1. One Sample t-test

t = 40.0533

df = 13

p-value = 5.269e-15

hypothesis: mean is not equal to 0

95 percent confidence interval:

37.31542 41.57030

mean of x :39.44286

2. One Sample t-test

t = 39.1022

df = 7

p-value = 1.863e-09

hypothesis: mean is not equal to 0

95 percent confidence interval:

0.2640071 0.2979929

mean of x :0.281

3. bb<-read.table("http://fisher.stat.wmich.edu/joe/Stat2600/Newdata/bb.dat",head er=T)

bla <- bb[,2]

blahit <- bla[bb[,5]==1]

blapit <- bla[bb[,5]==0]

t.test(blahit)

t.test(blapit)

Hitters: 95% confidence interval: (179.3019, 191.5466), mean of x= 185.4242

Pitchers:95% confidence interval:(193.9382, 208.0618), mean of x = 201

Yes, we can see from the results that true mean differs because of their confidence intervals and not intersecting

4. blurp=c(44.7,39.7,40.7,40.5,42.0,36.3,36.1,46.3,32.8,38.5,37.2,42.8,36.6,38.0)

t.test(blurp,conf.level=.90)

t.test(blurp,conf.level=.95)

t.test(blurp,conf.level=.99)

90% confidence interval: (37.69892,41.18680): mean of x= 39.44286

95% confidence interval: (37.31542, 41.57030): mean of x= 39.44286

99% confidence interval: (36.47649, 42.40922): mean of x = 39.44286

5. flerp<-read.table("http://fisher.stat.wmich.edu/joe/Stat2600/Newdata/bb.dat",head er=T)

prop.test(8,59)

95% confidence interval: (0.06445827,0.25533218), P=0.1355932

6. datFunction<-function(data,interval)

{

dat=data;

first=t.test(dat,conf.level=interval);

est=first$est;

lb=first$conf.int[1] ;

ub =first$conf.int[2] ;

return(c(est,lb,ub));

}