Statistical Inference Course Project Part 2

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Overview The project aim is to analyze the ToothGrowth data in the R datasets package. Load the necessary packages

library(ggplot2)

60 23.0

OJ

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.0.3
library(tinytex)
## Warning: package 'tinytex' was built under R version 4.0.3
library(datasets)
  1. Load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic exploratory data analyses
data (ToothGrowth)
str(ToothGrowth)
                  60 obs. of 3 variables:
## $ len : num 4.2 11.5 7.3 5.8 6.4 10 11.2 11.2 5.2 7 ...
## $ supp: Factor w/ 2 levels "OJ", "VC": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
head(ToothGrowth, 4)
##
     len supp dose
## 1 4.2
          VC 0.5
           VC 0.5
## 2 11.5
## 3 7.3
          VC 0.5
## 4 5.8
          VC 0.5
tail(ToothGrowth, 4)
      len supp dose
## 57 26.4
           OJ
## 58 27.3
           OJ
                 2
## 59 29.4
```

Summary of the data

summary(ToothGrowth)

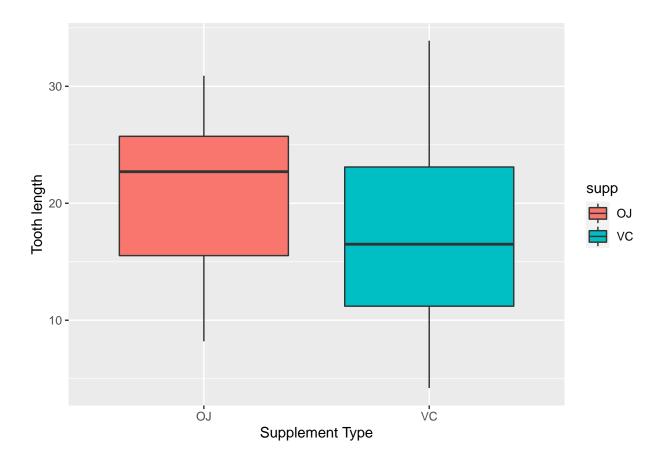
```
##
        len
                  supp
                               dose
## Min. : 4.20
                  OJ:30
                                 :0.500
                          Min.
                  VC:30
                          1st Qu.:0.500
  1st Qu.:13.07
## Median :19.25
                          Median :1.000
## Mean
         :18.81
                          Mean :1.167
##
  3rd Qu.:25.27
                          3rd Qu.:2.000
         :33.90
                          Max. :2.000
  Max.
```

2.Basic summary of the data

```
# Calculating the mean of len based on the supplement methods
Supplement_mean = split(ToothGrowth$len, ToothGrowth$supp)
sapply(Supplement_mean, mean)
```

```
## OJ VC
## 20.66333 16.96333
```

Graph



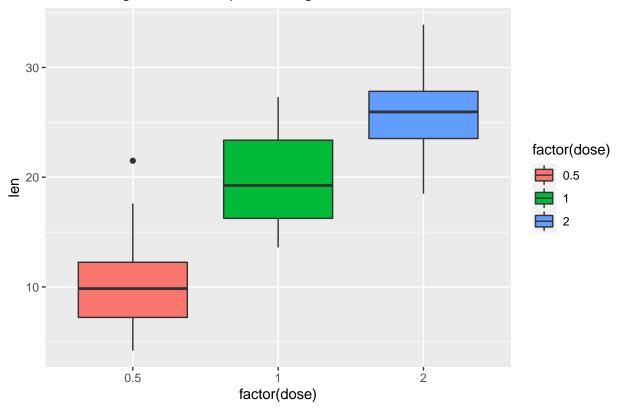
3. Using confidence intervals to compare growth of tooth by supplement dose

unique(ToothGrowth\$dose)

```
## [1] 0.5 1.0 2.0
```

There are 3 dose groups: 0.5, 1, and 2 Graph shows relationship between Tooth length to Dose

Tooth Lenght relationship to Dosage



T-test for dose 0.5 mg:

```
t.test(len ~ supp, ToothGrowth[ToothGrowth$dose == .5, ])
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by supp
## t = 3.1697, df = 14.969, p-value = 0.006359
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
```

```
## 1.719057 8.780943
## sample estimates:
## mean in group OJ mean in group VC
##
              13.23
                                7.98
T-test for dose 1 mg:
t.test(len ~ supp, ToothGrowth[ToothGrowth$dose == 1, ])
##
##
   Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by supp
## t = 4.0328, df = 15.358, p-value = 0.001038
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 2.802148 9.057852
## sample estimates:
## mean in group OJ mean in group VC
##
              22.70
                               16.77
T-test for dose 2 mg:
t.test(len ~ supp, ToothGrowth[ToothGrowth$dose == 2, ])
##
   Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by supp
## t = -0.046136, df = 14.04, p-value = 0.9639
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -3.79807 3.63807
## sample estimates:
## mean in group OJ mean in group VC
              26.06
##
                               26.14
```

Conclusion:

For all three dosages, the p-value of this test is is less than 0.5, a evidence that we can reject the null hypothesis. We can infer that supplement type has no effect on tooth growth, and increasing the dose level leads to increased tooth growth.