R-Output: (excerpt)
> library(MASS)

:1

"NA's

## Solution to Series 1

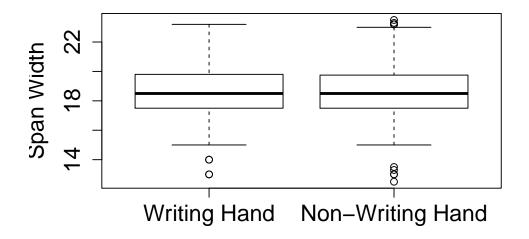
1. a) We can get a first overview of the data by looking at the summary statistics:

:1

```
> summary(survey)
    Wr.Hnd
                      NW. Hnd
 "Min. :13.00 " "Min. :12.50
 "1st Qu.:17.50
                " "1st Qu.:17.50
 "Median :18.50
                " "Median :18.50
 "Mean :18.67
                " "Mean :18.58
                " "3rd Qu.:19.73
"3rd Qu.:19.80
"Max.
        :23.20
                " "Max.
                          :23.50
```

"NA's

The summary statistics are very similar and don't give us any evidence for differences between the two hands. This becomes even more clear if we look at the boxplots:



We conclude that, just using descriptive statistics, we cannot make out any difference between the span widths of the writing and the non-writing hand.

 $\mathbf{b})$  We can e.g. use one of these commands:

So the two oldest students do not smoke.

```
> survey[rev(order(survey$Age))[1:2],]
```

```
Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd Fold Pulse Clap Exer
                    17.0 Right L on R
                                         NA Right Some
171 Female
             16.5
154
     Male
            21.5
                    21.6 Right R on L
                                         69 Right Freq
   Smoke Height
                      M.I
                             Age
171 Never 168.00
                  Metric 73.000
154 Never 172.72 Imperial 70.417
> survey[rev(order(survey$Age))[1:2],"Smoke"]
[1] Never Never
Levels: Heavy Never Occas Regul
```

- c) We can get pairwise plots of all the variables with the command pairs(survey) (result not shown for space reasons). From this we see that e.g. the gender of the student, which seems plausible. Surprisingly, the plots don't show a strong dependence between exercise level and pulse. Also, there seem to be differences between left and right handed people. Of course this is not a thorough statistical analysis, but rather a good way to get a first impression of the data.
- d) The first line finds all people under 30 and plots their pulse against age. The second line then fits a linear regression model of this restricted data set and adds the regression line to the plot.