

Statistical Inference Project Part 2

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December 05, 2021

Github repo : Statistical Inference

Load the Dataset

```
library(datasets)
head(ToothGrowth)
```

```
##      len supp dose
## 1  4.2   VC  0.5
## 2 11.5   VC  0.5
## 3  7.3   VC  0.5
## 4  5.8   VC  0.5
## 5  6.4   VC  0.5
## 6 10.0   VC  0.5
```

```
str(ToothGrowth)
```

```
## 'data.frame':  60 obs. of  3 variables:
## $ len : num  4.2 11.5 7.3 5.8 6.4 10 11.2 11.2 5.2 7 ...
## $ supp: Factor w/ 2 levels "OJ","VC": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ dose: num  0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
```

Summary of Dataset

```
ToothGrowth$dose <- as.factor(ToothGrowth$dose)
summary(ToothGrowth)
```

```
##      len      supp      dose
## Min.   : 4.20   OJ:30   0.5:20
## 1st Qu.:13.07   VC:30   1  :20
## Median :19.25           2  :20
## Mean   :18.81
## 3rd Qu.:25.27
## Max.   :33.90
```

Exploratory Analysis

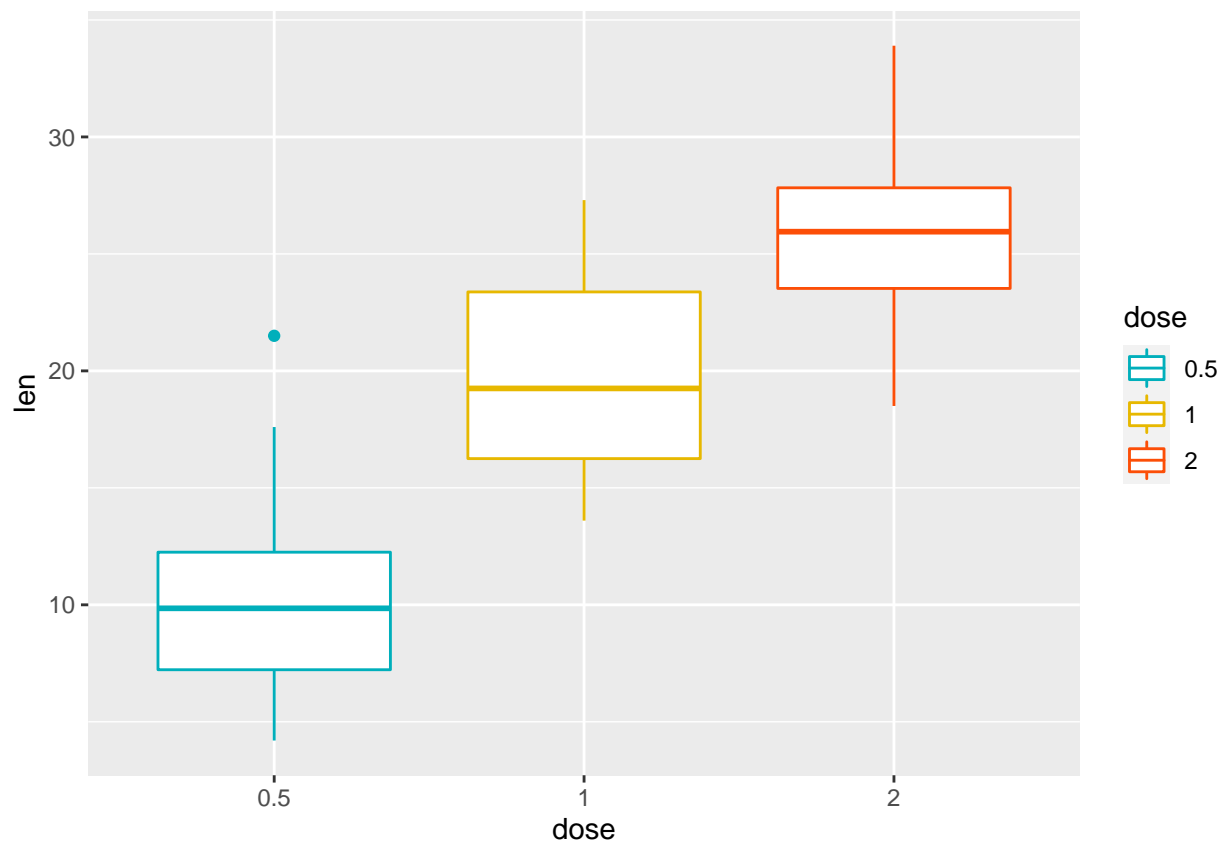
Splitting cases between different dose levels and supplement methods

```
table(ToothGrowth$dose, ToothGrowth$supp)
```

```
##  
##      OJ VC  
## 0.5 10 10  
## 1   10 10  
## 2   10 10
```

