

IT24102543

Bawanya S.A.S.

IT2120 - Probability and Statistics

Lab 08

## Exercise

Q1)

```
> setwd("C:\\Users\\sesal\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\IT24102543_LAB08")
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Users/sesal/OneDrive/Desktop/IT24102543_LAB08"
> data <- read.table("Exercise - LaptopsWeights.txt", header = TRUE)
> # R converts "Weight(kg)" to "Weight.kg."
> laptop_weights <- data$Weight.kg.
> n_population <- length(laptop_weights)
> population_mean <- mean(laptop_weights)
> # Adjust R's sample sd to get the population sd
> population_sd <- sd(laptop_weights) * sqrt((n_population - 1) / n_population)
> print(paste("Population Mean:", population_mean))
[1] "Population Mean: 2.468"
> print(paste("Population Standard Deviation:", population_sd))
[1] "Population Standard Deviation: 0.252885349516337"
> samples <- c()
> setwd("C:\\Users\\sesal\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\IT24102543_LAB08")
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Users/sesal/OneDrive/Desktop/IT24102543_LAB08"
> data <- read.table("Exercise - LaptopsWeights.txt", header = TRUE)
> # R converts "Weight(kg)" to "Weight.kg."
> laptop_weights <- data$Weight.kg.
> n_population <- length(laptop_weights)
> population_mean <- mean(laptop_weights)
> # Adjust R's sample sd to get the population sd
> population_sd <- sd(laptop_weights) * sqrt((n_population - 1) / n_population)
> print(paste("Population Mean:", population_mean))
[1] "Population Mean: 2.468"
> print(paste("Population Standard Deviation:", population_sd))
[1] "Population Standard Deviation: 0.252885349516337"
```

Q2)

```
> #Q2
> samples <- c()
> number_of_samples <- 25
> sample_size <- 6
> for (i in 1:number_of_samples) {
+   s <- sample(laptop_weights, sample_size, replace = TRUE)
+   samples <- cbind(samples, s)
+ }
> colnames(samples) <- paste("Sample", 1:number_of_samples)
> sample_means <- apply(samples, 2, mean)
> sample_sds <- apply(samples, 2, sd)
> print(sample_means)
Sample 1 Sample 2 Sample 3 Sample 4 Sample 5 Sample 6 Sample 7 Sample 8 Sample 9 Sample 10 Sample 11
2.333333 2.633333 2.516667 2.636667 2.465000 2.541667 2.286667 2.228333 2.465000 2.385000 2.378333
Sample 12 Sample 13 Sample 14 Sample 15 Sample 16 Sample 17 Sample 18 Sample 19 Sample 20 Sample 21 Sample 22
2.410000 2.401667 2.310000 2.536667 2.468333 2.446667 2.373333 2.506667 2.505000 2.416667 2.566667
Sample 23 Sample 24 Sample 25
2.468333 2.478333 2.481667
> print(sample_sds)
Sample 1 Sample 2 Sample 3 Sample 4 Sample 5 Sample 6 Sample 7 Sample 8 Sample 9 Sample 10
0.19438793 0.09953224 0.26341349 0.11994443 0.19274335 0.17451838 0.18007406 0.32975243 0.24704251 0.18854708
Sample 11 Sample 12 Sample 13 Sample 14 Sample 15 Sample 16 Sample 17 Sample 18 Sample 19 Sample 20
0.25794702 0.26145745 0.24070037 0.26548070 0.20519909 0.30596841 0.29971097 0.39988332 0.27045640 0.20801442
Sample 21 Sample 22 Sample 23 Sample 24 Sample 25
0.16342174 0.17142540 0.22560290 0.23301645 0.22973173
```

Q3)

```
> #Q3
> mean_of_sample_means <- mean(sample_means)
> sd_of_sample_means <- sd(sample_means) # This is the Standard Error
> print(paste("Mean of the 25 Sample Means:", mean_of_sample_means))
[1] "Mean of the 25 Sample Means: 2.4496"
> print(paste("Standard Deviation of the 25 Sample Means (Standard Error):", sd_of_sample_means))
[1] "Standard Deviation of the 25 Sample Means (Standard Error): 0.100188803248149"
> # Compare with population parameters
> theoretical_standard_error <- population_sd / sqrt(sample_size)
> print(paste("Population Mean:", population_mean))
[1] "Population Mean: 2.468"
> print(paste("Theoretical Standard Error (Population SD / sqrt(n)):", theoretical_standard_error))
[1] "Theoretical Standard Error (Population SD / sqrt(n)): 0.103240011623401"
>
> |
```

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top bar includes tabs for Environment, History, Connections, and Tutorial. Below the tabs is a toolbar with icons for file operations and a status bar showing '146 MiB'. The main workspace displays the R console with the command `data <- data.frame(i = 1:25L, laptop_weights = 2.46:2.71, mean_of_sample_means = 2.4496, n_population = 40L, number_of_samples = 25, population_mean = 2.468, population_sd = 0.252885349516337, s = 2.32:2.65, sample_means = 2.33:2.64, sample_sds = 0.1944:0.1927, sample_size = 6, sd_of_sample_means = 0.100188803248149, theoretical_standard_err...)`. The Environment pane on the right shows a data frame named 'data' with 40 observations and 1 variable. The variable 'num' is shown with its first 6 values: 2.41, 2.2, 2.13, 2.2, 2.65, 2.41.

Environment	History	Connections	Tutorial
R	Global Environment		
Data			
data	40 obs. of 1 variable		
samples	num [1:6, 1:25] 2.41 2.2 2.13 2.2 2.65 2.41 2.71 2.46 2.7 2.57 ...		
Values			
i	25L		
laptop_weights	num [1:40] 2.46 2.45 2.47 2.71 2.46 2.05 2.6 2.42 2.43 2.53 ...		
mean_of_sample_means	2.4496		
n_population	40L		
number_of_samples	25		
population_mean	2.468		
population_sd	0.252885349516337		
s	num [1:6] 2.32 2.57 2.46 2.13 2.76 2.65		
sample_means	Named num [1:25] 2.33 2.63 2.52 2.64 2.46 ...		
sample_sds	Named num [1:25] 0.1944 0.0995 0.2634 0.1199 0.1927 ...		
sample_size	6		
sd_of_sample_means	0.100188803248149		
theoretical_standard_err...	0.103240011623401		