

MAT5007 RLab Digital Assignment-II

Faculty: Dr. A. David Maxim Gururaj Lab Slot: L5+L6 Submission

ILIYAS ANSARI (22MCA1079)

Write an R-Code for the following problems:

- 1) The mean life-time of a sample of 20 bulbs is found as 1450 hours with a S.D. of 110 hours. The company manufacturing the bulbs claims that the average life of their bulbs is 1500 bulbs. Is the claim acceptable at 5% LOS?

```
R 4.2.1 · ~/ ↵  
> xbar=1450  
> mu=1500  
> n=20  
> s=110  
> alpha=0.05  
> ct=abs((xbar-mu)/(s/sqrt(n-1)))  
> ct  
[1] 1.981318  
> tv=qt(1-alpha, df=n-1)  
> tv  
[1] 1.729133  
> ifelse(ct>tv, "reject", 'accept')  
[1] "reject"  
> |
```

2) Two independent samples of sizes 8 and 7 contained the following values:

Sample I	24	22	20	26	21	23	21	19
Sample II	20	19	20	24	20	23	21	

Is the difference between the sample mean significant?

```
R 4.2.1 ~ /
> x1=c(24,22,20,26,21,23,21,19)
> x2=c(20,19,20,24,20,23,21)
> alpha=0.05
> n1=length(x1)
> n2=length(x2)
> x1bar=mean(x1)
> x2bar=mean(x2)
> s1=sqrt(var(x1))
> s2=sqrt(var(x2))
> ct=abs(x1bar-x2bar)/sqrt(((n1*s1^2+n2*s2^2)/(n1+n2-2))*(1/n1+1/n2))
> ct
[1] 0.8676017
> tv=qt(1-(alpha/2), n1+n2-2)
> tv
[1] 2.160369
> ifelse(ct > tv, "reject", "accept")
[1] "accept"
> |
```

Since, we accept test statistics value and conclude that there is no significant difference between the means.

3) Two independent samples of 8 and 7 items respectively had the following values of the variable:

Sample I	9	11	13	11	15	9	12	14
Sample II	10	12	10	14	9	8	10	-

Do the two estimates of population variance differ significantly at 5% LOS?

```

Console Terminal Background Jobs
R 4.2.1 ~ /
> x1=c(9,11,13,11,15,9,12,14)
> x2=c(10,12,10,14,9,8,10)
> alpha=0.05
> n1=length(x1)
> n2=length(x2)
> s12=var(x1)
> s22=var(x2)
> cF=((n1*s12)/(n1-1))/((n2*s22)/(n2-1))
> cF
[1] 1.186132
> tF=qf(1-alpha, n1-1, n2-1)
> tF
[1] 4.206658
> ifelse(ct > tv, "reject", "accept")
[1] "accept"
> |

```

Since, we accept test statistics vale and conclude that there is no significant difference between the population variance.

4) The following data given in the table below are collected on two characters: Based on this data, can you say that there is no relation between smoking and literacy?