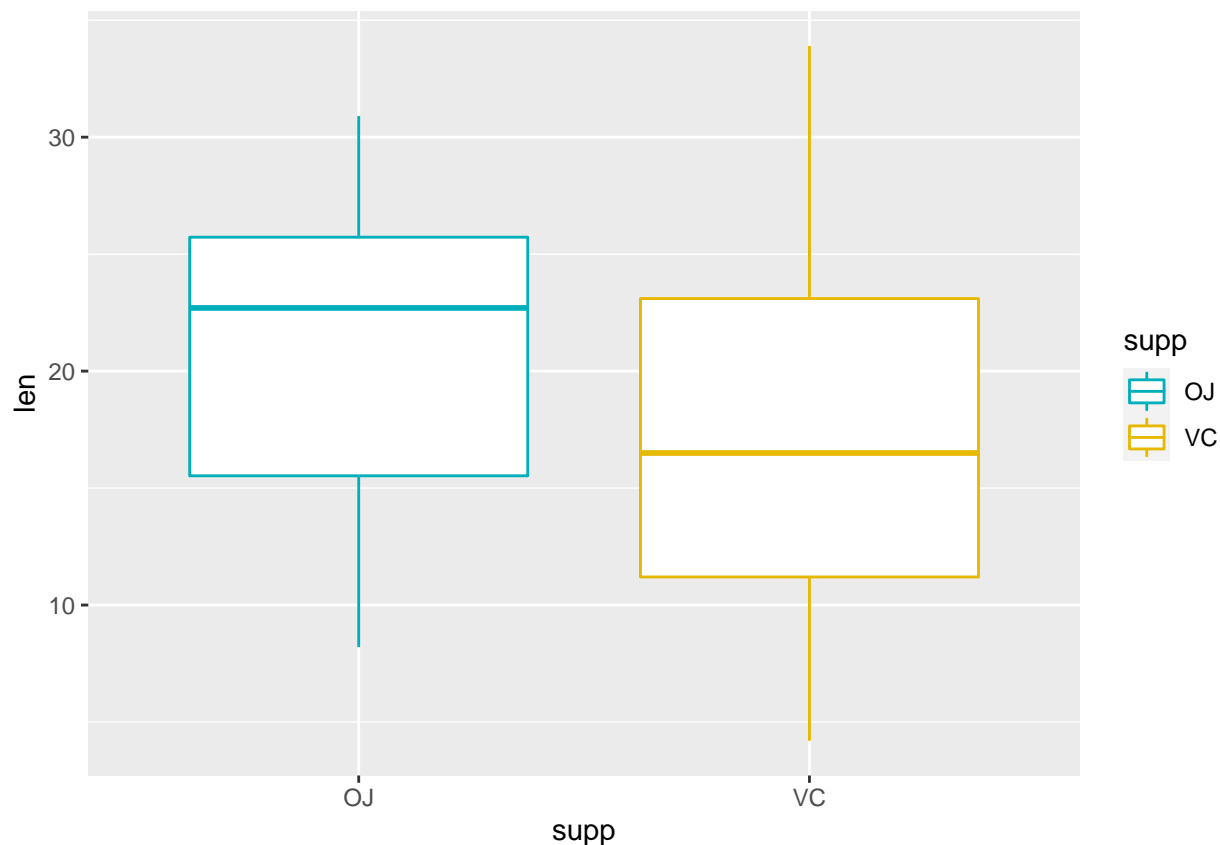
Plot tooth growth as a function of dose

```
library(ggplot2)  
ggplot(aes(x=dose, y=len), data=ToothGrowth) + geom_boxplot(aes(color = dose)) + scale_color_manual(values=c("blue", "yellow", "red"))
```



Plot tooth growth as a function of supplement type

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(aes(x=supp, y=len), data=ToothGrowth) + geom_boxplot(aes(color = supp)) +
  scale_color_manual(values = c("#00AFBB", "#E7B800"))
```



##Comparing tooth growth by supp and dose through hypothesis testing

```
t.test(len ~ supp, data = ToothGrowth)
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by supp
## t = 1.9153, df = 55.309, p-value = 0.06063
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group OJ and group VC is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.1710156 7.5710156
## sample estimates:
## mean in group OJ mean in group VC
## 20.66333 16.96333
```

The p-value is 0.06. It means we can not decline the null hypothesis that the different supplement types have no effect on tooth length.

Analyzing the effect of dose on tooth growth:

3 sub-groups as per dose level pairs:

```
doses_0.5_1.0 <- subset (ToothGrowth, dose %in% c(0.5, 1.0))
doses_0.5_2.0 <- subset (ToothGrowth, dose %in% c(0.5, 2.0))
doses_1.0_2.0 <- subset (ToothGrowth, dose %in% c(1.0, 2.0))
```

assuming unequal variances between the two groups

```
t.test(len ~ dose, data = doses_0.5_1.0)
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by dose
## t = -6.4766, df = 37.986, p-value = 1.268e-07
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group 0.5 and group 1 is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -11.983781 -6.276219
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 0.5 mean in group 1
## 10.605 19.735
```

```
t.test(len ~ dose, data = doses_1.0_2.0)
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by dose
## t = -4.9005, df = 37.101, p-value = 1.906e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group 1 and group 2 is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -8.996481 -3.733519
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 1 mean in group 2
## 19.735 26.100
```

For 3 pairs of dose levels, the P value is less than 0.05. Which means we can reject the null hypothesis.

##Conclusions

###The type of supplement has no effect on the growth of teeth. Increased tooth growth depends on the dose increasing.