

Assignment #1

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Question 1:

- (a) Give a numerical summary of FEV1 (mean, standard deviation and range) for each smoking category (recoded as a categorical variable with appropriate levels), and for all subjects (grand mean and overall standard deviation). Results should be printed in one or two Tables.

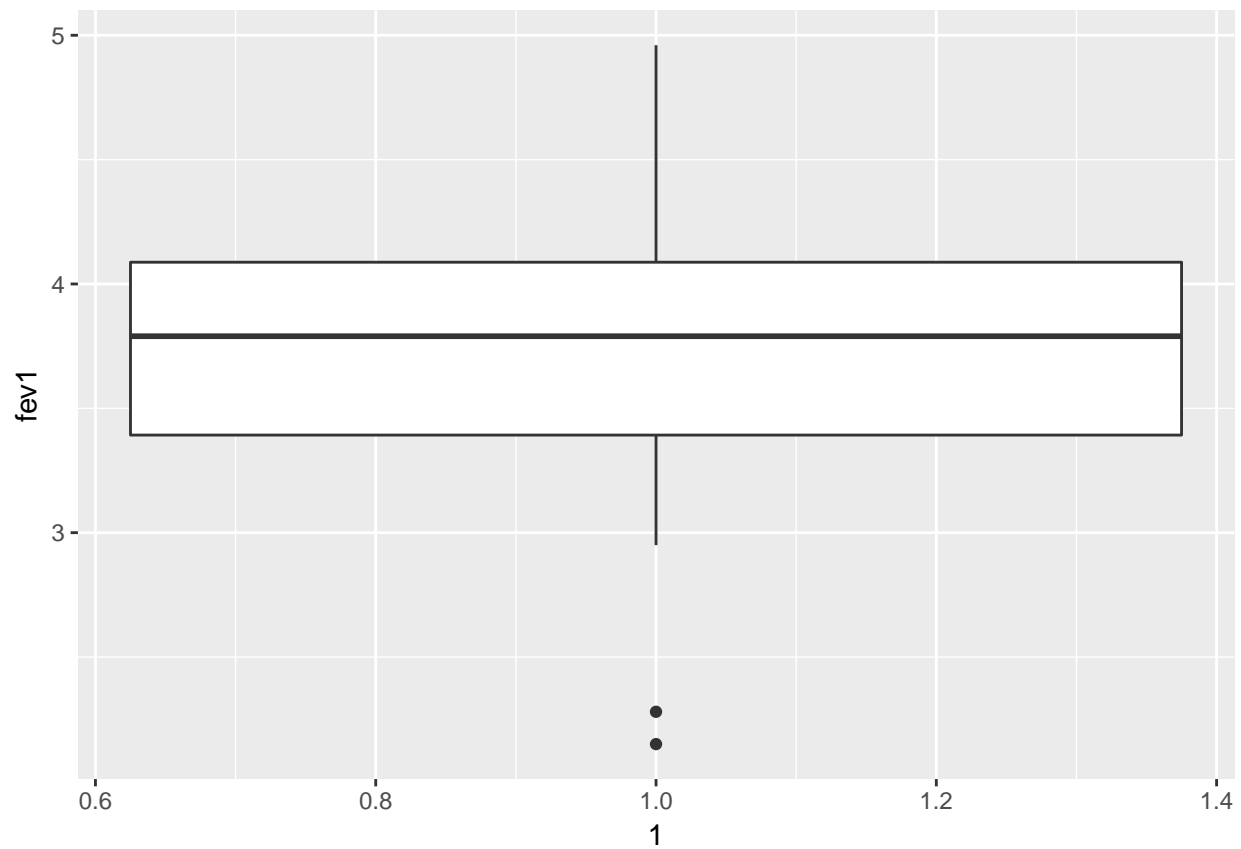
The table below shows the descriptive statistics for each of the groups, as well as a summary for the whole sample directly below.

cat.f	mean	sd	range
current	3.220000	0.6758106	1.82
early	3.938333	0.2545912	0.69
non-smoker	4.220000	0.5726081	1.46
recent	3.460000	0.7128534	2.12

