

MAT5007 – Applied Statistical Methods

Embedded Lab – *R* Statistical Software

FALL SEMESTER –
20222023L25+L26
SLOT

E-RECORD

Experiment No.: 8

Submitted By

Rajat Singh
Reg. No.: 22MCA0139

MCA-I Year
SITE

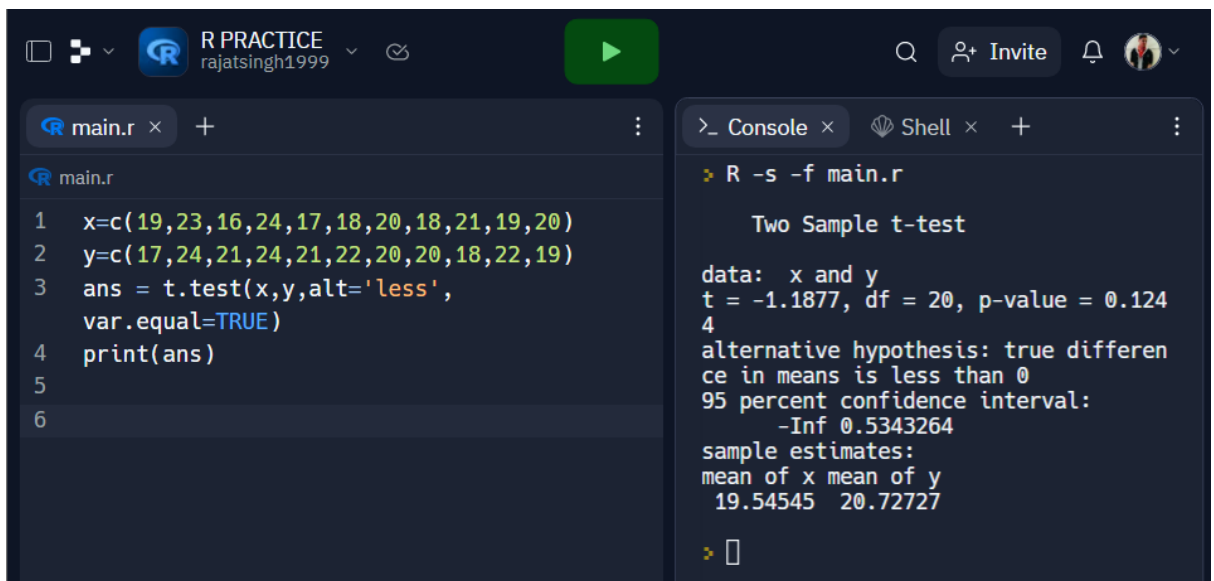


DEPARTMENT OF
MATHEMATICS SCHOOL OF
ADVANCED SCIENCES
VELLORE INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGYVELLORE –
632014
Tamil Nadu
India

Note: The codes are done in “repl it” environment because I was facing errors in Rstudio due to my laptop data being corrupted. Thank You for the considerations.

1. The following data relate to the marks obtained by 11 students in two sets, one held at the beginning of a year and the other at the end of the year after intensive coaching. Do the data indicate that the students have benefited by coaching at 5 % level of significance?

