

## t\_test\_1\_samp\_HW

This is a minimal key to help you check if you did the tests properly.

Answer each question. Perform all necessary tests. Perform transformations on the data if required.

### Question 1:

These are the test scores of 12 students on a quiz. The quiz was out of 100 points. Suppose we want to test whether the mean score differs significantly from a predicted average of 70.

```
quiz_scores <- c(75, 82, 68, 90, 73, 85, 77, 79, 88, 91, 83, 80)
```

- State the **null and alternative hypotheses**.
- Are these data normal?

Yes these are normal.

- Is the mean score significantly different from the expected result?

Yes, the test score is significantly different than expected ( $t_{11} = 5.39, p = 0.0002$ ).

- Did the students do better or worse than expected, if there is a difference?

Better, value is higher.

- Perform one-sided test

One-tailed is still significant ( $t_{11} = 5.39, p = 0.0001$ ).

### Question 2:

The following is a list of reported study hours for Biostats per week. We expect the class average to be about three hours a week. Using this dataset, answer the following questions:

- State the **null and alternative hypotheses**.
- Are these data normal?

Yes, these data are normal.

- Do students spend the expected amount of time studying per week?

Yes, they spend 3 hours on average studying ( $t_9 = -0.48, p = 0.64$ ).

- Do students spend more or less time studying per week, if there is a difference?

There is no significant difference; mean is slightly lower.

### Question 3:

The following dataset records the reaction times of people who have had less than three hours of sleep on the night before this test. Using the reaction time column, perform a *t*-test to determine if these people have a statistically different reaction time than the human average (250 ms).

- State the **null and alternative hypotheses**.

- Are these data normal?

These data are not normal ( $W = 0.97, p = 0.0008$ ).

A transformation is needed, and one specific transformation is successful.

- Is the mean score significantly different from the expected result?

Yes, the score is different ( $t_{179} = 11.59, p < 0.0001$ ).

- Are the people in the dataset slower or faster than average, if there is a difference? What might be the reason for this?

The reaction time is slower; 292.427 ms.

- One-tailed test

The reaction time is significantly greater than expected ( $t_{179} = 11.59, p < 0.0001$ ).

#### **Question 4:**

Whole milk is expected to be around 3.25% fat. Researchers from Florida wanted to determine if this was the case and used two methods to measure the fat percentage in the milk they tested. Using the enzymatic method (\$triglyceride), determine if the fat percentage of this milk was significantly different from the 3.25% expected.

- State the **null and alternative hypotheses**.
- Is the mean score significantly different from the expected result?

The milk is significantly different than the expected mean ( $t_{44} = -2.37, p = 0.02$ ).

- Is the milk fattier or leaner than expected, if there is a difference?

Leaner;  $p = 0.02, mu = 2.80$ .

- One-tailed

It is less ( $t_{44} = -2.37, 0.01$ )

#### **Question 5:**

Galaxies are rapidly moving away from us at various speeds. Previous studies had offered an average recession rate of 20,000 km/s. Data collected using redshift allows us to calculate the actual speed of recession of a galaxy. Using the data from R. J. Roeder (1990), saved as “galaxies”, determine if the average galaxy is actually receding at the previously estimated rate.

- State the **null and alternative hypotheses**.
- Is the mean score significantly different from the expected result?
- Are the galaxies moving away faster or slower, if there is a difference?

They are moving significantly faster.  $p = 0.003$ .