

EDDA - Assignment 1

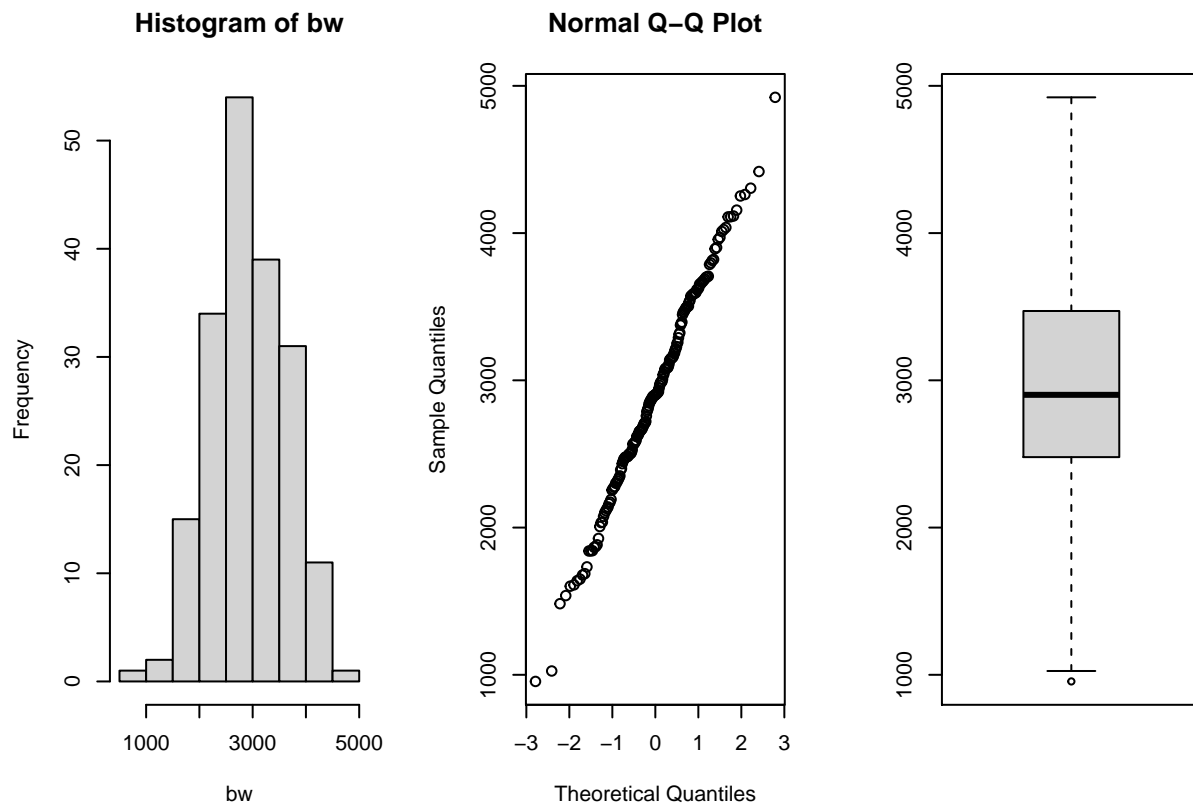
Exercise 1

a)

To check normality for the data we use a qqplot, histogram, box plot and shapiro-wilks test.

```
par(mfrow=c(1,3))
data=read.table(file="data/birthweight.txt",header=TRUE)

bw = data$birthweight
hist(bw)
qqnorm(bw)
boxplot(bw)
```



```
shapiro.test(bw)
```

```
##  
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test  
##  
## data:  bw  
## W = 0.99595, p-value = 0.8995
```

The graphical methods show that the data is normal. The Shapiro-Wilk test backs up this assumption as it shows a p-value of 0.8995, meaning that the H_0 is not rejected and therefore the data is normal. Furthermore a point estimate for μ is conducted along side a 90% confidence interval.

```
m = mean(bw)  
s = sd(bw)  
n = length(bw)  
error = qnorm(0.95)*s/sqrt(n)  
error
```

```
## [1] 83.67441
```

```
ci = c(m-error, m+error)  
ci
```

```
## [1] 2829.618 2996.967
```

b)

