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| **Conclusions**           There is a measurable difference between the number of leaves in the control and the intermediate group. I preformed a two-sided two sample z test to check if they�re where any differences between stem length, leaf length, and number or leaves. For the stem length I calculated a p-value of 0.617268, not significant at 1% significance level, which means if there was no difference between the control and the intermediate group we would expect to see results like we obtained in 61.72% of the samples we take if we sampled repeatedly. For the number of leaves however I calculated a very small p-value of 1.17502E-9, which is very strong evidence at the 1-% significance level that there is a difference between the number of leaves in the intermediate and in the control. Finally for the length of the leaves I calculated a p-value of .005958 which is also significant at the 1-% level and is strong evidence of a difference between the control and the intermediate group's length of leaves.           For the group that was the least distance from the magnet, the alpha group, I calculated a p-value of .481455 which is strong evidence against a difference between the stem lengths of the control and the alpha group. However for the number of leaves I calculated a p-value of .000422 which is very strong evidence of a difference between the number of leaves in the control and in the alpha group. This shows that if there were no difference we would get the results we obtained in less than 1% of all samples if we sampled rapidly. When I performed the two sided two sample test on the leaf length's I calculated a p-value of 0.253925. This is strong evidence showing that there is no difference between the leaf length of the control and the leaf length of alpha groups.           When I compared the proportion of seeds that did not germinate in the control group to the intermediate group they were the same. However, when I compare the control group to the alpha group�s seeds that did not germinate I calculated a p-value of 0.023342, which is significant at the 5% significance level. This shows strong evidence that there is a difference between the two groups.           All tests were used with a sample size of 10 or greater and the data was gathered through a SRS of 6 pots in each level and the population was normal. I concluded that the magnetic field caused by the magnet did have effects on the lengths of leaves, and the number of leaves that the plant had. If I were to repeat my experiment I would use an electro magnet since it would be much more powerful than a regular magnet and I would be able to regulate the intensity of the magnetic field that it puts out.            [[Home](http://docs.google.com/home.html)] [[Introduction](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html)] [[Hypothesis](http://docs.google.com/hypothesis.html)] [[Procedure](http://docs.google.com/procedure.html)] [[Data](http://docs.google.com/data.html)] [[Conclusions](http://docs.google.com/conclusions.html)] [[Bilio/Links](http://docs.google.com/biblio.html)]  [[2002 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2002/index.html)] [[2001 Projects](http://docs.google.com/index.html)] [[2000 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2000/index.html)] [[1999 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP99/index.html)] [[1998 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP98/index.html)] |
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