



# VIT<sup>®</sup>

**Vellore Institute of Technology**

(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

**School of Advanced Sciences**

**Department of Mathematics**

**Fall Semester – 2020~21**

**MAT 2001 – Statistics for Engineers – R LAB**

**Lab Assessment - V**

**L7+L8 / L35+L36**

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**Instruction for Students**

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1. The following data come from a hypothetical survey of 920 people (Men, Women) that ask for their preference of one of the three ice cream flavors (Chocolate, Vanilla, Strawberry). Is there any association between gender and preference for ice cream flavor?

Gender\flavor	Chocolate	Vanilla	Strawberry
Men	100	120	60
Women	350	320	150

### **R CODE:**

```
> data<-matrix(c(100,120,60,350,320,150),ncol = 3,byrow = T)
```

```
> data
```

```
> chisq.test(data)
```

## OUTPUT:

```
RGui (64-bit) - [R Console]
File Edit View Misc Packages Windows Help

> data<-matrix(c(100,120,60,350,320,150),ncol = 3,byrow = T)
> data
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]  100  120   60
[2,]  350  320  150
> chisq.test(data)

      Pearson's Chi-squared test

data:  data
X-squared = 4.3195, df = 2, p-value = 0.1154

> #As p-value (0.1154)>0.05, null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, gender of the person and flavor of ice cream are independent.
> |
```

## INFERENCE:

As p-value (0.1154)>0.05, null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, gender of the person and flavor of ice cream are independent.

2. As a part of quality improvement project focused on a delivery of mail at a department office within a large company, data were gathered on the number of different addresses that had to be changed so that the mail could be redirected to the correct mail stop. Table shows the frequency distribution. Fit binomial distribution and test goodness of fit

x	0	1	2	3	4
fx	5	20	45	20	10

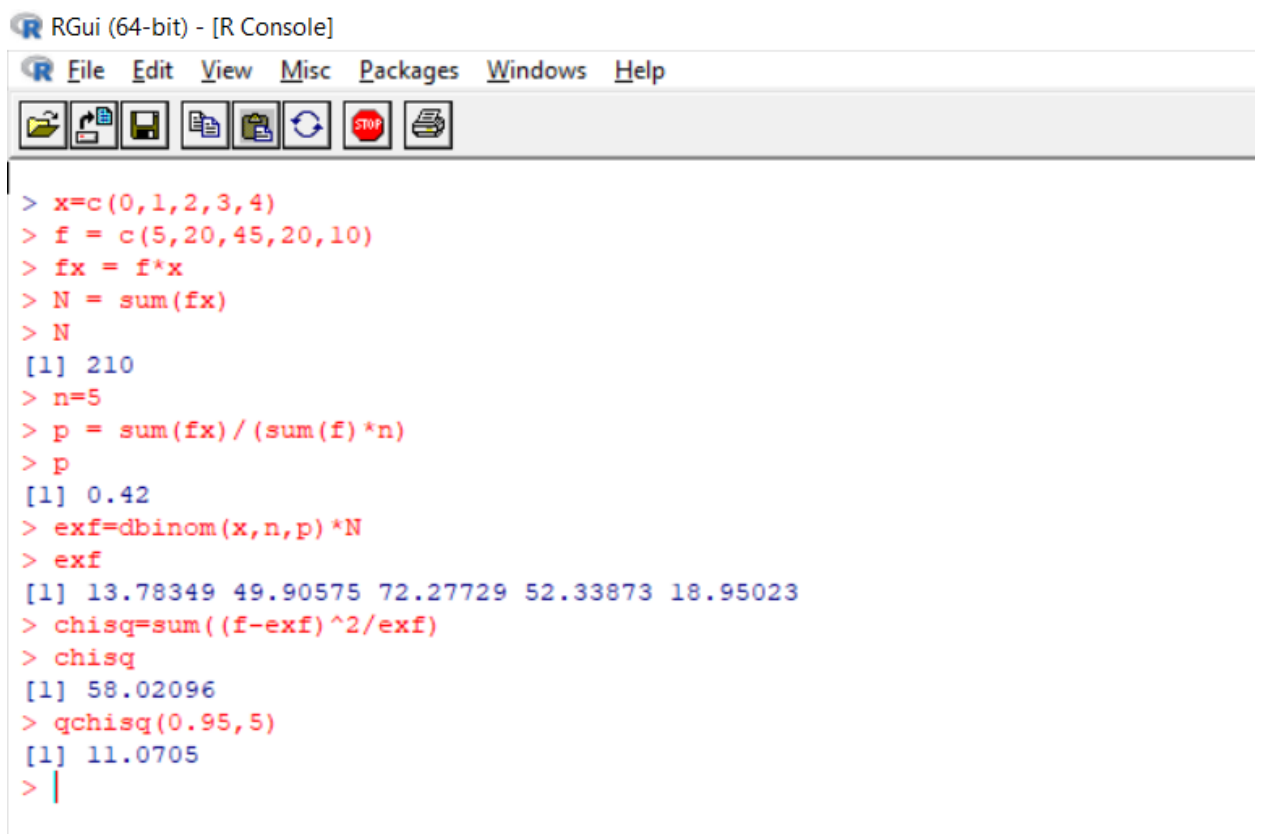
**The number of Addresses Needing Change**

