## MATH 324 Homework 5

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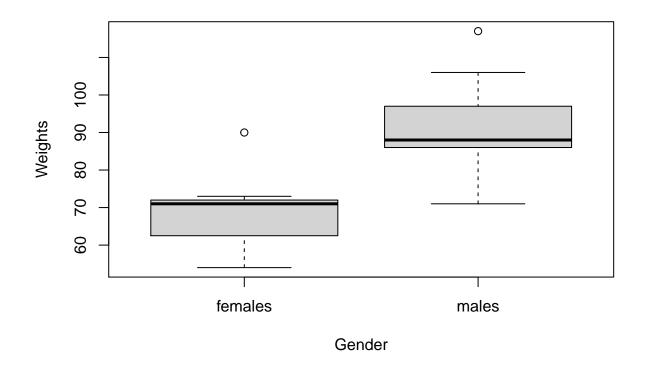
3/9/2021

```
##
##
    One Sample t-test
##
## data: DIFF
## t = 1.0262, df = 9, p-value = 0.3316
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.8913344 2.3713344
## sample estimates:
## mean of x
        0.74
  1. \bar{d} = 0.7400
  2. s_d = 2.280
  3. t = 1.0262
  4. p - value = 0.3316
  5. df = 9
  6. CI = (-0.891, 2.713)
```

Because our p-value was so small, the only values where we would reject the null hypothesis would be  $\alpha = 0.40$ .

## Question 2 Parts A-F

```
males = c(71, 93, 101, 84, 88, 117, 86, 86, 93, 86, 106)
females = c(57, 54, 90, 71, 71, 68, 73)
(x1_bar = mean(males))
## [1] 91.90909
(x2_bar = mean(females))
## [1] 69.14286
(s1 = sd(males))
## [1] 12.38107
(s2 = sd(females))
## [1] 11.79588
(samp_variance = (10*s1^2 + 6*s2^2)/16)
## [1] 147.9854
(DIFF_2 = x1_bar - x2_bar)
## [1] 22.76623
(s12 = sqrt(s1^2/11 + s2^2/7))
## [1] 5.814902
#22.766 +- 16.985 This would be the confidence interval for 99% confidence interval.
s12*2.921 #2.921 was a t-value that I got from the t-table handout.
## [1] 16.98533
  1. \bar{x_1} = 91.919
  2. \bar{x_2} = 69.14
  3. s_1 = 12.38
  4. s_2 = 11.79
  5. S_p^2 = 147.98
  6. t = 2.921
  7. CI = (5.871, 39.661)
Question 3
dat = as.data.frame(cbind(c(rep("males", 11), rep("females", 7)), c(males, females)))
boxplot(as.numeric(V2)~V1, data = dat, xlab = "Gender", ylab = "Weights")
```



```
t.test(males, females, paired = F, var.equal = F, alternative = "g")
##
  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
##
## data: males and females
## t = 3.9152, df = 13.408, p-value = 0.0008394
\mbox{\tt \#\#} alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 12.49233
                  Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## 91.90909 69.14286
1-pt(2.921, df = 16)
## [1] 0.004997732
```