Assignment2

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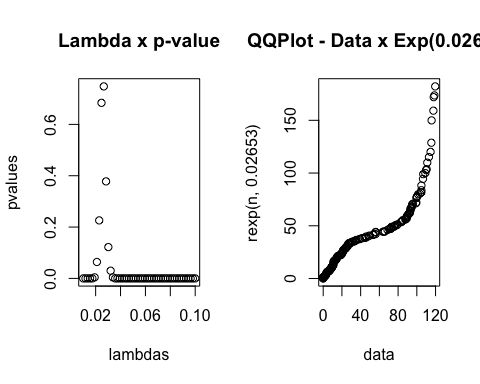
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Group 18

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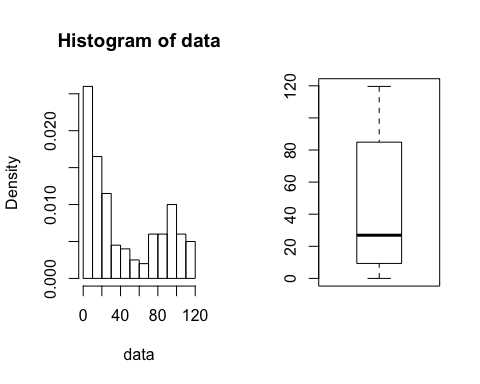
### Exercise 1  
  
# Question 1.1  
data <- read.table(file = "telephone.txt", header = TRUE)  
data = unlist(data, use.names = FALSE)   
  
#The statistic to be used is the median - t=median for the given population's sample  
t=median(data)   
  
numLambdas=50  
B=1000;   
tstar=numeric(B)  
n=length(data)  
  
#Initially the interval for lambda will be split into equidistant values for lambda. Afterwards, the p-value  
#will be calculated for each of them.  
  
#Spliting the lambda interval in 50 different points:  
lambdas=numeric(numLambdas)  
pvalues=numeric(numLambdas)  
  
lambdas=seq(0.01,0.1,length=50)  
  
for (j in 1:numLambdas) {  
 # Creating Xstars and surrogate Tstars  
 tstar=numeric(B) #Creating a Tstar vector to be used in the Bootstrap test  
 for (i in 1:B){  
 xstar=rexp(n,lambdas[j]) # generating simulated samples  
 tstar[i]=median(xstar) #generating surrogated ts  
 }  
  
 pl=sum(tstar<t)/B  
 pr=sum(tstar>t)/B  
 pvalues[j]=2\*min(pl,pr)  
}

par(mfrow=c(1,2))



# Question 1.2  
# We generate the bootstrap interval, using the median as location estimator.  
  
TstarBootstrapInterval = numeric(B)  
for(i in 1:B){  
 Xstar = sample(data,replace=TRUE) #Generates a random permutation of 'size of data' elements  
 TstarBootstrapInterval[i]=mean(Xstar)#Computes the statistic for the sample.  
}  
Tstar25=quantile(TstarBootstrapInterval,0.025)  
Tstar975=quantile(TstarBootstrapInterval,0.975)  
  
T1 = mean(data)  
c(2\*T1-Tstar975,2\*T1-Tstar25) # ==> mean is in this interval

## 97.5% 2.5%   
## 38.34240 48.80156.  
  
par(mfrow=c(1,2))

