Homework 1

Joaquin Rodriguez 8/22/2017

1

```
v <- seq(from = 1,to = 100,by = 2)
```

 $\mathbf{2}$

```
v <- as_tibble(v)
v <-
v %>%
filter(., value > 60) %>%
filter(., value < 100)</pre>
```

3

5

```
x <- c(3.15, -0.55, -0.35, 0.16)
y <- c(2.93, -0.35, -0.25, -0.12)

X <- matrix(
    c(rep(1, 4), x),
    ncol = 2
)

solve((t(X) %*% X)) %*% (t(X) %*% matrix(y))</pre>
```

```
## [1,] 0.001483229
## [2,] 0.914550657
#summary(lm(y \sim x))
lsfit(x, y)
## $coefficients
## Intercept
## 0.001483229 0.914550657
## $residuals
## [1] 0.0476822 0.1515196 0.0686095 -0.2678113
## $intercept
## [1] TRUE
##
## $qr
## $qt
## [1] -1.105000000 2.731595328 0.003732199 -0.318822892
## $qr
##
       Intercept
## [1,] -2.0 -1.2050000
## [2,]
           0.5 2.9868169
            0.5 0.6032063
## [3,]
## [4,]
             0.5 0.4324559
##
## $qraux
## [1] 1.500000 1.670167
##
## $rank
## [1] 2
## $pivot
## [1] 1 2
##
## $tol
## [1] 1e-07
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "qr"
6
library(MASS)
## Attaching package: 'MASS'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       select
```

```
data("cats")
cats <- as_tibble(cats)</pre>
7
cats %>% count(Sex)
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##
      Sex
              n
## <fctr> <int>
## 1 F 47
       M 97
## 2
8
cats %>%
group_by(Sex) %>%
summarise(mean(Bwt))
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
## Sex `mean(Bwt)`
## <fctr> <dbl>
## 1 F 2.359574
## 2
       M 2.900000
cats %>%
group_by(Sex) %>%
summarise(sd(Bwt))
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##
       Sex `sd(Bwt)`
## <fctr> <dbl>
## 1 F 0.2739879
## 2 M 0.4674844
9
freqover2.5 <-</pre>
 cats %>%
 mutate(., Over2.5 = ifelse(Bwt > 2.5, T, F)) %>%
 group_by(Sex) %>%
 count(Over2.5) %>%
 spread(., key = Over2.5, value = n) %>%
 mutate(., Proportion = `TRUE` / sum(`TRUE`, `FALSE`))
10
catsM <-
cats %>%
```

```
filter(., Sex == "M") %>%
list(.)

catsF <-
   cats %>%
  filter(., Sex == "F") %>%
list(.)
```

Generate Distribution

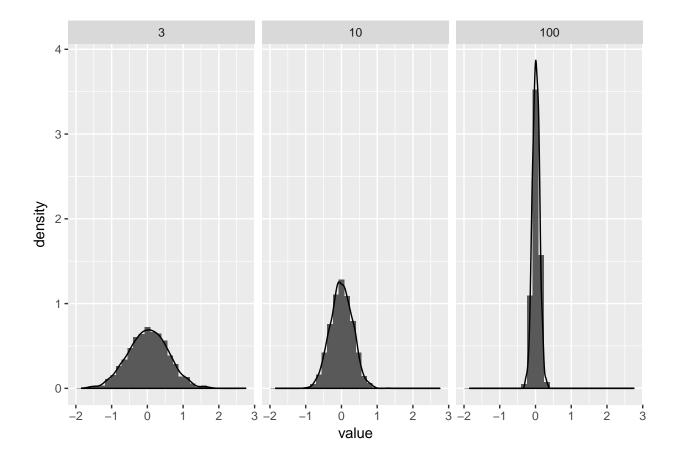
```
set.seed(10)
distributions <-
  tribble(
    ~f, ~params,
    "rnorm", list(n = 1000),
    "rexp", list(n = 1000),
    "rbinom", list( n = 1000, size = 1, p = 0.1)
distributions <-
  distributions %>%
  mutate(distr = invoke_map(f, params))
sampling <- function(df, n) {</pre>
  result <- vector("double", 2000)
  for(i in 1:2000) {
    result[[i]] <-
      df %>%
      sample(n, replace = T) %>%
      mean
 return(result)
distributions <-
distributions %>%
  mutate(samp3 = map(.$distr, sampling, 3),
         samp10 = map(.$distr, sampling, 10),
         samp100 = map(.$distr, sampling, 100)
  )
df <-
  distributions %>%
  .$samp3 %>%
 as.data.frame()
names(df) <- c("rnorm", "rexp", "rbinom")</pre>
df <- gather(df)</pre>
df$n <- 3
```

```
df1 <-
  distributions %>%
  .$samp10 %>%
  as.data.frame()
names(df1) <- c("rnorm", "rexp", "rbinom")</pre>
df1 <- gather(df1)</pre>
df1$n <- 10
df <- bind_rows(df,df1)</pre>
df1 <-
  distributions %>%
  .$samp100 %>%
  as.data.frame()
names(df1) <- c("rnorm", "rexp", "rbinom")</pre>
df1 <- gather(df1)</pre>
df1$n <- 100
df <- bind_rows(df,df1)</pre>
```

Normal Distribution

```
df %>%
  filter(key=="rnorm") %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_histogram(aes(x=value,y=..density..), position="identity") +
  geom_density(aes(x=value,y=..density..)) +
  facet_grid(.~n)
```

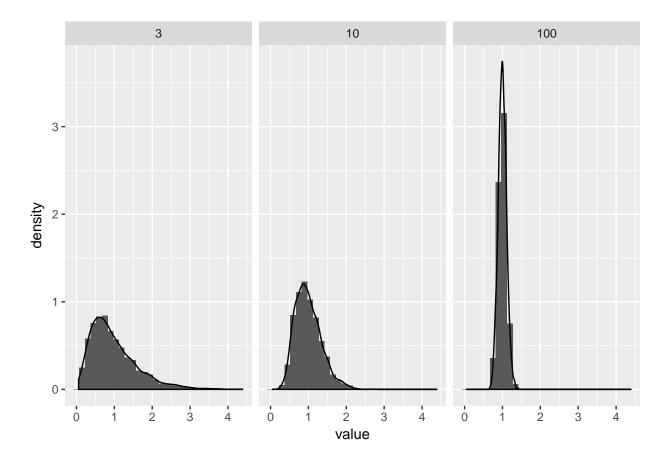
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



Exponential Distribution

```
df %>%
  filter(key=="rexp") %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_histogram(aes(x=value,y=..density..), position="identity") +
  geom_density(aes(x=value,y=..density..)) +
  facet_grid(.~n)
```

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



Binomial Distribution

```
df %>%
  filter(key=="rbinom") %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_histogram(aes(x=value,y=..density..), position="identity") +
  geom_density(aes(x=value,y=..density..)) +
  facet_grid(.~n)
```

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

