Statistical Inference Course Project

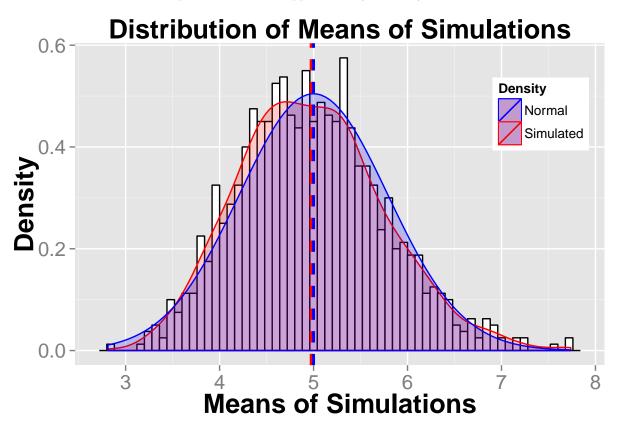
1. Simulation Exercise

1. Show where the distribution is centered at and compare it to the theoretical center of the distribution

2. Show how variable it is and compare it to the theoretical variance of the distribution.

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] "2" "Theoretical Variance of Distribution" "25"
## [2,] "2" "Vairance of Simulation Distribution" "23.3726136368744"
```

3. Show that the distribution is approximately normal. See image below: This shows the distribution of means of the 1000 sample Simulations is approximately normally distributed



4. Evaluate the coverage of the confidence interval Using Equation

$$X_{sample} \pm 1.96 * \frac{S}{\sqrt{(n)}}$$

Confidence Interval

```
## [1] 4.675 5.274
```

Confidence Interval Coverage

[1] 0.04947

2. Basic Inferential Data Analysis

1. Load the Tooth Growth Dataset & Basic Exploratory Analysis

Types of Supplement

```
## [1] VC OJ
## Levels: OJ VC
```

Doses Used in Trial

[1] 0.5 1.0 2.0

Number of Each Supp

[1] 30

[1] 30

Number of Each Dose

[1] 20

[1] 20

[1] 20

2. Basic Summary of Data

##	le	n	supp	do	se
##	Min.	: 4.2	OJ:30	Min.	:0.50
##	1st Qu.	:13.1	VC:30	1st Qu.	:0.50
##	Median	:19.2		Median	:1.00
##	Mean	:18.8		Mean	:1.17
##	3rd Qu.	:25.3		3rd Qu.	:2.00
##	Max.	:33.9		Max.	:2.00

Supplements and Doses Summary Table

##		supp	dose	${\tt meanLength}$	sdLength
##	1:	VC	0.5	7.98	2.747
##	2:	VC	1.0	16.77	2.515
##	3:	VC	2.0	26.14	4.798
##	4:	OJ	0.5	13.23	4.460
##	5:	OJ	1.0	22.70	3.911
##	6:	OJ	2.0	26.06	2.655

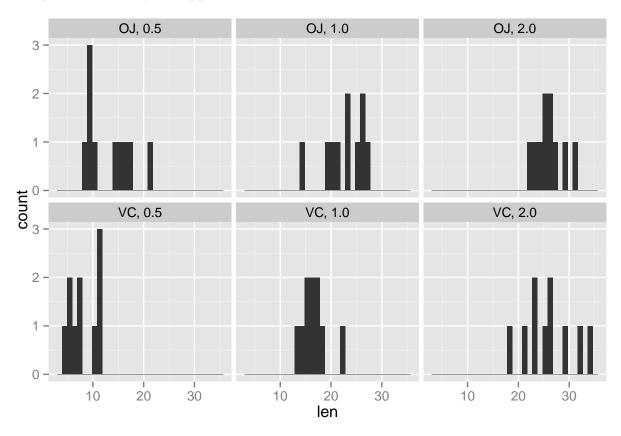
Supplements Summary Table

##		supp	meanLength	sdLength
##	1:	VC	16.96	8.266
##	2:	OJ	20.66	6.606

Doses Summary Table

##		dose	meanLength	sdLength
##	1:	0.5	10.61	4.500
##	2:	1.0	19.73	4.415
##	3:	2.0	26.10	3.774

Graphical Summary of Supplements and Doses



- 3. Use Confidence Intervals and Hypothesis Tests to compare tooth growth by supplement and dose
- a) Confidence Intervals

Comparing by Supp ### What is 95% CI for the Mean length using VC?

[1] 14 20

What is 95% CI for the Mean length using OJ?

[1] 14 20

Independent t confidence interval for OJ - VC

[1] -0.17 7.57

Most of the time the OJ out performs the VC with 95% confidence

Comparing by Dose

Independent t confidence interval comparing doses 0.5 vs 1.0 milligrams

[1] 6.28 11.98

Dose of 1.0 always out performs does of 0.5 in stimulating tooth growth with 95% confidence

Independent t confidence interval comparing doses 0.5 vs 2.0 milligrams

[1] 12.84 18.15

Dose of 2.0 always out performs does of 0.5 in stimulating tooth growth with 95% confidence

Independent t confidence interval comparing doses 2.0 vs 1.0 milligrams

[1] 3.74 8.99

Dose of 2.0 always out performs does of 1.0 in stimulating tooth growth with 95% confidence

b) Hypothesis Test

Comparing by Supp

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: dt[supp == "OJ"]$len and dt[supp == "VC"]$len
## t = 1.915, df = 55.31, p-value = 0.06063
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
```

```
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.171 7.571
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
       20.66
                16.96
##
       mean
               sd
## 1: 18.81 7.649
## [1] "Reject HO"
Comparing by Dose
##
   Welch Two Sample t-test
## data: dt[dose == 0.5] $len and dt[dose == 1] $len
## t = -6.477, df = 37.99, p-value = 1.268e-07
\#\# alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -11.984 -6.276
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
##
       10.61
                19.73
##
  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: dt[dose == 0.5]len and dt[dose == 2]len
## t = -11.8, df = 36.88, p-value = 4.398e-14
\#\# alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -18.16 -12.83
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
##
       10.61
                 26.10
##
   Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: dt[dose == 1]$len and dt[dose == 2]$len
## t = -4.901, df = 37.1, p-value = 1.906e-05
\#\# alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -8.996 -3.734
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
##
       19.73
                 26.10
```

4. Conclusions and Assumptions

Conclusions

1. Some Conculsions

Assumptions

- 1. Use t interval as not sure if data is normally distributed
- 2. Assume unequal variances for t distribution confidence interval
- 3. Central limit theorm for Z test
- 4. n must be large enough to be statistically significant
- 5. If n is small then Gossett's T test is used, n is small for each set of tests so use t test
- 6. Assuming a constant variance between groups of Guinea Pigs receiving difference amounts of treatment and different supplements