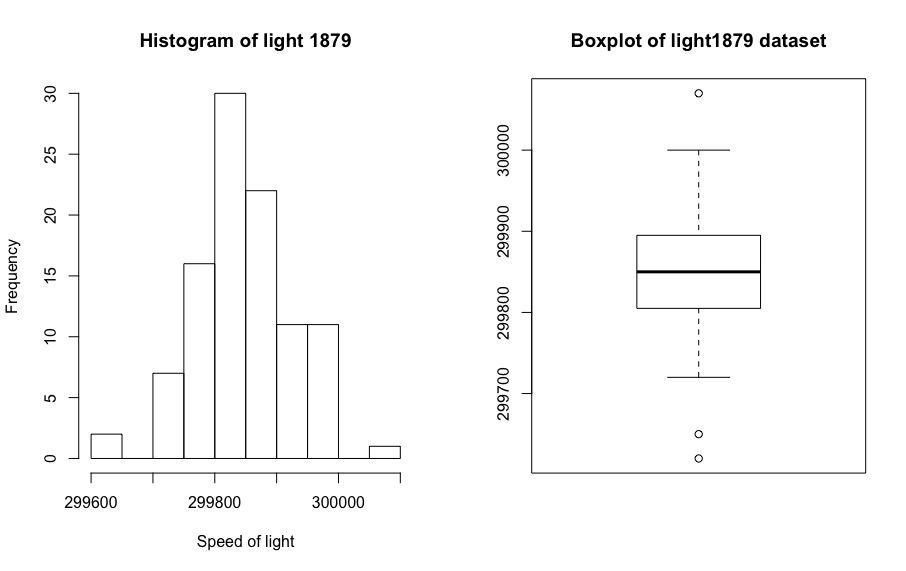


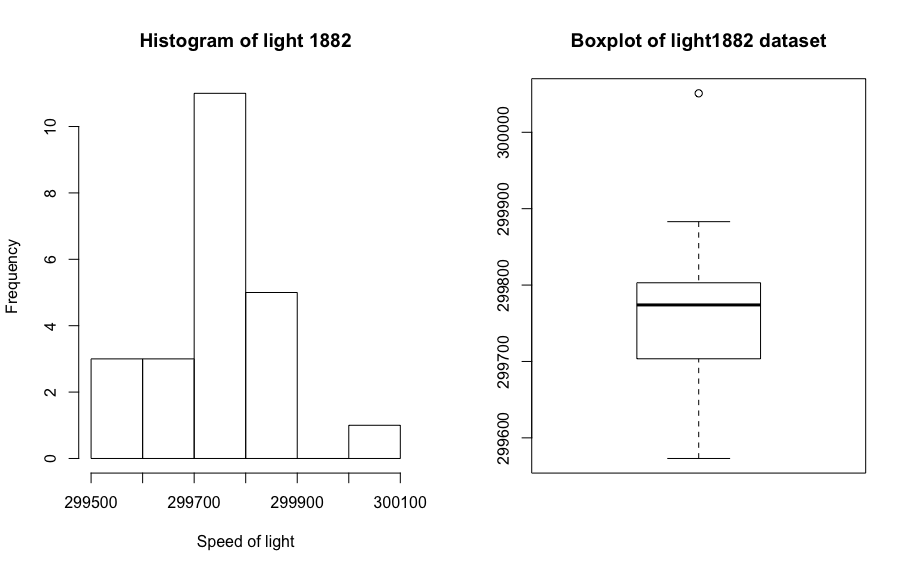
**Exercise 1**

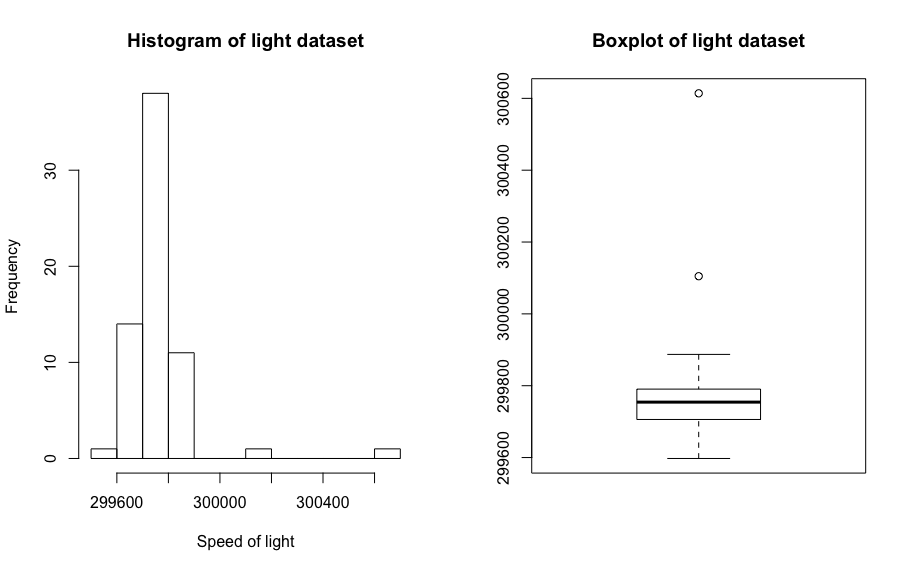
1. Considering the given interval for lambda, the approach to understand whether the data follows exponential distribution with a lambda within this interval, will be to compute the p-value for different values of lambda. The intention is to identify the behavior of p-value depending on the lambda. As can be seen from the graph, p-value is the highest (0.78) when lambda=0.02653. At this point we would fail to reject the null hypothesis with highest p-value, so it would be plausible to say that the data stems from an exponential distribution with lambda close to 0.02653. In fact, from the test, p-value is greater than 0.05 in the lambda interval between 0.021 and 0.032 (please note) that these values may slightly change every time the test is executed (since there are random variables involved). By plotting a QQ-plot between the data and exponential (0.02653) is also possible to see that a graph that resembles the 0-1 line which reinforces that the data could stem from exponential distribution with lambda=0.02653.
2. We generate the bootstrap interval, using the median as location estimator Conclusion: Considering the bootstrap confidence interval, the mean consumption for this population falls in the interval between 38.12714 and 48.77792. The boxplot shows that the distribution of consumption is not symmetric around the median, with a considerable scattered consumption between the median and the third quartile. On the other hand, the consumption figures between Q1 and median (so representing 25% of the data) are concentrated which could represent an opportunity for target market campaigns. There is also an opportunity for high-end consumers (above 80) since 25% of the consumers are located at this region of the boxplot.

### Exercise 2

light1879\_dataframe=read.table("light1879.txt", header = FALSE)  
light1882\_dataframe=read.table("light1882.txt", fill = TRUE)  
light\_dataframe= read.table("light.txt", header = FALSE)  
  
light1879\_vec = unlist(light1879\_dataframe, use.names = FALSE)  
light1879\_vec = light1879\_vec + 299000  
  
light1882\_vec = unlist(light1882\_dataframe, use.names = FALSE)  
light1882\_vec <- light1882\_vec[!is.na(light1882\_vec)]  
light1882\_vec = light1882\_vec + 299000  
  
light\_vec = unlist(light\_dataframe, use.names = FALSE)  
light\_vec = 7.442 / (((light\_vec/1000) + 24.8)/1000000)  
  
# Question 2.1  
par(mfrow=c(1,2))







# Question 2.2  
# Dataset 1879  
#### MEAN   
B=1000  
Tstar=numeric(B)  
for(i in 1:B) {  
 Xstar=sample(light1879\_vec, replace=TRUE)  
 Tstar[i]=mean(Xstar)  
}  
Tstar25=quantile(Tstar,0.025)  
Tstar975=quantile(Tstar,0.975)  
Tmean= mean(light1879\_vec)  
c(2\*Tmean-Tstar975,2\*Tmean-Tstar25)

## 97.5% 2.5%   
## 299836.2 299867.3

#### Median  
Tstar=numeric(B)  
for(i in 1:B) {  
 Xstar=sample(light1879\_vec, replace=TRUE)  
 Tstar[i]=median(Xstar)  
}  
Tstar25=quantile(Tstar,0.025)  
Tstar975=quantile(Tstar,0.975)  
Tmedian = median(light1879\_vec)  
c(2\*Tmedian-Tstar975,2\*Tmedian-Tstar25)

## 97.5% 2.5%   
## 299830 299860

# Dataset 1882  
#### MEAN   
B=1000  
Tstar=numeric(B)  
for(i in 1:B) {  
 Xstar=sample(light1882\_vec, replace=TRUE)  
 Tstar[i]=mean(Xstar)  
}  
Tstar25=quantile(Tstar,0.025)  
Tstar975=quantile(Tstar,0.975)  
Tmean= mean(light1882\_vec)  
c(2\*Tmean-Tstar975,2\*Tmean-Tstar25)

## 97.5% 2.5%   
## 299710.1 299797.4

#### Median  
Tstar=numeric(B)  
for(i in 1:B) {  
 Xstar=sample(light1882\_vec, replace=TRUE)  
 Tstar[i]=median(Xstar)  
}  
Tstar25=quantile(Tstar,0.025)  
Tstar975=quantile(Tstar,0.975)  
Tmedian = median(light1882\_vec)  
c(2\*Tmedian-Tstar975,2\*Tmedian-Tstar25)

