

Booklet of Code and Output
for
STAC32 Final Exam

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```

degree, days
business, 136
business, 162
business, 135
business, 180
business, 148
business, 127
business, 176
business, 144
computer science, 156
computer science, 113
computer science, 124
computer science, 128
computer science, 144
computer science, 147
computer science, 120
engineering, 126
engineering, 151
engineering, 163
engineering, 146
engineering, 178
engineering, 134

```

Figure 1: Time in days for students of different majors to find full-time employment

```

R> blueberry.1=aov(yield~variety,data=blueberry)
R> summary(blueberry.1)

```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
variety	3	0.0104	0.00348	0.085	0.968
Residuals	28	1.1449	0.04089		

Figure 2: Analysis of variance of blueberry data

```

R> TukeyHSD(blueberry.1)

```

Tukey multiple comparisons of means
95% family-wise confidence level

```

Fit: aov(formula = yield ~ variety, data = blueberry)

```

\$variety	diff	lwr	upr	p adj
Duke-Berkeley	-0.0425	-0.3185495	0.2335495	0.9745322
Jersey-Berkeley	-0.0400	-0.3160495	0.2360495	0.9785924
Sierra-Berkeley	-0.0125	-0.2885495	0.2635495	0.9993077
Jersey-Duke	0.0025	-0.2735495	0.2785495	0.9999944
Sierra-Duke	0.0300	-0.2460495	0.3060495	0.9907121
Sierra-Jersey	0.0275	-0.2485495	0.3035495	0.9928045

Figure 3: Tukey's method applied to blueberry data

```
R> boxplot(yield~variety,data=blueberry)
```

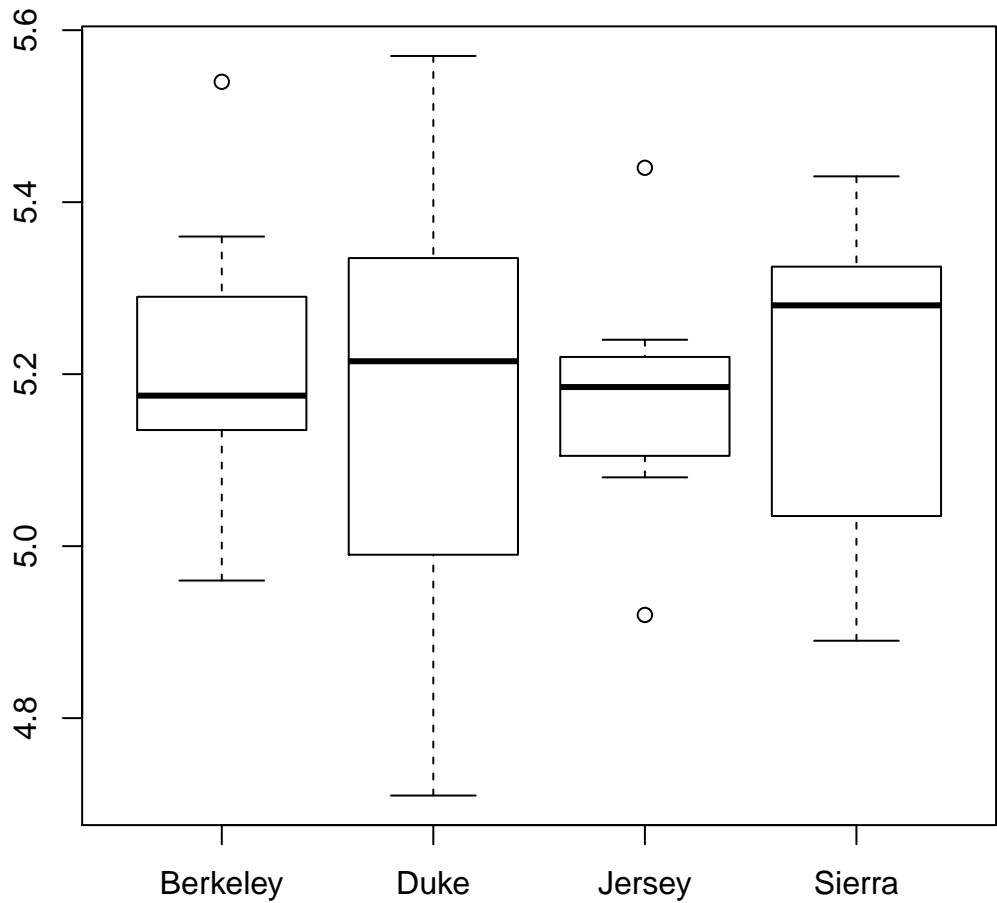


Figure 4: Boxplots of blueberry yields by variety

