

Details

- This assignment must be your own work. Evidence of copying will result in a score of zero.
- The deadline for this assignment is 25/11/2014:
 - Hard copy to be submitted during the lecture time.
 - Electronic copy and R script file containing all code to be submitted using the “Assignments” section on sulis.
- Each student has their own set of data. You will find this in the “MA4413-R-Assignment-Datasets” excel file (row containing your ID).

Report

- Results must be accompanied by concise description. Do not waffle.
- Your report will be a word document:
 - Text size: 12pt.
 - Main Font: arial, calibri or times new roman.
 - Font for R output: `courier`.

Hypothesis Tests

- When you see the phrase “carry out the test”, you are required to:
 - carry out the test using R;
 - copy the R output into your report (use `courier` font);
 - clearly state the null and alternative hypotheses;
 - provide conclusion based on the p-values and confidence intervals.

Independent Research

- There are two items highlighted as being “independent research”. These items have not been covered in the lectures; it is up to you to find out how to do them yourself.

Comparing Two CPU Designs

(30 marks)

A manufacturer of CPUs wants to compare two designs in terms of their typical operating temperature (degrees Celsius). A sample of each type was selected and the temperature was recorded after 1 hour of normal use.

You have been assigned the task of analysing this data. Based on the analysis, you will decide whether or not there is a difference between the two designs and, if there is a difference, state which CPU design is superior (i.e., lower temperature is better).

The measurements for CPU 1 and CPU 2 can be found in the “MA4413-R-Assignment-Datasets” excel file. Each student has their own data. Find the row in the excel file containing your ID.

The marking scheme is as follows:
(complete the tasks in the order shown below)

Presentation

(5 marks)

- There are 5 marks going for overall presentation of your report.

1) Graphical and Numerical Summaries (Lecs 1 and 2)

(8 marks)

- Copy the data into an R script file and name the data vectors `cpu1` and `cpu2` respectively.
- Plot histograms for each CPU type. Define the breakpoints in `hist` yourself so that there are 5 classes that span the data. The code `seq(min(x), max(x), length=6)` achieves this where `x` is a vector of data.
- Plot the two boxplots on the same graph.
- Calculate the mean, standard deviation, quartiles, IQR, minimum and maximum temperature for both CPUs. Present these in a table with two columns - one for each CPU - and round all numbers to two decimal places.
- Comment on all of the above output with reference to the shape of the distributions, centre and spread etc. but **do not waffle**. This must be concise and to the point.

2) Check for Normality of Data (Lec 10)

(4 marks)

- Use Q-Q plots to determine whether or not the two datasets are approximately normally distributed (also refer to the histograms and boxplots).
- (*independent research*) There also exists a hypothesis test of normality called the Shapiro-Wilk test. Carry out this test in R.

3) **Difference Between Population Means** (Lecs 13,14,15,16) (9 marks)

- While the summaries from part (1) above are useful for describing a *sample* of data, we cannot make statements about the *whole population* without constructing confidence intervals and performing hypothesis tests.
- Carry out the F-test.
- Carry out the t-test for two independent samples (assuming equal variances if possible).
- (*independent research*) When the samples are small, the t-test requires the assumption that the data is normally distributed. If this is not the case *non-parametric methods* can be used. For comparing two independent groups, the Wilcoxon rank-sum test (also known as the Mann-Whitney U test) can be used. Carry out this test in R. (note: do not confuse with the Wilcoxon signed-rank test for paired data)

4) **Final Summary** (4 marks)

- Briefly summarise the main results of your analysis. Also, provide your final conclusion in non-statistical language. **Do not waffle.** A few key sentences is sufficient (and no more than half a page).
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