

# Homework 5

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```
1. > batteries <- read.csv("~/Documents/Stat103/Data Sets/batteries.csv", header=FALSE)
> fit <- lm(batteries$V2~batteries$V1)
> anova(fit)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: batteries\$V2

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
batteries\$V1	3	139.5	46.500	4.0879	0.03253 *
Residuals	12	136.5	11.375		

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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Since  $p = 0.03252$ , we may reject the null and conclude some brands of batteries differ in lifetimes.

```
> confint(fit)
```

	2.5 %	97.5 %
(Intercept)	10.075776	17.424224
batteries\$V1Brand2	-3.446137	6.946137
batteries\$V1Brand3	1.803863	12.196137
batteries\$V1Brand4	1.053863	11.446137

We can conclude with 95% confidence that Brand 2 has a shorter lifetime than Brand 1.

```
2. > price <- read.csv("~/Documents/Stat103/Data Sets/ToyPrice.csv", header=FALSE)
> fit <- lm(price$V1~price$V2)
> anova(fit)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: price\$V1

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
price\$V2	2	46.717	23.3583	3.4655	0.06487 .
Residuals	12	80.883	6.7403		

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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Since  $p > 0.06 > 0.05$ , we fail to conclude with 95% confidence that there are any differences in price between discount stores, specialty stores, or variety stores.