Title:

Statistical Inference Class Part 2 - Exploratory Analysis of the ToothGrowth Data - Allen Seol

Basic Summary of the Data:

ToothGrowth Dataset looks at the length growth response in guinea pigs with various different vitamin C doses (0.5,1,2mg) and through orange juice and ascorbic acid. For this project, we will use confidence intervals/hypothesis testing to compare the two tooth groups by supp and dose. Here I look at some summary statistics for the entire dataset as well as different subsets of data.

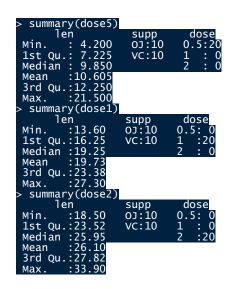
##Load DataSet ToothGrowth and Using Dplyr Package data(ToothGrowth) library(dplyr) library(ggplot2) #subsetting by Dose

dose5 < - filter(ToothGrowth, dose == 0.5)dose1 <- filter(ToothGrowth, dose == 1.0) dose2 <- filter(ToothGrowth, dose == 2.0)

#subsetting by Delivery

VC <- filter(ToothGrowth,supp =="VC") OJ <- filter(ToothGrowth,supp =="OJ")

> summary(Tooth len Min. : 4.20 1st Qu.:13.07 Median :19.25 Mean :18.81 3rd Qu.:25.27	supp OJ:30	dose Min. :0.500 1st Qu::0.500 Median :1.000 Mean :1.167 3rd Qu::2.000
Max. :33.90 > summary(VC) len Min. : 4.20 1st Qu.:11.20 Median :16.50 Mean :16.96 3rd Qu.:23.10 Max. :33.90	supp OJ: 0 VC:30	dose 0.5:10 1 :10 2 :10
> summary(OJ) len Min. : 8.20 1st Qu.:15.53 Median :22.70	supp OJ:30 VC: 0	dose 0.5:10 1 :10 2 :10



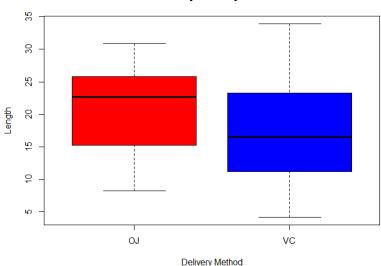
Looking at the VC versus OJ

#boxplot OJ vs VC

boxplot(len~supp, data=ToothGrowth, col=(c("red","blue")),

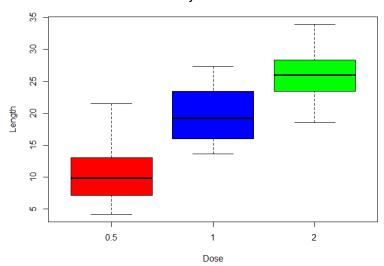
main = "Growth by Delivery Method", xlab = "Delivery Method", ylab = "Length")

Growth by Delivery Method



#boxplot by dose
boxplot(len~dose, data=ToothGrowth, col=(c("red","blue","green")),
 main = "Growth by Difference Doses", xlab ="Dose", ylab ="Length")

Growth by Difference Doses

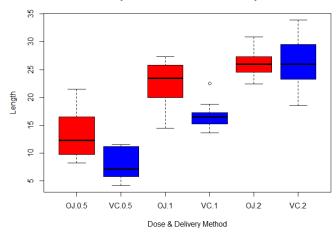


#boxplot by dose and grouping

boxplot(len~supp*dose, data=ToothGrowth,col=(c("red","blue")),

main = "Growth by Difference Doses and Delivery Method", xlab = "Dose & Delivery Method", ylab = "Length")

Growth by Difference Doses and Delivery Method



Hypothesis Testing of Different Supplements and Dosage

#T Test by delivery method

t.test(VC\$len,OJ\$len,paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE)

Welch Two Sample t-test

data: VC\$len and 01\$len

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:

-7.5710156 0.1710156

sample estimates:

mean of x mean of y

16.96333 20.66333

#T Test by Dose Comparison
.5 and 1
t.test(dose5\$len,dose1\$len,paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE)

```
Welch Two Sample t-test

data: dose5$len and dose1$len

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 of x mean of y

10.605 19.735
```

.5 and 2

t.test(dose5\$len,dose1\$len,paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE)

```
Welch Two Sample t-test

data: dose5$len and dose1$len
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 of x mean of y
    10.605    19.735
```

1 and 2

t.test(dose1\$len,dose2\$len,paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE)

```
Welch Two Sample t-test
data: dose1$len and dose2$len
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 of x mean of y
    19.735 26.100
```

Summary and Conclusions

Utilizing both graphical and statistical methods, the delivery method of vitamin C alone shows that the difference between the two means is not significant. However, when you subset the data into subgroups based on the dose of vitamin C given to each group, you can see a very significant difference in means in all possible pair combinations, ie .5 versus 1, 1 versus 2, etc. Look at the growth differences graph based on dosage, there appears to be a dose dependent relationship between length and dose of Vitamin C given.

Based on this data, there is strong evidence to show that the length growth is primarily affected by specifically vitamin C dose rather than the delivery method it self.