	Smokers	Non-Smokers
Literates	83	57
Illiterates	45	68

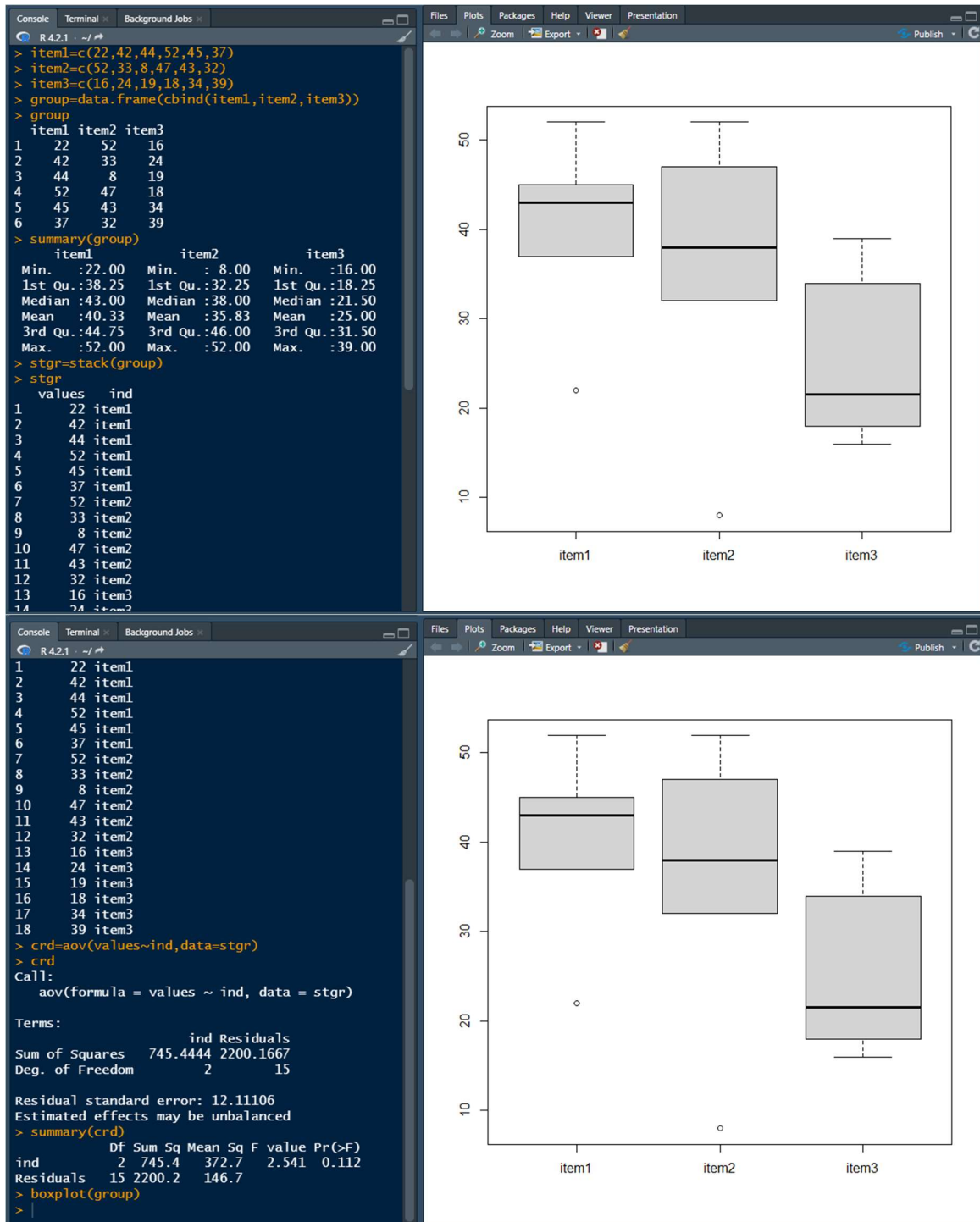
```
Console Terminal Background Jobs
R 4.2.1 ~ /
> data=matrix(c(83,57,45,68), ncol = 2, byrow = T)
> data
      [,1] [,2]
[1,]   83   57
[2,]   45   68
> chisq.test(data)

      Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

data:  data
X-squared = 8.7131, df = 1, p-value = 0.003159
> |
```

5) Suppose the following table represents the sales figures of the 3 new menu items in the 18 restaurants after a week of test marketing. At .05 level of significance, test whether the mean sales volume for the 3 new menu items are all equal.

