

短学期作业一

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1 作业

1.1 MB

Chapter 1: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 18;

1.2 MDL

Chapter 4 Exercise: 4.13, 4.14, 4.15, Chapter 3 Worksheet.

2 MB

2.1 Problem 1.2

orings 数据集在 DAAG 包中

```
library(DAAG)
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
orings
```

```
##      Temperature Erosion Blowby Total
## 1             53         3         2         5
## 2             57         1         0         1
## 3             58         1         0         1
## 4             63         1         0         1
## 5             66         0         0         0
## 6             67         0         0         0
## 7             67         0         0         0
```

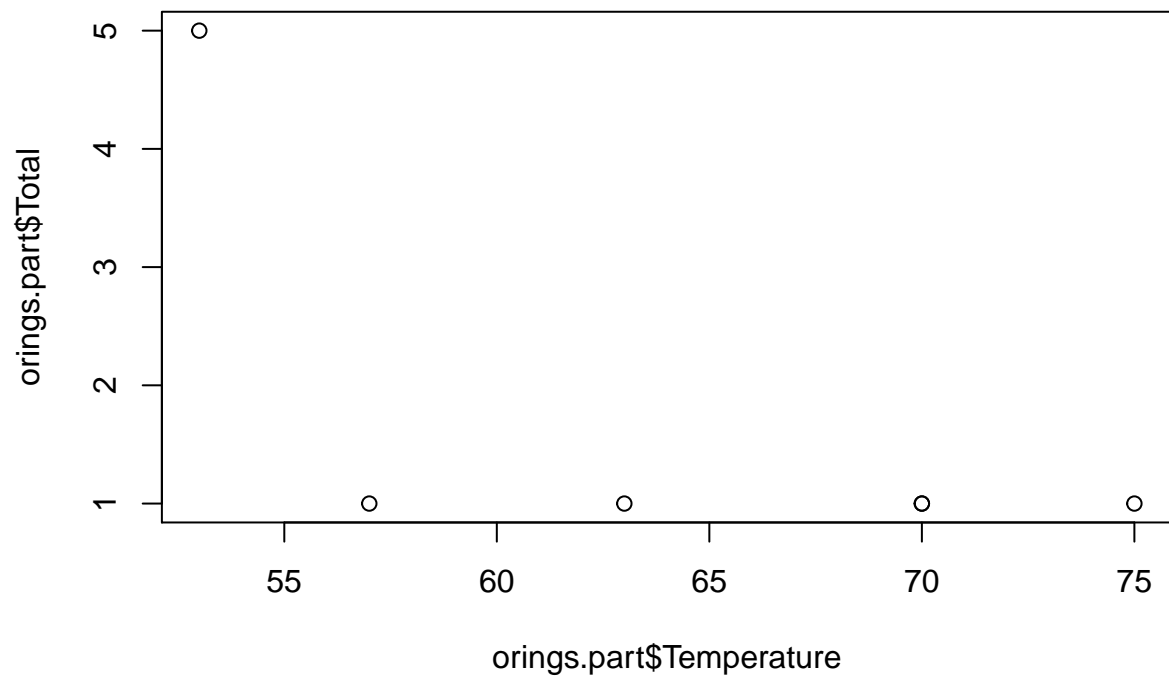
## 8	67	0	0	0
## 9	68	0	0	0
## 10	69	0	0	0
## 11	70	1	0	1
## 12	70	0	0	0
## 13	70	1	0	1
## 14	70	0	0	0
## 15	72	0	0	0
## 16	73	0	0	0
## 17	75	0	0	0
## 18	75	0	2	1
## 19	76	0	0	0
## 20	76	0	0	0
## 21	78	0	0	0
## 22	79	0	0	0
## 23	81	0	0	0

Extract row 1, 2, 4, 11, 13 and 18 from orings

```
orings.part = orings[c(1,2,4,11,13,18),]
```

