `class` 与 `wt` 的关系, 构建线性回归模型;
- 以`age`, `class`为输入,用得到的模型预测`wt`;
- 计算预测的`wt`和实际`wt`的相关性;
- 用线性公式显示如何用`age`, `class`计算`wt`的值。

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
# 用线性回归检查 age, class 与 wt 的关系,构建线性回归模型;
model <- lm( wt ~ age + class, data = wts2 )
summary( model )
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = wt ~ age + class, data = wts2)
##
## Residuals:
```

```
##
               1Q Median
      Min
                              3Q
                                     Max
## -5.1504 -2.3743 -0.1108 2.4779 4.9374
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 52.7937
                          6.8644 7.691 2.24e-10 ***
## age
              -0.1835
                          0.5346 -0.343
                                           0.733
## class
               5.0626
                          0.7475 6.773 7.59e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
\#\# Residual standard error: 3.121 on 57 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.631, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6181
## F-statistic: 48.75 on 2 and 57 DF, p-value: 4.557e-13
# 以 age, class 为输入, 用得到的模型预测 wt;
predict(model, data.frame( age = 15, class = 2 ))
         1
##
## 60.16691
# 计算预测的 wt 和实际 wt 的相关性;
cor( predict( model ), wts2$wt )
## [1] 0.794384
# 用线性公式显示如何用 age, class 计算 wt 的值。
model$coefficients
## (Intercept)
                     age
                               class
## 52.7937017 -0.1834719
                           5.0626455
```

```
paste0( "wt = ",
   model$coefficients[1], " + ",
   model$coefficients[2], " * age + ",
   model$coefficients[3], " * class" )
```

[1] "wt = 52.7937017114914 + -0.183471882640584 * age + 5.06264547677261 * class"