

# Midterm

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I pledge my honor that I have abided by the Stevens Honor System

## Problem 1:

```
library(readxl)
GpaGender = read_excel("./GpaGender.xls")
n = length(GpaGender$SelfConcept)
n
```

```
## [1] 78
```

```
significance = 0.05

#males
X = GpaGender[which(GpaGender$Gender == 2), "SelfConcept"]
X
```

```
## # A tibble: 47 × 1
##   SelfConcept
##   <dbl>
## 1         67
## 2         43
## 3         52
## 4         66
## 5         51
## 6         71
## 7         51
## 8         51
## 9         54
## 10        40
## # i 37 more rows
```

```
male_summary = summary(X)
male_summary
```

```
##   SelfConcept
## Min.   :20.00
## 1st Qu.:51.00
## Median :59.00
## Mean   :57.91
## 3rd Qu.:67.00
## Max.   :80.00
```

```
#females
Y = GpaGender[which(GpaGender$Gender == 1), "SelfConcept"]
Y
```

```
## # A tibble: 31 × 1
##   SelfConcept
##   <dbl>
## 1      58
## 2      49
## 3      35
## 4      54
## 5      64
## 6      56
## 7      69
## 8      55
## 9      65
## 10     66
## # i 21 more rows
```

```
female_summary = summary(Y)
female_summary
```

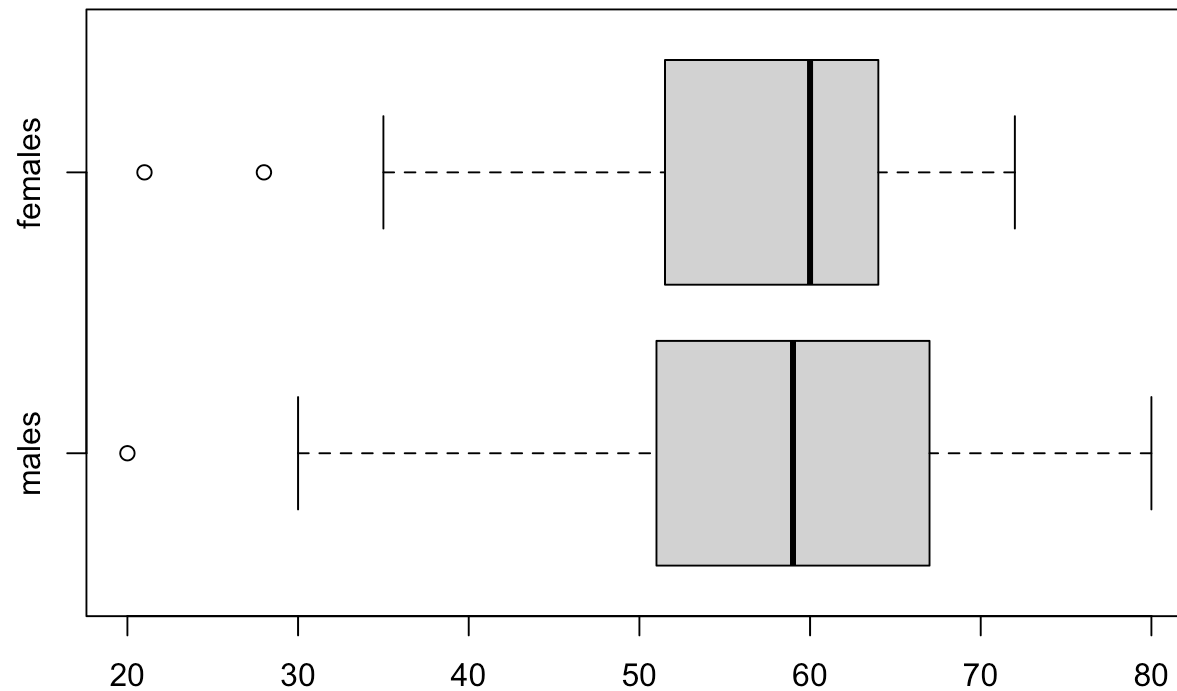
```
##   SelfConcept
## Min.   :21.00
## 1st Qu.:51.50
## Median :60.00
## Mean   :55.52
## 3rd Qu.:64.00
## Max.   :72.00
```

## Problem 2:

```
together = c(X,Y)
together
```

```
## $SelfConcept
## [1] 67 43 52 66 51 71 51 51 54 40 55 20 68 70 80 53 65 71 59 64 71 64 58 70 72
## [26] 70 47 52 66 67 63 53 67 61 63 30 54 66 44 49 67 73 59 36 42 51 56
##
## $SelfConcept
## [1] 58 49 35 54 64 56 69 55 65 66 56 69 67 62 39 60 72 54 46 54 60 60 44 64 37
## [26] 63 64 28 60 70 21
```

```
boxplot(together, horizontal = TRUE, names = c("males", "females"))
```