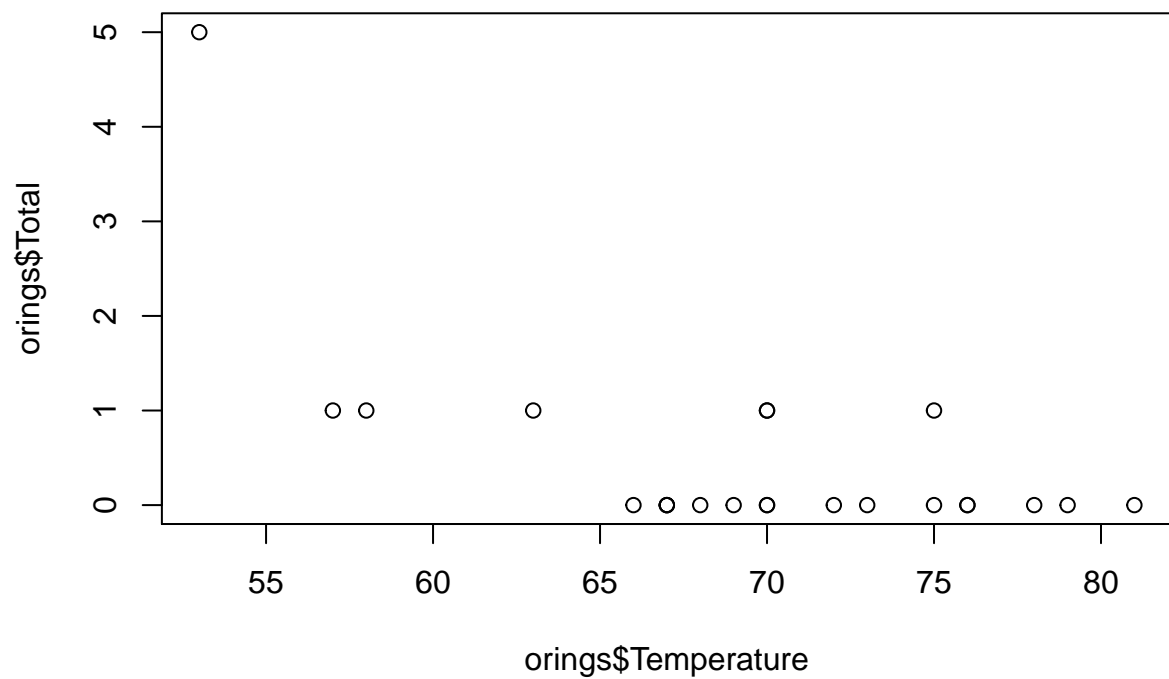
Plot total incidents against temperature for the new data frame

```
plot(orings.part$Temperature, orings.part$Total)
```



The similar plot for the full data set.

```
plot(orings$Temperature, orings$Total)
```



2.2 Problem 1.4

```
library(DAAG)
```

```
str(ais)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    202 obs. of  13 variables:
##  $ rcc    : num  3.96 4.41 4.14 4.11 4.45 4.1 4.31 4.42 4.3 4.51 ...
##  $ wcc    : num  7.5 8.3 5 5.3 6.8 4.4 5.3 5.7 8.9 4.4 ...
##  $ hc     : num  37.5 38.2 36.4 37.3 41.5 37.4 39.6 39.9 41.1 41.6 ...
##  $ hg     : num  12.3 12.7 11.6 12.6 14 12.5 12.8 13.2 13.5 12.7 ...
##  $ ferr   : num  60 68 21 69 29 42 73 44 41 44 ...
##  $ bmi    : num  20.6 20.7 21.9 21.9 19 ...
##  $ ssf    : num  109.1 102.8 104.6 126.4 80.3 ...
##  $ pcBfat: num  19.8 21.3 19.9 23.7 17.6 ...
##  $ lbm    : num  63.3 58.5 55.4 57.2 53.2 ...
##  $ ht     : num  196 190 178 185 185 ...
##  $ wt     : num  78.9 74.4 69.1 74.9 64.6 63.7 75.2 62.3 66.5 62.9 ...
##  $ sex    : Factor w/ 2 levels "f","m": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ sport  : Factor w/ 10 levels "B_Ball","Field",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

判断缺失值

```
which(is.na(ais))
```

```
## integer(0)
```

也就是没有缺失值，所以每一列都无缺失值。The table that shows the numbers of males and females for each different sport is as follows.

