

Statistical Analysis of the Mapper Data

In this document, we do some statistical analysis on the mapper results and the HCP data combined.

Reading the Data

First of all, we read our data into the following data frames after removing NAs.

A 65×5 data frame for 0B test data:

```
## Subject Map0B Acc0B Time0B Acc0B_Grade
## 1 100307 72 93 725 A
## 2 102816 66 99 848 A
## 3 105923 68 93 782 A
## 4 106521 57 100 876 A
## 5 108323 58 56 902 F
## 6 109123 72 99 706 A
```

A 70×5 data frame for 2B test data:

```
## Subject Map2B Acc2B Time2B Acc2B_Grade
## 1 100307 88 77 862 C
## 2 102816 89 80 1120 B
## 3 105923 86 93 876 A
## 4 106521 87 93 1174 A
## 5 108323 86 92 919 A
## 6 109123 88 94 958 A
```

A 63×5 data frame where the above two frames are joined by the Subject column:

```
## Subject Map0B Acc0B Time0B Acc0B_Grade Map2B Acc2B Time2B Acc2B_Grade
## 1 100307 72 93 725 A 88 77 862 C
## 2 102816 66 99 848 A 89 80 1120 B
## 3 105923 68 93 782 A 86 93 876 A
## 4 106521 57 100 876 A 87 93 1174 A
## 5 108323 58 56 902 F 86 92 919 A
## 6 109123 72 99 706 A 88 94 958 A
```

In the above frames, the column `AccxB_Grade` classifies the accuracy score on the column `AccxB` as A, B, C, D, F according to the rule: A if `AccxB` $\in [90, 100]$, B if `AccxB` $\in [80, 89]$, C if `AccxB` $\in [70, 79]$, D if `AccxB` $\in [60, 69]$, and F for the rest.

We note that the χ^2 -test applied to the contingency table

```
##      2B
## OB   A  B  C  D  F
##   A 24 17  2  1  0
##   B  1 10  2  1  1
##   D  0  0  0  2  0
##   F  1  0  0  0  1
```

gives a p -value of $6.792e - 08$. This p -value shows strong relation between the accuracies of the test 0B and the test 2B as it is significantly less than 0.05. We also note that there are no C's in test 0B.

0B Test Results

In this paragraph, we study the relation between the mapper, time and accuracy category features of the 0B test. These features correspond to the columns Map0B, Time0B, and Acc0B_Grade columns in the first data frame whose first 6 rows are given at the beginning of the document.

Accuracy as the independent feature

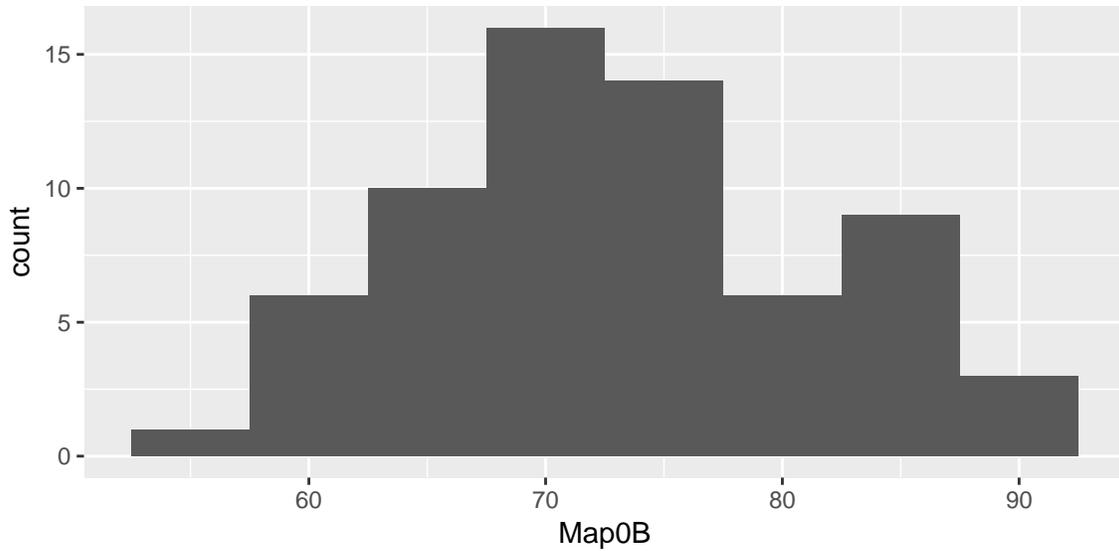
We investigate the relation between Acc0B_Grade and Map0B. We assume Acc0B_Grade is the independent variable and Map0B is the dependent variable. We use the ANOVA test to confirm the relation. The test gives a p-value of 0.00492. Based on this p-value which is less than the assumed significant level of 0.05, we deduce that there are significant differences between some of the mean values of the accuracy classes. To determine which accuracy classes' averages exhibit significant differences, we use Tukey Honest Significant Differences, a.k.a. Tukey HSD, pairwise comparison.

```
## Tukey multiple comparisons of means
## 95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = results_0B$Map0B ~ results_0B$Acc0B_Grade)
##
## $`results_0B$Acc0B_Grade`
##      diff      lwr      upr    p adj
## B-A  6.395652  0.4158446 12.375460 0.0315575
## D-A  5.695652 -8.8312677 20.222572 0.7293296
## F-A -11.304348 -25.8312677  3.222572 0.1795240
## D-B  -0.700000 -15.8394699 14.439470 0.9993417
## F-B -17.700000 -32.8394699 -2.560530 0.0156271
## F-D -17.000000 -37.1116099  3.111610 0.1259769
```

From this table, the only significant differences of means are observed between the accuracy classes A and B and the accuracy classes B and F with the adjusted p-values of 0.0315 and 0.0156, respectively.