## 97.5% 2.5%   
## 299751 299837

# Dataset light.txt  
#### MEAN   
B=1000  
Tstar=numeric(B)  
for(i in 1:B) {  
 Xstar=sample(light\_vec, replace=TRUE)  
 Tstar[i]=mean(Xstar)  
}  
Tstar25=quantile(Tstar,0.025)  
Tstar975=quantile(Tstar,0.975)  
Tmean= mean(light\_vec)  
c(2\*Tmean-Tstar975,2\*Tmean-Tstar25)

## 97.5% 2.5%   
## 299726.7 299791.2

#### Median  
Tstar=numeric(B)  
for(i in 1:B) {  
 Xstar=sample(light\_vec, replace=TRUE)  
 Tstar[i]=median(Xstar)  
}  
Tstar25=quantile(Tstar,0.025)  
Tstar975=quantile(Tstar,0.975)  
Tmedian = median(light\_vec)  
c(2\*Tmedian-Tstar975,2\*Tmedian-Tstar25)

## 97.5% 2.5%   
## 299742.2 299766.4

# The confidence interval for μ with 95% confidence is measured as below  
sd\_light=sd(light\_vec)  
len\_sample=length(light\_vec)  
c(Tmean-2\*sd\_light/sqrt(len\_sample), Tmean+2\*sd\_light/sqrt(len\_sample))

## [1] 299731.9 299795.9

# Question 2.4  
accurate\_light\_velocity = 299792.458  
t.test(light1879\_vec, mu=accurate\_light\_velocity, conf.level=0.95)

## One Sample t-test  
## t = 7.5866, df = 99, p-value = 1.824e-11  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## 299836.7 299868.1  
## sample estimates:  
## mean of x   
## 299852.4

wilcox.test(light1882\_vec, mu= accurate\_light\_velocity)

## Wilcoxon signed rank test with continuity correction  
## V = 83, p-value = 0.09736

wilcox.test(light\_vec, mu= accurate\_light\_velocity)

## Wilcoxon signed rank test with continuity correction  
## V = 387, p-value = 4.451e-06

**Exercise 2**

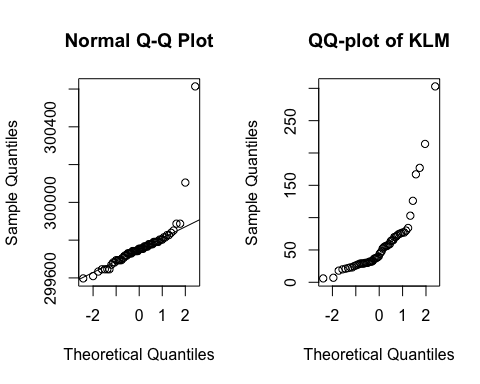
1. Given the boxplot of the light1879.txt dataset, we can observe small number of outliers and the histogram is quite symmetric. We can presume that this dataset follows a normal distribution. In contrast, 1882 dataset might be not sampled normal distribution as we can observe some outliers in the boxplot diagram and the histogram is right skewed. The boxplot and histogram of last dataset - light.txt, seems to be symmetric but we can see some significant outliers in the first diagram that may lead to non-normal distribution. To ensure about the normality of that dataset, we additionally used Shapiro-Wilk test which has p- value = 2.724e-12 < 0.05. As a result, we can reject the null hypothesis that the light.txt dataset follows the normal distribution.

As we can see from three box-plots, the median of light1879 dataset (about 299850 km/s) is higher than that of light1882 and light dataset with approximately 299774 and 299754 km/s



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dataset | Mean confidence interval | Median confidence interval |
| light1879.txt | [299836.2, 299867.3] | [299830, 299860] |
| light1882.txt | [299710.1, 299797.4] | [299751, 299837] |
| light.txt | [299726.7, 299791.2] | [299742.2, 299766.4] |

1. As seen from the table above, the median confidence intervals of all datasets are smaller the mean confidence intervals respectively, which means that median confidence intervals can have more accurate estimation. This result is fairly reasonable as the estimating statistic x̄ is not robust against outliers that are located in all boxplots.
2. As mentioned above, the light1879.txt dataset can be sampled from normal distribution population. To test whether the result of this measurement is consistent with the currently most accurate value of the speed of light (299792.458), we use one sample t-test with µ= 299792.458 km/s. With p-value = 1.824e-11< 0.05 in that test, we can reject the null hypothesis that the true mean of speed of light in this experiment is equal to 299792.458 km/s (most accurate value). Both light1882.txt and light.txt dataset do not follow the normal distribution so we apply Wilcoxon signed rank test to those data. In the former test, the p-value = 0.09736> 0.05, which means that we can’t reject the null hypothesis that the true mean is equal 299792.458, while the later test with p-value = 4.451e-06 < 0.05 indicates that we can reject the same null hypothesis. To sum up, the light1879 and light measurements are not equal to precise light speed while light1882 measurement can be assumed it is same as the most accurate speed of light (299792.458).



### Exercise 3  
  
# Question 3.1  
klm=scan("klm.txt")

m=sum(klm>31)  
n= length(klm)  
binom.test(m,n, p=0.5,alternative = c("greater"))

## Exact binomial test  
## number of successes = 40, number of trials = 60, p-value = 0.006745  
## alternative hypothesis: true probability of success is greater than 0.5