```
table(ais$sex, ais$sport)
```

```
##
```

##		B_Ball	Field	Gym	Netball	Row	Swim	T_400m	T_Sprnt	Tennis	W_Polo
##	f	13	7	4	23	22	9	11	4	7	0
##	m	12	12	0	0	15	13	18	11	4	17

从上表可以看出, Gym, Netball, T_Sprnt 和 W_Polo 存在 large imbalance, 前两项运动是女性居多, 后两项运动是男性居多。

2.3 Problem 1.6

构造数据集

```
elevation = c(217, 254, 248, 254, 253, 227, 178, 207, 217)
area = c(24387, 5374, 4624, 2247, 1353, 1223, 1151, 755, 657)
my.Manitoba.lakes = data.frame(elevation, area)
row.names(my.Manitoba.lakes) = c("Winnipeg", "Winnipegosis",
                                   "Manitoba", "SouthernIndian",
                                   "Cedar", "Island", "Gods",
                                   "Cross", "Playgreen")

rm(elevation)
rm(area)
```

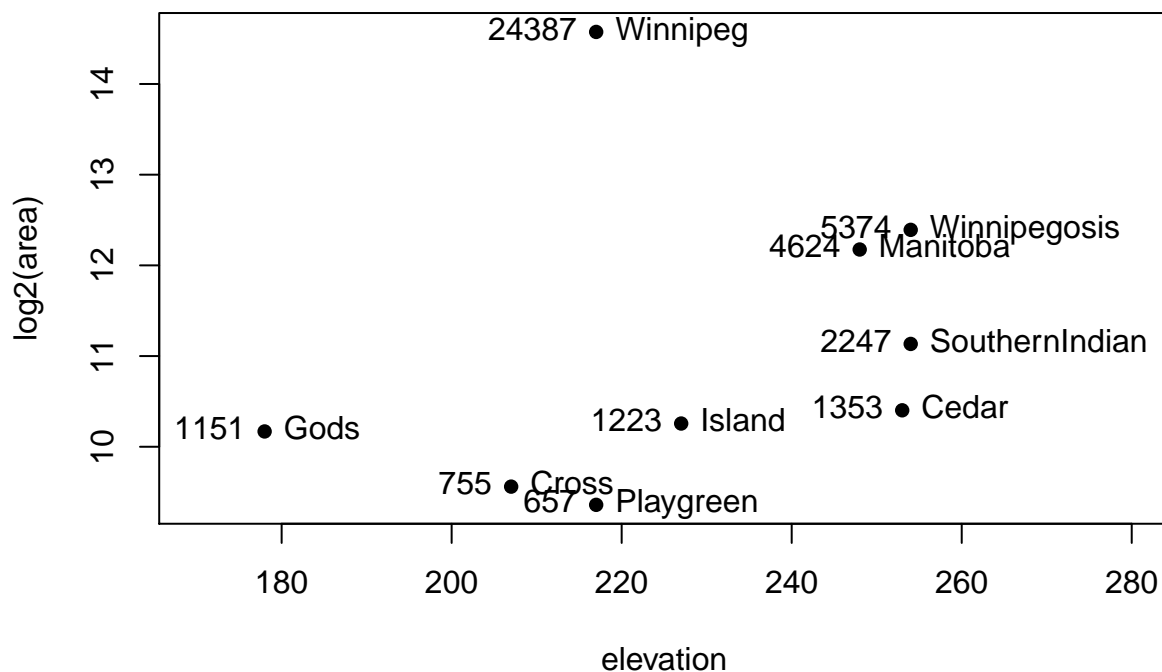
2.3.1 (a)

```
attach(my.Manitoba.lakes)
plot(log2(area) ~ elevation, pch=16, xlim=c(170,280))
# NB: Doubling the area increases log2(area) by 1.0
text(log2(area) ~ elevation,
     labels=row.names(my.Manitoba.lakes), pos=4)
```

```
text(log2(area) ~ elevation, labels=area, pos=2)
title("Manitoba' s Largest Lakes")
```

```
## Warning in title("Manitoba' s Largest Lakes"): conversion failure on
## 'Manitoba' s Largest Lakes' in 'mbcToSbcs': dot substituted for <e2>
## Warning in title("Manitoba' s Largest Lakes"): conversion failure on
## 'Manitoba' s Largest Lakes' in 'mbcToSbcs': dot substituted for <80>
## Warning in title("Manitoba' s Largest Lakes"): conversion failure on
## 'Manitoba' s Largest Lakes' in 'mbcToSbcs': dot substituted for <99>
```

Manitoba...s Largest Lakes



