The IPSUR package: an Introduction to Probability and Statistics Using R

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Outline

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1 Introduction

Who are we talking about?

- Course Title: Probability and Statistics (4 s.h.)
 - Approx. equal time for each of Probability and Statistics
- Students:
 - Primarily Engineering majors, also Mathematics, Computer Science, Physical Sciences
 - Lot of commuters, most own a computer, many are employed
- Challenges
 - Don't have time to stick around on campus
 - Don't want to buy student versions of proprietary software
 - Aren't keen on command line tools

2 What is IPSUR?

What is IPSUR?

• It's a book (PDF).

http://ipsur.r-forge.r-project.org/

- It's a monstrous Sweave file.
- It's an R package that includes
 - PDF as a vignette
 - data as .RData file
 - solution manuals, answer keys
- Covers standard topics from introductory course with Calculus as prerequisite.

Why would anybody want IPSUR?

- Books are expensive.
- Books are HEAVY!
- Books are dated.
 - content
 - students

3 How does IPSUR work?

Using IPSUR in the classroom

- Students: install the IPSUR package
 - load the package with library(IPSUR)
 - read the book with read(IPSUR)
 - get the data for exercises with data(IPSUR)
- Instructors: use mine OR tweak it a bit OR both
 - download the IPSUR source package
 - choose a random seed (shhhhh!)
 - generate PDF via Sweave with new data, exercises, solution manuals, answer keys
 - distribute the book, data, and solution manuals (keep the answers)

6. Let X and Y denote the weights in pounds of male and female cheetahs, respectively. Assume that the distributions of X and Y are norm(mean = μ_X , sd = σ_X) and norm(mean = μ_Y , sd = σ_Y). Further assume that $\sigma_X = \sigma_Y$.

Given the following data:

For X:

[1] 498.86 499.71 501.79 500.08 506.91 499.14 499.08 504.41

For Y:

- [1] 499.51 493.91 503.47 500.47 504.15 500.72 501.26 502.95 496.03 499.51
- (a) Define the test statistic and critical region that has an $\alpha=0.025$ level for testing $H_0: \mu_X=\mu_Y$ against $H_1: \mu_X<\mu_Y$. Sketch a figure illustrating the critical region.
- (b) Calculate the value of the test statistic and state your conclusion.
- (c) Find a 97.5% one-sided confidence interval for $\mu_X-\mu_Y$. Be sure to address all five (5) salient features of confidence intervals. (PANIC)
- (d) Include a statistically appropriate visual display for these two datasets on the same graph, and discuss the relationship between the graph and your conclusion.
- (a) Define the test statistic and critical region that has an $\alpha = 0.01$ level for testing H_0 : $\mu_X = \mu_Y$ against $H_1: \mu_X < \mu_Y$. Sketch a figure illustrating the critical region.
- (b) Calculate the value of the test statistic and state your conclusion.

```
Two Sample t-test

data: xdata and ydata
t = 0.1527, df = 16, p-value = 0.5597
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is less than 0
```

> t.test(xdata, ydata, alternative = "less", var.equal = TRUE)

95 percent confidence interval:
-Inf 2.491573
sample estimates:
mean of x mean of y
500.1439 499.9435

(c) Find a 99% one-sided confidence interval for $\mu_X - \mu_Y$. Be sure to address all five (5) salient features of confidence intervals. (PANIC)

```
> t.test(xdata, ydata, alternative = "less", var.equal = TRUE,
+ conf.level = 1 - alph)$conf.int
[1] -Inf 3.590793
attr(,"conf.level")
[1] 0.99
```

```
LyX: .../3743FinalExam2mwfUseRKEY.lyx
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      <u>File Edit View Insert Navigate Document Tools H</u>elp
  UseR-072110 💥 BGSU-040409 💥 3743FinalExam2mwfUseRKEY 💥
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    dvi
        6. Let X and Y denote the weights in pounds of male and female cheetahs, respectively. Assume that the distributions of X and Y are
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    (dvi)
               \mathsf{norm}(\mathtt{mean} = \mu_X,\,\mathtt{sd} = \sigma_X) \; \mathtt{and} \; \mathsf{norm}(\mathtt{mean} = \mu_Y,\,\mathtt{sd} = \sigma_Y). \; \mathsf{Further} \; \mathsf{assume} \; \mathsf{that} \; \sigma_X = \sigma_Y.
              Given the following data:
               For X:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    A
               <echo = FALSE>>=←
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   PS
               mux <- 500 + \text{sample}(c(0, -2, 2), \text{size} = 1) \leftrightarrow
                xdata <- rnorm(sample(7:10, size = 1), mean = mux, sd = 3)4
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    (PS)
               round(xdata, 2)←
              For Y:
               <<echo = FALSE>>=←
                muy <- mux + sample(c(0, 2), size = 1)\leftarrow
               ydata <- rnorm(sample(7:10, size = 1), mean = muy, sd = 3)\ensuremath{\omega} round(ydata, 2)\ensuremath{\omega}
                                                              the
                                                                                                 test
                                                                                                                                statistic
                                                                                                                                                                          and
                                                                                                                                                                                                             critical
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      region
                          \alpha = \ensuremath{\mbox{\mbox{$\mbox{$\sim$}}} = \ensuremath{\mbox{\mbox{$\sim$}}} = \ensuremath{\mbox{$\sim$}} = \ensuremath{\mbox
                           H_1: \mu_X < \mu_Y. Sketch a figure illustrating the critical region.
                 (b) Calculate the value of the test statistic and state your conclusion
                           t.test(xdata, ydata, alternative = "less", var.equal = TRUE)\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\cutebox{0.5}}}
Font: Default
```

4 Advantages/Disadvantages

Why IPSUR is good

- It's FREE. (hard copy not bad, either)
 - CourseCompass, Blackboard, WebAssign, MyStatLab
- Binaries distributed via CRAN and/or R-Forge.
 - only need working R installation and Internet connection
 - platform independent
- It's a package
 - automated package CHECKs
 - students have immediate access to every datum, every line of code
 - easy to fix typos

Why IPSUR is not so good

• It's FREE.

- Quality control, i.e. peer review
- Real data

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Why IPSUR is not so good

- It's FREE.
- Quality control, i.e. peer review
- Real data
- Grading SUCKS.

Recent Experiences

5 Concluding Remarks

Summary

- R is Great!
- The IPSUR package is an attempt to harness R's power to disseminate statistical content to students.
- Since it's FREE, you are FREE to make it better!

References

For Further Reading

References

- [1] G. Jay Kerns, with contributions by Theophilius Boye and Tyler Drombosky *The* RcmdrPlugin.IPSUR *Package* Version 0.1-6, 2008.
- [2] John Fox The R Commander: A Basic-Statistics Graphical User Interface to R. Journal of Statistical Software. 14(9):1–42, 2005.
- [3] John Fox Extending the R Commander by "Plug-In" Packages. R News. 3:46–51, 2007.

- [4] R Development Core Team (2008). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. ISBN 3-900051-07-0, URL http://www.R-project.org.Other Resources
 - IPSUR website: http://ipsur.r-forge.r-project.org/
 - R and R Commander Instructions