P8122 Homework 2

Due: 09/30/2022 at 5pm

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Consider a study on the effect that light at night has on weight gain and other variables in mice. The goal of this study was to determine whether light at night may play a causal role in the obesity epidemic. The data comprises *n* = 30 mice randomized to three different treatment groups. All mice spent 16 hours in light, and the explanatory variable was the level of light during the remaining 8 hours. Some of the mice were randomized to darkness during those 8 hours (as is typical for regular mice), some were randomized to a dim light (equivalent to a TV on in the room for humans), and the remaining mice were exposed to bright light for all 24 hours. Mice are nocturnal, and typically most of their activity and eating happen at night. The hypothesis of this study was that having a light on at night may alter mouse eating habits and/or metabolism, and so increase body mass. The data are available on canvas. There are some missing values because one mouse died, and one mouse did not receive the full glucose injection for it’s glucose tolerance test.

Table 1: Data Description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variable Name | Variable Description |
| Light | Treatment group (dark, dim, bright) |
| BMGain | Change in body mass from the beginning of the experiment to the end (week 8) |
| Consumption | Average daily consumption (in grams) |
| Corticosterone | Blood corticosterene level (a measure of stress) |
| DayPct | Percentage of calories consumed during the day |
| GlucoseInt | Glucose intolerant at end of study? (Yes or No) |
| GTT15 | Glucose level in the blood 15 minutes after a glucose injection |
| GTT120 | Glucose level in the blood 120 minutes after a glucose injection |
| Activity | A measure of physical activity level |

1. Chart, bar chart

   Description automatically generated(5 points) We are interested in the causal effect of light at night on weight gain. Plot the outcome by treatment group.
2. (5 points) Here we will compare the mice exposed to darkness to the mice exposed to bright light overnight (once you have the code it is easy to rerun the analysis for the dim light group, if you are interested). Subset the data to only consider these two groups.

Consider LD as dark, DM as dim, LL as bright.



1. (15 points) Set up the data such that everything you will need has generic names (such as *Yobs* or whatever you want to call them). Everything specific to the context of your data (variable names, sample sizes) should only be in your R Script here. Everything else should be generic so you can copy/paste it for later use. What quantities will you need to evaluate the causal effect of light at night on weight gain?

Rename light as “A”, bm\_gain as “Y”. Re-code treatment “dark” as 0, “light” as 1.

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Quantities needed to evaluate causal effect:

Average outcome in the dark group: E(Yi0)

Average outcome in the bright group: E(Yi1)

Population average causal effect (PACE): E(Yi1 – Yi0)

1. (10 points) Suppose we want the statistic to be the difference in means between the two treatment groups. Calculate *Tobs*.

Tobs = E(Yi1 – Yi0) = 5.08, where Yi1 stands for outcome in the bright group, Yi1 stands for outcome in the dark group.

1. (10 points) How many different possibilities are there for *A*? Enumerate all of these possibilities in a matrix. (Hint: it’s probably easiest to first install the *ri* or *perm* package, have a look at the function *chooseMatrix* in R, it may come in handy.)

Used *genperm()* function in *ri*.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

1. (15 points) State the sharp null hypothesis of no difference. Calculate the test statistic under one of these possibilities for *A* (the first one), under the sharp null hypothesis.
2. (10 points) Generate the exact randomization distribution for *T*, under the sharp null hypothesis of no difference.
3. (10 points) Plot this distribution, and mark the observed test statistic.
4. (10 points) Calculate the exact p-value, based on this distribution.
5. (10 points) What do you conclude?