Assignament2

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

- 1. Load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic exploratory data analyses
- 2. Provide a basic summary of the data.
- 3. Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose. (Only use the techniques from class, even if there's other approaches worth considering)
- 4. State your conclusions and the assumptions needed for your conclusions.

```
library(ggplot2)
library(plyr)
library(datasets)
library(grid)
```

1. Load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic exploratory data analyses

```
data (ToothGrowth)
str(ToothGrowth)
                60 obs. of 3 variables:
  'data.frame':
   $ 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
   head(ToothGrowth, n=3)
     len supp dose
## 1
    4.2
          VC
            0.5
## 2 11.5
          VC
            0.5
    7.3
## 3
          VC
            0.5
```

2. Provide a basic summary of the data.

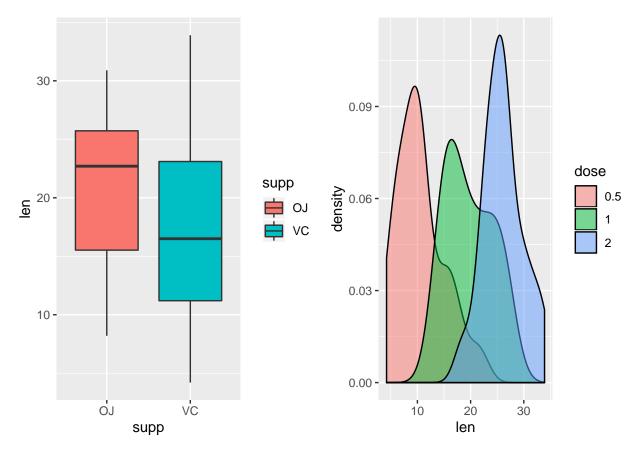
summary(ToothGrowth)

```
##
                                  dose
         len
                     supp
    Min.
           : 4.20
                     OJ:30
                                     :0.500
                             Min.
    1st Qu.:13.07
                     VC:30
                             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
                                     :2.000
##
   Max.
                             Max.
```

```
tapply(ToothGrowth$len,ToothGrowth$supp, mean)
```

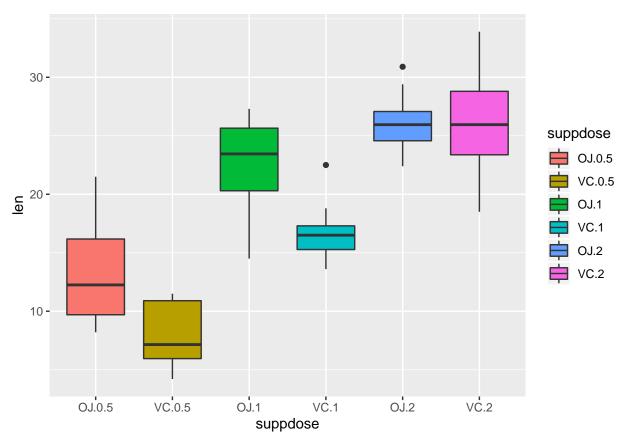
```
## OJ VC
## 20.66333 16.96333
```

3. Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose. (Only use the techniques from class, even if there's other approaches worth considering)



```
dfTooth$suppdose <- interaction(dfTooth$supp, dfTooth$dose)

ggplot(aes(y=len, x = suppdose), data = dfTooth) + geom_boxplot(aes(fill=suppdose))</pre>
```



```
t1 <- t.test(len~supp, paired=F, var.equal=F, data=dfTooth)</pre>
t1.summary <- data.frame("p-value"=c(t1$p.value), "CI-Lower"=c(t1$conf[1]), "CI-Upper"=c(t1$conf[2]),
     row.names=c("OJ vs. VC: "))
round(t1.summary,4)
##
                p.value CI.Lower CI.Upper
                 0.0606
## OJ vs. VC:
                          -0.171
                                    7.571
df05 <- subset(dfTooth, dfTooth$dose==.5);df10 <- subset(dfTooth, dfTooth$dose==1)
df20 <- subset(dfTooth, dfTooth$dose==2)</pre>
t0510<- t.test(df05$len, df10$len, paired=F, var.equal=F);t0520<- t.test(df05$len, df20$len, paired=F,
t1020<- t.test(df10$len, df20$len, paired=F, var.equal=F)
t2.summary <- data.frame("p-value"=c(t0510$p.value,t0520$p.value,t1020$p.value),
     "CI-Lower"=c(t0510$conf[1],t0520$conf[1],t1020$conf[1]),
     "CI-Upper"=c(t0510$conf[2],t0520$conf[2],t1020$conf[2]),
     row.names=c(".5mg vs 1mg: ", ".5mg vs 2mg: ", "1mg vs 2mg: "))
round(t2.summary, 6)
##
                 p.value
                          CI.Lower
                                     CI.Upper
## .5mg vs 1mg: 0.0e+00 -11.983781 -6.276219
```

.5mg vs 2mg: 0.0e+00 -18.156167 -12.833833

1.9e-05 -8.996481 -3.733519

1mg vs 2mg:

```
## p.value CI.Lower CI.Upper
## .5mg OJ vs. VC: 0.006359 1.719057 8.780943
## 1mg OJ vs. VC: 0.001038 2.802148 9.057852
## 2mg OJ vs. VC: 0.963852 -3.798070 3.638070
```

Conclusions

There appears to be no difference in supplement as the p-value was .061 and the confidence interval contained zero. Appearances of no difference in supplement is false when looking at the dosage groups. For both .5mg and 1mg groups, a p-value of .006 and .001 respectively was obtained and both confidence intervals did not contain zero. For 2mg, there was no difference in supplement. So, for lower dosages (.5mg, 1mg) the delivery mechanism of choice is OJ. It was very apparent that higher dosages had a significant effect. In all cases, p-values were incredible small and no confidence interval contained zero.