```
detach(my.Manitoba.lakes)
```

2.3.2 (b)

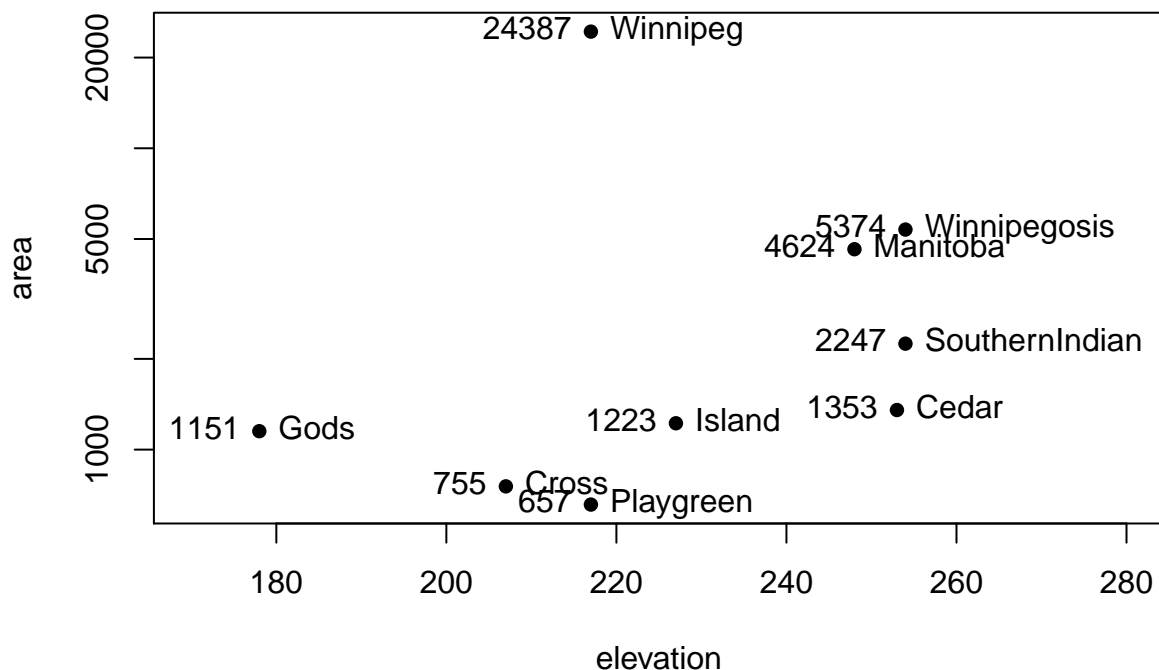
```
attach(my.Manitoba.lakes)
plot(area ~ elevation, log = "y", pch = 16, xlim = c(170, 280))
text(area ~ elevation,
      labels=rownames(Manitoba.lakes), pos=4)
text(area ~ elevation, labels=area, pos=2)
title("Manitoba' s Largest Lakes")
```

```
## Warning in title("Manitoba' s Largest Lakes"): conversion failure on
## 'Manitoba' s Largest Lakes' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for <e2>

## Warning in title("Manitoba' s Largest Lakes"): conversion failure on
## 'Manitoba' s Largest Lakes' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for <80>

## Warning in title("Manitoba' s Largest Lakes"): conversion failure on
## 'Manitoba' s Largest Lakes' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for <99>
```

Manitoba...s Largest Lakes