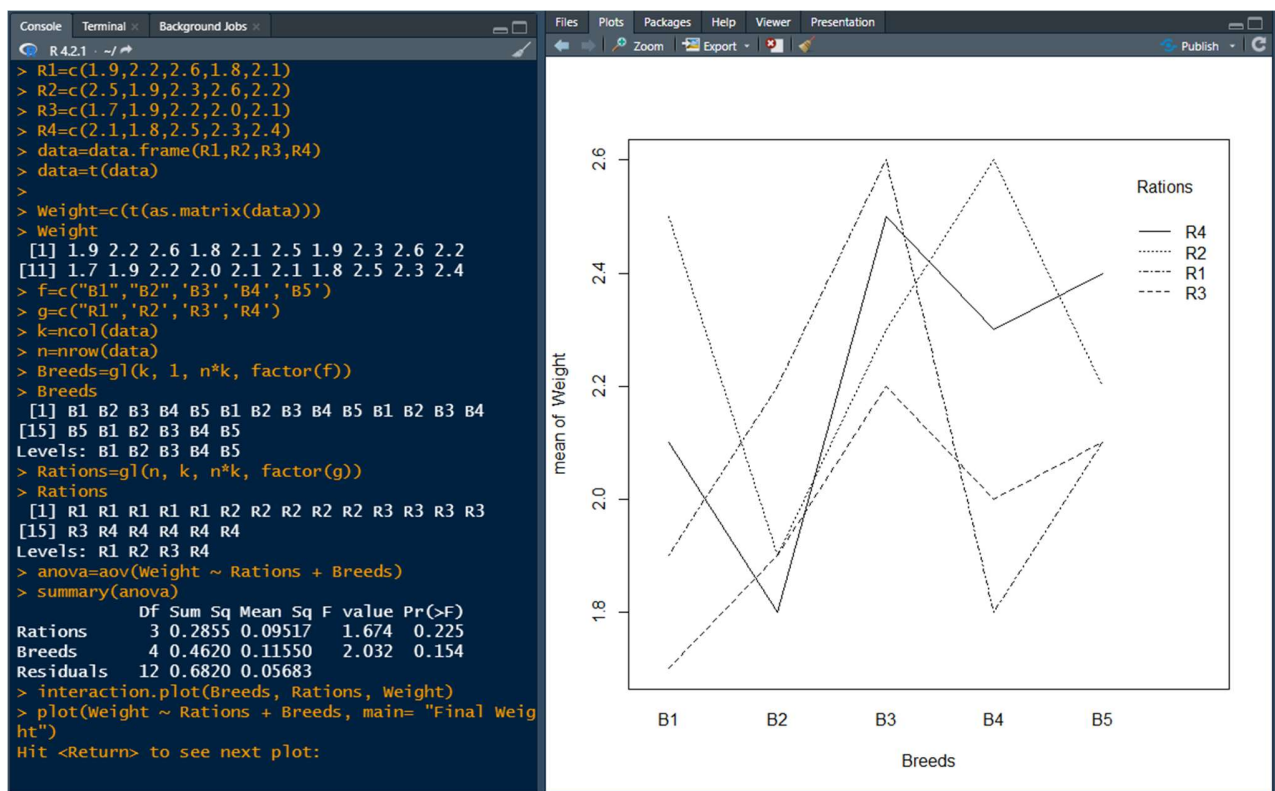
Item1	Item2	Item3
22	52	16
42	33	24
44	8	19
52	47	18
45	43	34
37	32	39



6) Five breeds of cattle B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, B_5 were fed on four different rations R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 . Gains in weight in Kg over a given period were recorded and given below:

	B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5
R_1	1.9	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.1
R_2	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.2
R_3	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1
R_4	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.4