A t-test is performed to verify the claim that the mean birthweight is bigger than 2800. The t-test shows a p-value of 0.014. This means that this claim is significant for an alpha of 0.1. The claim is significant for all alpha's above 0.014 and insignificant for alpha's below 0.014.

```
t.test(bw, mu=2800, alternative = "greater", conf.level = 0.95)
```

```
##  
## One Sample t-test  
##  
## data:  bw  
## t = 2.2271, df = 187, p-value = 0.01357  
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is greater than 2800  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## 2829.202 Inf  
## sample estimates:  
## mean of x  
## 2913.293
```

c)

The confidence interval interval is different because the one-sample t-test returns a 95% confidence interval while a 90% confidence interval is conducted in 1b). The confidence interval is one sided because the critical area of the weight distribution is compared to a mean where it is greater than 2800, but not both greater and less than 2800. # Exercise 4

a)

Disregarding the type of drink, test whether the run times before drink and after are correlated.

```
data <- read.table(file="data/run.txt",header=TRUE)
cor(data$before, data$after)
```

```
## [1] 0.638803
```

Run times before and after the drink seem to be positively correlated.

b)

```
# calculate differences
data <- data %>%
  mutate(diff = before - after)
```

```
# filter for lemo
```

```
lemo <- data %>%
  filter(drink == "lemo")
```

```
t.test(lemo$before, lemo$after, paired = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: lemo$before and lemo$after
## t = -0.80596, df = 11, p-value = 0.4373
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.5409781 0.2509781
## sample estimates:
## mean of the differences
## -0.145
```

```
# filter for energy
```

```
energy <- data %>%
  filter(drink == "energy")
```

```
t.test(energy$before, energy$after, paired = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: energy$before and energy$after
## t = 1.6538, df = 11, p-value = 0.1264
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
```

```
## -0.05101059  0.35934392
## sample estimates:
## mean of the differences
##              0.1541667
```

For both energy and soft-drink groups there does not seem to be a significant difference in running times.

c)

For each pupil compute the time difference between the two running tasks. Test whether these time differences are effected by the type of drink.

```
# perform t-test

t.test(lemo$diff, energy$diff)

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: lemo$diff and energy$diff
## t = -1.4764, df = 16.509, p-value = 0.1586
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.7276409  0.1293076
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## -0.1450000  0.1541667
```

The p-value is > 0.05 therefore the means of the two populations are not significantly different.

d)

Can you think of a plausible objection to the design of the experiment in b) if the main aim was to test whether drinking the energy drink speeds up the running? Is there a similar objection to the design of the experiment in c)? Comment on all your findings in this exercise.

Exercise 5

a)