```
R> moissanite=read.table("moissanite.txt",header=T)
R> m.1=lm(VOLUME~PRESSURE,data=moissanite)
R> summary(m.1)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = VOLUME ~ PRESSURE, data = moissanite)
```

```
Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.7765 -0.3549 -0.2123  0.2853  1.3851
```

```
Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  98.614919   0.403723   244.26 < 2e-16 ***
PRESSURE     -0.255594   0.008646   -29.56 2.83e-10 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
Residual standard error: 0.6484 on 9 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9898,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9887
F-statistic: 873.9 on 1 and 9 DF,  p-value: 2.832e-10
```

Figure 5: Linear regression for moissanite data

```
R> r=resid(m.1)
R> f=fitted(m.1)
R> plot(r~f)
R> lines(lowess(r~f))
```

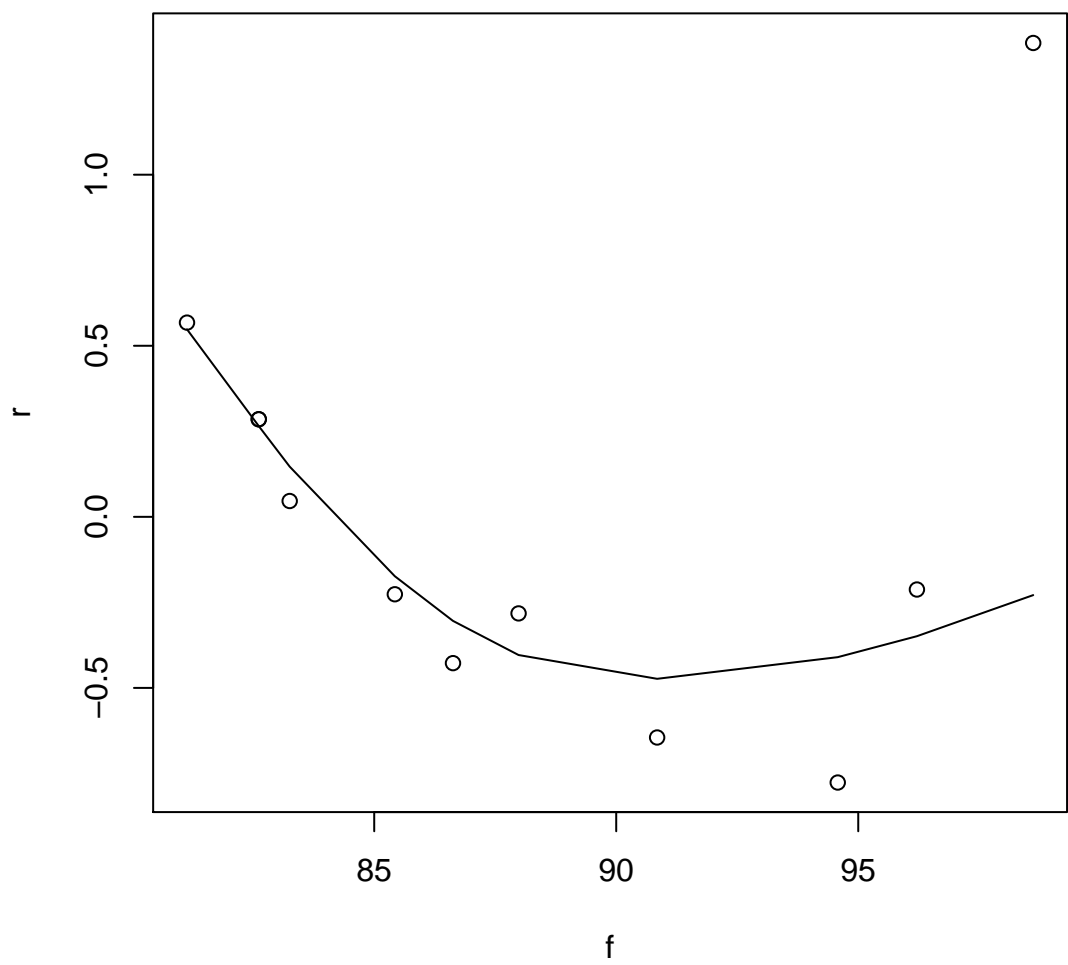


Figure 6: Residual plot for linear regression of moissanite data