## R CODE:

```
>x=c(0,1,2,3,4)
>f = c(5,20,45,20,10)
>fx = f*x
>N = sum(fx)
>N
>n=5
>p = sum(fx)/(sum(f)*n)
>p
```

```
>exf=dbinom(x,n,p)*N
>exf
>chisq=sum((f-exf)^2/exf)
>chisq
>qchisq(0.95,5)
```

## OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the RGui (64-bit) - [R Console] window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Misc, Packages, Windows, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for file operations, running, and printing. The console displays the following R code and its output:

```
> x=c(0,1,2,3,4)
> f = c(5,20,45,20,10)
> fx = f*x
> N = sum(fx)
> N
[1] 210
> n=5
> p = sum(fx) / (sum(f) *n)
> p
[1] 0.42
> exf=dbinom(x,n,p) *N
> exf
[1] 13.78349 49.90575 72.27729 52.33873 18.95023
> chisq=sum( (f-exf)^2/exf)
> chisq
[1] 58.02096
> qchisq(0.95,5)
[1] 11.0705
> |
```

3. A series of traps were set in line across sand dunes and the numbers of different types of insects caught in a fixed time interval are recorded to study their movement across the dune. Following table shows the data on the movement of leafhopper (Hemiptera) across a sand dune.

Leafhopper(Hemiptera) Per trap $X_i$	Frequency $f_i$
0	6
1	8
2	12
3	4
4 or more	3

**Movement of Leafhopper Across a Sand Dune**

Fit Poisson distribution to the above data and test goodness of fit.

**R CODE:**

```
>x=0:4
>f=c(6,8,12,4,3)
>lambda = sum(f*x)/sum(f)
>lambda
>expf=dpois(x,lambda)*sum(f)
>f1=round(expf)
>f1
>sum(f)
>sum(f1)
>obf=c(6,8,19)
>exf=c(6,10,4)
>chisq=sum((obf-exf)^2/exf)
>chisq
>qchisq(0.95,2)
```



```
> x=0:4
> f=c(6,8,12,4,3)
> lambda = sum(f*x)/sum(f)
> lambda
[1] 1.69697
> expf=dpois(x,lambda)*sum(f)
> fl=round(expf)
> fl
[1] 6 10 9 5 2
> sum(f)
[1] 33
> sum(fl)
[1] 32
> obf=c(6,8,19)
> exf=c(6,10,4)
> chisq=sum((obf-exf)^2/exf)
> chisq
[1] 56.65
> qchisq(0.95,2)
[1] 5.991465
> |
```