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In this project we will analyze the ToothGrowth data library (datasets) data (ToothGrowth)
               This datasets consists of 60 observations and three variables. Variables are
len (numeric: tooth length increase), supp (categorical: VC or OJ) and dose (nu-
merical: dose level - 0.5mg, 1mg or 2mg) look at summary(ToothGrowth) sum-
mary(ToothGrowth) table(ToothGrowthsupp, as.factor(ToothGrowthdose))
               We will plot boxplots for each suppliment type (red are OJ, blue are VC) and
dosage vs tooth length increase boxplot(len supp*dose, data = ToothGrowth,
col = c("red", "blue"), main = "Tooth Growth", xlab = "Suppliment type and
dose mg", ylab = "tooth length increase in mm")
               95for(i in levels(ToothGrowthsupp))for(jinunique(ToothGrowthdose)) \times < -
ToothGrowthlen[ToothGrowthsupp==i ToothGrowthdose==j]print(paste0("Supplimenttype", i, "and", j, "and", 
  -1*qnorm(0.975)*sd(x)/sqrt(length(x)), 2), "", round(mean(x)+1*qnorm(0.975)*)
sd(x)/sqrt(length(x)), 2)))
               We can see that as dosage increases, tooth length also increases We can also
prove it performing t-tests
               ToothGrowth.dose0.5 = subset(ToothGrowth, dose == 0.5) ToothGrowth.dose1.0 =
subset(ToothGrowth, dose == 1) ToothGrowth.dose2.0= subset(ToothGrowth,
dose = 2) dose Effect 0.5_t o_1.0 < -t.test (Tooth Growth. dose 0.5 len, Tooth Growth. dose 1.0 len) dose Effect 0.5_t o_1.0 len) dose Effect 0.5_t o_2.0 len) dose Effect 0.5_t o_3.0 len) 
               dose Effect 1.0 to 2.0 < -t.test(Tooth Growth. dose 1.0 len, Tooth Growth. dose 2.0 len) \\ dose Effect 1.0 to 2.0 95
               Now lets compare the tooth length increase between different suppliment
types. ToothGrowth.typeOJ = subset(ToothGrowth, supp == "OJ") Tooth-
Growth.typeVC = subset(ToothGrowth, supp == "VC") typeEffect <- t.test(ToothGrowth.typeOJlen, ToothGrowth.typeVC)
typeEffect The 95However p-value is only 6
               ToothGrowth.typeOJ.dose0.5 = subset(ToothGrowth, supp == "OJ" dose==0.5)
ToothGrowth.typeOJ.dose1.0 = subset(ToothGrowth, supp == "OJ" dose==1.0)
ToothGrowth.typeOJ.dose2.0 = subset(ToothGrowth, supp == "OJ" dose==2.0)
ToothGrowth.typeVC.dose0.5 = subset(ToothGrowth, supp == "VC" dose==0.5)
ToothGrowth.typeVC.dose1.0 = subset(ToothGrowth, supp == "VC" dose == 1.0)
ToothGrowth.typeVC.dose2.0 = subset(ToothGrowth, supp == "VC" dose==2.0)
typeEffect_at 0.5 < -t.test(ToothGrowth.typeOJ.dose0.5len, ToothGrowth.typeVC.dose0.5len) typeEffect_at 1.0 < -t.test(ToothGrowth.typeOJ.dose0.5len, ToothGrowth.typeVC.dose0.5len, ToothGrowth.typeVC.dose0.
 -t.test(ToothGrowth.typeOJ.dose1.0len, ToothGrowth.typeVC.dose1.0len)typeEffect_at2.0 < -t.t.test(ToothGrowth.typeOJ.dose1.0len, ToothGrowth.typeVC.dose1.0len, ToothGrowth.t
 -t.test(ToothGrowth.typeOJ.dose2.0len, ToothGrowth.typeVC.dose2.0len)
               For the tests below: Null Hypothesis: True difference in means is equal to 0
 Alternative hypothesis: True difference in means is not equal to 0 Significance
level: 5
               typeEffect<sub>a</sub>t0.595
               typeEffect<sub>a</sub>t1.095
               typeEffect_at2.095We conlcude that at 2.0 mg dos age there is no difference between supply pesint ooth length increases the contract of the
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Statistical Inference Course Project - Part 2