Analyze ToothGrowth Dataset

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Overview

In the project, we're going to analyze the ToothGrowth data in the R datasets package

Prepare Data

Load data from R ToothGrowth package and convert to data frame.

```
library(ggplot2)

data(ToothGrowth)

tg <- data.frame(ToothGrowth)</pre>
```

Exploration Data

There are 60 observations.

```
dim(tg)
```

[1] 60 3

```
head(tg)
```

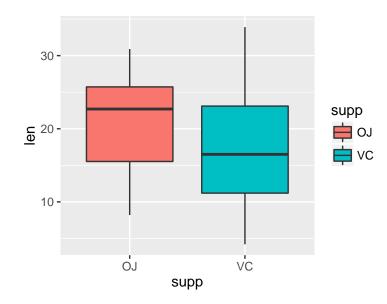
```
## len supp dose
## 1 4.2 VC 0.5
## 2 11.5 VC 0.5
## 3 7.3 VC 0.5
## 4 5.8 VC 0.5
## 5 6.4 VC 0.5
## 6 10.0 VC 0.5
```

Summary of data (tg) -

summary(tg)

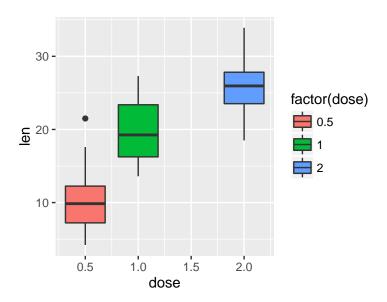
```
##
                               dose
        len
                   supp
##
  Min.
         : 4.20
                   OJ:30
                          Min.
                                 :0.500
##
   1st Qu.:13.07
                   VC:30
                          1st Qu.:0.500
  Median :19.25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

Plot tooth length vs supplement.



Plot tooth length vs dose.

ggplot(data=tg, aes(x=dose, y=len)) + geom_boxplot(aes(fill=factor(dose)))



Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose

Compare between supplements.

```
t.test(tg$len[tg$supp=="0J"], tg$len[tg$supp=="VC"], paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE)$conf
```

```
## [1] -0.1710156 7.5710156
## attr(,"conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
```

The 95 percent confidence interval (-0.1710156, 7.5710156) include 0. We are not confident to compare the impacts between OJ and VC supplements.

Compare between dose 0.5 and 1.

```
t.test(tg$len[tg$dose==0.5], tg$len[tg$dose==1], paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE)$conf
## [1] -11.983781  -6.276219
## attr(,"conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
```

The 95 percent confidence interval (-11.983781, -6.276219) does NOT include 0. We are confident to say it is helpful to tooth length when increasing does from 0.5 to 1.

Compare between dose 1 and 2.

```
t.test(tg$len[tg$dose==1], tg$len[tg$dose==2], paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE)$conf
## [1] -8.996481 -3.733519
## attr(,"conf.level")
## [1] 0.95
```

The 95 percent confidence interval (-8.996481, -3.733519) does NOT include 0. We are confident to say it is helpful to tooth length when increasing does from 1 to 2.

State your conclusions and the assumptions needed for your conclusions

We can summarize the following. * We can't find the impact of supplements on tooth length. * Increasing dose is helpful to tooth length. We also note that the observation size is still small. More data may help us better understand the impacts.