

STAT420

HW2

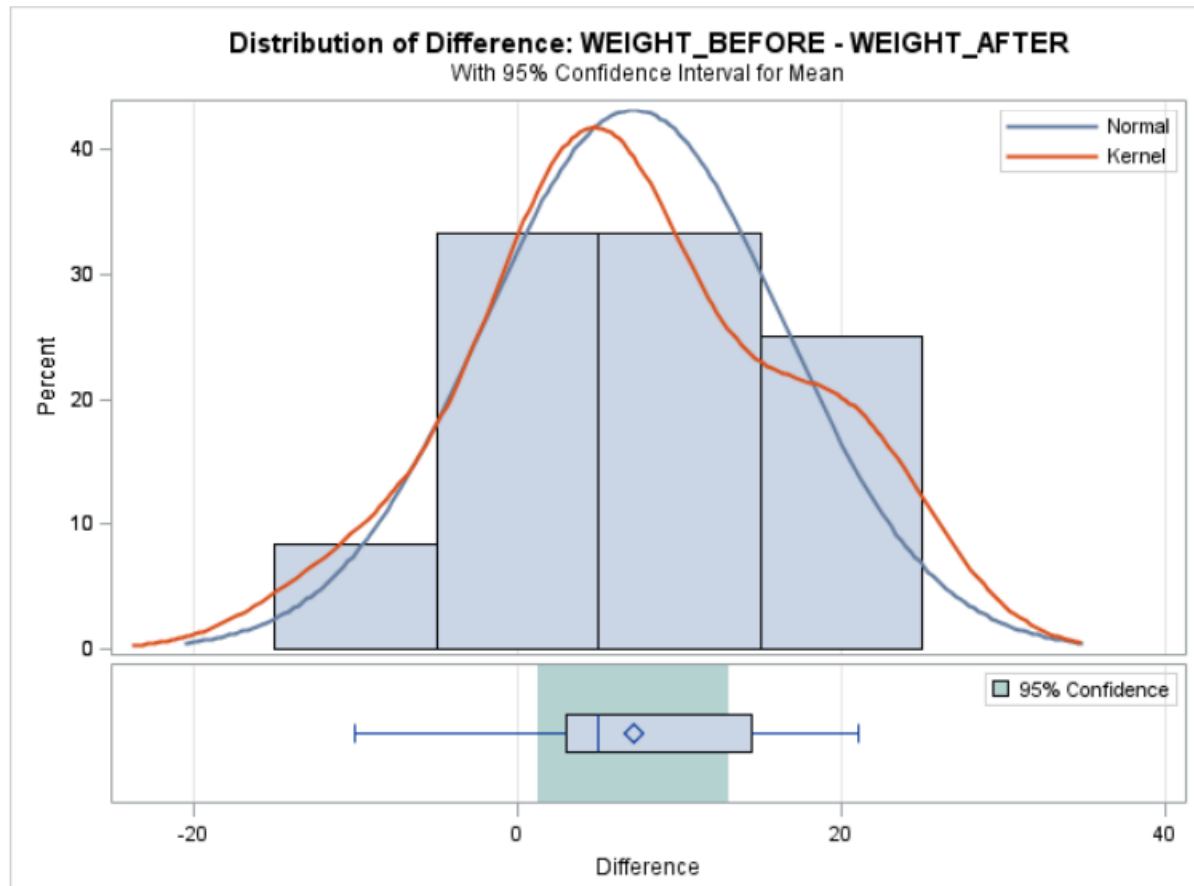
Yizhan Ao

Q1: The company should select buying the rights to the South Beach Diet

Q2: From the T test, we have the Difference: $WEIGHT_BEFORE - WEIGHT_AFTER$ the that is reduced to 7.1667 after we select the South Beach Diet. On the confidence level 95% we have the p value of the difference is $p\text{-value}=0.0212/2=0.0106$. We can have the accepted $p\text{ value} < 0.05$ from the one-sided t test but the result is corresponding to the two-sided test. Therefore, the company should accept South Beach Diet.