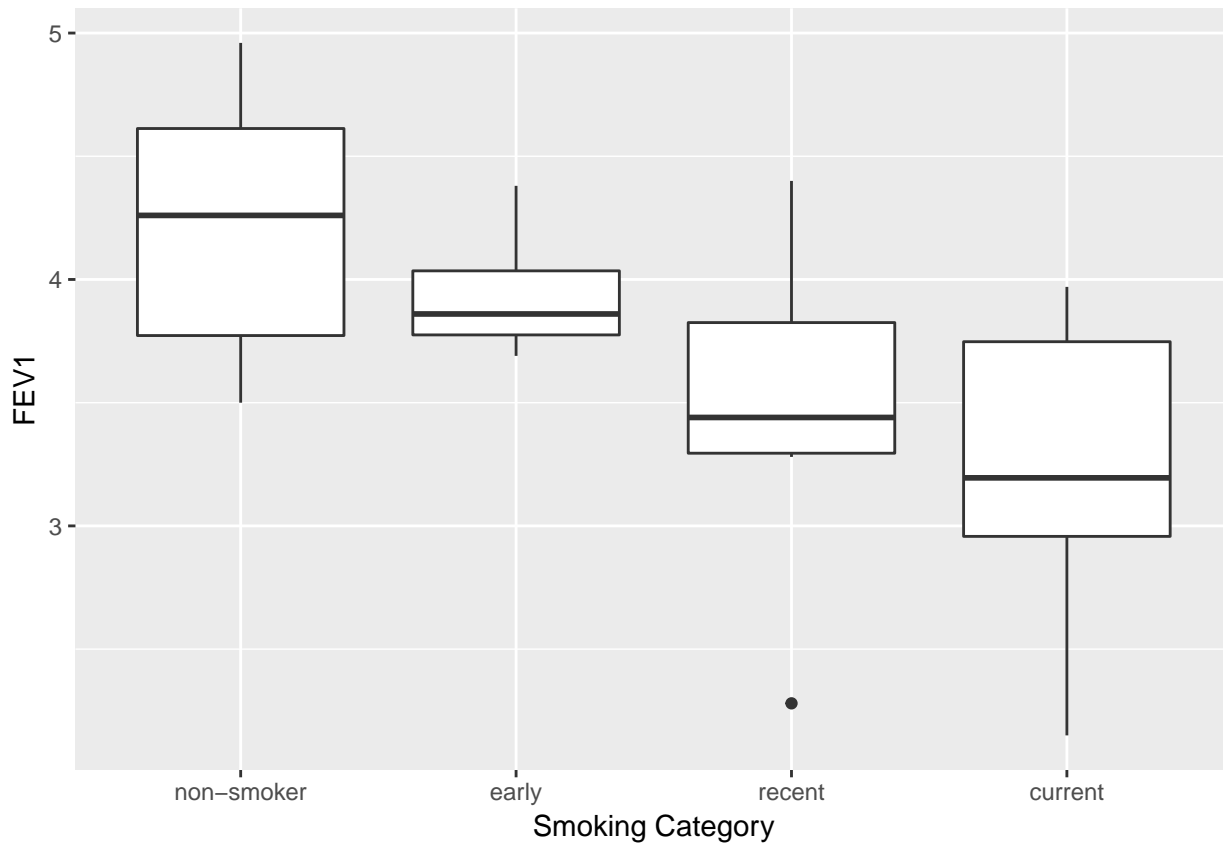
grand mean	overall sd	total range
3.709583	0.6749202	2.81

- (b) Use box-and-whiskers charts or density plots to show the distribution of individual values.

Below is a box-and-whisker plot of all of the points in the sample.



The following box-and-whisker chart displays the distribution of the individual values by group, and provides a more useful insight into the data than the one above.



Question 2:

Carry out a one-way ANOVA to test the null hypothesis that FEV1 does not depend on smoking category.

```
by_cat.anova
```

```
## $ANOVA
##   Effect DFn DFd      F      p p<.05      ges
## 1  cat.f   3   20 3.623135 0.03085325 * 0.3521093
##
## $`Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance`
##   DFn DFd      SSn      SSd      F      p p<.05
## 1   3   20 0.4522792 2.229833 1.352206 0.2859163
```

(a) *Formulate your conclusion in plain English, and*

Based on our ANOVA, it seems to be the case that FEV1 *does* depend on smoking category, with a very low p-value and a high F-value, and as such, we can reject the null-hypothesis.

(b) *report the percentage of explained variance.*

The percentage of variance explained by this test is about 35.2%.

Question 3:

- (a) Use post-hoc Tukey HSD tests (R command: `TukeyHSD`) to compare all pairs of means among the four groups of smokers.

