Statistical Inference II

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Statistical Inference Course Project 2

Overview

Load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic exploratory data analyses - Provide a basic summary of the data. - Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose. (Only use the techniques from class, even if there's other approaches worth considering) - State your conclusions and the assumptions needed for your conclusions.

Load Data

```
# load neccesary libraries
library(ggplot2)
library(datasets)
library(gridExtra)
library(GGally)
# The Effect of Vitamin C on Tooth Growth in Guinea Pigs
data(ToothGrowth)
toothGrowth <- ToothGrowth
toothGrowth$dose <- as.factor(toothGrowth$dose) # convert to factor</pre>
```

Basic Summary of the data

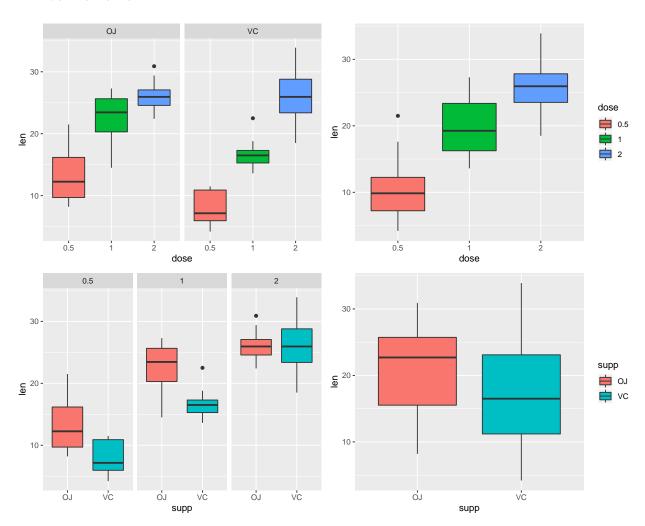
```
str(toothGrowth)
                   60 obs. of 3 variables:
## 'data.frame':
  $ len : num 4.2 11.5 7.3 5.8 6.4 10 11.2 11.2 5.2 7 ...
  $ supp: Factor w/ 2 levels "OJ", "VC": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
  $ dose: Factor w/ 3 levels "0.5", "1", "2": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
summary(toothGrowth)
##
                   supp
                            dose
## Min. : 4.20
                   OJ:30
                            0.5:20
  1st Qu.:13.07
                   VC:30
                            1 :20
```

```
## Median:19.25 2:20
## Mean:18.81
## 3rd Qu::25.27
## Max:33.90
```

head(toothGrowth)

```
## len supp dose
## 1 4.2 VC 0.5
## 2 11.5 VC 0.5
## 3 7.3 VC 0.5
## 4 5.8 VC 0.5
## 5 6.4 VC 0.5
## 6 10.0 VC 0.5
```

table(toothGrowth\$supp, toothGrowth\$dose)



Do some analysis based on Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

```
anova.out <- aov(len ~ supp * dose, data=toothGrowth)
summary(anova.out)</pre>
```

```
##
               Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                            Pr(>F)
                   205.4
                            205.4 15.572 0.000231 ***
## supp
## dose
                2 2426.4
                          1213.2 92.000 < 2e-16 ***
                                    4.107 0.021860 *
                2
                   108.3
                             54.2
## supp:dose
## Residuals
               54
                   712.1
                             13.2
## ---
                     '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Signif. codes:
                   0
```

The results show there is a notable interaction between the length (len) and dosage (dose) (F(1,54)=15.572;p<0.01) Also a very clear effect on length(len) by supplement type (supp) (F(2,54)=92;p<0.01). Last but not least there is a minor interaction between the combination of supplement type (supp) and dosage (dose) compared to the length (len) (F(2,54)=4.107;p<0.05).

TukeyHSD(anova.out)

```
##
     Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##
       95% family-wise confidence level
##
  Fit: aov(formula = len ~ supp * dose, data = toothGrowth)
##
##
##
  $supp
##
         diff
                    lwr
                              upr
                                       p adj
  VC-OJ -3.7 -5.579828 -1.820172 0.0002312
##
##
## $dose
##
           diff
                      lwr
                                 upr
                                       p adj
## 1-0.5 9.130
                6.362488 11.897512 0.0e+00
## 2-0.5 15.495 12.727488 18.262512 0.0e+00
## 2-1
          6.365
                 3.597488 9.132512 2.7e-06
##
## $`supp:dose`
##
                  diff
                              lwr
                                          upr
                                                  p adj
## VC:0.5-0J:0.5 -5.25 -10.048124 -0.4518762 0.0242521
## 0J:1-0J:0.5
                  9.47
                         4.671876 14.2681238 0.0000046
## VC:1-0J:0.5
                  3.54
                        -1.258124 8.3381238 0.2640208
## 0J:2-0J:0.5
                 12.83
                         8.031876 17.6281238 0.0000000
## VC:2-0J:0.5
                 12.91
                         8.111876 17.7081238 0.0000000
## OJ:1-VC:0.5
                 14.72
                         9.921876 19.5181238 0.0000000
## VC:1-VC:0.5
                  8.79
                         3.991876 13.5881238 0.0000210
## OJ:2-VC:0.5
                        13.281876 22.8781238 0.0000000
                 18.08
## VC:2-VC:0.5
                        13.361876 22.9581238 0.0000000
                 18.16
## VC:1-0J:1
                 -5.93 -10.728124 -1.1318762 0.0073930
## 0J:2-0J:1
                  3.36
                        -1.438124 8.1581238 0.3187361
## VC:2-0J:1
                        -1.358124 8.2381238 0.2936430
                  3.44
## 0J:2-VC:1
                  9.29
                         4.491876 14.0881238 0.0000069
## VC:2-VC:1
                  9.37
                         4.571876 14.1681238 0.0000058
## VC:2-0J:2
                  0.08 -4.718124 4.8781238 1.0000000
```

The Tukey HSD analysis shows that there are significant differences between each of the groups in supp and dose Only the interactions between VC:0.5-OJ:0.5; VC:1-OJ:0.5; OJ:2-OJ:1; VC:2-OJ:1 and VC:2-OJ:2 are not significant

confint(anova.out)

```
## Tables of means
## Grand mean
##
## 18.81333
##
##
    supp
## supp
##
      OJ
             VC
## 20.66 16.96
##
##
    dose
## dose
##
              1
## 10.60 19.73 26.10
##
##
    supp:dose
##
       dose
  supp 0.5
                     2
##
               1
##
     OJ 13.23 22.70 26.06
     VC 7.98 16.77 26.14
##
```

Conclusions

There are clear indications that both the supplement as the dosage have clear indipendent effects on the length of teeth guinea pigs. More those means on avarage longer teeth. Supplement type has a clear influence too, but OJ has a greater avarage teethgrowth in combination with dosages 0.5 and 1 then for the VC supplement, while teeth length for the VC supplement vs the OJ in combination with dosage 2 has no significant effect (almost same mean & same confidence interval)

The fact remains however that these assumpionts are based on the facts:

- that the guinea pigs are repesentative for the population of guinea pigs,
- that dosage and supplement were randomly assigned and
- that the distribution of the means is normal.