

prcomp(crabs[,4:8],scale=T)

Standard deviations:

[1] 2.18834065 0.38946785 0.21594669 0.10552420 0.04137243

Rotation: PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5

FL 0.4520437 0.1375813 0.53076841 0.696923372 0.09649156

RW 0.4280774 -0.8981307 -0.01197915 -0.083703203 -0.05441759

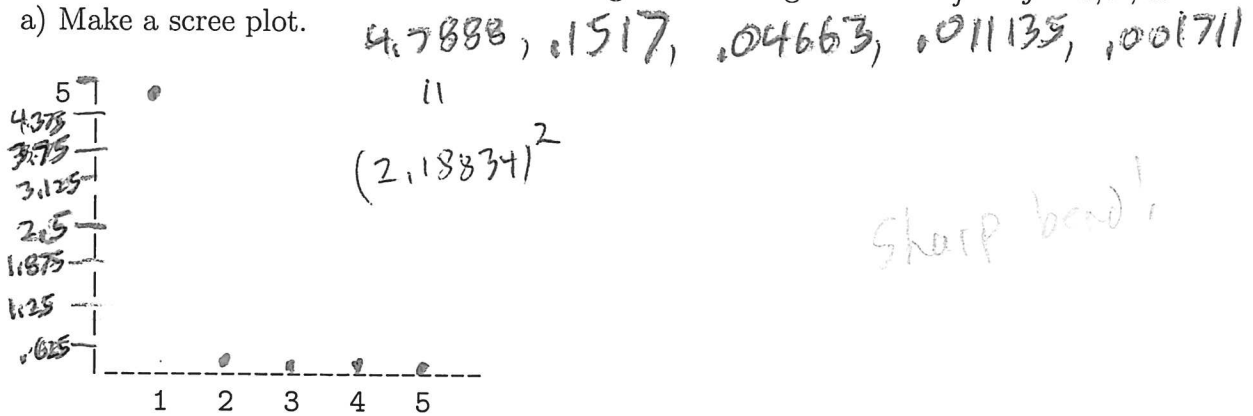
CL 0.4531910 0.2682381 -0.30968155 -0.001444633 -0.79168267

CW 0.4511127 0.1805959 -0.65256956 0.089187816 0.57452672

BD 0.4511336 0.2643219 0.44316103 -0.706636423 0.17574331

1) Shown above is PCA output using the correlation matrix for Venables and Ripley (2003) crab data. The variables were FL=frontal lobe size, RW=rear width, CL=carapace length, CW=carapace width, and BD = body depth measured in mm. The DD plot was linear about the identity line. The "standard deviations" line corresponds to the square roots of the eigenvalues. The Rotation matrix gives the 5 eigenvectors \hat{e}_j for $j = 1, \dots, 5$.

a) Make a scree plot.



b) What proportion of the trace is explained by the first principal component?

$$\frac{4.7888}{5} = 0.9578$$

b) Which principal component corresponds to

i) RW, PC2

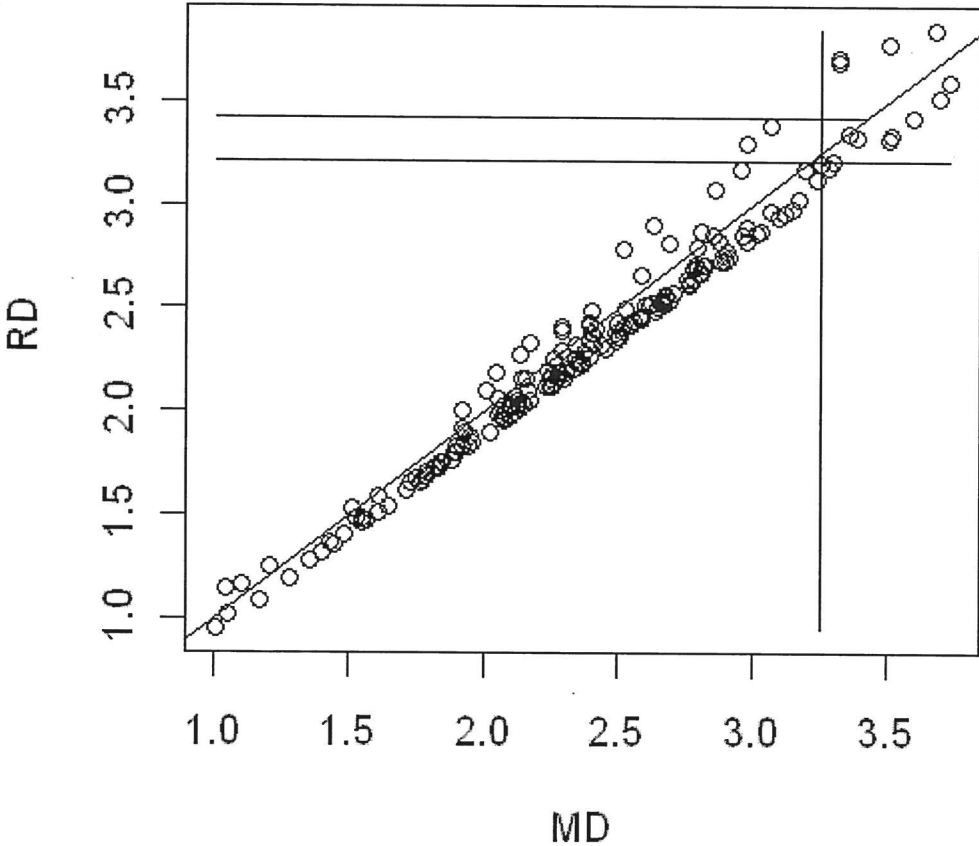
ii) an average of the 5 variables, PC1

iii) FL - BD? PC4

iv) a linear combination of CL and CW? PC5

PC3 is LC of FL, CL, CW, BD

not stat
0.005-1.20



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ddplot4(Seatbelts[,1:6])
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$cuplim 93.125% 3.251247 , $ruplim 93.125% 3.209553, $mvnlim[1] 3.422047
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2) ^{Seatbelts} UKDriverDeaths is a time series giving the monthly totals of car drivers in Great Britain killed or seriously injured Jan 1969 to Dec 1984. Compulsory wearing of seat belts was introduced on 31 Jan 1983. The six variables were DriversKilled=car drivers killed, drivers^{= drivers killed or seriously injured}, front=front-seat passengers killed or seriously injured, rear=rear-seat passengers killed or seriously injured, Kms=distance driven, and PetrolPrice = petrol price. What is the nonparametric region in the DD plot shown above?

$$\left\{ \bar{x} : MD_{\bar{x}} \leq 3.25 \right\}$$

so area to the left of MD = 3.25

25