```
detach(my.Manitoba.lakes)
```

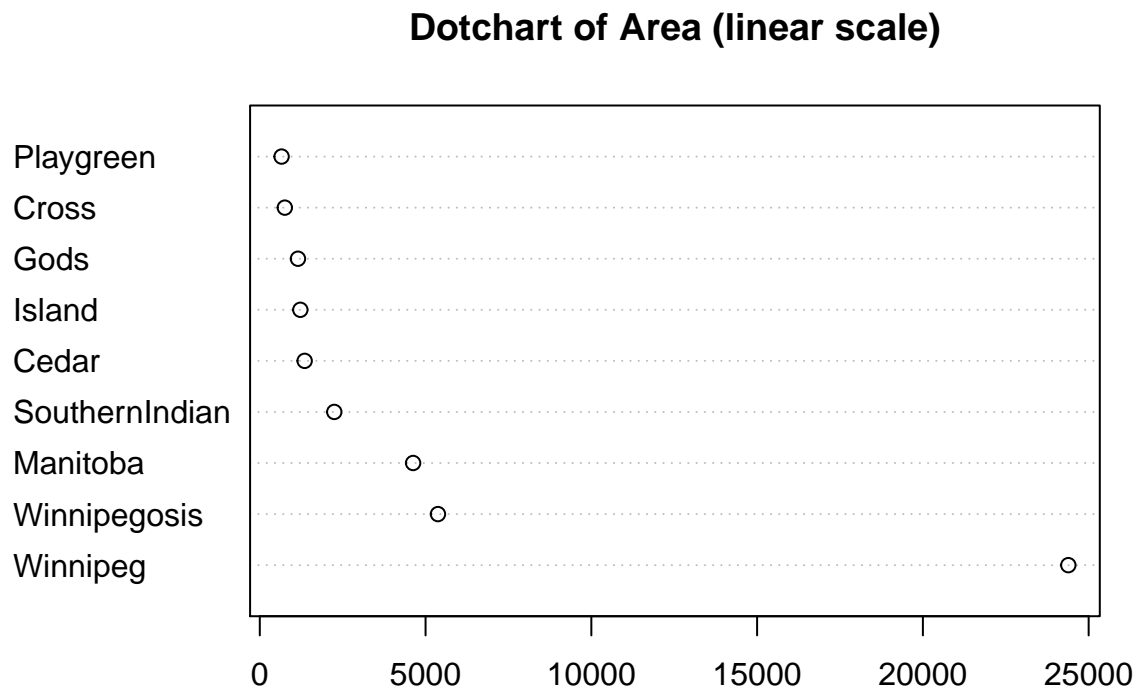
2.4 Problem 1.7

查看 dotchart 的帮助文档

```
?dotchart
```

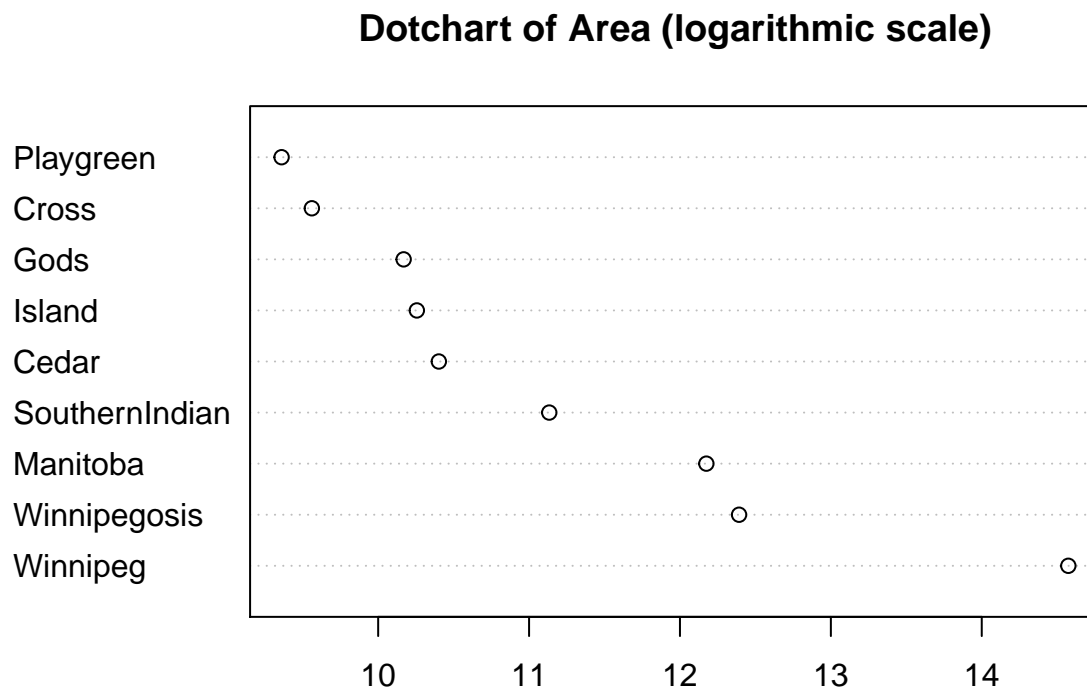
2.4.1 (a)

