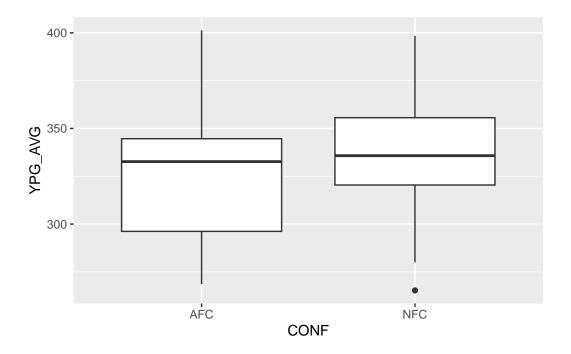
# HW4 - Question 4

## Marquette Jones

Does NFL Conference help explain yards per game gained by teams? Data retrieved from: https://www.espn.com/nfl/stats/team

```
library(readxl)
nfl_xl <- read_excel("C:\\Users\\Mark\\Desktop\\Stats_Homework\\Homework4\\NFL_Stats.xlsx")
a nfl_xl$CONF <- as.factor(nfl_xl$CONF)</pre>
4 nfl_xl
  # A tibble: 32 x 3
     Teams YPG_AVG CONF
     <chr>
                   <dbl> <fct>
                    401. AFC
   1 Miami
   2 San Fran
                    398. NFC
   3 Detroit
                    395. NFC
   4 Buffalo
                    374. AFC
   5 Dallas
                   372. NFC
                  370. AFC
   6 Baltimore
   7 LA Rams
                    359. NFC
   8 Philly
                    354. NFC
   9 Kansas City
                    351. AFC
  10 Minnesota
                    348. NFC
  # i 22 more rows
 library(ggplot2)
 ggplot(nfl_xl, aes(x = CONF, y = YPG_AVG)) + geom_boxplot()
```



### 1 library(car)

Loading required package: carData

```
nfl_model <- aov(YPG_AVG ~ CONF, data = nfl_x1)
summary(lm(nfl_model))</pre>
```

#### Call:

lm(formula = nfl\_model)

#### Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -71.237 -23.587 1.706 19.087 74.650

#### Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 326.650 9.182 35.574 <2e-16 \*\*\*
CONFNFC 9.888 12.986 0.761 0.452

---

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

```
Residual standard error: 36.73 on 30 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.01896,
                                 Adjusted R-squared:
F-statistic: 0.5797 on 1 and 30 DF, p-value: 0.4524
nfl_fits <- fitted(nfl_model)</pre>
nfl_res <- residuals(nfl_model)</pre>
shapiro.test(nfl_res)
     Shapiro-Wilk normality test
 data: nfl_res
 W = 0.98658, p-value = 0.9525
leveneTest(YPG_AVG ~ CONF, data = nfl_xl)
Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)
       Df F value Pr(>F)
 group 1 0.1228 0.7285
       30
qf(0.95, 1, 30)
```

[1] 4.170877

Comment:

Normality: The large p-value from the Shapiro test validates normality.

Equal Variance: The large p-value supports the assumption of equal variances.

The p-value is higher than the critical value, so we cannot reject the null hypothesis, so we assume that the NFL conference you are in does not have a significant effect on the YPG averaged of a team. Also, the F-observed value is less than the critical F-value, which also suggests that there is no significant difference in sample averages.