### Problem 3:

```
t.test(X,conf.level = 0.95)
```

```
##  
## One Sample t-test  
##  
## data: X  
## t = 32.372, df = 46, p-value < 2.2e-16  
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## 54.31379 61.51600  
## sample estimates:  
## mean of x  
## 57.91489
```

The 95% confidence interval for the true male population mean is 54.31 to 61.52.

```
t.test(Y,conf.level = 0.95)
```

```
##  
## One Sample t-test  
##  
## data: Y  
## t = 24.346, df = 30, p-value < 2.2e-16  
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## 50.85916 60.17310  
## sample estimates:  
## mean of x  
## 55.51613
```

The 95% confidence interval for the true female population mean is 50.86 to 60.17.

#### Problem 4:

```
cat("The null hypothesis is  $H_0 : \sigma^2_X = \sigma^2_Y$ ")
```

```
## The null hypothesis is  $H_0 : \sigma^2_X = \sigma^2_Y$ 
```

```
nx = length(X$SelfConcept)  
nx
```

```
## [1] 47
```

```
ny = length(Y$SelfConcept)  
ny
```

```
## [1] 31
```

```
var(X$SelfConcept)
```

```
## [1] 150.4274
```

```
var(Y$SelfConcept)
```

```
## [1] 161.1914
```

The sample variance of sample X (male) is less than that of sample Y (female). So, I set my alternative hypothesis to be  $H_a : \sigma^2_X < \sigma^2_Y$

```
var.test(X$SelfConcept, Y$SelfConcept, ratio = 1, alternative = "less")
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: X$SelfConcept and Y$SelfConcept
## F = 0.93322, num df = 46, denom df = 30, p-value = 0.4088
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is less than 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.000000 1.593047
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##      0.933221
```

The testing statistic F is observed as  $f = 0.93$

The p-value 0.41 is not less than the significance level 0.05, so I fail to reject the null hypothesis, meaning that the male population Self Concept variance is equal to the female population Self Concept variance.

### Problem 5:

The null hypothesis is  $H_0 : \mu_X = \mu_Y$  The alternative hypothesis is  $H_a : \mu_X \neq \mu_Y$

```
t.test(X$SelfConcept,Y$SelfConcept, alternative = "two.sided", paired = FALSE, var.equal = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data: X$SelfConcept and Y$SelfConcept
## t = 0.8336, df = 76, p-value = 0.4071
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -3.332460  8.129989
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
##  57.91489  55.51613
```

The p-value 0.41 is not less than the significance level 0.05, so I fail to reject the null hypothesis, meaning that the male population Self Concept mean is equal to the female population Self Concept mean.

### Problem 6:

The null hypothesis is  $H_0 : p = 0.45$  The alternative hypothesis is  $H_a : p > 0.45$

```
bin = ifelse(GpaGender$SelfConcept > 50, 1 ,0)
bin
```

```
## [1] 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
## [39] 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1
## [77] 0 1
```

```
prop.test(sum(bin), length(bin), p = 0.45, alternative = "greater", correct = FALSE)
```

```
##
## 1-sample proportions test without continuity correction
##
## data: sum(bin) out of length(bin), null probability 0.45
## X-squared = 34.748, df = 1, p-value = 1.876e-09
## alternative hypothesis: true p is greater than 0.45
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.6964158 1.0000000
## sample estimates:
## p
## 0.7820513
```

The p-value 1.876e-09 is less than the significance level 0.05, so I reject the null hypothesis, meaning that the population proportion is greater than 0.45.

## Problem 7:

The null hypothesis is  $H_0 : p_1 = p_2$  The alternative hypothesis is  $H_a : p_1 \neq p_2$

```
malebin = ifelse(X > 50, 1, 0)
femalebin = ifelse(Y > 50,1,0)
```

```
prop.test(c(sum(malebin),sum(femalebin)), c(length(malebin),length(femalebin)), alternative = "two.sided", correct = FALSE)
```



```
##  
## 2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity correction  
##  
## data:  c(sum(malebin), sum(femalebin)) out of c(length(malebin), length(femalebin))  
## X-squared = 0.48574, df = 1, p-value = 0.4858  
## alternative hypothesis: two.sided  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## -0.1241610  0.2573113  
## sample estimates:  
##      prop 1      prop 2  
## 0.8085106 0.7419355
```

The p-value 0.4858 is greater than the significance level 0.05, so I fail to reject the null hypothesis, meaning that the two groups have the same population proportion of Self Concept through a two tailed test.