

# Statistical Inference Course Project

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*April 21, 2019*

## Overview

The following document explore some basic inference using the ToothGrowth data in R, and is the second half the two part course project assignment.

## Part 2 Basic Inferential Data Analysis of ToothGrowth data in R datasets package.

The following basic inferential analysis will compare tooth growth by dose and supplement using confidence intervals.

Below is a basic summary of the tooth growth data:

```
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
```

```
dim(ToothGrowth)
```

```
## [1] 60  3
```

```
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 0.5 ...
```

```
summary(ToothGrowth)
```

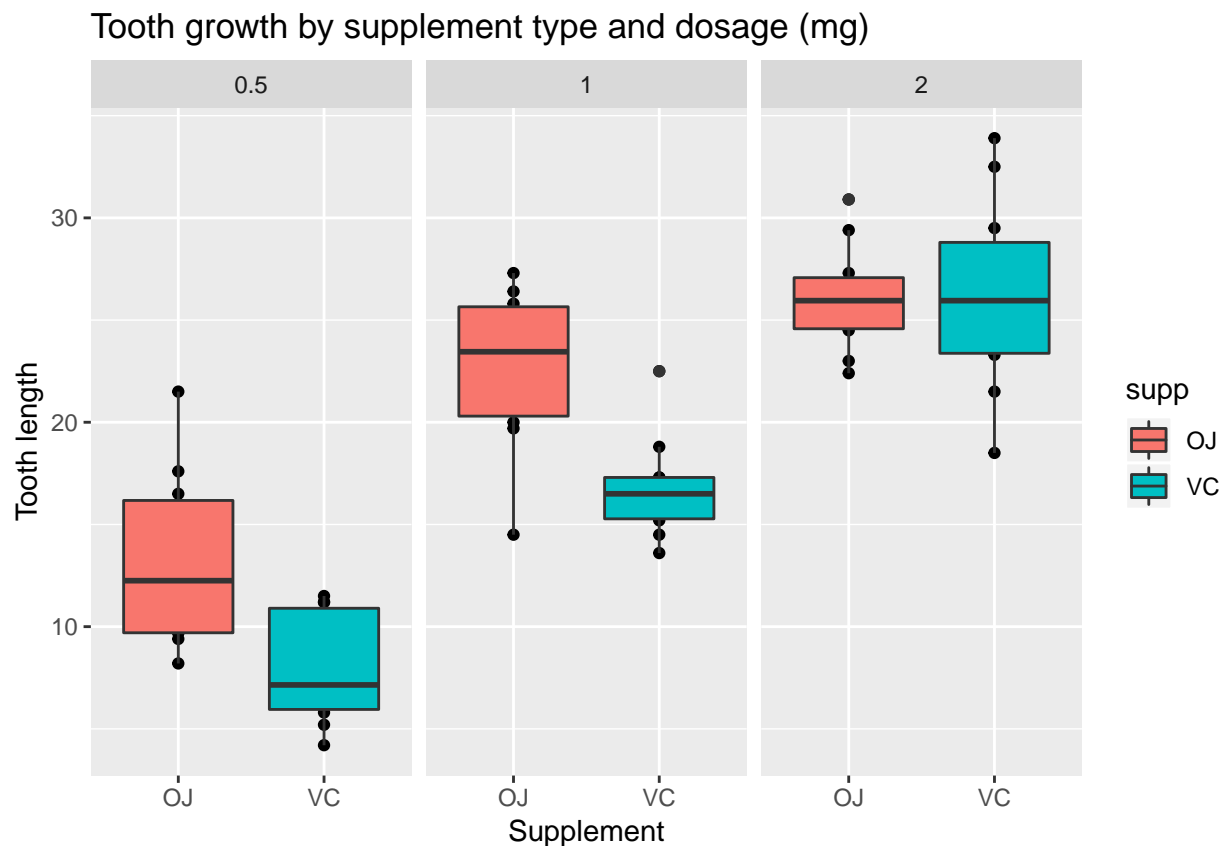
```
##      len      supp      dose
## Min.   : 4.20   OJ:30   Min.    :0.500
## 1st Qu.:13.07   VC:30   1st Qu.:0.500
## Median :19.25                Median :1.000
## Mean   :18.81                Mean   :1.167
## 3rd Qu.:25.27                3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max.   :33.90                Max.    :2.000
```

## Tooth Growth by Supplement

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.5.3
```

```
qplot(supp, len, data=ToothGrowth, facets=~dose, main="Tooth growth by supplement type and dosage (mg)")
```



```
t.test(len ~ supp, paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE, data = ToothGrowth)
```

```
##  
## Welch Two Sample t-test  
##  
## data: len by supp  
## t = 1.9153, df = 55.309, p-value = 0.06063  
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## -0.1710156 7.5710156  
## sample estimates:  
## mean in group OJ mean in group VC  
## 20.66333 16.96333
```

We can see from the Student's t-test that the 95% confidence interval contains 0; therefore, we cannot reject the null hypotheses that there is no effect between the two supplements.

## Tooth Growth by Dose

Next, we can examine the relationship between tooth growth and dosage.

```
## Subset to dosage 0.5 - 1.0
doseRange1 <- subset(ToothGrowth, dose %in% c(0.5, 1.0))

## Subset to dosage 0.5 - 2.0
doseRange2 <- subset(ToothGrowth, dose %in% c(0.5, 2.0))

## Subset to dosage 1.0 - 2.0
doseRange3 <- subset(ToothGrowth, dose %in% c(1.0, 2.0))

t.test(len ~ dose, paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE, data = doseRange1)
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by dose
## t = -6.4766, df = 37.986, p-value = 1.268e-07
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -11.983781 -6.276219
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 0.5 mean in group 1
## 10.605 19.735
```

```
t.test(len ~ dose, paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE, data = doseRange2)
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by dose
## t = -11.799, df = 36.883, p-value = 4.398e-14
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -18.15617 -12.83383
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 0.5 mean in group 2
## 10.605 26.100
```

```
t.test(len ~ dose, paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE, data = doseRange3)
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by dose
## t = -4.9005, df = 37.101, p-value = 1.906e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -8.996481 -3.733519
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 1 mean in group 2
## 19.735 26.100
```

## Conclusions

From the preceeding t-tests performed on the three dose ranges, we can conclude that there is a relationship between the increase and dosage and increase in growth. The p-value for each of the three ranges was below 0 and the 95% confidence intervals do not contain 0.