# M440B HW 5

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# 2/18/2021

### Permutation t-tests

## Problem 1

- a. A permutation test makes less of an assumption about the data than a t-test. Where a t-test assumes the data is normally distributed, the two sample permutation test only assumes the data comes from independent i.i.d samples.
- b. There would be a total of  $\binom{130}{65}$  total permutations. This value is  $\approx 9.5067 \times 10^{37}$ .
- c. Execute and understand the provided code:

# Histogram of many.meandiffs October 1920 October 2020 October

d. The figure indicates that there is a difference be-

tween the temperatures of females and females.

e. Calculate the above p-value. It is below:

# ## [1] 0.012

f. The strength of the evidence based on the approximate two sided p-value:

# ## [1] 0.026

The above p-value is significant at 5% thus there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the mean body temperatures are not equal.

#### Problem 2

For each gender perform a one-sample permutation t-test of the hypothesis that the mean body temperature is 98.6 degrees.

### Response:

The following answers were gathered utilizing the table provided:

<u>Males</u>: the one sided p-value is  $\frac{5}{32} \approx 0.156$  and the two sided p-value is  $\frac{10}{32} \approx 0.313$ . Both p-values are not significant, thus in both cases I would fail to reject the null hypothesis; the null hypothesis being  $H_0: \mu = 98.6.$ 

The one sided mid p-value for males is  $\frac{4.5}{32} \approx 0.141$  while the two sided mid p-value is  $\frac{9}{32} \approx 0.281$ . Once again both these p-values are not significant, thus I would fail to reject the null hypothesis.

<u>Females</u>: the one sided p-value is  $\frac{7}{32}\approx 0.219$  while the two sided p-value is  $\frac{14}{32}\approx 0.438$ . Both p-values are not significant, thus I would fail to reject the null hypothesis. The one sided mid p-value is  $\frac{6}{32}\approx 0.188$  and the two sided mid p-value is  $\frac{12}{32}=0.375$ . Once again the p-values are not significant, thus leading once again to a failure to reject the null hypothesis.

For both sexes, the samples drawn did not provide sufficient evidence to show that the average body temperature is much different from 98.6 degrees.