

# Statistical Inference Course Project Part 2

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## Overview

In this part of the course project we're going to use the `ToothGrowth` data from the R `datasets` package. We will analyse if the response is the length of odontoblasts (teeth) in each of 10 guinea pigs is different:

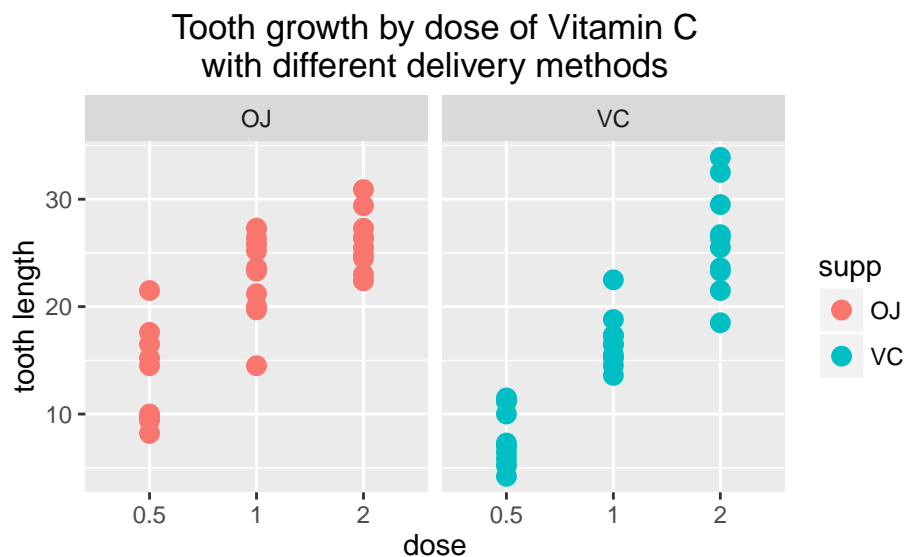
- at each of three dose levels of Vitamin C (0.5, 1, and 2 mg),
- with each of two delivery methods (orange juice or ascorbic acid).

## Exploratory data analysis

The `ToothGrowth` data is a data frame with 60 observations of 3 variables:

- `len`: tooth length (numeric),
- `supp`: supplement type / delivery method (factor with 2 levels `OJ` and `VC`, orange juice and ascorbic acid respectively),
- `dose`: dose of Vitamin C in milligrams (numeric). This variable is factorised for convenience.

Basic summary of data can be seen in Appendix.



The plot above could help us with comparing tooth growth by `supp` and `dose`:

- it is clear from the plot that the higher the dose, the larger the teeth, in other words, it looks like there is a positive correlation between dose level and tooth length in guinea pigs;
- we might also make an assumption that orange juice causes larger tooth growth than ascorbic acid.

## Statistical Inference

### Tooth growth by dose level

As mentioned above, there seems to be a positive correlation between dose level and tooth length in guinea pigs. Mean values of tooth length by dose:

```
## Source: local data frame [3 x 2]
##
##      dose mean(len)
##   (fctr)      (dbl)
## 1    0.5    10.605
## 2     1    19.735
## 3     2    26.100
```

To compare tooth growth by `dose` and check if there is a statistically significant difference between the means, we will use t-tests (full results can be seen in Appendix).

```
with(tg, t.test(len[dose=="0.5"], len[dose=="1"]))
with(tg, t.test(len[dose=="1"], len[dose=="2"]))
with(tg, t.test(len[dose=="0.5"], len[dose=="2"]))
```

P-values of these t-tests, respectively:

```
## [1] 0.0000001268301
## [1] 0.0000190643
## [1] 0.000000000000004397525
```

From these numbers, we can make a conclusion that **dosage of Vitamin C affects tooth growth in guinea pigs**.

### Tooth growth by supplement type

We have made an assumption that that orange juice causes larger tooth growth than ascorbic acid. Mean values of tooth length by supplement type:

```
## Source: local data frame [2 x 2]
##
##      supp mean(len)
##   (fctr)      (dbl)
## 1     OJ  20.66333
## 2     VC  16.96333
```

To compare tooth growth by `supp` and check if there is a statistically significant difference between the means, we will use a t-test:

```
with(tg, t.test(len[supp=="OJ"], len[supp=="VC"]))
```

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

The resulting p-value is 0.06063. Though it is very close to 0.05 (most common alpha-level), the difference between the means is **not** significant. So, **delivery method doesn't affect tooth growth in guinea pigs**.

## Tooth growth by supplement type and dosage

Now, let us compare tooth growth by delivery method (`supp`) in groups with different dosage:

```
with(tg, t.test(len[supp=="OJ" & dose=="0.5"], len[supp=="VC" & dose=="0.5"]))$p.value
with(tg, t.test(len[supp=="OJ" & dose=="1"], len[supp=="VC" & dose=="1"]))$p.value
with(tg, t.test(len[supp=="OJ" & dose=="2"], len[supp=="VC" & dose=="2"]))$p.value
```

```
## [1] 0.006358607
## [1] 0.001038376
## [1] 0.9638516
```

As we can see, delivery method **does affect** tooth growth in guinea pigs when dosage is 0.5 or 1, with **orange juice causing more tooth growth**. However, **when dosage is 2 milligrams, orange juice does not significantly differ from ascorbic acid**. If we take into consideration the fact that this dosage causes largest tooth growth, these two supplement types are equally successful.