Test I : 19 23 16 24 17 18 20 18 21 19 20 Test II
: 17 24 20 24 20 22 20 20 18 22 19



```
R PRACTICE
rajatsingh1999

main.r x +
main.r
1 x=c(19,23,16,24,17,18,20,18,21,19,20)
2 y=c(17,24,21,24,21,22,20,20,18,22,19)
3 ans = t.test(x,y,alt='less',
4 var.equal=TRUE)
5 print(ans)
6

>_ Console x Shell x +
> R -s -f main.r

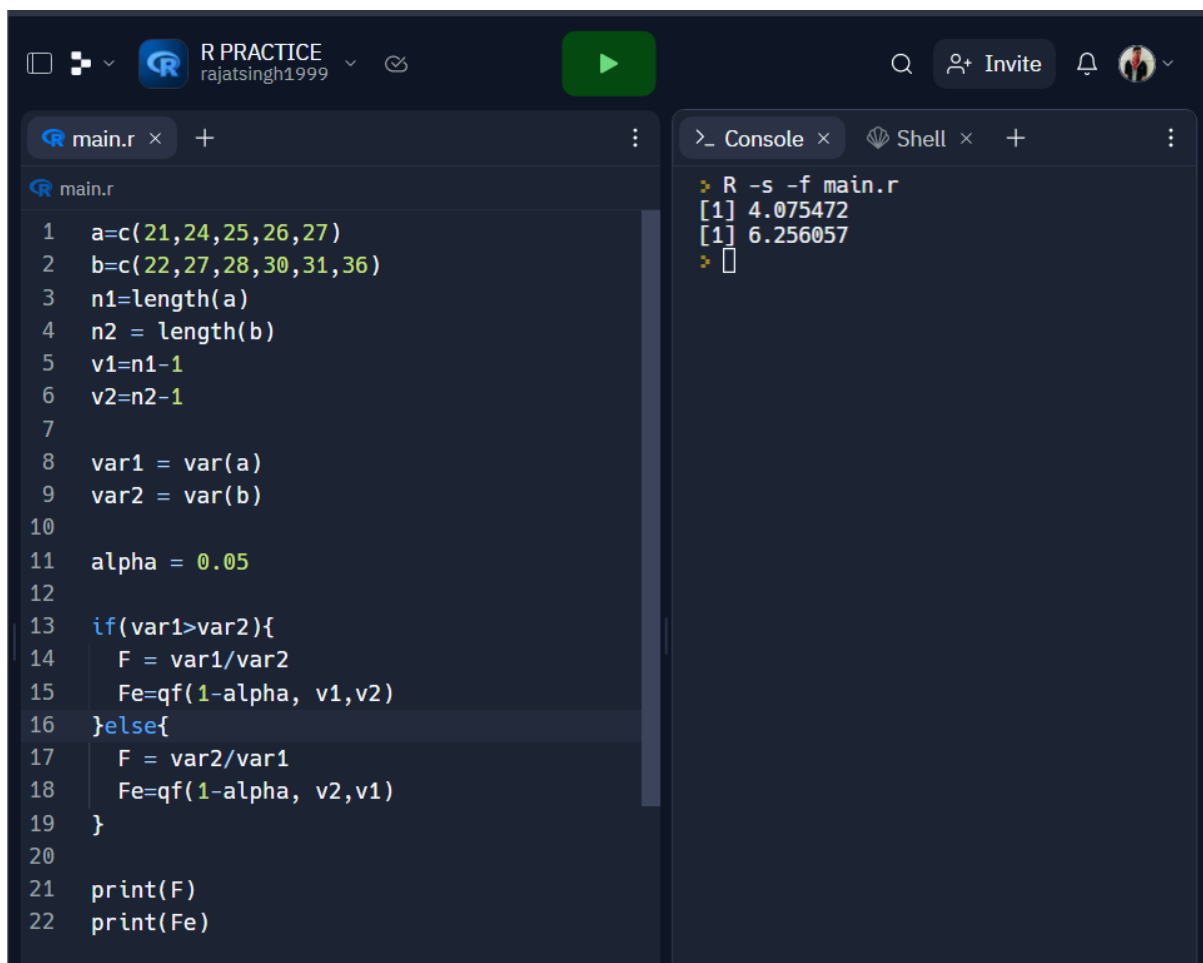
Two Sample t-test

data: x and y
t = -1.1877, df = 20, p-value = 0.124
4
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is less than 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-Inf 0.5343264
sample estimates:
mean of x mean of y
19.54545 20.72727

> []
```

The p-value 0.164 is greater than the 0.05 (left tailed test). Hence, at 0.05 significance level, we fail to reject the null hypothesis that the students have performed similar after coaching as they did before coaching

2. Two random samples drawn from two normal populations with the following observations.
Sample I : 21 24 25 26 27 Sample II : 22 27 28 30 31 36 Write down the R programming code to test whether the two populations have the same variance at 5% level of significance.



```
main.r x +
R PRACTICE
rajatsingh1999
>_ Console x Shell x +
R -s -f main.r
[1] 4.075472
[1] 6.256057
> []

1 a=c(21,24,25,26,27)
2 b=c(22,27,28,30,31,36)
3 n1=length(a)
4 n2 = length(b)
5 v1=n1-1
6 v2=n2-1
7
8 var1 = var(a)
9 var2 = var(b)
10
11 alpha = 0.05
12
13 if(var1>var2){
14   F = var1/var2
15   Fe=qf(1-alpha, v1,v2)
16 }else{
17   F = var2/var1
18   Fe=qf(1-alpha, v2,v1)
19 }
20
21 print(F)
22 print(Fe)
```

We see that $F < F_e$. Hence, at 0.05 significance level, we fail to reject the null hypothesis that the two populations have the same variance