## Simulation and Inferential Data Analysis\_Part2

Cynthia Tang

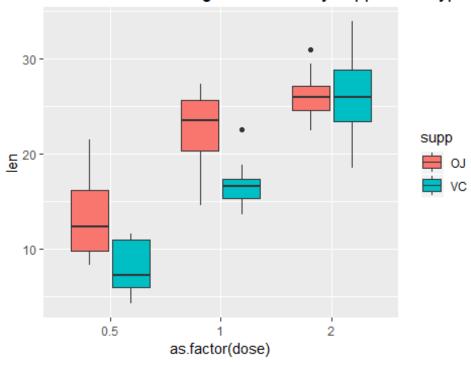
May 30, 2019

#### The ToothGrowth data

The data was collected from 60 guinea pigs. Each animal received one of three dose levels (0.5, 1, 2 mg/day) of vitamin C through either orange juice (OJ) or ascorbic acid (VC).

```
library(ggplot2)
library(datasets)
data(ToothGrowth)
head(ToothGrowth)
##
     len supp dose
## 1 4.2
           VC
               0.5
## 2 11.5
           VC 0.5
## 3 7.3
           VC 0.5
## 4 5.8
           VC 0.5
## 5 6.4
           VC 0.5
## 6 10.0
           VC 0.5
str(ToothGrowth)
## 'data.frame':
                    60 obs. of 3 variables:
## $ len : num 4.2 11.5 7.3 5.8 6.4 10 11.2 11.2 5.2 7 ...
## $ supp: Factor w/ 2 levels "OJ", "VC": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ dose: num 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
summary(ToothGrowth)
##
        len
                                 dose
                    supp
## Min.
           : 4.20
                    OJ:30
                            Min.
                                   :0.500
  1st Qu.:13.07
                            1st Qu.:0.500
##
                   VC:30
## Median :19.25
                           Median :1.000
## Mean
           :18.81
                            Mean
                                   :1.167
##
   3rd Qu.:25.27
                            3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max.
           :33.90
                                   :2.000
                            Max.
table(ToothGrowth$dose)
##
## 0.5
            2
        1
## 20 20
           20
ggplot(data = ToothGrowth, aes(x = as.factor(dose), y = len, fill = supp)) +
       geom boxplot() +
```

labs(title = "Plot1. The tooth lengths affected by supplement types
and dose")



Plot1. The tooth lengths affected by supplement types

Based on the Plot1, the tooth length increased as the dose of supplements increased. Also, the animals exposed to orange juice(OJ) had greater tooth length than those exposed to ascorbic(VC).

### **Hypothesis tests**

# Question 1: Does the orange juice perform better in increasing tooth length in guinea pigs than ascorbic acid?

H0: mu(OJ) - mu(VC) <= 0Ha: mu(OJ) - mu(VC) > 0

We used t-test and assumed unequal variance in two supplement types.

Here are the test results:

```
## mean in group OJ mean in group VC
## 20.66333 16.96333
```

## Question 2: Does the the higher dosage perform better in increasing tooth length in guinea pigs than the lower dosage?

```
H0: mu(lower) - mu(higher) >= 0
Ha: mu(lower) - mu(higher) < 0
```

We used t-test and assumed unequal variance in two supplement dosage.

Here are the test results:

```
## dosage0.5vs1 dosage0.5vs2 dosage1vs2
## 1 6.341504e-08 2.198762e-14 9.532148e-06
```

#### **Conclusions**

The p-value for question 1 was equal to 0.0303173 and the p-value for question 2 was  $6.341503610^{-8}$ ,  $2.198762510^{-14}$ ,  $9.532147610^{-6}$  for 0.5 mg/day vs 1 mg/day, 0.5 mg/day vs 2 mg/day vs 2 mg/day respectively.

We set type I error (alpha) equal to 0.05, then we rejected the null hypothesis for both questions and concluded that the orange juice perform better in increasing tooth length in guinea pigs than ascorbic acid and the higher dosage perform better than the lower dosage.