

# Exploratory Statistical Data Analysis With R Software (ESDAR)

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## Lecture 34

### Association of Variables : Smooth Scatter Plots

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Slides can be downloaded from  
<http://home.iitk.ac.in/~shalab/sp>



## Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

Suppose two variables are related.

A scatter plot along with a fitted line will provide information on the trend or relationship between them.

`scatter.smooth` produces a scatter plot and adds a smooth curve to the scatter plot.

## Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

`scatter.smooth` is based on the concept of LOESS which is a locally weighted scatterplot smoothing method.

LOESS is used for local polynomial regression fitting.

Fit a polynomial surface determined by one or more numerical predictors, using local fitting.

Use `help("scatter.smooth")` to get more details.

## Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

```
scatter.smooth(x, y = NULL, span = 2/3, degree = 1, family = c("symmetric", "gaussian"), xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, ylim = range(y, pred$y, na.rm = TRUE), ...)
```

<b>x, y</b>	<b>x</b> and <b>y</b> arguments provide the x and y coordinates for the plot.
<b>span</b>	smoothness parameter for LOESS.
<b>degree</b>	degree of local polynomial used.
<b>family</b>	if "gaussian" fitting is by least-squares, and if family = "symmetric" a re-descending M estimator is used.
<b>xlab</b>	label for x axis.
<b>ylab</b>	label for y axis.
<b>ylim</b>	the y limits of the plot.

# Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

## Example

Data on marks obtained by 20 students out of 500 marks and the number of hours they studied per week are recorded as follows:

We know from experience that marks obtained by students increase as the number of hours increase.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>380</b>
<b>Number of hours per week</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>

<b>Marks</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Number of hours per week</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>

# Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

## Example

`marks =`

```
c(337, 316, 327, 340, 374, 330, 352, 353, 370, 380, 384, 398, 413, 428, 430, 438, 439, 479, 460, 450)
```

`hours =`

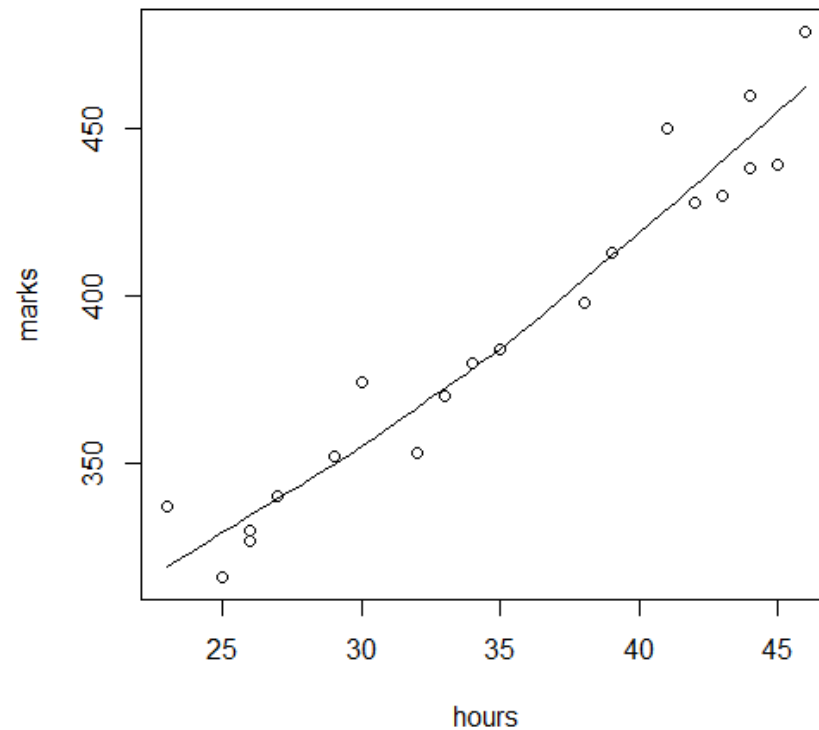
```
c(23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 44, 41)
```

# Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

## Example

`scatter.smooth(x,y)` provides scatter plot with smooth curve

Example: `scatter.smooth(hours, marks)`



# Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

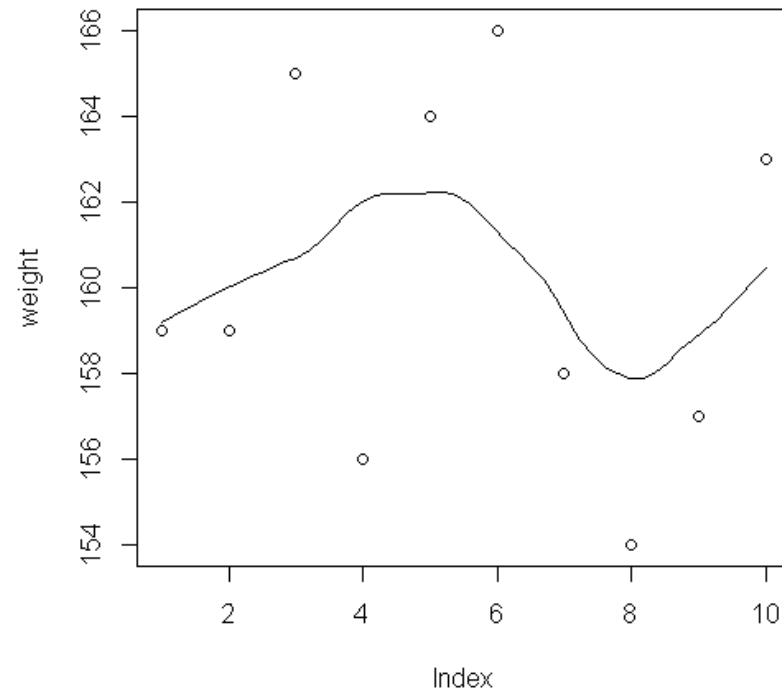
## Example: Single Variable

Weights of 10 bags of grain are obtained (in kg.) and recorded as follows:

159 159 165 156 164 166 158 154 157 163

```
> weight = c(159, 159, 165, 156, 164, 166, 158, 154, 157, 163)
```

```
> scatter.smooth(weight)
```





## Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

### Example: Single Variable

Height of 50 persons are recorded (in Centimetres) as follow:

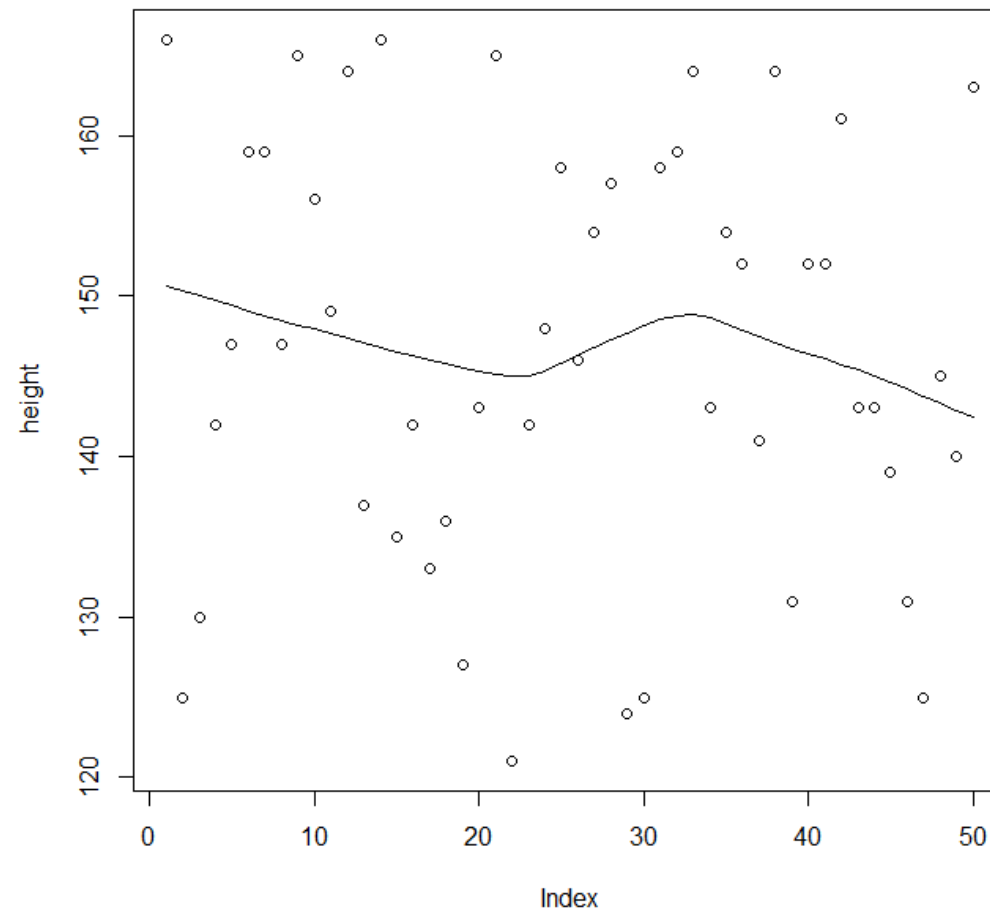
166,125,130,142,147,159,159,147,165,156,149,164,137,166,135,142,  
133,136,127,143,165,121,142,148,158,146,154,157,124,125,158,159,  
164,143,154,152,141,164,131,152,152,161,143,143,139,131,125,145,  
140,163

```
> height = c(166,125,130,142,147,159,159,147,  
165,156,149,164,137,166,135,142,133,136,127,143,  
165,121,142,148,158,146,154,157,124,125,158,159,  
164,143,154,152,141,164,131,152,152,161,143,143,  
139,131,125,145,140,163)
```

# Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

## Example: Single Variable

```
> scatter.smooth(height)
```



## Smooth Scatter Plot

Other options are available.

```
scatter.smooth(x, y = NULL, span = 2/3, degree =  
1, family = c("symmetric", "gaussian"), xlab =  
NULL, ylab = NULL, ylim = range(y, pred$y, na.rm  
= TRUE), evaluation = 50, ..., lpars = list())
```

## Smooth Scatter Plots

`smoothScatter` produces a smoothed colour density representation of a scatterplot, obtained through a (2D) kernel density estimate.

`smoothScatter(x)`

```
smoothScatter(x, y = NULL, nbin = 128, bandwidth  
colramp = colorRampPalette(c("white",blues9)),  
             nrpoints = 100, ret.selection = FALSE,  
             pch = ".", cex = 1, col = "black",  
             transformation = function(x) x^.25,  
             postPlotHook = box, xlab = NULL,  
             ylab = NULL, xlim, ylim, xaxs =  
             par("xaxs"), yaxs = par("yaxs"), ...)
```

## Smooth Scatter Plots

<code>x, y</code>	<code>x</code> and <code>y</code> arguments provide the x and y coordinates for the plot. If supplied separately, they must be of the same length.
<code>nbin</code>	numeric vector of length one (for both directions) or two (for x and y separately) specifying the number of equally spaced grid points for the density estimation.
<code>bandwidth</code>	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) of smoothing bandwidth
<code>colramp</code>	function accepting an integer n as an argument and returning n colours.
<code>nrpoints</code>	number of points to be superimposed on the density image. The first <code>nrpoints</code> points from those areas of lowest regional densities will be plotted.
<code>ret.selection</code>	<u>logical</u> indicating to return the ordered indices of “low density” points if <code>nrpoints &gt; 0</code> .

## Smooth Scatter Plots

<code>pch, cex, col</code>	arguments passed to <a href="#">points</a> , when <code>nrpoints &gt; 0</code> : point symbol, character expansion factor and colour.
<code>transformation</code>	function mapping the density scale to the colour scale.
<code>postPlotHook</code>	either NULL or a function which will be called (with no arguments) after <a href="#">image</a> .
<code>xlab, ylab</code>	character strings to be used as axis labels, passed to <a href="#">image</a> .
<code>xlim, ylim</code>	numeric vectors of length 2 specifying axis limits.

Use `help("smoothScatter")` to get more details.

## Smooth Scatter Plots

### Example: Single Variable

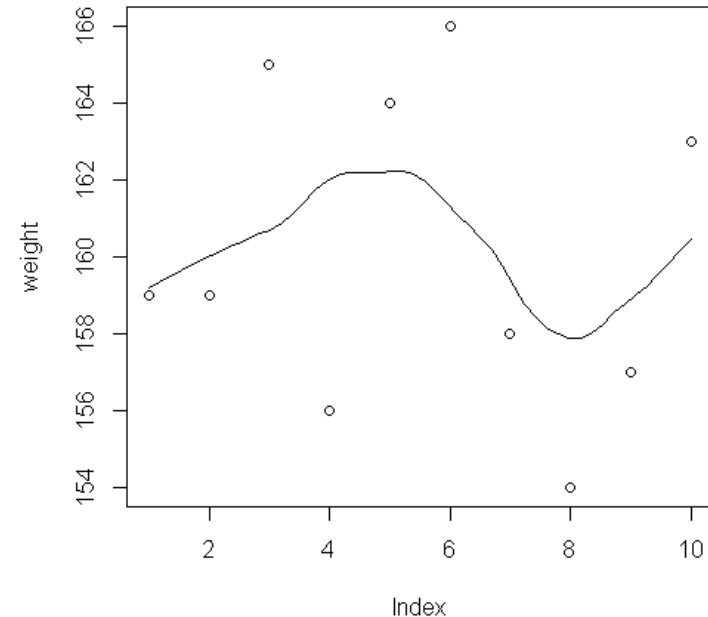
Weights of 10 bags of grain are obtained (in Kg.) and recorded as follows:

159 159 165 156 164 166 158 154 157 163

```
> weight = c(159, 159, 165, 156, 164, 166, 158, 154, 157, 163)
```

We had earlier obtained the smooth scatter plot with curve as follows by using the command `scatter.smooth(weight)`

Now we obtain smooth scatter plot.

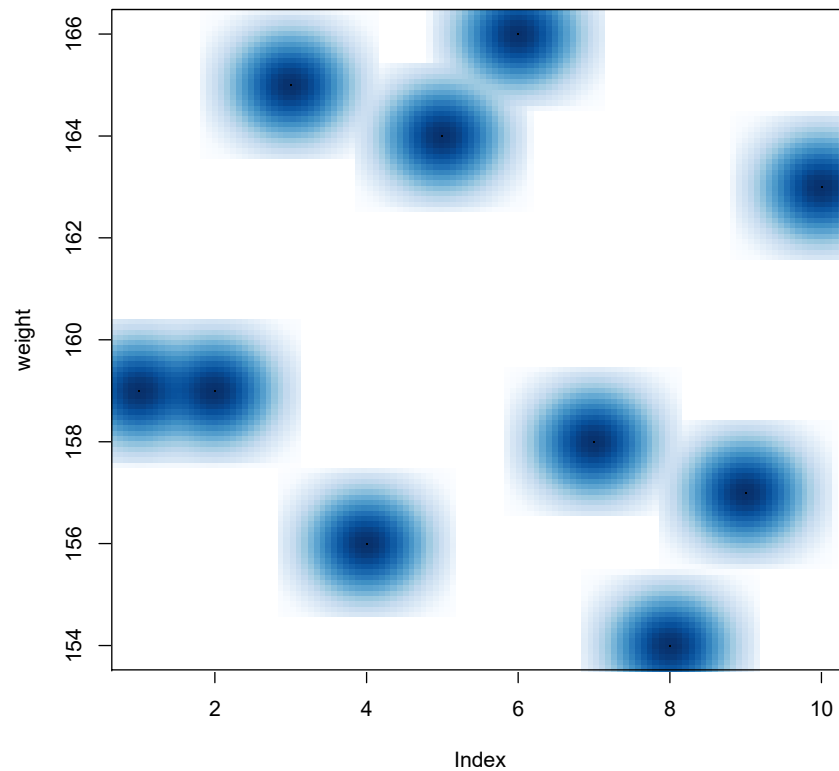


# Smooth Scatter Plots

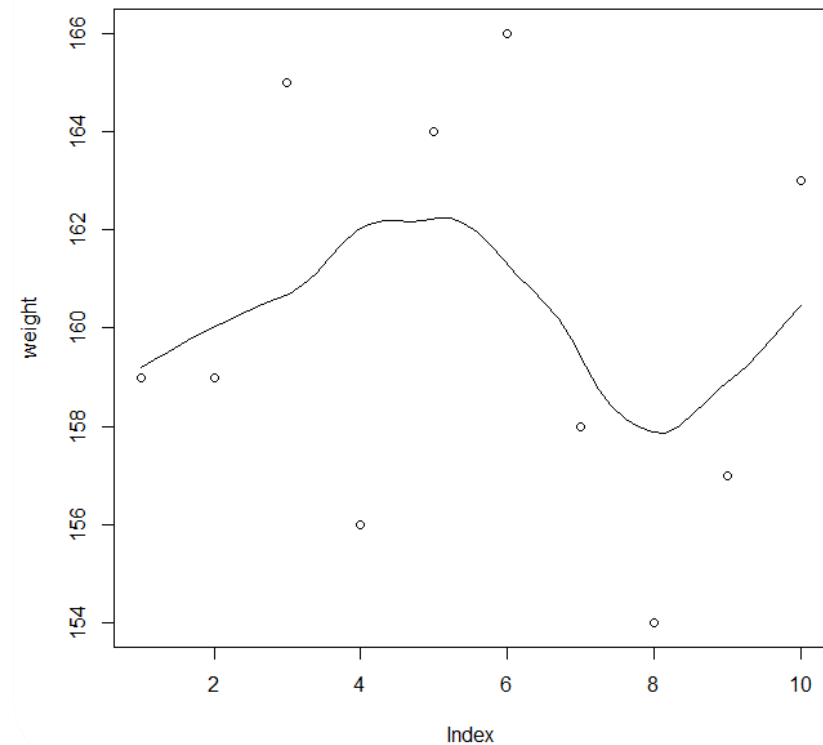
## Example

```
> weight <-c(159, 159, 165, 156, 164, 166,  
158, 154, 157, 163)
```

```
> smoothScatter(weight)
```