# Question 3.2  
m=sum(klm>72)  
n= length(klm)  
binom.test(m,n, p=0.1,alternative = c("greater"))

## Exact binomial test  
## number of successes = 13, number of trials = 60, p-value =  
## 0.005681

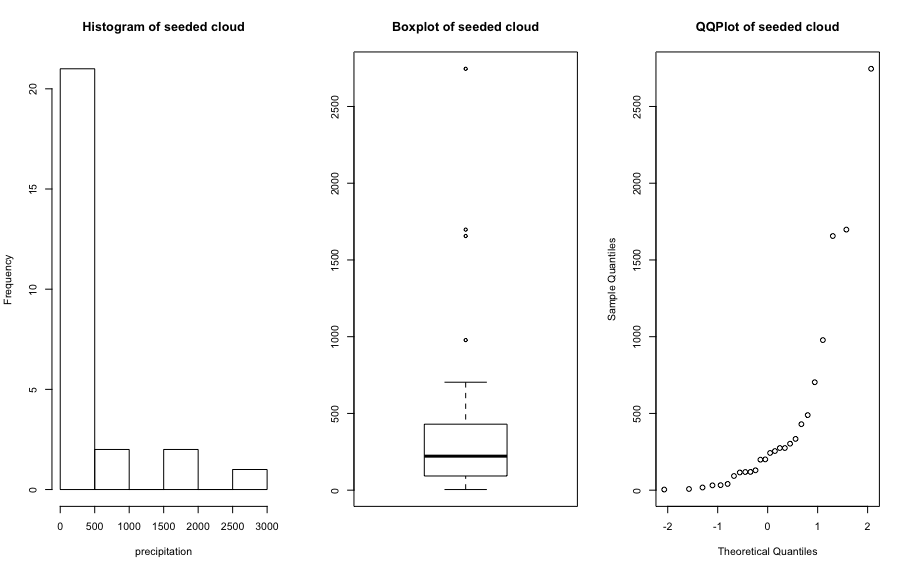
## alternative hypothesis: true probability of success is greater than 0.1

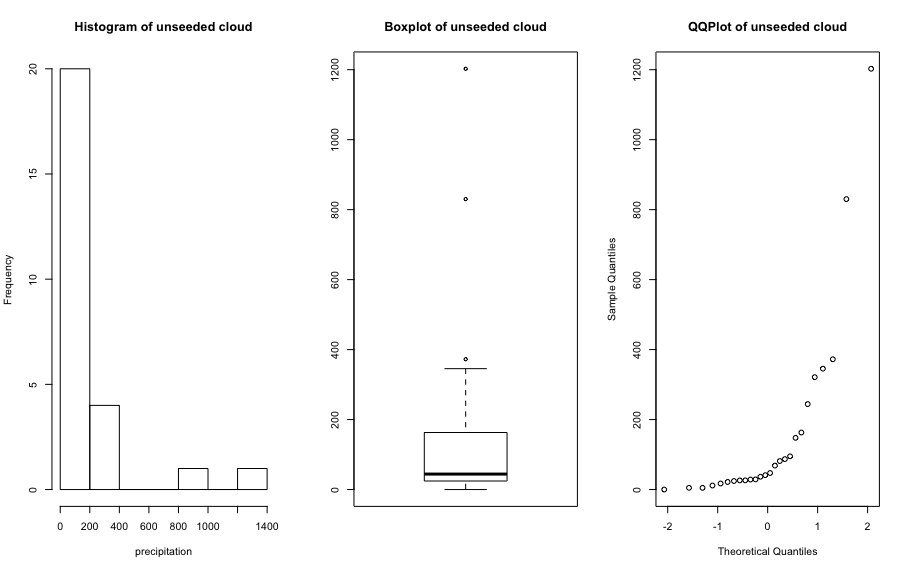
**Exercise 3**

1. According to the QQ-plot of KLM data, the sample distribution is not taken from normal population. For skewed distribution, the mean is highly influenced by the high/low values. In such cases, it is better to test location in terms of the median, instead of the mean.We can use the sign test or Wilcoxon test. However, the histogram of data shows that the distribution is not symmetric Therefore, the sign test is the best choice which prerequisites are all satisfied. The data are a random sample from a population with a certain median m. we test null hypothesis . The test statistics is which has the binary (N,0.5)- distribution under . Conclusion: As the p-value is 0.006, we can reject the null hypothesis. It means that the median of this population is greater than 31.
2. This test is similar to sign test except the probability of success in binary distribution. we test null hypothesis . The test statistics is which has the binary (N,0.1)- distribution under . Conclusion: As the p-value is 0.005, we can reject the null hypothesis. It means that more than 10% of the parts arrives after the maximum delivery period of 72 days.

### Exercise 4   
  
# Question 4.1  
cloud\_data = read.table("clouds.txt", header=TRUE)

par(mfrow=c(1,3))





t.test(cloud\_data$seeded, cloud\_data$unseeded)

## Welch Two Sample t-test  
## t = 1.9984, df = 33.856, p-value = 0.05375  
## sample estimates:  
## mean of x mean of y   
## 441.9846 164.5619

wilcox.test(cloud\_data$seeded, cloud\_data$unseeded)

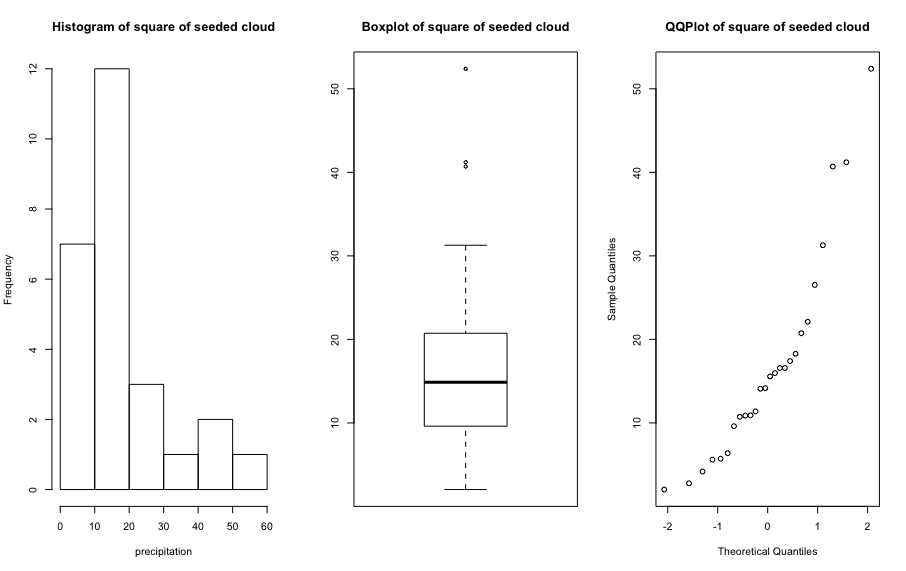
## Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction  
## W = 473, p-value = 0.01383

