# Homework7

## Akhil Havaldar

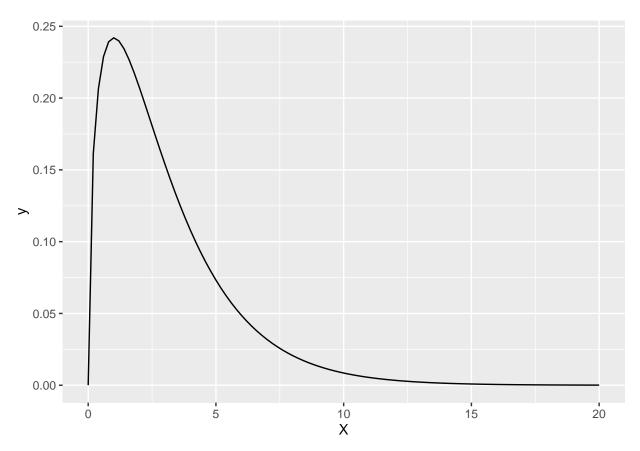
10/24/2022

# Question 1

```
set.seed(05202001)
library(ggplot2)
```

## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.1.3

```
dat <- data.frame(X=c(0,20))
ggplot(dat, aes(x=X)) + stat_function(fun=dchisq, args=list(df=3))</pre>
```



- The density curve is heavily right skewed because of its low degrees of freedom.

#### Question 2

2a)

```
mu <- 3
sig < -2.45
alpha <- .05
ztest2 <- function(size) {</pre>
  sample <- rchisq(size, df=3)</pre>
  samplemean <- mean(sample)</pre>
  teststat <- (samplemean - mu) / (sig/sqrt(size))</pre>
  pvalue <- 2*pnorm(-(abs(teststat)))</pre>
  if(pvalue < alpha){TRUE}</pre>
  else{FALSE}
K <- 10000
t1two <- function(size){</pre>
  samps <- replicate(K, ztest2(size))</pre>
  length(which(samps == TRUE)) / 10000
}
q2a <- sapply(c(8,23,52), t1two)
q2a
## [1] 0.0455 0.0513 0.0526
2b)
ztleft <- function(size) {</pre>
  sample <- rchisq(size, df=3)</pre>
  samplemean <- mean(sample)</pre>
  teststat <- (samplemean - mu) / (sig/sqrt(size))</pre>
  pvalue <- pnorm(teststat, lower.tail = TRUE)</pre>
  if(pvalue < alpha){TRUE}</pre>
  else{FALSE}
}
K <- 10000
t1lft <- function(size){</pre>
  samps <- replicate(K, ztleft(size))</pre>
  length(which(samps == TRUE)) / 10000
}
q2b \leftarrow sapply(c(8,23,52), t11ft)
q2b
```

## [1] 0.0264 0.0375 0.0424

```
ztright <- function(size) {
   sample <- rchisq(size, df=3)
   samplemean <- mean(sample)
   teststat <- (samplemean - mu) / (sig/sqrt(size))
   pvalue <- pnorm(teststat, lower.tail = FALSE)
   if(pvalue < alpha){TRUE}
   else{FALSE}
}

K <- 10000
type1right <- function(size){
   samps <- replicate(K, ztright(size))
   length(which(samps == TRUE)) / 10000
}

q2c <- sapply(c(8,23,52), type1right)
   q2c</pre>
```

## [1] 0.0593 0.0588 0.0607

#### Question 3

```
out <- data.frame(q2a, q2b, q2c)
rownames(out) <- c("n=8", "n=23", "n=52")
colnames(out) <- c("two-sided","left-sided", "right-sided")
out</pre>
```

```
## two-sided left-sided right-sided
## n=8 0.0455 0.0264 0.0593
## n=23 0.0513 0.0375 0.0588
## n=52 0.0526 0.0424 0.0607
```

• As the sample size increases for each test, the type 1 error gets closer and closer to the significance level of 0.05.