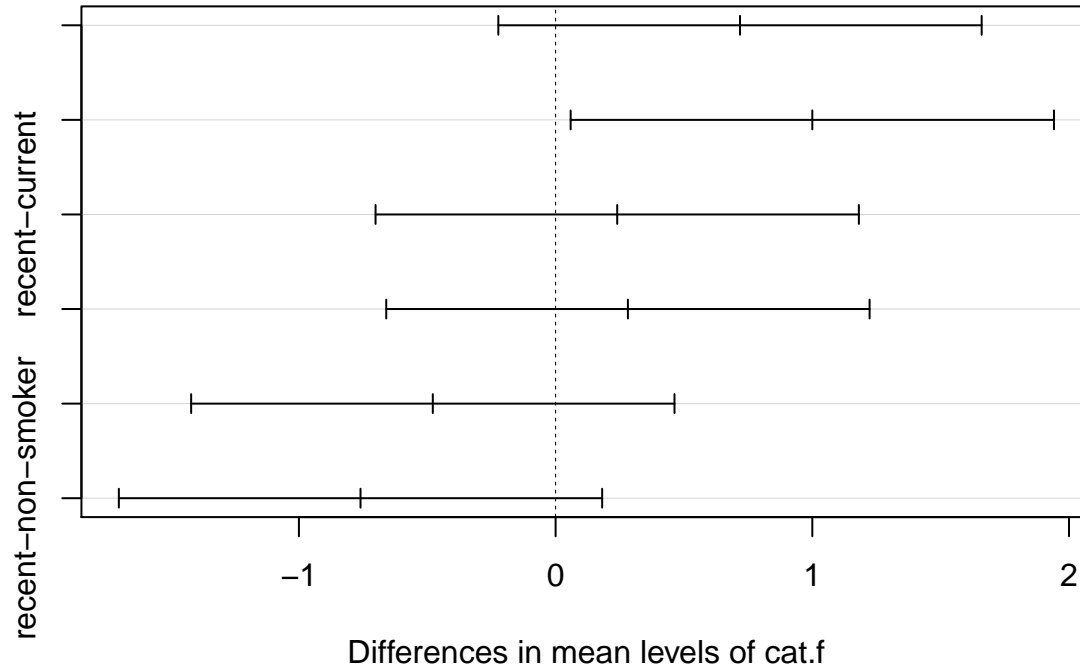
```
##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## cat.f         3  3.689  1.2297    3.623 0.0309 *
## Residuals    20  6.788  0.3394
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

## Tukey multiple comparisons of means
## 95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = fev1 ~ cat.f, data = f_clean)
##
## $cat.f
##              diff          lwr          upr          p adj
## early-current      0.7183333 -0.22308912  1.6597558 0.1760748
## non-smoker-current  1.0000000  0.05857755  1.9414224 0.0348503
## recent-current      0.2400000 -0.70142245  1.1814224 0.8905477
## non-smoker-early    0.2816667 -0.65975578  1.2230891 0.8360677
## recent-early       -0.4783333 -1.41975578  0.4630891 0.5008038
## recent-non-smoker  -0.7600000 -1.70142245  0.1814224 0.1415657

## Warning in plot.window(...): "fig.height" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in plot.window(...): "fig.width" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in plot.xy(xy, type, ...): "fig.height" is not a graphical
## parameter
## Warning in plot.xy(xy, type, ...): "fig.width" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in title(...): "fig.height" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in title(...): "fig.width" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in axis(1, ...): "fig.height" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in axis(1, ...): "fig.width" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in axis(2, at = nrow(xi):1, labels = dimnames(xi)[[1L]], srt = 0, :
## "fig.height" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in axis(2, at = nrow(xi):1, labels = dimnames(xi)[[1L]], srt = 0, :
## "fig.width" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in int_abline(a = a, b = b, h = h, v = v, untf = untf, ...):
## "fig.height" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in int_abline(a = a, b = b, h = h, v = v, untf = untf, ...):
## "fig.width" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in segments(xi[, "lwr"], yvals, xi[, "upr"], yvals, ...):
## "fig.height" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in segments(xi[, "lwr"], yvals, xi[, "upr"], yvals, ...):
## "fig.width" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in segments(as.vector(xi), rep.int(yvals - 0.1, 3L),
## as.vector(xi), : "fig.height" is not a graphical parameter
```

```
## Warning in segments(as.vector(xi), rep.int(yvals - 0.1, 3L),
## as.vector(xi), : "fig.width" is not a graphical parameter
```

95% family-wise confidence level



Summarize point estimates and 95% confidence intervals in a Table or graphical display, and indicate which pairs of means are found to be significantly different.

- (b) Compare those results with results from all pairwise comparisons for mean FEV1 using the Bonferroni method (R command: `pairwise.t.test`).

Question 4:

Is there any evidence for a linear or quadratic trend for mean FEV1 when considering smoking status as ordered factor levels: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4$ (use the R command `factor` with the `ordered = TRUE` option)

Question 5:

- (a) Compare the preceding results with the conclusion that would be reached by using a regression approach where one considers smoking status as a numerical variable, as well as its square, i.e., using the R command `lm` with a formula like $FEV1 \sim smoking + I(smoking)^2$.
- (b) What could explain the difference, if any?

Appendix

f_clean

##	cat	fev1	cat.f	ident
## 1	1	4.41	non-smoker	1
## 2	1	4.96	non-smoker	2
## 3	1	3.50	non-smoker	3
## 4	1	3.66	non-smoker	4
## 5	1	4.68	non-smoker	5
## 6	1	4.11	non-smoker	6
## 7	2	3.69	early	7
## 8	2	3.90	early	8
## 9	2	3.82	early	9
## 10	2	4.08	early	10
## 11	2	3.76	early	11
## 12	2	4.38	early	12
## 13	3	3.54	recent	13
## 14	3	4.40	recent	14
## 15	3	3.28	recent	15
## 16	3	2.28	recent	16
## 17	3	3.34	recent	17
## 18	3	3.92	recent	18
## 19	4	2.98	current	19
## 20	4	2.95	current	20
## 21	4	2.15	current	21
## 22	4	3.41	current	22
## 23	4	3.97	current	23
## 24	4	3.86	current	24