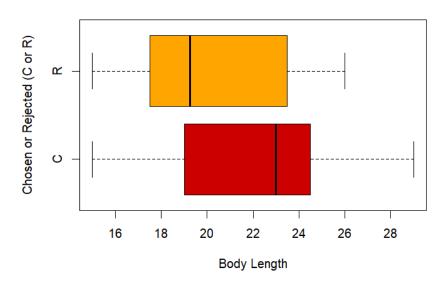
# #19 Final Part

## Gabriella Weis

## 1. Comparing distributions with boxplots:

## Chosen vs. Rejected for Body Length



Chosen: "C" Min: 15 Q1: 19 Median: 23

Median: 23 Mean: 22.41 Q3: 24.25 Max: 29

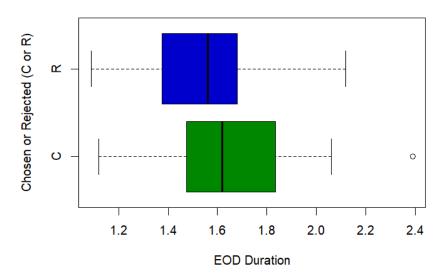
Rejected: "R"

Min: 15 Q1: 17.75

Median: 19.25 Mean: 20.07 Q3: 23.25 Max: 26 Center: The centers of each boxplot are far from each other, considering the variation in the dataset; C has a median value of 23, and R has a median value of 19.25.

Shape: While the R boxplot appears to be skewed right, the C boxplot appears to be skewed left. Spread: While the C boxplot has a range from 15-29, or 14, the R boxplot has a range from 15-26, or 11. Therefore, C has more variation/spread.

#### Chosen vs. Rejected for EOD Duration



Chosen: "C" Min: 1.120 Q1: 1.482 Median: 1.620 Mean: 1.660 Q3: 1.827

Max: 2.390

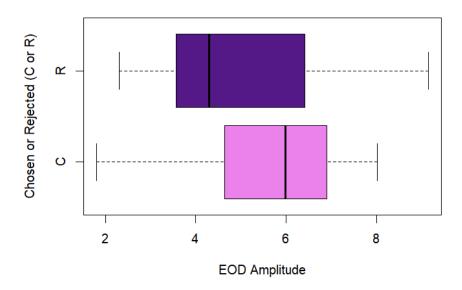
Rejected: "R" Min: 1.090 Q1: 1.377 Median: 1.560

Mean: 1.546 Q3: 1.680 Max: 2.120 Center: The centers of the data are fairly similar, considering the variation in the dataset; C has a median of 1.620, and R has a median of 1.560.

Shape: While the R boxplot appears to be approximately normally distributed, the C boxplot appears to be slightly skewed to the right with an outlier at 2.390.

Spread: While the C boxplot has a range from 1.120-2.390, or 1.27 the R boxplot has a range from 1.090-2.120, or 1.03. Therefore, C has more variation/spread.

### Chosen vs. Rejected for EOD Amplitude



Chosen: "C" Min: 1.810 Q1: 4.657

Median: 5.985 Mean: 5.633 Q3: 6.900 Max: 8.020

Rejected: "R" Min: 2.310 Q1: 3.585 Median: 4.300

Mean: 5.024 Q3: 6.242 Max: 9.140 Center: The centers of the data are fairly far from each other, considering the variation in the dataset; C has a median of 5.985, and R has a median of 4.300.

Shape: While the R boxplot appears to be skewed right, the C boxplot appears to be skewed left. Spread: While the C boxplot has a range from 1.810-8.020, or 6.21 the R boxplot has a range from 2.310-9.140, or 6.83. Therefore, R has more variation/spread.

#### 2. Finding statistical significance with t-tests:

#### **Body Length:**

Null hypothesis: true difference in means between group C and group R for body length is equal to 0

Alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group C and group R for body length is not equal to 0.

```
alpha = 0.05
```

```
t = 2.3939

df = 53.751

p-value = 0.02019
```

Summary: Since the p-value (0.02019) < alpha (0.05), we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, this suggests convincing evidence that the true difference in means between group C and group R for body length are not equal to zero.

#### **Duration**:

Null hypothesis: true difference in means between group C and group R for duration is equal to 0

Alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group C and group R for duration is not equal to 0.

```
alpha = 0.05
```

```
t = 1.6576

df = 52.905

p-value = 0.1033
```

Summary: Since the p-value (0.1033) >alpha (0.05), we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, this does not suggest convincing evidence that the true difference in means between group C and group R for duration are unequal to zero.

## Amplitude:

Null hypothesis: true difference in means between group C and group R for amplitude is equal to 0.