Test whether the distributions of the chicken weights for meatmeal and sunflower groups are different by performing three tests: the two samples t-test (argue whether the data are paired or not), the Mann-Whitney test and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Comment on your findings.

```
# filter for meatmeal

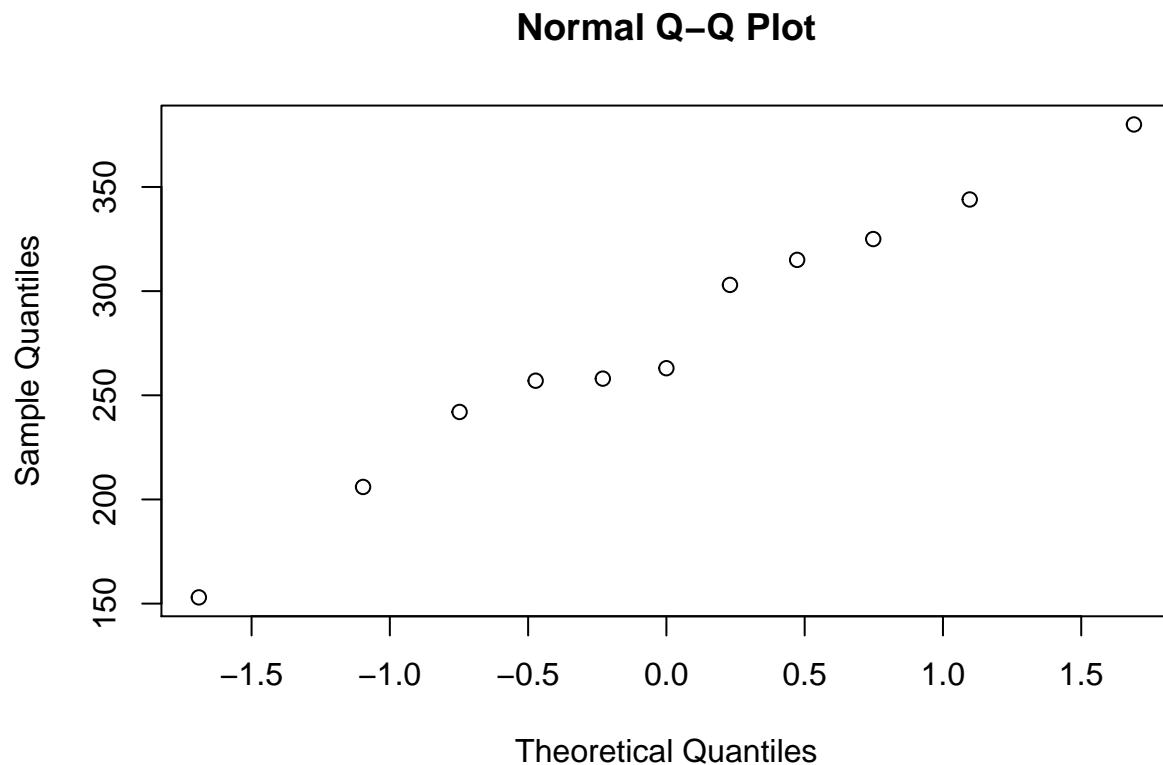
meatmeal <- chickwts %>%
  filter(feed == "meatmeal") %>%
  select(weight)
```

```
# filter for sunflower

sunflower <- chickwts %>%
  filter(feed == "sunflower") %>%
  select(weight)

# check for data normality

qqnorm(meatmeal$weight)
qqnorm(sunflower$weight)
```



```
# perform t-test, the data is not paired

t.test(meatmeal, sunflower)

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: meatmeal and sunflower
## t = -2.1564, df = 18.535, p-value = 0.04441
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -102.572435 -1.442716
## sample estimates:
```

```
## mean of x mean of y
## 276.9091 328.9167
```

```
# Mann-Whitney test
```

```
wilcox.test(meatmeal$weight, sunflower$weight)
```

```
##
## Wilcoxon rank sum exact test
##
## data: meatmeal$weight and sunflower$weight
## W = 36, p-value = 0.06882
## alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0
```

```
# Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
```

```
ks.test(meatmeal$weight, sunflower$weight)
```

```
##
## Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: meatmeal$weight and sunflower$weight
## D = 0.47727, p-value = 0.1085
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
```

Data in chickwts is not paired as the “treatment” of different feed was applied to different newly-hatched chicks not the same chick. From t-test we can see that the p-values < 0.05 , therefore the means between the two groups are significantly different. From Mann-Whitney test we can see that p-value is > 0.05 therefore we can not conclude that the medians of the two datasets are different. From Kolmogorov-Smirnov test we can not conclude that the means are different.

b)

Conduct a one-way ANOVA to determine whether the type of feed supplement has an effect on the weight of the chicks. Give the estimated chick weights for each of the six feed supplements. What is the best feed supplement?

```
chickaov <- lm(weight~feed, data = chickwts)
# performing one-way ANOVA
anova(chickaov)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: weight
##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## feed      5 231129   46226   15.365 5.936e-10 ***
## Residuals 65 195556     3009
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
#extracting more information
summary_table <- summary(chickaov)
summary_table$coefficients
```