## Appendix

### Setting the workplace; loading the data

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
options(scipen=99)
library(datasets)
tg <- ToothGrowth
```

### Basic summary of the data

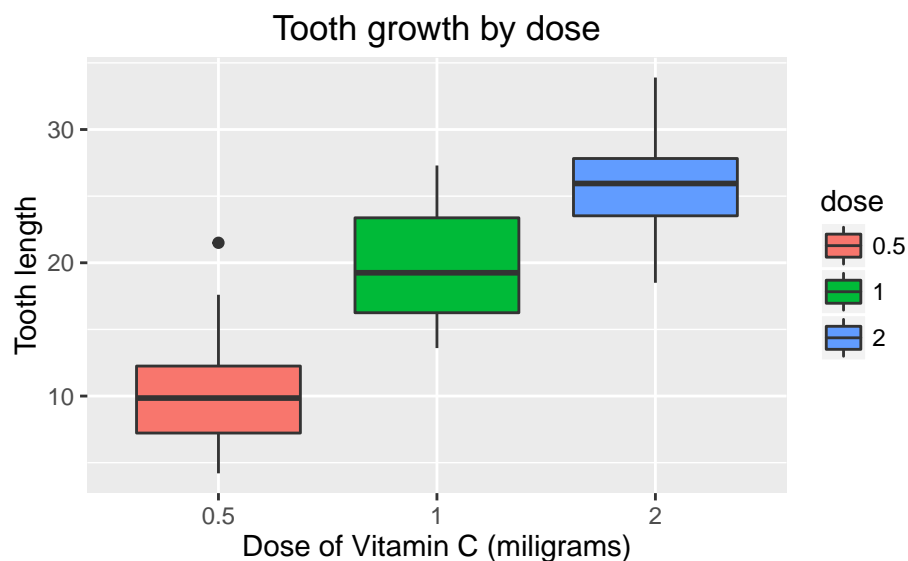
```
str(tg)
head(tg)
summary(tg)
```

```
## '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 2 ...
## $ dose: Factor w/ 3 levels "0.5","1","2": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## 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
## 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
```

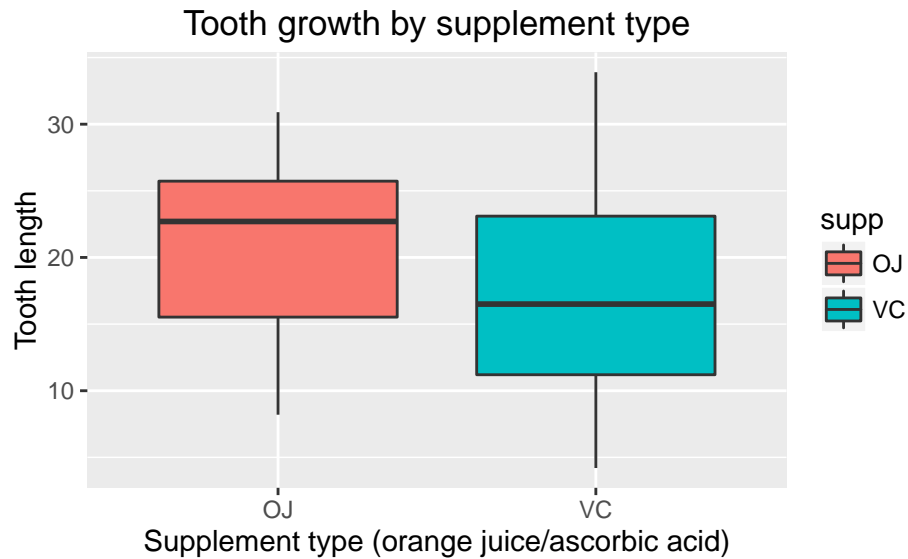
## Plots

```
ggplot(data = tg, aes(dose, len)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = supp), size=3) +
  ggtitle("Tooth growth by dose of Vitamin C\nwith different delivery methods") +
  ylab("tooth length") + facet_grid(. ~ supp)
```

```
ggplot(data = tg, aes(dose, len)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill = dose)) +
  ggtitle("Tooth growth by dose") +
  ylab("Tooth length") + xlab("Dose of Vitamin C (miligrams)")
```



```
ggplot(data = tg, aes(supp, len)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill = supp)) +
  ggtitle("Tooth growth by supplement type") +
  ylab("Tooth length") + xlab("Supplement type (orange juice/ascorbic acid)")
```



Sources for “Tooth Growth by Dose Level” section

```
with(tg, t.test(len[dose=="0.5"], len[dose=="1"]))
with(tg, t.test(len[dose=="1"], len[dose=="2"]))
with(tg, t.test(len[dose=="0.5"], len[dose=="2"]))
```

```
with(tg, t.test(len[dose=="0.5"], len[dose=="1"]))$p.value
with(tg, t.test(len[dose=="1"], len[dose=="2"]))$p.value
with(tg, t.test(len[dose=="0.5"], len[dose=="2"]))$p.value
```

```
with(tg, t.test(len[supp=="OJ" & dose=="0.5"], len[supp=="VC" & dose=="0.5"]))$p.value
with(tg, t.test(len[supp=="OJ" & dose=="1"], len[supp=="VC" & dose=="1"]))$p.value
with(tg, t.test(len[supp=="OJ" & dose=="2"], len[supp=="VC" & dose=="2"]))$p.value
```