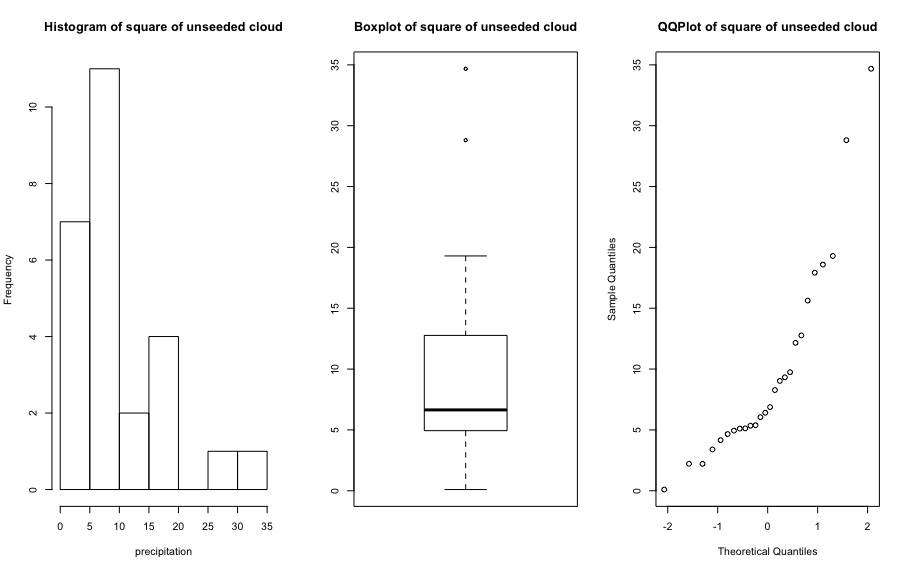
ks.test(cloud\_data$seeded, cloud\_data$unseeded)

## Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test  
## D = 0.42308, p-value = 0.01905

# Question 4.2

square\_root\_data = sqrt(cloud\_data)  
  
par(mfrow=c(1,3))





t.test(square\_root\_data$seeded, square\_root\_data$unseeded)

## Welch Two Sample t-test  
## t = 2.4246, df = 43.363, p-value = 0.01956  
## sample estimates:  
## mean of x mean of y   
## 17.068014 9.931321

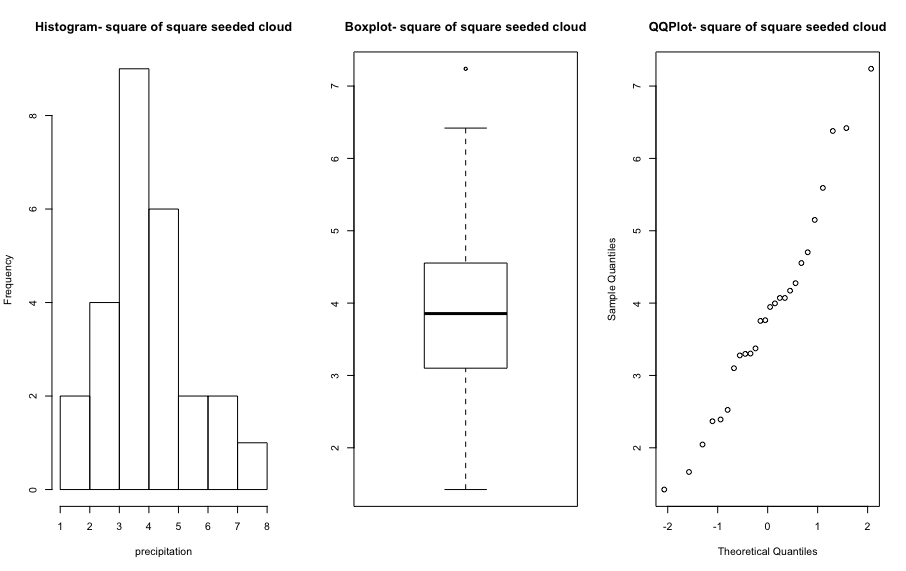
wilcox.test(square\_root\_data$seeded, square\_root\_data$unseeded)

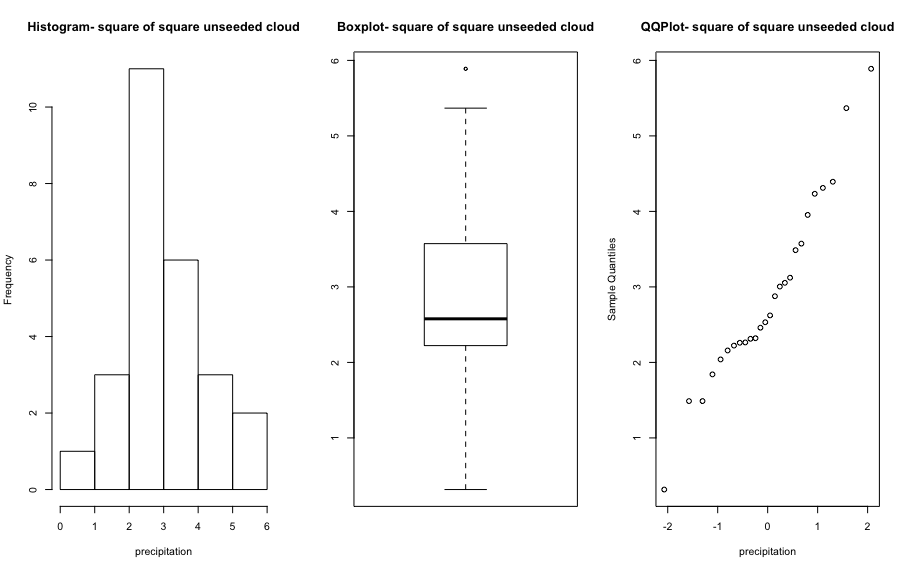
## Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction  
## W = 473, p-value = 0.01383

ks.test(square\_root\_data$seeded, square\_root\_data$unseeded)

## Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test  
## D = 0.42308, p-value = 0.01905

# Question 4.3  
square\_root\_of\_square\_root\_data = sqrt(square\_root\_data)  
  
par(mfrow=c(1,3))





t.test(square\_root\_of\_square\_root\_data$seeded, square\_root\_of\_square\_root\_data$unseeded)

## Welch Two Sample t-test  
## t = 2.5968, df = 48.826, p-value = 0.0124  
## mean of x mean of y   
## 3.878988 2.907340

wilcox.test(square\_root\_of\_square\_root\_data$seeded, square\_root\_of\_square\_root\_data$unseeded)

## Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction  
## W = 473, p-value = 0.01383

ks.test(square\_root\_of\_square\_root\_data$seeded, square\_root\_of\_square\_root\_data$unseeded)

## Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test  
## D = 0.42308, p-value = 0.01905

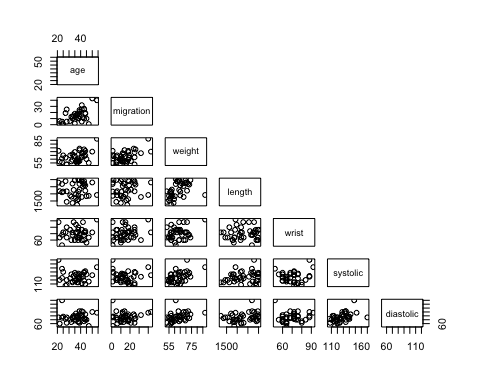
**Exercise 4**

1. The data in clouds.txt file were collected separately from two groups “seeded” and “unseeded” so samples from those groups are independent. In other words, the data gathered from two groups are not paired.

Given the histograms and QQ-plots of seeded and unseeded cloud data, we can't assume that they are in a normal distribution. As a result, we can't trust the result of the two samples t-test with p-value = 0.05375 in this case because the assumption of the normal distribution in t-test was violated. On the other hand, the Mann- Whitney and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test can be adopted in this case for the reason that both don't assume observations are taken from normal distribution. Mann- Whitney test has p-value = 0.01383 < 0.05, then we can reject that the populations of two samples are the same. Similarly, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test has p-value = 0.01905 < 0.05 so we can draw the same conclusion.

1. Glancing at the histograms and QQ-plots after using square root transformation, we can't still assume that the square root of seeded and unseeded cloud data is normal distribution. The two samples t-test assumption was violated and we are not confident in the test result with p-value = 0.01956. Mann- Whitney test and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test can be adopted in this case for the reason that both don't assume observations are taken from normal distribution. The former test, Mann-Whitney, has p-value = 0.01383 < 0.05, then we can conclude that of same populations is rejected. The later test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, has p-value = 0.01905 < 0.05 so we can also reject the null hypothesis that the populations of two samples are the same.
2. After samples are transformed by square root of the square, the data for both seeded and unseeded clouds seems to follow the normal distribution which leads to the validity of the two samples t-test in the case. With p-value = 0.0124 < 0.05 in the two samples t-test, we can reject the null hypothesis : μ = ν that the means of two populations are the same. The “p-value” values of Mann-Whitney and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test remain the same in comparison with two previous cases (Question 1 and 2)- since the rankings of samples are not modified after applying square root and square root of square root function - and therefore we have the identical conclusions in those tests.

###Exercise 5  
  
# Question 5.1  
peruvians=read.table("peruvians.txt",header=TRUE)  
peruvians = peruvians[,-c(5,6,7)]  
pairs(peruvians, upper.panel=NULL)



# Question 5.2  
attach(peruvians)   
  
# Test 5.2.1 (migration x age)

cor.test(migration, age,method="spearman")

## Spearman's rank correlation rho  
## data: migration and age  
## S = 5176.6, p-value = 0.002189  
## sample estimates:  
## rho   
## 0.4760575

# Test 5.2.2 (migration x weight)  
cor.test(migration, weight,method="spearman")

## Spearman's rank correlation rho  
## data: migration and weight  
## S = 6415.1, p-value = 0.02861  
## sample estimates:  
## rho   
## 0.3506956

# Test 5.2.3 (migration x length)  
cor.test(migration, length,method="spearman")

## Spearman's rank correlation rho  
## data: migration and length  
## S = 9044.3, p-value = 0.6087  
## sample estimates:  
## rho   
## 0.08458432

# Test 5.2.4 (migration x wrist)  
cor.test(migration, wrist,method="spearman")

## Spearman's rank correlation rho  
## data: migration and wrist  
## S = 7712.8, p-value = 0.1797  
## sample estimates:  
## rho   
## 0.2193498

# Test 5.2.5 (migration x diastolic)  
cor.test(migration, diastolic,method="spearman")

## Spearman's rank correlation rho  
## data: migration and diastolic  
## S = 9137.6, p-value = 0.6494  
## sample estimates:  
## rho   
## 0.07514098

**Exercise 5**

1. Based on the pairs is possible to see a potential correlation in the following pairs: migration x age, migration x weight, migration x wrist. This conclusion is based on the fact that the plot from these pairs resembles a straight line passing through the origin.
2. Tests will be conducted using Spearman rank correlation test which doesn't assume normality between the two variables.

* Test 5.2.1 (migration x age): As can be seen from the test, p-value = 0.0021, which led us to reject the null hypothesis that rho is equal to 0. In fact, the calculated rho based on the samples is 0.4760.
* Test 5.2.2 (migration x weight): As can be seen from the test, p-value = 0.02861, which led us to reject the null hypothesis that rho is equal to 0. In fact, the calculated rho based on the samples is 0.3506.
* Test 5.2.3 (migration x length): As can be seen from the test, p-value = 0.6087, which led us to fail to reject the null hypothesis that rho is equal to 0 - considering a 0.05 confidence level.

The calculated rho based on the samples is 0.0845 which is very close to 0 indicating a weak correlation between the variables.

* Test 5.2.4 (migration x wrist): As can be seen from the test, p-value = 0.1797, which led us to fail to reject the null hypothesis that rho is equal to 0 - considering a 0.05 confidence.

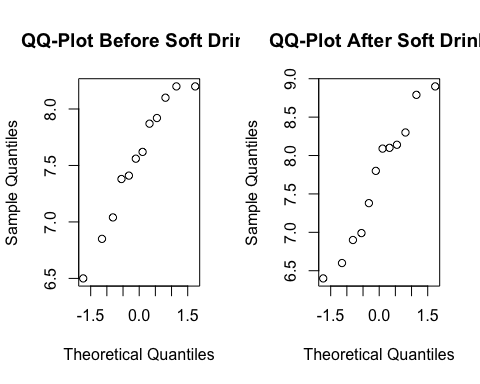
The calculated rho for the sample is rho = 0.2193.

