Basic Inferential Data Analysis Instructions

Pribylov V.A.

02 09 2020

Overview

This is a course project needed to analyze the ToothGrowth data in the R datasets package.

Loading the data

```
TG <- ToothGrowth
```

Providing basic summary of the data

```
summary(TG)
         len
                    supp
                                 dose
## Min. : 4.20
                   OJ:30
                           Min.
                                   :0.500
## 1st Qu.:13.07
                   VC:30
                            1st Qu.:0.500
## Median :19.25
                            Median :1.000
                                  :1.167
## Mean
         :18.81
                            Mean
## 3rd Qu.:25.27
                            3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max.
          :33.90
                            Max.
                                   :2.000
OJ <- TG$len[TG$supp == 'OJ']
VC <- TG$len[TG$supp == 'VC']</pre>
```

Comparison of means for two factor-levels of supp column

As we can see, 95% confidence intervals for OJ and VC are intersecting each other. So let's try find 95% confidence interval for difference of their means.

[1] "95% confidence interval of difference between VC and OJ means is (-0.09, 7.49)"

This confidence interval includes 0, so there can be no difference between their means, but for 90% confidence interval mean for OJ is bigger than mean for VC:

[1] "90% confidence interval of difference between VC and OJ means is (0.52, 6.88)"

Statistical characteristics for dose column

```
mns <- NULL
vars <- NULL
lens <- NULL
for (i in levels(as.factor(TG$dose))) {
    mns <- c(mns, mean(TG$len[TG$dose == i]))
    vars <- c(vars, var(TG$len[TG$dose == i]))
    lens <- c(lens, length(TG$len[TG$dose == i]))
}</pre>
```

There are some pairwise comparisons between levels of dose:

```
confidence_interval_05 <- mns[1] + c(-1, 1)*qnorm(0.975)*sqrt(vars[1]/lens[1])
confidence_interval_05</pre>
```

```
## [1] 8.632928 12.577072
confidence_interval_1 <- mns[2] + c(-1, 1)*qnorm(0.975)*sqrt(vars[2]/lens[2])
confidence_interval_1</pre>
```

```
## [1] 17.79989 21.67011
confidence_interval_2 <- mns[3] + c(-1, 1)*qnorm(0.975)*sqrt(vars[3]/lens[3])
confidence_interval_2</pre>
```

[1] 24.44594 27.75406

As at the previous case let's find 95% confidence intervals of pairwise differences:

[1] "95% confidence interval of difference between 0.5 and 1 levels means is (6.37, 11.89)"

[1] "95% confidence interval of difference between 0.5 and 2 levels means is (12.92, 18.07)"
So with the increasing of dose level, we also can see increasing of mean length.