Recall the scatter plot





## Smooth Scatter Plots

### Example

Height of 50 persons are recorded (in Centimetres) as follow:

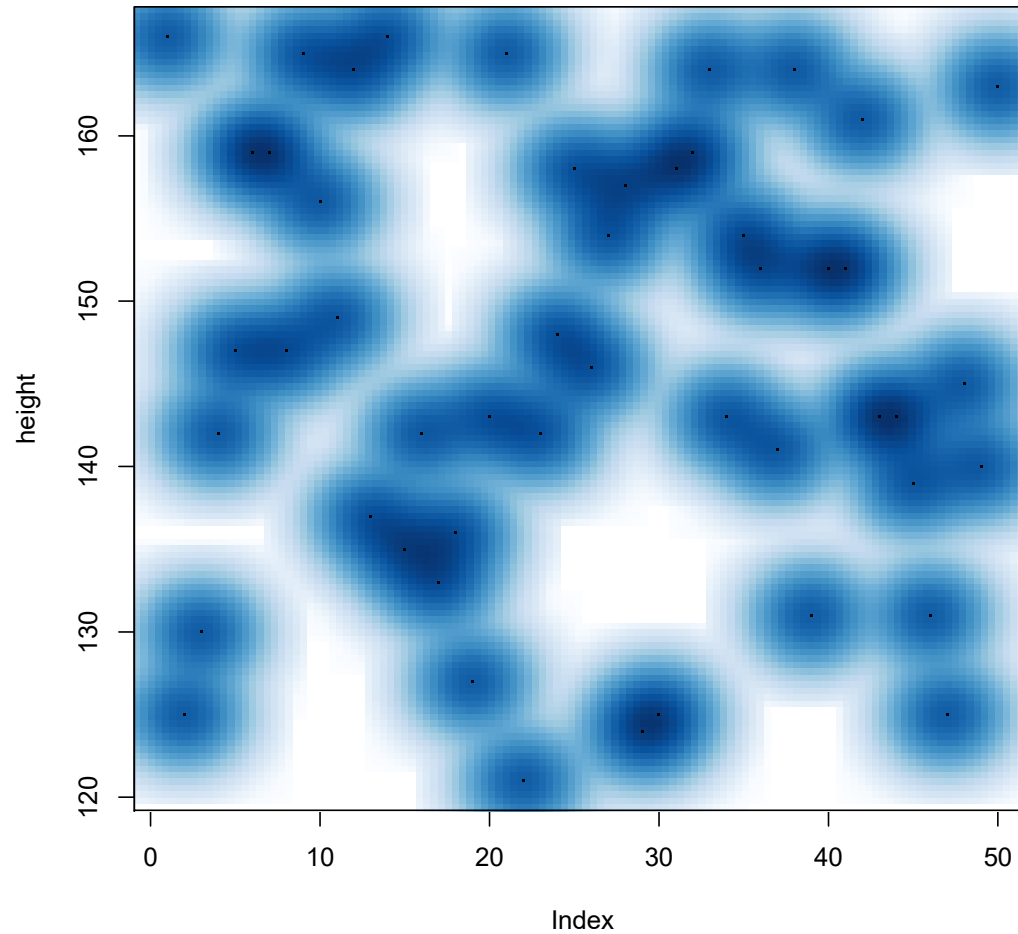
166,125,130,142,147,159,159,147,165,156,149,164,137,166,135,142,  
133,136,127,143,165,121,142,148,158,146,154,157,124,125,158,159,  
164,143,154,152,141,164,131,152,152,161,143,143,139,131,125,145,  
140,163

```
> height = c(166,125,130,142,147,159,159,147,  
165,156,149,164,137,166,135,142,133,136,127,143,  
165,121,142,148,158,146,154,157,124,125,158,159,  
164,143,154,152,141,164,131,152,152,161,143,143,  
139,131,125,145,140,163)
```