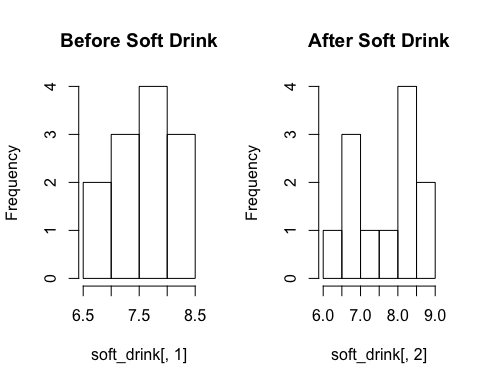
* Test 5.2.5 (migration x diastolic): As can be seen from the test, p-value = 0.6494, which led us to fail to reject the null hypothesis that rho is equal to 0 - considering a 0.05 confidence level.

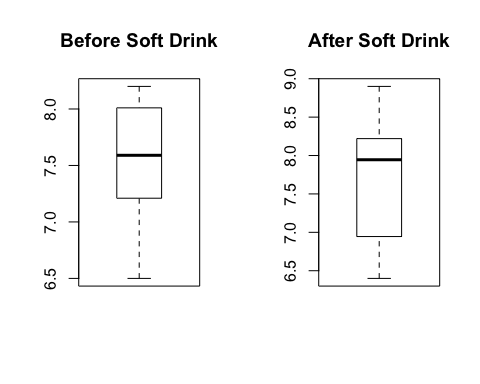
The calculated rho based on the samples is 0.0751 which is very close to 0 indicating a weak correlation between the variables.

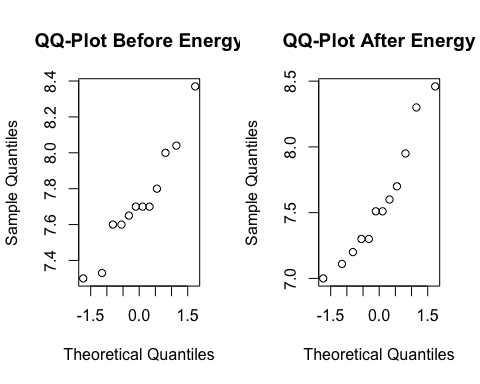
### Exercise 6  
  
# Question 6.1  
run=read.table("run.txt")

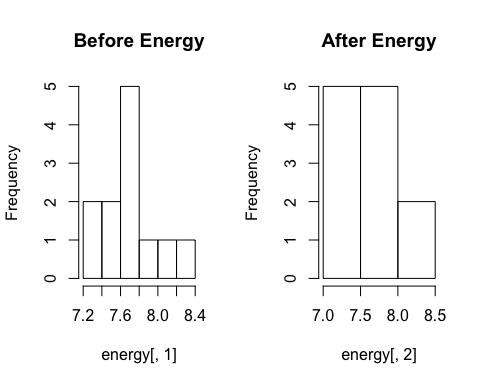
soft\_drink=run[run$drink=='lemo', 1:2]  
energy=run[run$drink=='energy', 1:2]  
  
par(mfrow=c(1,2))

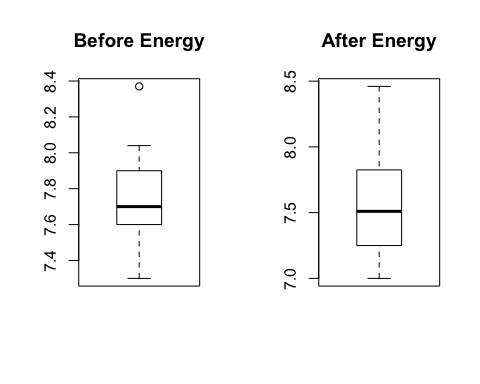








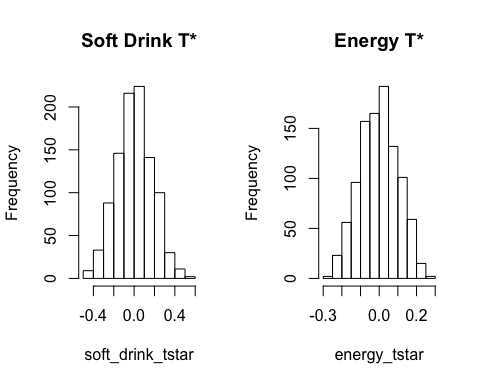




# Question 6.2  
soft\_drink=run[run$drink=='lemo', 1:2]  
energy=run[run$drink=='energy', 1:2]  
mystat=function(x,y) {mean(x-y)}  
B=1000  
  
#soft drink  
soft\_drink\_tstar=numeric(B)  
for (i in 1:B){  
 soft\_drink\_star=t(apply(cbind(soft\_drink[,1],soft\_drink[,2]),1,sample))  
 soft\_drink\_tstar[i]=mystat(soft\_drink\_star[,1],soft\_drink\_star[,2])  
}  
soft\_drink\_myt=mystat(soft\_drink\_star[,1],soft\_drink\_star[,2])  
pl=sum(soft\_drink\_tstar<soft\_drink\_myt)/B  
pr=sum(soft\_drink\_tstar>soft\_drink\_myt)/B  
p\_soft\_drink=2\*min(pl,pr)  
p\_soft\_drink

## [1] 0.52

#energy drink  
energy\_tstar=numeric(B)  
for (i in 1:B){  
 energy\_star=t(apply(cbind(energy[,1],energy[,2]),1,sample))  
 energy\_tstar[i]=mystat(energy\_star[,1],energy\_star[,2])  
}  
energy\_myt=mystat(energy\_star[,1],energy\_star[,2])



pl=sum(energy\_tstar<energy\_myt)/B  
pr=sum(energy\_tstar>energy\_myt)/B  
p\_energy=2\*min(pl,pr)  
p\_energy