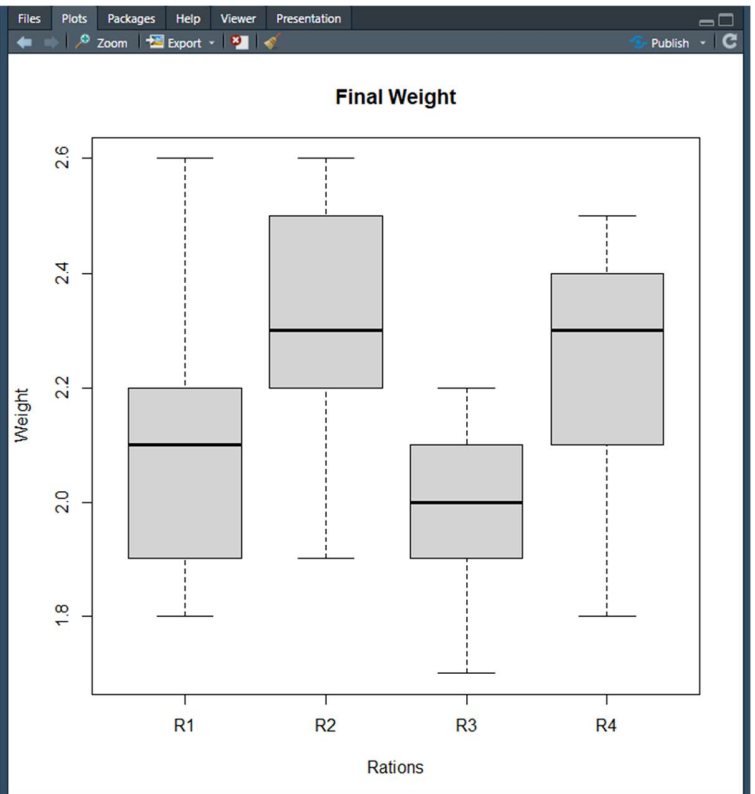
Is there a significant difference between (i) Breeds and (ii) Rations?



```

R 4.2.1 ~ /
> R1=c(1.9,2.2,2.6,1.8,2.1)
> R2=c(2.5,1.9,2.3,2.6,2.2)
> R3=c(1.7,1.9,2.2,2.0,2.1)
> R4=c(2.1,1.8,2.5,2.3,2.4)
> data=data.frame(R1,R2,R3,R4)
> data=t(data)
>
> weight=c(t(as.matrix(data)))
> weight
[1] 1.9 2.2 2.6 1.8 2.1 2.5 1.9 2.3 2.6 2.2
[11] 1.7 1.9 2.2 2.0 2.1 2.1 1.8 2.5 2.3 2.4
> f=c("B1","B2","B3","B4","B5")
> g=c("R1","R2","R3","R4")
> k=ncol(data)
> n=nrow(data)
> Breeds=gl(k, 1, n*k, factor(f))
> Breeds
[1] B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B1 B2 B3 B4
[15] B5 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5
Levels: B1 B2 B3 B4 B5
> Rations=gl(n, k, n*k, factor(g))
> Rations
[1] R1 R1 R1 R1 R1 R2 R2 R2 R2 R2 R3 R3 R3 R3
[15] R3 R4 R4 R4 R4 R4
Levels: R1 R2 R3 R4
> anova=aov(weight ~ Rations + Breeds)
> summary(anova)
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Rations        3  0.2855  0.09517    1.674   0.225
Breeds         4  0.4620  0.11550    2.032   0.154
Residuals     12  0.6820  0.05683
> interaction.plot(Breeds, Rations, weight)
> plot(weight ~ Rations + Breeds, main= "Final Weight")
Hit <Return> to see next plot:
Hit <Return> to see next plot: |

```



```

R 4.2.1 ~ /
> R2=c(2.5,1.9,2.3,2.6,2.2)
> R3=c(1.7,1.9,2.2,2.0,2.1)
> R4=c(2.1,1.8,2.5,2.3,2.4)
> data=data.frame(R1,R2,R3,R4)
> data=t(data)
>
> weight=c(t(as.matrix(data)))
> weight
[1] 1.9 2.2 2.6 1.8 2.1 2.5 1.9 2.3 2.6 2.2
[11] 1.7 1.9 2.2 2.0 2.1 2.1 1.8 2.5 2.3 2.4
> f=c("B1","B2","B3","B4","B5")
> g=c("R1","R2","R3","R4")
> k=ncol(data)
> n=nrow(data)
> Breeds=gl(k, 1, n*k, factor(f))
> Breeds
[1] B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B1 B2 B3 B4
[15] B5 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5
Levels: B1 B2 B3 B4 B5
> Rations=gl(n, k, n*k, factor(g))
> Rations
[1] R1 R1 R1 R1 R1 R2 R2 R2 R2 R2 R3 R3 R3 R3
[15] R3 R4 R4 R4 R4 R4
Levels: R1 R2 R3 R4
> anova=aov(weight ~ Rations + Breeds)
> summary(anova)
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Rations        3  0.2855  0.09517    1.674   0.225
Breeds         4  0.4620  0.11550    2.032   0.154
Residuals     12  0.6820  0.05683
> interaction.plot(Breeds, Rations, weight)
> plot(weight ~ Rations + Breeds, main= "Final Weight")
Hit <Return> to see next plot:
Hit <Return> to see next plot:
>

```