```

R> attach(moissanite)
R> psq=PRESSURE^2
R> m.2=lm(VOLUME~PRESSURE+psq)
R> summary(m.2)
R> detach(moissanite)

Call:
lm(formula = VOLUME ~ PRESSURE + psq)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.54312 -0.12355  0.00034  0.11405  0.49717

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  99.502832   0.268286   370.88 < 2e-16 ***
PRESSURE     -0.347272   0.018306   -18.97 6.17e-08 ***
psq           0.001311   0.000254    5.16 0.000864 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.3305 on 8 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9976,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9971
F-statistic: 1694 on 2 and 8 DF,  p-value: 3.077e-11

```

Figure 7: A second regression for moissanite data

```

SAS> proc power;
SAS>  onesamplemeans
SAS>  test=t
SAS>  nullmean=10
SAS>  mean=10.50
SAS>  sides=u
SAS>  stddev=1.2
SAS>  ntotal=18
SAS>  power=.;

The POWER Procedure
One-Sample t Test for Mean
    Fixed Scenario Elements
Distribution              Normal
Method                   Exact
Number of Sides          U
Null Mean                 10
Mean                     10.5
Standard Deviation       1.2
Total Sample Size        18
Alpha                    0.05

Computed Power
Power
0.521

```

Figure 8: Output for carbon monoxide experiment part 1

```

SAS> proc power;
SAS>  onewaymeans
SAS>  test=t
SAS>  nullmean=10
SAS>  mean=10.50
SAS>  sides=u
SAS>  stddev=1.2
SAS>  ntotal=.
SAS>  power=0.80;

```

```

The POWER Procedure
One-Sample t Test for Mean
    Fixed Scenario Elements
Distribution                Normal
Method                      Exact
Number of Sides             U
Null Mean                   10
Mean                        10.5
Standard Deviation          1.2
Nominal Power               0.8
Alpha                       0.05

Computed N Total
Actual      N
Power      Total
0.810      38

```

Figure 9: Output for carbon monoxide experiment part 2

```

R> macaque=read.table("macaque.txt",header=T)
R> attach(macaque)
R> head(macaque)

  tone call
1  474  500
2  256  138
3  241  485
4  226  338
5  185  194
6  174  159

```

Figure 10: Macaque data for brain responses to sound (part)

```

R> d=tone-call
R> obs=mean(d)
R> obs

[1] -59.56757

```

Figure 11: Macaque analysis, part 1

```

R> shuffle=function(x) {
R>   sgn=sample(c(-1,1),length(x),replace=T)
R>   m=mean(abs(x)*sgn)
R>   return(m)
R> }
R> replicate(5,shuffle(d))

[1] 14.378378 21.351351 -22.810811 12.972973 -3.675676

```

Figure 12: Macaque analysis, part 2