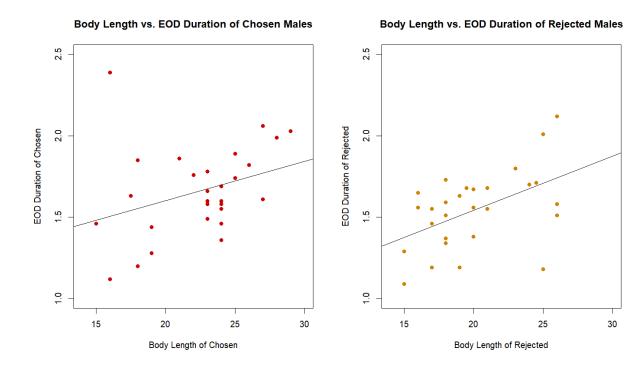
Alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group C and group R for amplitude is not equal to 0.

$$alpha = 0.05$$

$$t = 1.2834$$
  
 $df = 53.023$   
p-value = 0.2049

Summary: Since the p-value (0.2049) > alpha (0.05), we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, this does not suggest convincing evidence that the true difference in means between group C and group R for amplitude are unequal to zero.

#### 3. Characteristic combinations and analysis:

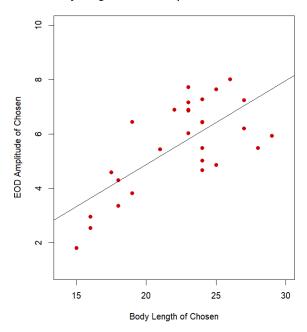


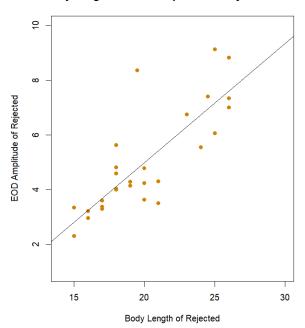
The slopes for the two graphs appear very similar on the scatter plots, and are 0.02421 for chosen and 0.03319 (steeper) for rejected. The graph of chosen males has a higher y-intercept (1.11736) than that of the rejected (0.87955). As for their correlations, the graph of chosen has an  $R^2$  of 0.11, and the graph of rejected has an  $R^2$  of 0.2409. See computer output below, including df, f-statistic, p-value, and five number summary.

Body Length vs. EOD Duration (Chosen)	Body Length vs. EOD Duration (Rejected)
<pre>Call: lm(formula = DurationC ~ BodyLenC)</pre>	Call: lm(formula = DurationR ~ BodyLenR)
Residuals:  Min 1Q Median 3Q -0.38477 -0.15164 -0.01741 0.12428  Max	Residuals:     Min    1Q    Median    3Q    Max    -0.5293    -0.1433    0.0206    0.1323    0.3775
0.88523	Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value
Coefficients:  Estimate Std. Error t value  Pr(> t )	Pr(> t ) (Intercept) 0.87955 0.23537 3.737 0.000925 ***
(Intercept) 1.11736 0.30688 3.641 0.00118 **	BodyLenR 0.03319 0.01156 2.872 0.008008 **
BodyLenC 0.02421 0.01351 1.792 0.08472 .	Signif. codes: 0 \***' 0.001 \**' 0.01 \*' 0.01 \*' 1
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 '' 1	Residual standard error: 0.2119 on 26 degrees of freedom
Residual standard error: 0.2653 on 26 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.11, Adjusted	Multiple R-squared: 0.2409, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2117 F-statistic: 8.249 on 1 and 26 DF,
R-squared: 0.07574 F-statistic: 3.213 on 1 and 26 DF, p-value: 0.08472	p-value: 0.008008



#### Body Length vs. EOD Amplitude of Rejected Males





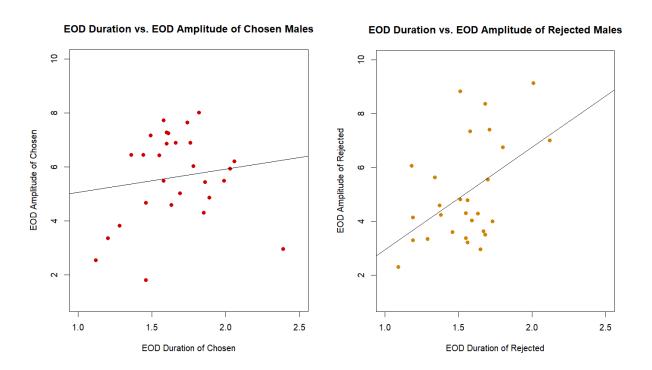
The slopes for the two graphs appear very similar on the scatter plots, again, and are 0.30844 for chosen and 0.43495 (steeper) for rejected. The graph of chosen males has a higher y-intercept (-1.27921) than that of the rejected (-3.70646). As for their correlations, the graph of chosen has an  $R^2$  of 0.4976, and the graph of rejected has an  $R^2$  of 0.6569. See computer output below, including df, f-statistic, p-value, and five number summary.