# Smooth Scatter Plots

## Example

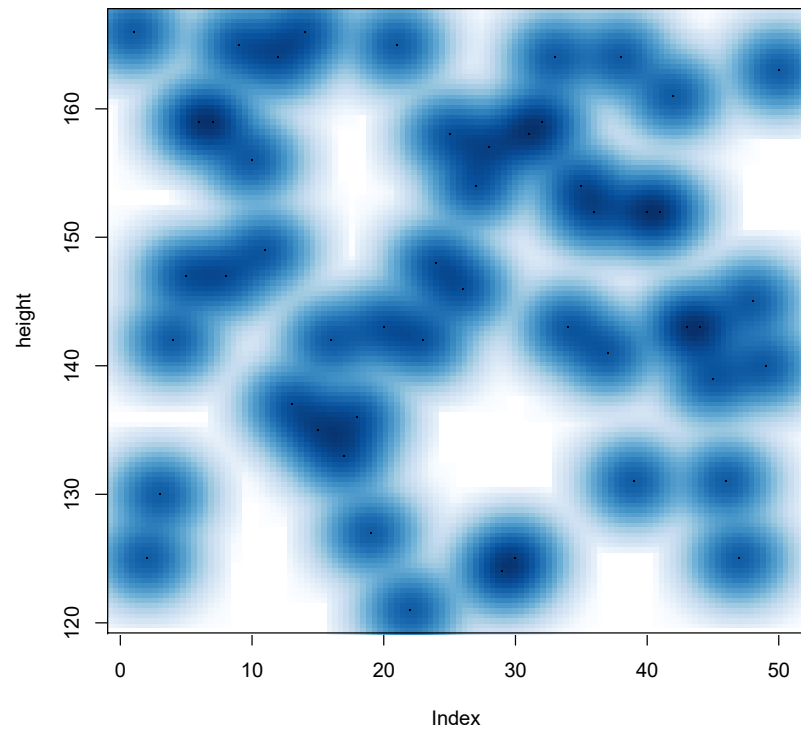
```
> smoothScatter(height)
```



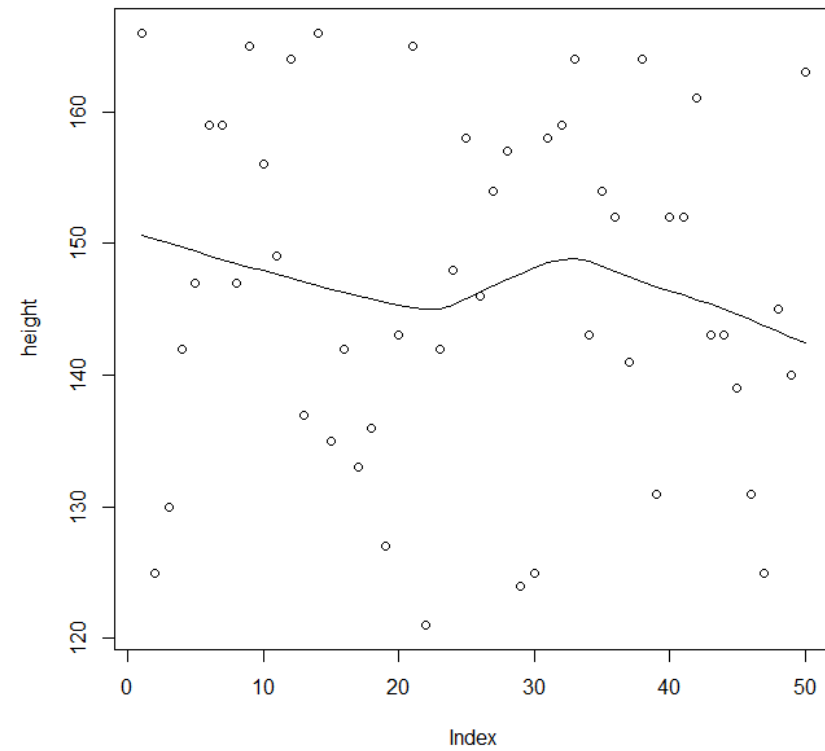
# Smooth Scatter Plots

## Example

```
> smoothScatter(height)
```



Recall the scatter plot



## Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

### Example

marks =

```
c(337, 316, 327, 340, 374, 330, 352, 353, 370, 380, 384, 398, 413, 428, 430, 438, 439, 479, 460, 450)
```

hours =

```
c(23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 44, 41)
```

```
smoothScatter(hours, marks)
```

# Scatter Plots with Smooth Curve

## Example

```
smoothScatter(hours, marks)
```

