# Statistical Inference Course Project: Part 2

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# **Basic Inferential Data Analysis Instructions**

Now in the second portion of the project, I'm going to analyze the ToothGrowth data in the R datasets package.

First, let's load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic exploratory data analyses Provide a basic summary of the data.

```
library(datasets)
data (Tooth Growth)
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 2 ...
   $ dose: num 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
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
summary(ToothGrowth)
```

```
##
         len
                    supp
                                  dose
                                    :0.500
           : 4.20
                    OJ:30
                            Min.
                    VC:30
##
   1st Qu.:13.07
                             1st Qu.:0.500
##
   Median :19.25
                             Median :1.000
##
  Mean
           :18.81
                             Mean
                                    :1.167
##
   3rd Qu.:25.27
                             3rd Qu.:2.000
```

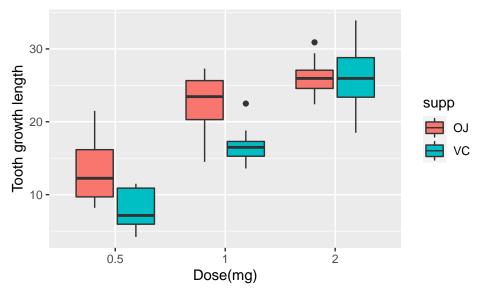
:33.90

Max.

:2.000 We can also make a box plot to see how the tooth growth length is related to supp and dose:

Max.

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = ToothGrowth, aes(x = as.factor(dose), y = len, fill = supp)) +
    geom_boxplot() +
   xlab("Dose(mg)") +
   ylab("Tooth growth length")
```



Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose. ### Hypothesis 1: Two supplies have the same influence to the tooth growth over the whole dose range.

```
test_supp1 <- t.test(len ~ supp, data = ToothGrowth)
test_supp1$conf.int

## [1] -0.1710156  7.5710156
## attr(,"conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
test_supp1$p.value</pre>
```

## [1] 0.06063451

The confidence interval includes 0 and p value is greater than 0.05. Fail to reject hypo 1. Can't tell the difference.

#### Hypothesis 2:

Two supplies have the same influence to the tooth growth with 0.5 mg dosage.

```
test_supp2 <- t.test(len ~ supp, data = subset(ToothGrowth, dose == 0.5))
test_supp2$conf.int

## [1] 1.719057 8.780943
## attr(,"conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
test_supp2$p.value</pre>
```

## [1] 0.006358607

The confidence interval is greater than 0 and p value is smaller than 0.05. Reject hypo 2. OJ performs better than VC with 0.5 mg dosage.

#### Hypothesis 3:

Two supplies have the same influence to the tooth growth with 1.0 mg dosage.

```
test_supp3 <- t.test(len ~ supp, data = subset(ToothGrowth, dose == 1.0))
test_supp3$conf.int

## [1] 2.802148 9.057852
## attr(,"conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
test_supp3$p.value</pre>
```

```
## [1] 0.001038376
```

The confidence interval is greater than 0 and p value is smaller than 0.05. Reject hypo 3. OJ performs better than VC with 1.0 mg dosage.

## Hypothesis 4:

Two supplies have the same influence to the tooth growth with 2.0 mg dosage.

```
test_supp4 <- t.test(len ~ supp, data = subset(ToothGrowth, dose == 2.0))
test_supp4$conf.int

## [1] -3.79807  3.63807
## attr(,"conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
test_supp4$p.value</pre>
```

```
## [1] 0.9638516
```

The confidence interval includes 0 and p value is greater than 0.05. Fail to reject hypo 4. Can't tell the difference.

## Conculsion

OJ performs better than VC for dosages  $0.5~\&~1.0~\mathrm{mg}$ . OJ and VC gives the same amount of tooth growth for dose amount  $2.0~\mathrm{mg}$ .