Body Length vs. EOD Amplitude (Chosen)	Body Length vs. EOD Amplitude (Rejected)
Call: lm(formula = AmplitudeC ~ BodyLenC)	Call: lm(formula = AmplitudeR ~ BodyLenR)
Residuals:	Residuals:
Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -1.8572 -0.9604 0.2131 1.1029 1.9150	Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -1.9175 -0.5289 -0.2273 0.4681 3.5950
Coefficients:  Estimate Std. Error t value	Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value
Pr(> t )	Pr(> t )
(Intercept) -1.27921 1.38080 -0.926 0.363	(Intercept) -3.70646 1.25562 -2.952 0.00661 **
BodyLenC 0.30844 0.06079 5.074 2.76e-05 ***	BodyLenR 0.43495 0.06165 7.056 1.71e-07 ***
Signif. codes: 0 \***/ 0.001 \**/ 0.01 \**/ 0.05 \.' 0.1 \' 1	Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
Residual standard error: 1.194 on 26 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.4976, Adjusted	Residual standard error: 1.131 on 26 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.6569, Adjusted

R-squared: 0.4782 R-squared: 0.6437

F-statistic: 25.75 on 1 and 26 DF, F-statistic: 49.78 on 1 and 26 DF,

-value: 2.763e-05 p-value: 1.714e-07



The slopes for the two graphs appear different on the scatter plots, and are 0.8653 for chosen and 3.8100 (much steeper) for rejected. The graph of chosen males has a much higher y-intercept (4.1968) than that of the rejected (-0.8657). As for their correlations, the graph of chosen has an  $R^2$  of 0.02088, and the graph of rejected has an  $R^2$  of 0.2305. See computer output below, including df, f-statistic, p-value, and five number summary.

EOD Duration vs. EOD Amplitude (Chosen)	EOD Duration vs. EOD Amplitude (Rejected)
Call: lm(formula = AmplitudeC ~ DurationC)	<pre>Call: lm(formula = AmplitudeR ~ DurationR)</pre>
Residuals:	Residuals:
Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -3.6501 -0.9835 0.1136 1.2723 2.2483	Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -2.4609 -1.1033 -0.2448 0.9232 3.9525
Coefficients:	Coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(> t )	Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(> t )
(Intercept) 4.1968 1.9547 2.147 0.0413 *	(Intercept) -0.8657 2.1342 -0.406 0.68835
DurationC 0.8653 1.1621 0.745 0.4632	DurationR 3.8100 1.3651 2.791 0.00971 **

```
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01
                                           Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01
\*' 0.05 \.' 0.1 \ ' 1
                                           '*' 0.05 \.' 0.1 \ ' 1
Residual standard error: 1.666 on 26
                                           Residual standard error: 1.693 on 26
degrees of freedom
                                           degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.02088,
                                 Adjusted
                                           Multiple R-squared: 0.2305,
                                                                            Adjusted
R-squared: -0.01678
                                           R-squared: 0.2009
F-statistic: 0.5544 on 1 and 26 DF,
                                           F-statistic: 7.79 on 1 and 26 DF,
p-value: 0.4632
                                           p-value: 0.009714
```

#### 4 & 5. Conclusion questions:

- **4.** The single characteristic difference between chosen and rejected males that feels most significant is body length of the fish. The only t-test where we were able to reject the null hypothesis and conclude significance was the one comparing the means of body length between chosen and rejected males, adopting the alternative hypothesis that the true difference in these means is not equal to zero. This is visible via the boxplots we created and their corresponding five number summaries, which we used to compare shape and spread of characteristics; the boxplot comparing body length between chosen and rejected males possesses the greatest difference between the means and medians for all boxplots comparing variables between chosen and rejected males. Body length also tends to be on the greater side for chosen than rejected males, as depicted in the above scatter plots.
- 5. The explanatory variable in this experiment is fish body length, as it is the only variable out of the three that the conductors of the experiment manipulated. As detailed in the experiment, a different female was placed in a tank between two males that differed in lengths by at least four centimeters. Also, we must assume random assignment happened for the experimental design to be sound. With this condition met, the study is an experimental one with controlled treatments and random selection, and we can safely conclude that male body length causes female mate selection. A clear example of this is the boxplot for body length, which demonstrates that body length for chosen males tends to be much higher than those for rejected males. Therefore, body length seems to be a good predictor for whether male fish will be chosen or rejected.