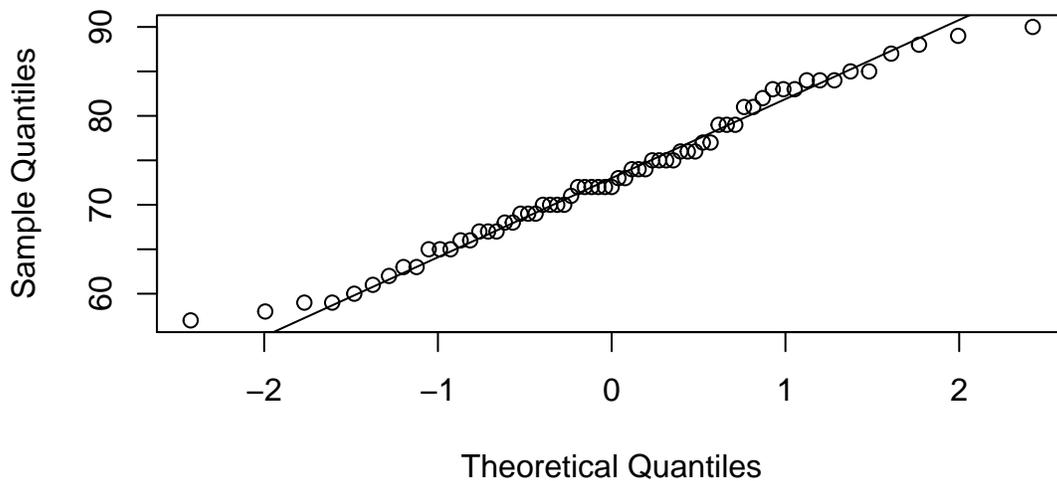
In order for the ANOVA test results to be reliable, Map0B should follow normal distribution and the variances of MAP0B and Acc0B_Grade should be equal. As the number of subjects involved in the test 0B is 65 and more than 30, by the central limit theorem, we can assume Map0B distributes normally. However it is a good practice to verify normality both visually and numerically.

For visual verification of the normality of Map0B, we sketch the histogram



and the Q-Q plot

Normal Q-Q Plot



and for numerical verification, we use Shapiro-Wilk Normality test which gives a p-value of 0.4128 that is greater than 0.05 and therefore confirms the normality of the data.

As for the equality of the variances of Map0B and Acc0B_Grade, we use Levene's test. It gives a p-value of 0.6906 which is greater than 0.05 and therefore the equality of the variances is confirmed.

We can conclude that there is a significant difference between the Map0B means of subjects in the accuracy class A and the accuracy class B and in the accuracy class B and the accuracy class F.

Accuracy as the dependant feature

In this paragraph, we use logistic regression to investigate whether Map0B, or Time0B, or Map0B and Time0B together better explains the subjects who got A from Accuracy in test 0B. We first filtered the test 0B data for subjects who got A in accuracy.

```
## Subject Map0B Acc0B Time0B Acc0B_Grade Grade0A
## 1 100307 72 93 725 A 1
```

## 2	102816	66	99	848	A	1
## 3	105923	68	93	782	A	1
## 4	106521	57	100	876	A	1
## 5	108323	58	56	902	F	0
## 6	109123	72	99	706	A	1

Then, in all of our models, we used 80% of the above data for the training and the remaining 20% for the testing.

- 1) The accuracy of the model Grade0A~Map0B is 75% meaning the model predicted whether the accuracy grade is A or not correct 75% of the time.
- 2) The accuracy of the model Grade0A~Time0B is 83.3%.
- 3) The accuracy of the model Grade0A~Time0B+Map0B is 91.7%.

So we can conclude that adding mapper to the observed time increased the accuracy prediction.

2B Test Results

We repeat the analysis we did for the 0B test data for the 2B test data. We give the summary of our findings:

- 1) The ANOVA test does not detect any significant difference between the means of the mapper of different accuracy classes. We shall also note that the mapper data does not distribute normally. Therefore ANOVA results might not be reliable. As the number of subjects in the 2B test is 70 and so more than 30, the normality is not a major concern, however it is a common practice to use Kruskal-Wallis test which is the non-parametric alternative to ANOVA test, in such cases. The result of this test also does not either detect a significant difference between the means.
- 2) The logistic regression applied to 2B test data gave the accuracy 69.2% for all three models namely Grade2A~Map2B, Grade2A~Time2B, and Grade0A~Time2B+Map2B.