

Statistical Inference Project 2

AVA

Friday, January 23, 2015

Part B

Overview

We're going to analyze the ToothGrowth data in the R datasets package. This project explores the relationship between the tooth length and two alimentary supplements (orange juice and Vitamin C) and explores the impact of the two supplements at three dose levels.

1.a. Load the ToothGrowth data

```
library(datasets)
data(ToothGrowth)
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 ...
```

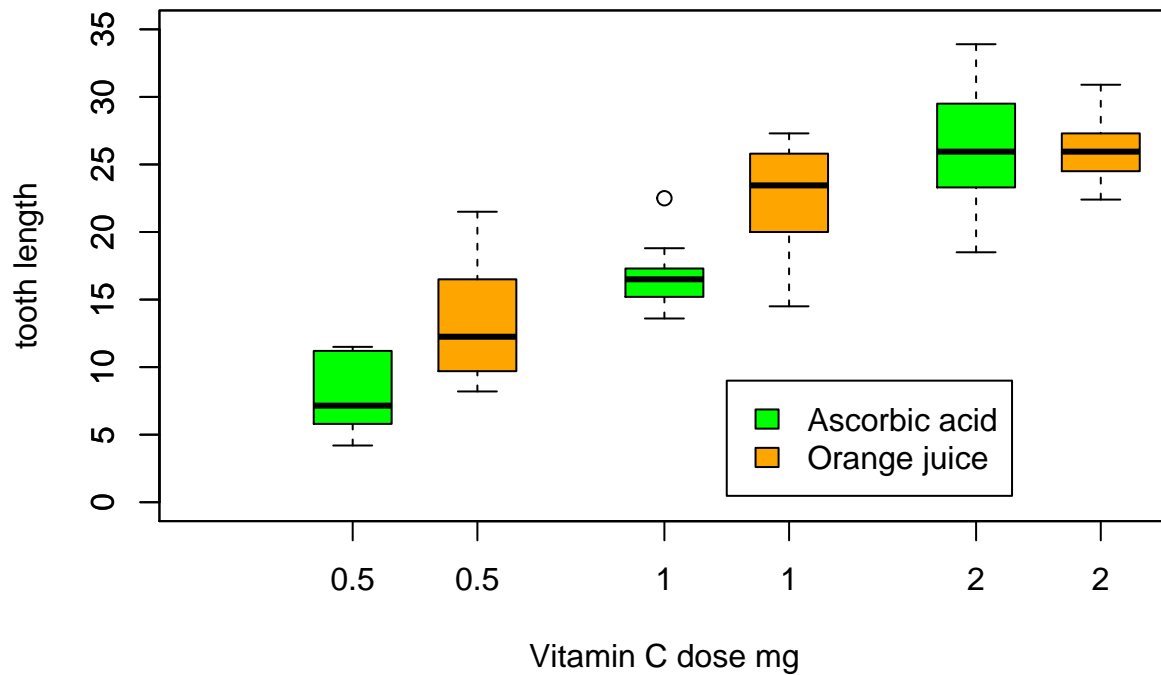
```
head(ToothGrowth)
```

```
##   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
```

1.b. Perform some basic exploratory data analyses

```
edaToothGrowth <- with(ToothGrowth, {
  boxplot(len ~ dose, boxwex = 0.25, at = 1:3 - 0.2,
    subset = (supp == "VC"), col = "green",
    main = "Guinea Pigs' Tooth Growth",
    xlab = "Vitamin C dose mg",
    ylab = "tooth length", ylim = c(0, 35))
  boxplot(len ~ dose, add = TRUE, boxwex = 0.25, at = 1:3 + 0.2,
    subset = supp == "OJ", col = "orange")
  legend(2, 9, c("Ascorbic acid", "Orange juice"),
    fill = c("green", "orange"))
})
```

Guinea Pigs' Tooth Growth



2. Provide a basic summary of the data.

Format A data frame with 60 observations on 3 variables.

[,1] len numeric Tooth length

[,2] supp factor Supplement type (VC or OJ).

[,3] dose numeric Dose in milligrams.

```
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
```

3. Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose.

Description The response is the length of odontoblasts (teeth) in each of 10 guinea pigs at each of three dose levels of Vitamin C (0.5, 1, and 2 mg) with each of two delivery methods (orange juice or ascorbic acid).

```

supplement_dose <- with(ToothGrowth, split(len, list(supp, dose)))
str(supplement_dose)

```

```

## List of 6
## $ OJ.0.5: num [1:10] 15.2 21.5 17.6 9.7 14.5 10 8.2 9.4 16.5 9.7
## $ VC.0.5: num [1:10] 4.2 11.5 7.3 5.8 6.4 10 11.2 11.2 5.2 7
## $ OJ.1 : num [1:10] 19.7 23.3 23.6 26.4 20 25.2 25.8 21.2 14.5 27.3
## $ VC.1 : num [1:10] 16.5 16.5 15.2 17.3 22.5 17.3 13.6 14.5 18.8 15.5
## $ OJ.2 : num [1:10] 25.5 26.4 22.4 24.5 24.8 30.9 26.4 27.3 29.4 23
## $ VC.2 : num [1:10] 23.6 18.5 33.9 25.5 26.4 32.5 26.7 21.5 23.3 29.5

```

```

tested <- function(x){
  n <- length(x)
  median <- median(x)
  sd <- sd(x)
  mean <- mean(x)
  ll <- mean - qt(0.975, n - 1)*sd/sqrt(n)
  ul <- mean + qt(0.975, n - 1)*sd/sqrt(n)
  vals <- round(c(median, sd, ll, mean, ul), 2)
  names(vals) <- c("length.median", "length.stdev", "confid.lower", "length.mean", "confid.upper")
  vals
}

testedToothGrowth <- t( sapply(supplement_dose, tested) )
print(testedToothGrowth)

```

	length.median	length.stdev	confid.lower	length.mean	confid.upper
OJ.0.5	12.25	4.46	10.04	13.23	16.42
VC.0.5	7.15	2.75	6.02	7.98	9.94
OJ.1	23.45	3.91	19.90	22.70	25.50
VC.1	16.50	2.52	14.97	16.77	18.57
OJ.2	25.95	2.66	24.16	26.06	27.96
VC.2	25.95	4.80	22.71	26.14	29.57

The results in the upper table show that orange juice has a greater impact than Vitamin C for 0.5 mg and 1.0 mg dose levels, but not for higher dose levels (2mg).

4. State your conclusions and the assumptions needed for your conclusions.

Assumption We assumed that orange juice and vitamin C have different impact on tooth growth.

Conclusion Orange juice has greater impact than vitamin C on tooth growth, at lower dose levels (0.5 and 1 mg), but has no advantage at higher dose levels.