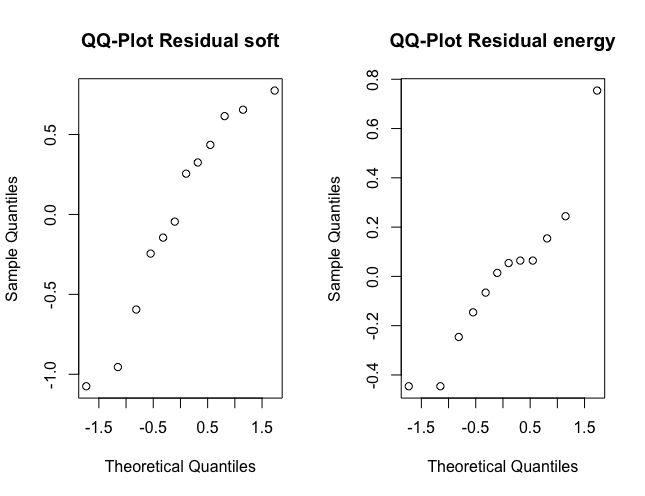
## [1] 0.24

# Question 6.3  
n=nrow(run)  
diff\_time <- data.frame(numeric(n), character(n))  
diff\_time[,1]= run[,2]- run[,1]  
diff\_time[,2]= run[,3]  
wilcox.test(diff\_time[1:12,1],diff\_time[13:24,1])

## Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction  
## W = 98.5, p-value = 0.1332

# Question 6.6  
par(mfrow=c(1,2))

diff\_frame= data.frame(time\_diff=as.vector(diff\_time[,1]), drink\_type=factor(rep(1:2,each=12)))  
diff\_time\_aov= lm(time\_diff~drink\_type,data = diff\_frame)  
time\_residual=residuals(diff\_time\_aov)

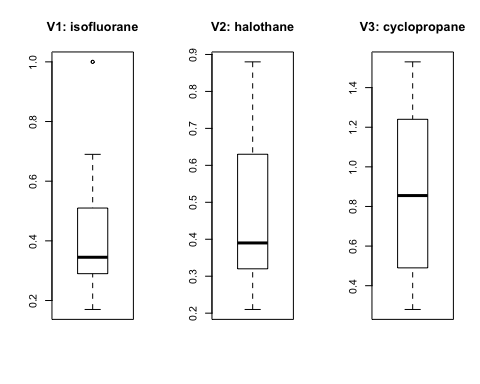


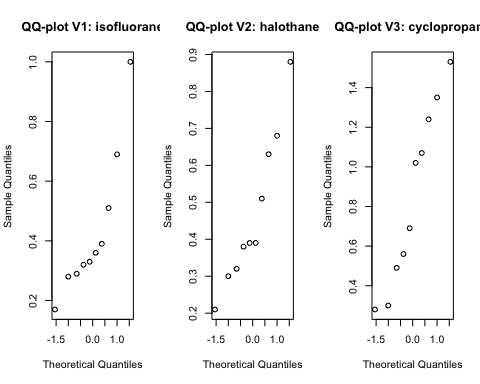
**Exercise 6**

1. To study the data, we plot the running time before and after both soft and energy drink separately. It includes QQ-plot, histogram and box plot of all of them. The median of running time increased slightly after soft drink. Moreover, the running time after drinking spread in larger range rather than before drinking. As the sample size is really small, it is hard to conclude the normality of population. QQ-plot of before and after for soft drink and their histograms demonstrates the samples are not normal. Similarly, in case of energy drink, the histograms and QQ-plots prove that the sample is not taken from normal population for both before and after energy drink. The median of running time decreased after energy drink. Additionally, the running time after drinking spread in larger range than before.
2. Since we can’t assume normality for both soft drink and energy, we should apply permutation test for two cases separately. We generate 1000 randomly chosen permutations to estimate the distribution of our test statistic under . Conclusion: In case of soft drink, since the p-value is about 0.52 we can’t reject null hypothesis. In terms of energy, the p-value is 0.24 and still greater than critical value and similarly we fail to reject null hypothesis here.
3. In such case, we have two different groups without normal population. Therefore, we apply Man-Whitney test. The sample stems from soft drink population (S) and similarly originates from energy drink (E). We test null hypothesis that the populations are the same. Conclusion: of equal means is not rejected. The underlying distribution of time difference in soft drink is similar to energy drink.
4. Time differences (after - before) are negative numbers for some cases. It may because of dependency of two measurement (before and after) in a short period of time (learning effect). Additionally, the sample size for both cases seems small. The distribution of time difference is not normal in soft and energy drink and we can’t use t-samples t-test.
5. Yes, we have similar objections here.
6. In part 3, we took advantage of Man-Whitney test that it doesn’t require to presume on the distribution. To transform vector to residuals, we should assume normality of time difference in both drink types and apply ANOVA and residual function.

### Exercise 7  
  
# Question 7.1  
dogs=read.table("dogs.txt",header = TRUE)

par(mfrow=c(1,3))





# Question 7.2  
dogsframe= data.frame(plasma=as.vector(as.matrix(dogs)), drugs=factor(rep(1:3,each=10)))  
dogsaov= lm(plasma~drugs,data = dogsframe)  
anova(dogsaov)

## Analysis of Variance Table  
## Response: plasma  
## Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)   
## drugs 2 1.0808 0.54040 5.355 0.011 \*  
## Residuals 27 2.7247 0.10092

summary(dogsaov)

## lm(formula = plasma ~ drugs, data = dogsframe)  
##   
## Coefficients:  
## Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)   
## (Intercept) 0.4340 0.1005 4.320 0.000189 \*\*\*  
## drugs2 0.0350 0.1421 0.246 0.807266   
## drugs3 0.4190 0.1421 2.949 0.006504 \*\*

drug1 = 0.4340  
drug2 = drug1 + 0.0350  
drug3 = drug1 + 0.4190  
drug1; drug2; drug3

## [1] 0.434

## [1] 0.469

## [1] 0.853

# Question 7.3  
attach(dogsframe)  
kruskal.test(plasma,drugs)

## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test  
##   
## data: plasma and drugs  
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 5.6442, df = 2, p-value = 0.05948

**Exercise 7**

1. According to the QQ-plot of these three drugs, we just can assume samples in drug 3(cyclopropane) are taken from normal population. Since the sample size isn’t large enough, the normality can be doubtful. Drug 1 and 2 are certainly not normal.
2. The estimated concentration for drug 1 is equal 0.4340. drug 2 and drug 3 are 0.399 and 0.015 respectively. Since the p-value is 0.011, we reject null hypothesis which means for some (i, j).
3. In this part, the p-value is 0.059. Therefore, the null hypothesis in not rejected (but not with a great difference). . As we concluded in first part, the samples are not taken from normal population. However, ANOVA assumes normality to test the data. Therefore, the conclusion of ANOVA is against Kruskal-Wallis result.