```
R> rand=replicate(1000,shuffle(d))
R> hist(rand)
R> abline(v=obs,lty="dashed")
```

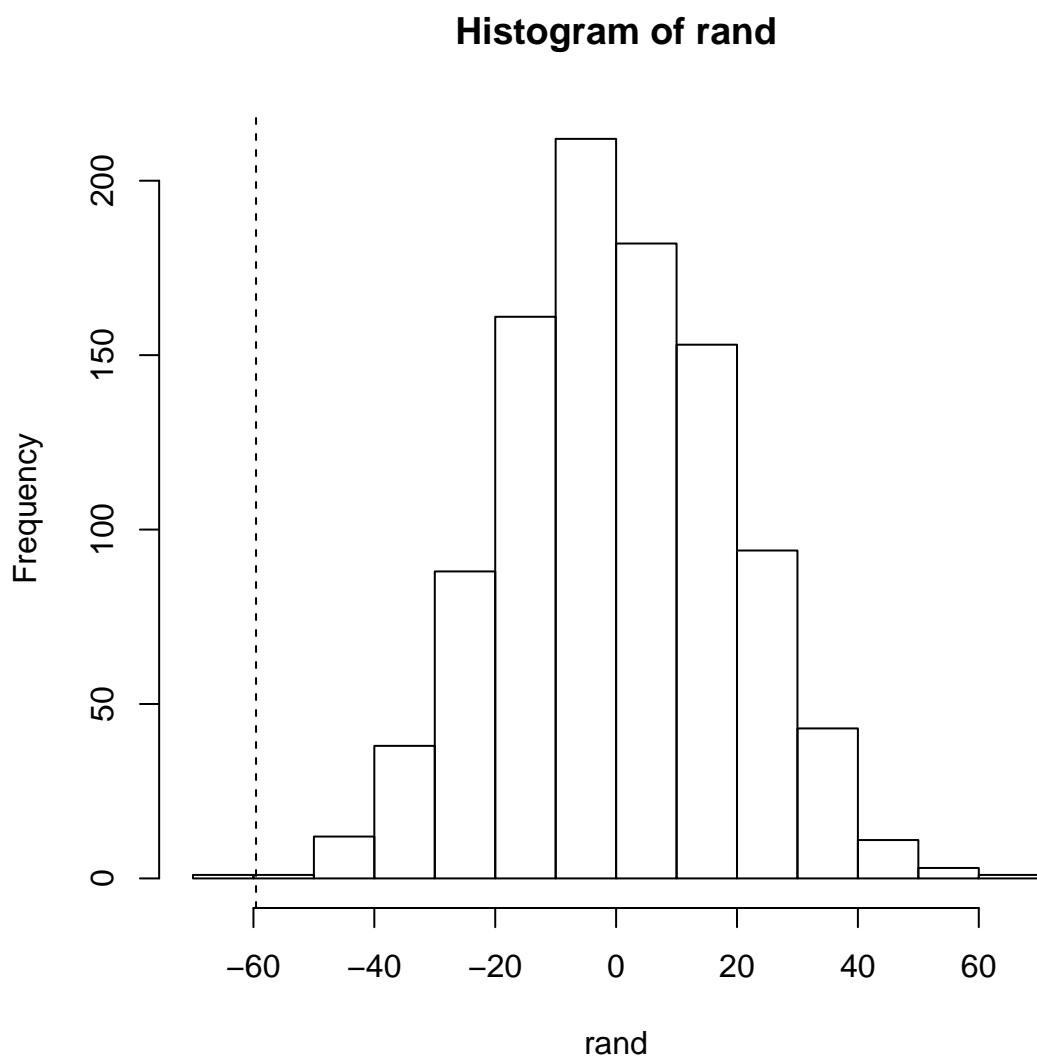


Figure 13: Macaque analysis, part 3


```
R> table(rand<obs)

FALSE  TRUE
  999    1
```

Figure 14: Macaque analysis, part 4

```
SAS> data truck2;
SAS>   set '/home/ken/trucking';
SAS>   logpricptm=log(pricptm);
SAS>   origin01=(origin='JAX');
SAS>   dereg01=(dereg='YES');
```

Figure 15: Trucking data

```
SAS> proc reg;
SAS>   model logpricptm=mileage shipment pctload origin01 dereg01;
```

The REG Procedure

Model: MODEL1

Dependent Variable: logpricptm

Number of Observations Read 448

Number of Observations Used 448

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	5	130.72883	26.14577	134.12	<.0001
Error	442	86.16643	0.19495		
Corrected Total	447	216.89526			

Root MSE 0.44153 R-Square 0.6027
 Dependent Mean 10.85452 Adj R-Sq 0.5982
 Coeff Var 4.06769

Parameter Estimates

Variable	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	1	12.28946	0.06253	196.53	<.0001
MILEAGE	1	-0.29828	0.01515	-19.68	<.0001
SHIPMENT	1	0.22453	0.10598	2.12	0.0347
PCTLOAD	1	-0.06190	0.02543	-2.43	0.0153
origin01	1	-0.17463	0.04200	-4.16	<.0001
dereg01	1	-0.41333	0.04294	-9.63	<.0001

Figure 16: First regression for trucking data