```
dotchart(Manitoba.lakes$area,  
         main = "Dotchart of Area (linear scale)",  
         labels = rownames(Manitoba.lakes))
```



2.4.2 (b)

```
dotchart(log2(Manitoba.lakes$area),  
         main = "Dotchart of Area (logarithmic scale)",  
         labels = rownames(Manitoba.lakes))
```



2.5 Problem 1.8

The lower bound for the area of Manitoba covered by water is

```
sum(Manitoba.lakes$area)
```

```
## [1] 41771
```

2.6 Problem 1.12

```

cutoff.prop <- function(x, cutoff)
{
  ## coerce list to vector
  if (is.list(x))
    x = as.numeric(unlist(x))
  n = length(x)
  ne = sum(x>cutoff)
  return(ne/n)
}

```

2.6.1 (a)

```

x = c(1:100)
## 超过 90 的比例
cutoff.prop(x, 90)

```

```
## [1] 0.1
```

```

## 超过 80 的比例
cutoff.prop(x, 80)

```

```
## [1] 0.2
```

2.6.2 (b)

```
library(Devore7)
```

```
## Loading required package: MASS
```

```
##
```

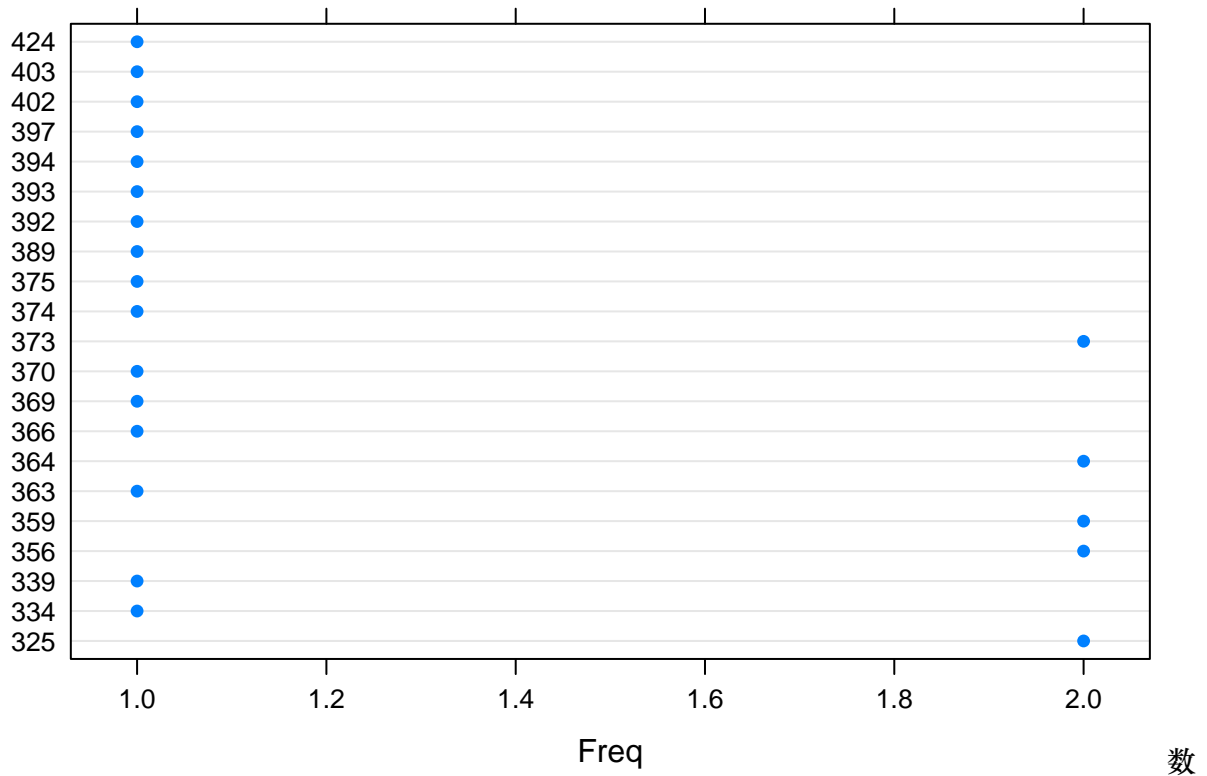
```
## Attaching package: 'MASS'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:DAAG':
```

