# Assignment 6: Who busts the Mythbusters?

# Sangwon Yum

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#### Exercise 1

- Q) Which variable is the response variable and which is the explanatory variable?
- A) (yawn), (group)
- Q) What value in the response variable is classified as a success?
- A) (yawn) success (yes)

#### summary(experimental\_data)

```
##
      subject_id
                        yawn
                                           group
           : 1.00
##
   Min.
                    Length:50
                                        Length:50
   1st Qu.:13.25
                    Class : character
                                        Class : character
   Median :25.50
                    Mode :character
                                        Mode :character
##
##
   Mean
           :25.50
   3rd Qu.:37.75
##
   Max.
           :50.00
```

#### Exercise 2

- Q) Choose one of the four answer options for should be used to build the null distribution
- A) 4

#### Exercise 3

```
specify(response = yawn, explanatory = group, success = "yes")
```

```
hypothesize(null = "independence")
```

#### Exercise 5

```
generate(reps = 10000, type = "permute")
```

#### Exercise 6

```
calculate(stat = "diff in props", order = c("Treatment", "Control"))
```

```
set.seed(50)

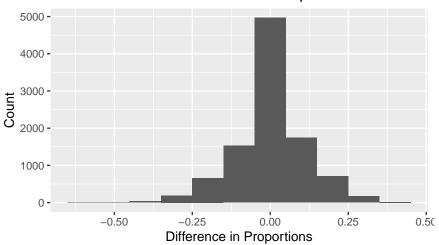
yawn_null = experimental_data %>%
    specify(response = yawn, explanatory = group, success = "yes") %>%
    hypothesize(null = "independence") %>%
    generate(reps = 10000, type = "permute") %>%
    calculate(stat = "diff in props", order = c("Treatment", "Control"))

print(yawn_null)
```

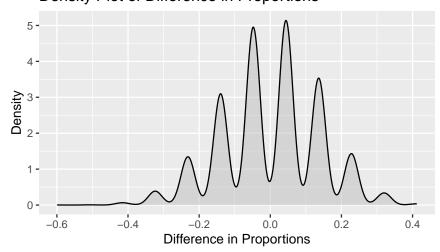
```
## Response: yawn (factor)
## Explanatory: group (factor)
## Null Hypothesis: independence
## # A tibble: 10,000 x 2
                  stat
##
     replicate
         <int> <dbl>
##
             1 -0.0478
## 1
             2 -0.232
## 2
             3 0.136
## 3
            4 0.136
## 4
             5 -0.140
## 5
## 6
            6 0.136
## 7
            7 -0.140
            8 -0.0478
## 8
## 9
            9 0.136
            10 0.136
## 10
## # i 9,990 more rows
```

## Exercise 8

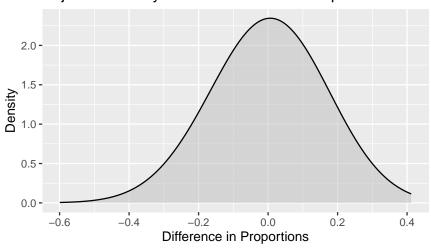
# Null Distribution of Difference in Proportions



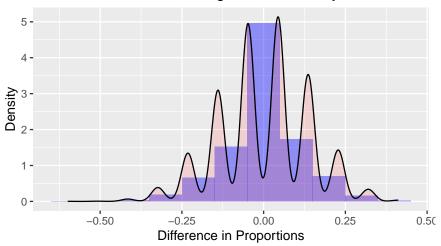
# Density Plot of Difference in Proportions



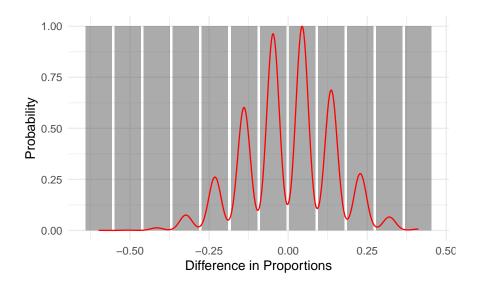
# Adjusted Density Plot of Difference in Proportions



# Null Distribution with Histogram and Density Plot



```
yawn_null_pmf = yawn_null %>%
  group_by(stat) %>%
  summarise(prob = n() / sum(n()))
print(yawn_null_pmf)
## # A tibble: 12 x 2
##
         stat prob
##
        <dbl> <dbl>
##
   1 - 0.599
    2 - 0.507
##
##
    3 - 0.415
                  1
##
   4 -0.324
                  1
   5 -0.232
                  1
##
##
   6 -0.140
                  1
   7 -0.0478
                  1
##
   8 0.0441
##
   9 0.136
                  1
##
## 10 0.228
## 11 0.320
                  1
## 12 0.412
                  1
ggplot() +
  geom_col(data = yawn_null_pmf, aes(x = stat, y = prob), binwidth = 0.1, alpha = 0.5) +
  geom_density(data = yawn_null, aes(x = stat, y = ..scaled..), color = "red") +
  labs(x = "Difference in Proportions", y = "Probability") +
  theme_minimal()
```



- Q) Is there sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis?
- A) p-value 0.5094 0.05 ( ). null treatment
- Q) Explain why using examples from the previous exercises
- A) 8~10 . 11 (p-value)

```
yawn_obs_stat = experimental_data %>%
   specify(response = yawn, explanatory = group, success = "yes") %>%
   calculate(stat = "diff in props", order = c("Treatment", "Control"))
print(yawn_obs_stat)
```

```
## Response: yawn (factor)
## Explanatory: group (factor)
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
## stat
## <dbl>
## 1 0.0441
```

```
p_value = yawn_null %>%
  get_p_value(obs_stat = yawn_obs_stat, direction = "greater")
print(p_value)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
## p_value
## <dbl>
## 1 0.515
```

# Distribution of Null Hypothesis with Observed Statistic

