C6W4 Assignment Part 2

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Basic Inferential Data Analysis

Overview

Now in the second portion of this project, we're going to analyze the ToothGrowth data in the R datasets package.

Instructions

- 1. Load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic exploratory data analyses
- 2. Provide a basic summary of the data.
- 3. Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose, using only techniques from class.
- 4. State your conclusions and the assumptions needed for your conclusions.

Load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic Exploratory Data Analyses

First, load the data and examine its structure

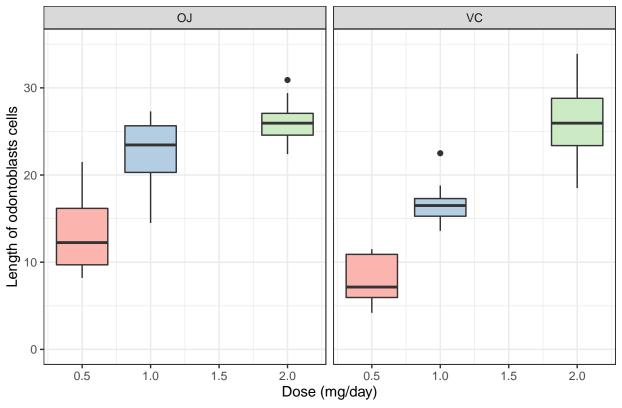
Provide a basic summary of the data**

```
summary(ToothGrowth)
```

```
##
         len
                     supp
                                   dose
##
    Min.
           : 4.20
                     OJ:30
                             Min.
                                     :0.500
                     VC:30
    1st Qu.:13.07
                             1st Qu.:0.500
   Median :19.25
                             Median :1.000
##
##
    Mean
           :18.81
                             Mean
                                     :1.167
    3rd Qu.:25.27
                             3rd Qu.:2.000
##
    Max.
           :33.90
                             Max.
                                     :2.000
```

Plot the summary of tooth growth by delivery method and dose

Tooth growth by delivery method and dose



Hypothesis Testing to compare tooth growth by supp and dose

Does Vitamin C delivery method affect tooth growth?

The first hypothesis we will test is as follows: H_0 : The Vitamin C delivery method (orange juice vs ascorbic acid) does not affect tooth growth (i.e. The difference in means between both methods equals 0). H_1 : The Vitamin C delivery method (orange juice vs ascorbic acid) affects tooth growth. (i.e. The difference in means between both methods does not equal 0).

Run t-test

```
t.test(len~supp, data = ToothGrowth)
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by supp
## t = 1.9153, df = 55.309, p-value = 0.06063
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.1710156 7.5710156
## sample estimates:
## mean in group OJ mean in group VC
## 20.66333 16.96333
```

Given that the p-value is about 0.06 and the confidence interval (CI) contains 0, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. The delivery method of Vitamin C does not seem to affect tooth growth.

 $Does\ Vitamin\ C\ dosing\ affect\ tooth\ growth?$

The next hypothesis we will test is as follows: H_0 : The Vitamin C dose does not affect tooth growth (i.e. The difference in means between doses equals 0). H_1 : The Vitamin C dose affects tooth growth (i.e. The difference in means between doses does not equal 0).

Run 2 t-tests since got 3 different doses.

```
options(scipen = 999)
# T-test for doses 0.5 mg/day vs 1.0 mg/day
dose.subset1 <- subset(ToothGrowth, ToothGrowth$dose %in% c(0.5, 1.0))
ttest1 <- t.test(len~dose, data = dose.subset1)
ttest1</pre>
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by dose
## t = -6.4766, df = 37.986, p-value = 0.0000001268
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -11.983781 -6.276219
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 0.5 mean in group 1
## 10.605 19.735
```

```
# T-test for doses 1.0 mg/day vs 2.0 mg/day
dose.subset2 <- subset(ToothGrowth, ToothGrowth$dose %in% c(1.0, 2.0))
ttest2 <- t.test(len~dose, data = dose.subset2)
ttest2</pre>
```

```
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: len by dose
## t = -4.9005, df = 37.101, p-value = 0.00001906
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -8.996481 -3.733519
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 1 mean in group 2
## 19.735 26.100
```

The p-values for both tests are much smaller than 0.05, and all CIs do not overlap with 0, suggesting that Vitamin C dose has an impact on tooth growth.

Bonferroni correction since multiple comparisons are done to check if our results still hold.

```
# Store all p-values in a vector
pvals <- c(ttest1$p.value, ttest2$p.value)
# Do Bonferroni correction
adjusted.pvals <- p.adjust(pvals, method = "bonferroni")
# Calculate number of significant p-values
sum(adjusted.pvals < 0.05)</pre>
```

[1] 2

After Bonferroni correction, both p-values are still significant. So, our results still hold.

State conclusions and assumptions needed for the conclusions

Assume that...

- 1. The ToothGrowth data sample is representative of the population
- 2. The distribution of the sample means is approximately normal

We concluded that...

- 1. Delivery method of Vitamin C does not have an impact on tooth growth.
- 2. Vitamin C dose does affect tooth growth. The higher the dose, the larger the tooth growth.