

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
### ST516 Homework 7
```

```
### 1. validity of t-based conf intervals
```

```
### a. plot of gamma
```

```
# x axis values
```

```
x <- seq(from=0,to=10,by=0.01)
```

```
# y value from PDF of Exp dist
```

```
y <- dgamma(x, shape = 2, rate = 2)
```

```
# plot
```

```
qplot(x,y,geom="line")
```

```
#qplot(rgamma(100, shape = 2, rate = 2),binwidth=0.01)
```

```
##?dgamma
```

```
### b. function
```

```
ci <- function(n = 25){
```

```
  a <- 2
```

```
  b <- 2
```

```
  m <- a/b
```

```
  x <- rgamma(n, shape = a, rate = b)
```

```
  t <- t.test(x,mu=m)
```

```
  (m > t$conf.int[1]) & (m < t$conf.int[2])
```

```
}
```

```
### c. n = 5
```

```
intervals <- replicate(100000,ci(5))
```

```
mean(intervals)
```

```
### d. n = 25, 50, 100
```

```
intervals <- replicate(100000,ci(25))
```

```
mean(intervals)
```

```
intervals <- replicate(100000,ci(50))
```

```
mean(intervals)
```

```
intervals <- replicate(100000,ci(100))
```

```
mean(intervals)
```

```
### e. confidence intervals as n increases
```

```
# As sample size n increases, the proportion of confidence
```

```
# intervals containing the true mean of 1 approaches 95%.
```

```
# This is a result of the Central Limit Theorem, which
```

```
# states that means based on large samples have approximately
```

```
# normal sampling distributions, regardless of population
```

```
# distribution. As sample size increases, the normality of
```

```
# the sample distribution increases, and the t-tools are more
```

```
# valid.
```