```
SAS> proc reg;
SAS> model logpricptm=mileage origin01 dereg01;
```

The REG Procedure

Model: MODEL1

Dependent Variable: logpricptm

Number of Observations Read 448

Number of Observations Used 448

Analysis of Variance					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	91.95243	30.65081	108.92	<.0001
Error	444	124.94283	0.28140		
Corrected Total	447	216.89526			

Root MSE	0.53047	R-Square	0.4239
Dependent Mean	10.85452	Adj R-Sq	0.4201
Coeff Var	4.88713		

Parameter Estimates					
Variable	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	1	11.99321	0.07073	169.57	<.0001
MILEAGE	1	-0.30330	0.01818	-16.68	<.0001
origin01	1	-0.16724	0.05044	-3.32	0.0010
dereg01	1	-0.40231	0.05139	-7.83	<.0001

Figure 17: Second regression for trucking data

Berkeley	Duke	Jersey	Sierra
5.13	5.31	5.20	5.08
5.36	4.89	4.92	5.30
5.20	5.09	5.44	5.43
5.15	5.57	5.20	4.99
4.96	5.36	5.17	4.89
5.14	4.71	5.24	5.30
5.54	5.13	5.08	5.35
5.22	5.30	5.13	5.26

Figure 18: Untidy blueberry data

```
R> life %>% select(-1) %>% summary()

      lifeexp      lifeexpf      lifeexpm      logperdr
Min.   :51.50  Min.   :53.00  Min.   :50.00  Min.   : 5.421
1st Qu.:64.12  1st Qu.:65.25  1st Qu.:61.25  1st Qu.: 6.124
Median :70.00  Median :73.00  Median :66.50  Median : 6.700
Mean   :67.76  Mean   :70.37  Mean   :65.21  Mean   : 7.052
3rd Qu.:74.12  3rd Qu.:77.75  3rd Qu.:70.50  3rd Qu.: 7.956
Max.   :79.00  Max.   :82.00  Max.   :76.00  Max.   :10.509

      logpervt
Min.   :-1.470
1st Qu.: 1.163
Median : 1.757
Mean   : 2.256
3rd Qu.: 3.113
Max.   : 6.384

R> life %>% select(-1) %>% cor()

      lifeexp  lifeexpf  lifeexpm  logperdr  logpervt
lifeexp  1.0000000  0.9952704  0.9932558 -0.7990433 -0.6570390
lifeexpf 0.9952704  1.0000000  0.9781375 -0.8018263 -0.6631969
lifeexpm 0.9932558  0.9781375  1.0000000 -0.7755782 -0.6396490
logperdr -0.7990433 -0.8018263 -0.7755782  1.0000000  0.5591676
logpervt -0.6570390 -0.6631969 -0.6396490  0.5591676  1.0000000
```

Figure 19: Life expectancy data summaries

```
R> cutoff=2*(5+1)/38
R> z=rep(1,38)
R> z.1=lm(z~lifeexp+logpervt+logperdr+lifeexpf+lifeexpm,data=life)
R> h=hatvalues(z.1)
R> life %>% mutate(lev=h) %>% filter(lev>cutoff)

      country lifeexp lifeexpf lifeexpm logperdr logpervt lev
1 Ethiopia   51.5      53      50 10.509442  6.220590 0.3956676
2 Sudan      53.0      54      52  9.437476 -1.469676 0.7256571
3 Thailand   68.5      73      66  8.493515  2.397895 1.0000000
```

Figure 20: Life expectancy data analysis

```
BrakePower Fuel      MassBurnRate
4          DF-2      13.2
4          Blended   17.5
4          AdvancedTiming 17.5
6          DF-2      26.1
6          Blended   32.7
6          AdvancedTiming 43.5
8          DF-2      25.9
8          Blended   46.3
8          AdvancedTiming 45.6
10         DF-2      30.7
10         Blended   50.8
10         AdvancedTiming 68.9
12         DF-2      32.3
12         Blended   57.1
```

Figure 21: Data for R plot

antimony	method	s1	s2	s3
0	AB	18.3	19.8	22.9
0	FC	19.4	19.8	20.3
0	OQ	20	24.3	21.9
0	WQ	17.6	19.5	18.3
3	AB	21.7	22.9	22.1
3	FC	19	20.9	19.9
3	OQ	20	20.9	20.4
3	WQ	18.6	19.5	19
5	AB	22.9	19.7	21.6
5	FC	19.6	16.4	20.5
5	OQ	20.9	22.9	20.6
5	WQ	22.3	19.5	20.5
10	AB	15.8	17.3	17.1
10	FC	16.4	17.6	17.6
10	OQ	16.4	19	18.1
10	WQ	15.2	17.1	16.6

Figure 22: Tin-lead data