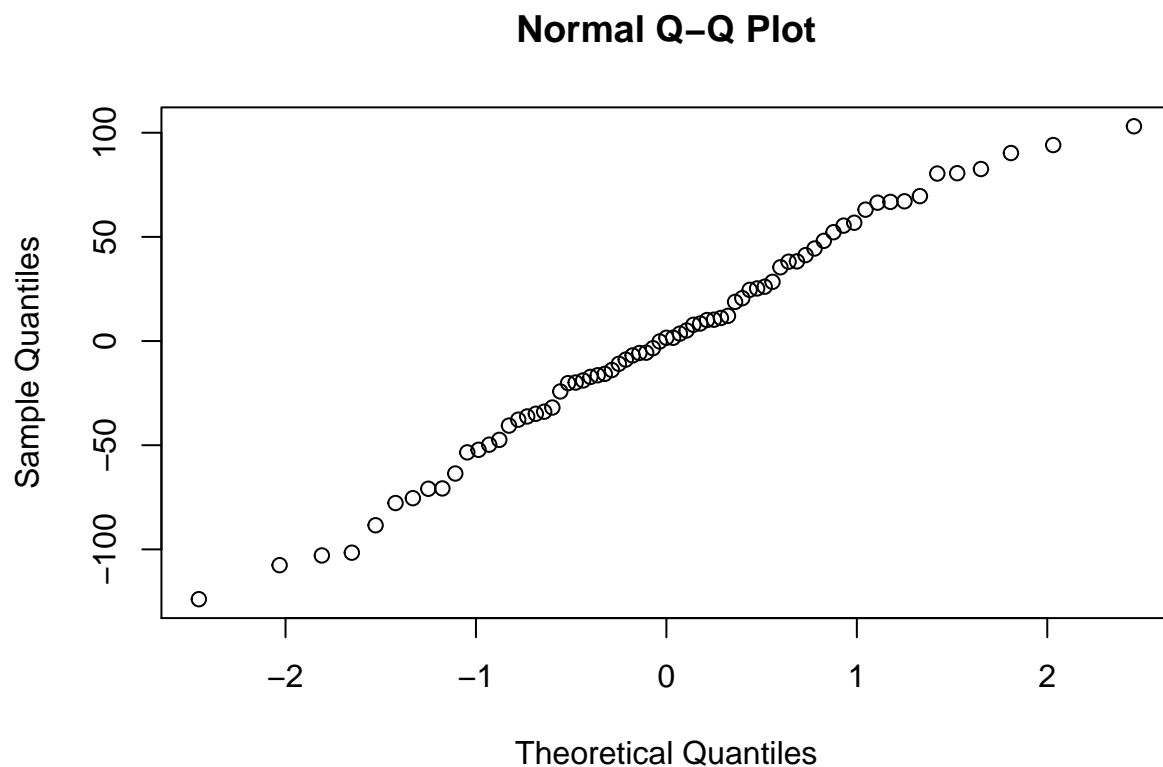
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
## (Intercept)	323.583333	15.83391	20.4360920	5.325090e-30
## feedhorsebean	-163.383333	23.48549	-6.9567776	2.067997e-09
## feedlinseed	-104.833333	22.39254	-4.6816194	1.493344e-05
## feedmeatmeal	-46.674242	22.89580	-2.0385502	4.556672e-02
## feedsoybean	-77.154762	21.57799	-3.5756235	6.654079e-04
## feedsunflower	5.333333	22.39254	0.2381746	8.124949e-01

From the results of one-way ANOVA we can see that the p-values is <0.05 therefore we can conclude that the means between all of the feed varieties are significantly different. From summary statistics it seems that “sunflower” feed is the feed resulting in highest weight. therefore it is the best.

c)

Check the ANOVA model assumptions by using relevant diagnostic tools.

```
# check for normality
qqnorm(chickaov$residuals)
```



```
# check if the variances are equal
chickwts %>%
  group_by(feed) %>%
  summarise(variance = var(weight))
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   feed      variance
## * <fct>      <dbl>
## 1 casein      4152.
## 2 horsebean   1492.
## 3 linseed     2729.
## 4 meatmeal    4212.
## 5 soybean     2930.
## 6 sunflower   2385.
```

From qqplot assumption of normality holds. However the assumption of equal variances does not hold.

d)

Does the Kruskal-Wallis test arrive at the same conclusion about the effect of feed supplement as the test in b)? Explain possible differences between conclusions of the Kruskal-Wallis and ANOVA tests.

```
kruskal.test(weight~feed, data = chickwts)
```

```
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: weight by feed
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 37.343, df = 5, p-value = 5.113e-07
```

With Kruskal-Wallis test we arrive to the same conclusion as with ANOVA.