

Read in the ice cream, birthweight, and cholesterol data sets.

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# Stat311 Homework 6 Template

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Read in the ice cream, birthweight, and cholesterol data sets.

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```
IC.df <- read.csv("IceCream.csv", header=TRUE, as.is=TRUE)
IC.df$Sex <- as.factor(IC.df$Sex)
IC.df$Flavor <- as.factor(IC.df$Flavor)
#
BW.df <- read.csv("BirthWeight.csv", header=TRUE, as.is=TRUE)
BW.df$Smoker <- as.factor(BW.df$Smoker)
BW.df$BirthWt <- as.factor(BW.df$BirthWt)
#
C.df <- read.csv("Cholesterol.csv", header=TRUE, as.is=TRUE)
C.df$Cereal <- as.factor(C.df$Cereal)
```

## Problem 1

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```
mean_puzzle <- mean(IC.df$Puzzle)
sd_puzzle <- sd(IC.df$Puzzle)

z.test(IC.df$Puzzle,
       alternative = "two.sided",
       mu = mean_puzzle,
       sigma.x = sd_puzzle,
       conf.level = 0.95)$conf.int
```

```
## [1] 50.91712 53.89288
## attr("conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
```

The mean puzzle score for a population of 200 high school students falls between 50.91712 and 53.89288 with 95% confidence.

## Problem 2

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```
Chocolate <- filter(IC.df, Flavor == "2")
Strawberry <- filter(IC.df, Flavor == "3")

t.test(Chocolate$Video, Strawberry$Video, var.equal = FALSE, conf.level = 0.99)$conf.int
```

```
## [1] -12.976737 -2.515559
## attr("conf.level")
## [1] 0.99
```

We can say with 99% confidence that the mean difference in population mean video game scores for students that prefer chocolate and strawberry ice creams falls between -12.976737 and -2.515559.

## Problem 3

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```
# OMIT
```

## Problem 4

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```
binom.test(22, 42, conf.level = 0.95)$conf.int
```

```
## [1] 0.3641780 0.6799595
## attr("conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
```

We are 95% confident that the population difference between the proportion of mothers who smoked and mothers that did not smoke falls between about 36% and 68%.

## Problem 5

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```
prop.test(x=c(6,42), n=c(22,42),
          conf.level = 0.90, correct = FALSE)$conf.int
```

```
## [1] -0.8834540 -0.5710915
## attr(,"conf.level")
## [1] 0.9
```

We are 90% confident that the population difference between the proportion of mothers who smoked and mothers who did smoked who had low birthweight babies falls between about -0.8834540 and -0.5710915.

## Problem 6

For the estimations problems 4 and 5, large sample conditions are met because for problem 4, both  $n\hat{p}$  and  $n\hat{q}$  are greater than 10. For problem 5,  $n_1\hat{p}_1$  and  $n_1\hat{q}_1$  are both greater than 10 and  $n_2\hat{p}_2$ ,  $n_2\hat{q}_2$  are both greater than 10.

## Problem 7

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```
# OMIT
```

## Problem 8

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```
tsum.test(mean.x = 22.5, s.x = 3.77, n.x = 25,
           mean.y = 25.2, s.y = 3.85, n.y = 18,
           alternative = "two.sided",
           mu = 0,
           conf.level = 0.95)$conf.int
```

```
## [1] -5.0920758 -0.3079242
## attr(,"conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
```

We are 95% confident that the population difference in mean Hamilton depression scale scores for treatment and placebo groups falls between about -5.0920758 and -0.3079242.