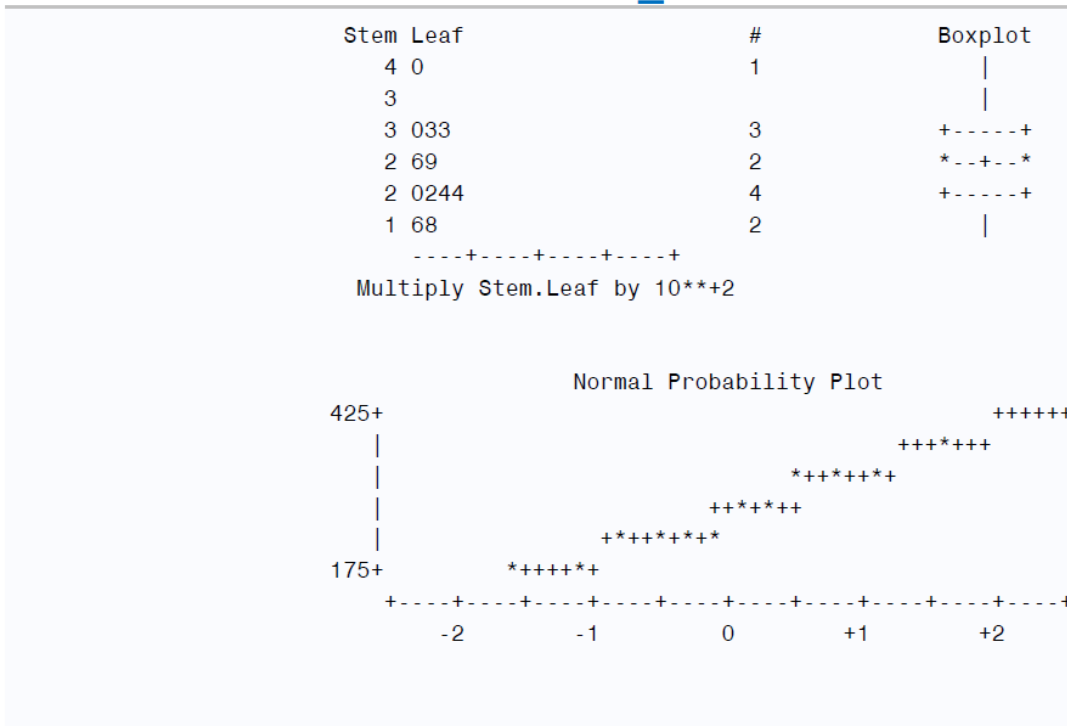
Q3: We have used T-test. The T-hypothesis testing needs data from the normal distribution. $WEIGHT_BEFORE - WEIGHT_AFTER$, is the normal distribution. From the UNIVARIATE procedure we can see the distribution of $(WEIGHT_BEFORE - WEIGHT_AFTER)$ is the normal. So we can use the UNIVRIATE procedure in the analysis. The distribution of $WEIGHT_BEFORE$ is normal. Because the P values of Shapiro Wilk Test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Cramer-von Mises test, and Anderson-Darling test are all greater than 0.05 given the confidence interval 95%. Meaning we have the H_0 to be accepted . Therefore we have the distribution of $WEIGHT_BEOFRE$ to be the normal

The following picture shows that we have 95% confidence so that the difference follows a normal distribution.



Similar to the WEIGHT_BEFORE, the distribution of WEIGHT_AFTER is also a normal since the P value of all four values of normality tests are greater than 0.05, and we can also use the box plot to tell the probability as well.

Variable: WEIGHT_AFTER



WEIGHT BEFORE and WEIGHT AFTER also have a linear connection. If a patient weighed more before starting the diet, they will lose more weight during it.



Difference: WEIGHT_BEFORE - WEIGHT_AFTER

N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum
12	7.1667	9.2425	2.6681	-10.0000	21.0000

Mean	95% CL Mean	Std Dev	95% CL Std Dev
7.1667	1.2942 13.0391	9.2425	6.5474 15.6927

DF	t Value	Pr > t
11	2.69	0.0212