Homework 10

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Problem 1

```
set.seed(07312001)
library(ggplot2)
library(pwr)
pwr.t.test(d=0.5, sig.level=0.05, power=0.8, type = "one.sample",alternative="greater")$
## [1] 26.13753
```

Based on the assumptions, the sample sized used should be 27.

Problem 2

```
a)

K = 10000
mu1 <- 99.5
sd1 <- 4.8
n <- 27

power <- function(x){
    samps <- rnorm(x, mu1, sd1)
    pVal <- t.test(samps, mu=99, altenative = "greater")$p.value
    pVal < 0.05
}
emPpower <- sum(replicate(K, power(n)))/K
emPpower

## [1] 0.0805</pre>
```

No, the practioner did not reach their goal of 80% power.

```
b)

effectSize <- (mu1 - 99)/sd1
effectSize

## [1] 0.1041667

c)

pwr.t.test(d=effectSize, sig.level=0.05, power=0.8, type = "one.sample", alternative="gr

## [1] 571.1397

The sample size required for 80% power is 572. ### d)

n1 = 572
emPpower1 <- sum(replicate(K, power(n1)))/K
emPpower1

## [1] 0.698
```

Problem 3

```
a)
K = 10000
n <- 27
# want to know if the population mean is greater than 99 (right tailed?)
# shouldn't use a power function so idk what to do/
powerChisq <- function(x){</pre>
  samps \leftarrow rchisq(x, 3)
  pVal <- t.test(samps, mu=2.75,type = "one.sample", altenative = "greater")$p.value
  pVal < 0.05
emPpower3 <- sum(replicate(K, powerChisq(n)))/K</pre>
emPpower3
## [1] 0.0532
No, the practioner did not reach their goal of 80% power.
b)
effectSize1 <- (3 - 2.75)/2.45
effectSize1
## [1] 0.1020408
c)
pwr.t.test(d=effectSize1, sig.level=0.05, power=0.9, type = "one.sample", alternative="g
## [1] 823.8265
The sample size required to reach 80% power is 596. ### d)
emPpower3 <- sum(replicate(K, powerChisq(596)))/K</pre>
emPpower3
## [1] 0.7173
```

Problem 4

By knowing what research question you want to ask, it can be very time effective to find your effect size in order to calculate the sample size needed so that you obtain the power you would like, instead of just guessing what effect size you should use as this practitioner did.