```
##
```

```
## hills
```

```
dotplot(ex01.36)
```



据集中未给出数据的单位，猜测为秒，则超过 7 分钟的比例为

```
cutoff.prop(ex01.36, 60*7)
```

```
## [1] 0.03846154
```

2.7 Problem 1.18

```
library(MASS)
```

```
## 原格式
```

Rabbit

##	BPchange	Dose	Run	Treatment	Animal
## 1	0.50	6.25	C1	Control	R1
## 2	4.50	12.50	C1	Control	R1
## 3	10.00	25.00	C1	Control	R1
## 4	26.00	50.00	C1	Control	R1
## 5	37.00	100.00	C1	Control	R1
## 6	32.00	200.00	C1	Control	R1
## 7	1.00	6.25	C2	Control	R2
## 8	1.25	12.50	C2	Control	R2
## 9	4.00	25.00	C2	Control	R2
## 10	12.00	50.00	C2	Control	R2
## 11	27.00	100.00	C2	Control	R2
## 12	29.00	200.00	C2	Control	R2
## 13	0.75	6.25	C3	Control	R3
## 14	3.00	12.50	C3	Control	R3
## 15	3.00	25.00	C3	Control	R3
## 16	14.00	50.00	C3	Control	R3
## 17	22.00	100.00	C3	Control	R3
## 18	24.00	200.00	C3	Control	R3
## 19	1.25	6.25	C4	Control	R4
## 20	1.50	12.50	C4	Control	R4
## 21	6.00	25.00	C4	Control	R4
## 22	19.00	50.00	C4	Control	R4
## 23	33.00	100.00	C4	Control	R4
## 24	33.00	200.00	C4	Control	R4

## 25	1.50	6.25	C5	Control	R5
## 26	1.50	12.50	C5	Control	R5
## 27	5.00	25.00	C5	Control	R5
## 28	16.00	50.00	C5	Control	R5
## 29	20.00	100.00	C5	Control	R5
## 30	18.00	200.00	C5	Control	R5
## 31	1.25	6.25	M1	MDL	R1
## 32	0.75	12.50	M1	MDL	R1
## 33	4.00	25.00	M1	MDL	R1
## 34	9.00	50.00	M1	MDL	R1
## 35	25.00	100.00	M1	MDL	R1
## 36	37.00	200.00	M1	MDL	R1
## 37	1.40	6.25	M2	MDL	R2
## 38	1.70	12.50	M2	MDL	R2
## 39	1.00	25.00	M2	MDL	R2
## 40	2.00	50.00	M2	MDL	R2
## 41	15.00	100.00	M2	MDL	R2
## 42	28.00	200.00	M2	MDL	R2
## 43	0.75	6.25	M3	MDL	R3
## 44	2.30	12.50	M3	MDL	R3
## 45	3.00	25.00	M3	MDL	R3
## 46	5.00	50.00	M3	MDL	R3
## 47	26.00	100.00	M3	MDL	R3
## 48	25.00	200.00	M3	MDL	R3
## 49	2.60	6.25	M4	MDL	R4
## 50	1.20	12.50	M4	MDL	R4
## 51	2.00	25.00	M4	MDL	R4

```
## 52      3.00  50.00  M4      MDL      R4
## 53     11.00 100.00  M4      MDL      R4
## 54     22.00 200.00  M4      MDL      R4
## 55      2.40   6.25  M5      MDL      R5
## 56      2.50  12.50  M5      MDL      R5
## 57      1.50  25.00  M5      MDL      R5
## 58      2.00  50.00  M5      MDL      R5
## 59      9.00 100.00  M5      MDL      R5
## 60     19.00 200.00  M5      MDL      R5
```

