## Q-Q Plots

library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(gridExtra)

Setting: We have n observations of a random variable, and we want to know if they follow a normal distribution.

```
set.seed(9789426)
example_data <- data.frame(
    x = rnorm(100, 5, 2)
)</pre>
```

One approach, good enough for most purposes: a density plot or histogram.

Another option is the Quantile-Quantile plot. Here we compare our sample to a standard Normal(0, 1) distribution (the default):



Each point in this plot is of the form

(q-th quantile of theoretical distribution, q-th quantile of sample)

For example, if we pick q = 0.1, we can find a point in the plot above as follows:

The x axis coordinate is the value x such that  $P(Z \le x) = 0.1$ , where  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ :

qnorm(0.1, mean = 0, sd = 1)

## ## [1] -1.281552

The y axis coordinate is the value y such that 10 percent of our sample data are less than y: quantile(example data\$x, 0.1)

## ## 10% ## 2.570362

So, the point (-1.281552, 2.570362) is in our Q-Q plot:

```
ggplot(data = example_data, mapping = aes(sample = x)) +
stat_qq() +
stat_qq_line() +
geom_point(x = -1.281552, y = 2.570362, color = "orange", size = 3)
```



If the sample data come from a normal distribution, the points should fall close to a line: there is an approximately linear relationship between sample and theoretical quantiles.

If the data come from some other distribution, we will see some non-linear pattern in the plot. Here are some examples based on samples from skewed distributions.