#### Question 4

4a)

```
t2 <- function(size){
  sample <- rchisq(size, df=3)
  teststat <- (mean(sample) - mu) / (sd(sample)/sqrt(size))
  pvalue <- 2*pt(-abs(teststat), df=(size-1))
  pvalue < alpha
}</pre>
```

```
K <- 10000
t1twoT <- function(size){</pre>
  samps <- replicate(K, t2(size))</pre>
  length(which(samps == TRUE)) / 10000
q4a <- sapply(c(8,23,52), t1twoT)
q4a
## [1] 0.0882 0.0684 0.0611
4b)
ttleft <- function(size){</pre>
  sample <- rchisq(size, df=3)</pre>
  teststat <- (mean(sample) - mu) / (sd(sample)/sqrt(size))</pre>
  pvalue <- pt(teststat, df=(size-1), lower.tail = TRUE)</pre>
  pvalue < alpha</pre>
K <- 10000
t1lftT <- function(size){</pre>
  samps <- replicate(K, ttleft(size))</pre>
  length(which(samps == TRUE)) / 10000
}
q4b <- sapply(c(8,23,52), t1lftT)
q4b
## [1] 0.1141 0.0943 0.0815
4c)
ttright <- function(size){</pre>
  sample <- rchisq(size, df=3)</pre>
  teststat <- (mean(sample) - mu) / (sd(sample)/sqrt(size))</pre>
  pvalue <- pt(teststat, df=(size-1), lower.tail = FALSE)</pre>
  pvalue < alpha</pre>
K <- 10000
type1rightT <- function(size){</pre>
  samps <- replicate(K, ttright(size))</pre>
  length(which(samps == TRUE)) / 10000
}
q4c <- sapply(c(8,23,52), type1rightT)
```

## [1] 0.0147 0.0222 0.0305

### Question 5

```
out2 <- data.frame(q4a, q4b, q4c)
rownames(out2) <- c("n=8", "n=23", "n=52")
colnames(out2) <- c("two-sided","left-sided", "right-sided")</pre>
        two-sided left-sided right-sided
##
## n=8
           0.0882
                      0.1141
                                   0.0147
                                   0.0222
## n=23
           0.0684
                      0.0943
## n=52
           0.0611
                      0.0815
                                   0.0305
```

• As the sample size increases for each test, the type 1 error gets closer and closer to the significance level of 0.05.

#### Question 6

6a)

```
zbad <- function(size) {</pre>
  sample <- rchisq(size, df=3)</pre>
  samplemean <- mean(sample)</pre>
  teststat <- (samplemean - mu) / (sd(sample)/sqrt(size))</pre>
  pvalue <- 2*pnorm(-(abs(teststat)))</pre>
  if(pvalue < alpha){TRUE}</pre>
  else{FALSE}
}
K <- 10000
t1twoZbad <- function(size){</pre>
  samps <- replicate(K, zbad(size))</pre>
  length(which(samps == TRUE)) / 10000
}
q6a <- sapply(c(8,23,52), t1twoZbad)
q6a
## [1] 0.1305 0.0844 0.0653
6b)
```

```
ztleftbad <- function(size) {
  sample <- rchisq(size, df=3)
  samplemean <- mean(sample)
  teststat <- (samplemean - mu) / (sd(sample)/sqrt(size))
  pvalue <- pnorm(teststat, lower.tail = TRUE)
  if(pvalue < alpha){TRUE}
  else{FALSE}</pre>
```

```
}
K <- 10000
t1lftZbad <- function(size){</pre>
  samps <- replicate(K, ztleftbad(size))</pre>
  length(which(samps == TRUE)) / 10000
}
q6b \leftarrow sapply(c(8,23,52), t1lftZbad)
q6b
## [1] 0.1505 0.1071 0.0819
6c)
ztrightbad <- function(size) {</pre>
  sample <- rchisq(size, df=3)</pre>
  samplemean <- mean(sample)</pre>
  teststat <- (samplemean - mu) / (sd(sample)/sqrt(size))</pre>
  pvalue <- pnorm(teststat, lower.tail = FALSE)</pre>
  if(pvalue < alpha){TRUE}</pre>
  else{FALSE}
}
K <- 10000
```

## [1] 0.0332 0.0302 0.0353

type1rightZbad <- function(size){</pre>

samps <- replicate(K, ztrightbad(size))
length(which(samps == TRUE)) / 10000</pre>

q6c <- sapply(c(8,23,52), type1rightZbad)

#### Question 7

}

q6c

```
out3 <- data.frame(q6a, q6b, q6c)</pre>
rownames(out3) <- c("n=8", "n=23", "n=52")
colnames(out3) <- c("two-sided","left-sided", "right-sided")</pre>
out3
##
        two-sided left-sided right-sided
## n=8
                       0.1505
                                    0.0332
           0.1305
## n=23
           0.0844
                       0.1071
                                    0.0302
## n=52
           0.0653
                       0.0819
                                    0.0353
```

• As the sample size increases for each test, the type 1 error gets closer and closer to the significance level of 0.05.