```
TA = unstack(Rabbit, Treatment~Animal)
```

```
TA
```

```
##          R1          R2          R3          R4          R5
## 1  Control Control Control Control Control
## 2  Control Control Control Control Control
## 3  Control Control Control Control Control
## 4  Control Control Control Control Control
## 5  Control Control Control Control Control
## 6  Control Control Control Control Control
## 7      MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL
## 8      MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL
## 9      MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL
## 10     MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL
## 11     MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL
## 12     MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL      MDL
```

```
BA = unstack(Rabbit, BPchange~Animal)
```

```
BA
```

##	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
## 1	0.50	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.5
## 2	4.50	1.25	3.00	1.50	1.5
## 3	10.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	5.0
## 4	26.00	12.00	14.00	19.00	16.0
## 5	37.00	27.00	22.00	33.00	20.0
## 6	32.00	29.00	24.00	33.00	18.0
## 7	1.25	1.40	0.75	2.60	2.4
## 8	0.75	1.70	2.30	1.20	2.5
## 9	4.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.5
## 10	9.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	2.0
## 11	25.00	15.00	26.00	11.00	9.0
## 12	37.00	28.00	25.00	22.00	19.0

```
DA = unstack(Rabbit, Dose~Animal)
```

```
DA
```

##	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
## 1	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
## 2	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
## 3	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
## 4	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
## 5	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
## 6	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
## 7	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
## 8	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
## 9	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
## 10	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00


```
## 11 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
```

```
## 12 200.00 200.00 200.00 200.00 200.00
```

因 TA 和 DA 对于五种 Animal 都相同，则取一列即可

```
TA1 = TA[1]
```

```
DA1 = DA[1]
```

```
names(TA1) = "Treatment"
```

```
names(DA1) = "Dose"
```

然后进行 cbind 即可

```
cbind(TA1, DA1, BA)
```

##	Treatment	Dose	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
## 1	Control	6.25	0.50	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.5
## 2	Control	12.50	4.50	1.25	3.00	1.50	1.5
## 3	Control	25.00	10.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	5.0
## 4	Control	50.00	26.00	12.00	14.00	19.00	16.0
## 5	Control	100.00	37.00	27.00	22.00	33.00	20.0
## 6	Control	200.00	32.00	29.00	24.00	33.00	18.0
## 7	MDL	6.25	1.25	1.40	0.75	2.60	2.4
## 8	MDL	12.50	0.75	1.70	2.30	1.20	2.5
## 9	MDL	25.00	4.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.5
## 10	MDL	50.00	9.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	2.0
## 11	MDL	100.00	25.00	15.00	26.00	11.00	9.0
## 12	MDL	200.00	37.00	28.00	25.00	22.00	19.0

3 MDL

3.1 Problem 4.13

```
seq(1.0, 2.0, by = 0.1)
```

```
## [1] 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0
```

3.2 Problem 4.14

```
rep(1:3, each = 2)
```

```
## [1] 1 1 2 2 3 3
```

3.3 Problem 4.15

```
rep(1:3,2)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 1 2 3
```

3.4 Chapter 3 Worksheet

3.4.1 构造数据

```
Gender <- factor(c("G", "G", "B", "G", "B", "B", "B", "B", "B", "B"))
ZEP <- c(T, T, T, T, F, T, F, T, T, T)
Weight <- c(16, 14, 13.5, 15.4, 16.5, 16, 17, 14.8, 17, 16.7)
Years <- c(3, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3)
Months <- c(5, 10, 5, 0, 8, 0, 11, 9, 1, 3)
```

```
Height <- c(100.0, 97.0, 95.5, 101.0, 100.0, 98.5, 103.0, 98.0, 101.5, 100.0)
df <- data.frame(Gender, ZEP, Weight, Years, Months, Height)
```

3.4.2 计算均值

```
colMeans(df[c(3,4,5)])
```

```
## Weight  Years Months
##  15.69    3.30    5.20
```

3.4.3 计算 BMI

```
BMI = Weight/(Height*0.01)^2
```

```
BMI
```

```
## [1] 16.00000 14.87937 14.80223 15.09656 16.50000 16.49102 16.02413
## [8] 15.41025 16.50125 16.70000
```