

MAT1011 (Applied Statistics) Lab

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20BCD7138

Question on single proportion & R-code :-

A commonly prescribed drug for relieving nervous tension is believed to be only 60% effective. Experimental results with a new drug administered to a random sample of 100 adults who were suffering from nervous tension show that 70 received relief. Is this sufficient evidence to conclude that the new drug is superior to the one commonly prescribed? Use a 0.05 level of significance.

```
R Console
> #KHAN MOHD. OWAIS RAZA_20BCD7138_Applied Statistics
> #Textbook Question
>
> #Sample proposition
> p=0.7
> #Population proposition
> P0=0.6
> n=100
> #Test statistic
> z=(p-P0)/sqrt(P0*(1-P0)/n)
> z
[1] 2.041241
> #Level of Significance
> level=0.05
> z.alpha.half=qnorm(1-level/2)
> C=c(-z.alpha.half,z.alpha.half)
> C
[1] -1.959964 1.959964
> #P-Value calculation
> pvalue=pnorm(z,lower.tail=TRUE)
> pvalue
[1] 0.9793866
> #To check the level of significance
> if(pvalue<=level)
+ (
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is rejected")
+ )else
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted")
[1] "Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted"
> )
```

Question on single proportion & R-code :-

10.56 Suppose that, in the past, 40% of all adults favored capital punishment. Do we have reason to believe that the proportion of adults favoring capital punishment has increased if, in a random sample of 15 adults, 8 favor capital punishment? Use a 0.05 level of significance.

```
R Console
> #KHAN MOHD. OWAIS RAZA_20BCD7138_Applied Statistics
> #Textbook Question
>
> #Sample proportion
> p=0.53
> #Population proportion
> P0=0.4
> n=15
> #Test statistic
> z=(p-P0)/sqrt(P0*(1-P0)/n)
> z
[1] 1.02774
> #Level of Significance
> level=0.05
> z.alpha.half=qnorm(1-level/2)
> C=c(-z.alpha.half,z.alpha.half)
> C
[1] -1.959964 1.959964
> #P-Value calculation
> pvalue=pnorm(z,lower.tail=TRUE)
> pvalue
[1] 0.847964
> #To check the level of significance
> if(pvalue<=level)
+ (
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is rejected")
+ )else
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted")
[1] "Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted"
> )
```

Question on single proportion & R-code :-

10.55 A marketing expert for a pasta-making company believes that 40% of pasta lovers prefer lasagna. If 9 out of 20 pasta lovers choose lasagna over other pastas, what can be concluded about the expert's claim? Use a 0.05 level of significance.

```
R Console
> #KHAN MOHD. OWAIS RAZA_20BCD7138_Applied Statistics
> #Textbook Question
>
> #Sample proposition
> p=0.45
> #Population proposition
> P0=0.4
> n=20
> #Test statistic
> z=(p-P0)/sqrt(P0*(1-P0)/n)
> z
[1] 0.4564355
> #Level of Significance
> level=0.05
> z.alpha.half=qnorm(1-level/2)
> C=c(-z.alpha.half,z.alpha.half)
> C
[1] -1.959964 1.959964
> #P-Value calculation
> pvalue=pnorm(z,lower.tail=TRUE)
> pvalue
[1] 0.6759616
> #To check the level of significance
> if(pvalue<=level)
+ (
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is rejected")
+ )else
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted")
[1] "Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted"
> )
```

Question on difference of means & R-code :-

The television picture tubes of manufacturer *A* have a mean lifetime of 6.5 years and a standard deviation of 0.9 year, while those of manufacturer *B* have a mean lifetime of 6.0 years and a standard deviation of 0.8 year. What is the probability that a random sample of 36 tubes from manufacturer *A* will have a mean lifetime that is at least 1 year more than the mean lifetime of a sample of 49 tubes from manufacturer *B*?

```
R Console
> #Khan Mohd. Owais Raza_20BCD7138_Applied Statistics
> #TEXTBOOK QUESTION
>
> x1bar=6.5
> n1=36
> sigma1=0.9
> x2bar=6.0
> n2=49
> sigma2=0.8
> level=0.05
>
> #Calculation of z
> z=(x1bar-x2bar)/sqrt(((sigma1)^2/n1)+((sigma2)^2/n2))
> z
[1] 2.651439
> pvalue=2*pnorm(z,lower.tail=TRUE)
> pvalue
[1] 1.991985
>
> #To check level of significance
> if(pvalue<=level)
+ {
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is rejected")
+ }else
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted")
[1] "Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted"
> }
```

Question on difference of means & R-code

A study was conducted in which two types of engines, A and B , were compared. Gas mileage, in miles per gallon, was measured. Fifty experiments were conducted using engine type A and 75 experiments were done with engine type B . The gasoline used and other conditions were held constant. The average gas mileage was 36 miles per gallon for engine A and 42 miles per gallon for engine B . Find a 96% confidence interval on $\mu_B - \mu_A$, where μ_A and μ_B are population mean gas mileages for engines A and B , respectively. Assume that the population standard deviations are 6 and 8 for engines A and B , respectively.

```
R Console
> #Khan Mohd. Owais Raza_20BCD7138_Applied Statistics
> #TEXTBOOK QUESTION
>
> x1bar=36
> n1=50
> sigma1=6
> x2bar=42
> n2=75
> sigma2=8
> level=0.05
>
> #Calculation of z
> z=(x1bar-x2bar)/sqrt(((sigma1)^2/n1)+((sigma2)^2/n2))
> z
[1] -4.783446
> pvalue=2*pnorm(z,lower.tail=TRUE)
> pvalue
[1] 1.723152e-06
>
> #To check level of significance
> if(pvalue<=level)
+ {
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is rejected")
+ }else
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted")
[1] "Null Hypothesis H0 is rejected"
> }
```


Question on difference of means & R-code

A study was conducted by the Department of Zoology at the Virginia Tech to estimate the difference in the amounts of the chemical orthophosphorus measured at two different stations on the James River. Orthophosphorus was measured in milligrams per liter. Fifteen samples were collected from station 1, and 12 samples were obtained from station 2. The 15 samples from station 1 had an average orthophosphorus content of 3.84 milligrams per liter and a standard deviation of 3.07 milligrams per liter, while the 12 samples from station 2 had an average content of 1.49 milligrams per liter and a standard deviation of 0.80 milligram per liter. Find a 95% confidence interval for the difference in the true average orthophosphorus contents at these two stations, assuming that the observations came from normal populations with different variances.

```
R Console
> #Khan Mohd. Owais Raza_20BCD7138_Applied Statistics
> #TEXTBOOK QUESTION
>
> x1bar=3.84
> n1=15
> sigma1=3.07
> x2bar=1.49
> n2=12
> sigma2=0.8
> level=0.05
>
> #Calculation of z
> z=(x1bar-x2bar)/sqrt(((sigma1)^2/n1)+((sigma2)^2/n2))
> z
[1] 2.846322
> pvalue=2*pnorm(z,lower.tail=TRUE)
> pvalue
[1] 1.995577
>
> #To check level of significance
> if(pvalue<=level)
+ {
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is rejected")
+ }else
+ paste("Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted")
[1] "Null Hypothesis H0 is accepted"
> }
```