

## Hw 6

### # Problem 1

(1)

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: dt1

X-squared = 10.958, df = 4, p-value = 0.02704

Since p-value of chi-square test is smaller than 0.05, so we reject the null hypothesis and we can say like radio format preference and age are related(dependent).

(2)

# Cell Contents

-----
Count
Row Percent
Column Percent
-----

Total Observations in Table: 78

Preference	Age			Row Total
	Young	Middle	Old	
Music	14	4	7	25
	56.000%	16.000%	28.000%	32.051%
	51.852%	13.333%	33.333%	
News-talk	10	15	9	34
	29.412%	44.118%	26.471%	43.590%
	37.037%	50.000%	42.857%	
Sports	3	11	5	19
	15.789%	57.895%	26.316%	24.359%
	11.111%	36.667%	23.810%	
Column Total	27	30	21	78
	34.615%	38.462%	26.923%	



## # Problem 2

(1)

```
> ar <- Arthritis[,-c(1,4)]  
> (tar <- table(ar))  
, , Improved = None
```

	Sex	
Treatment	Female	Male
Placebo	19	10
Treated	6	7

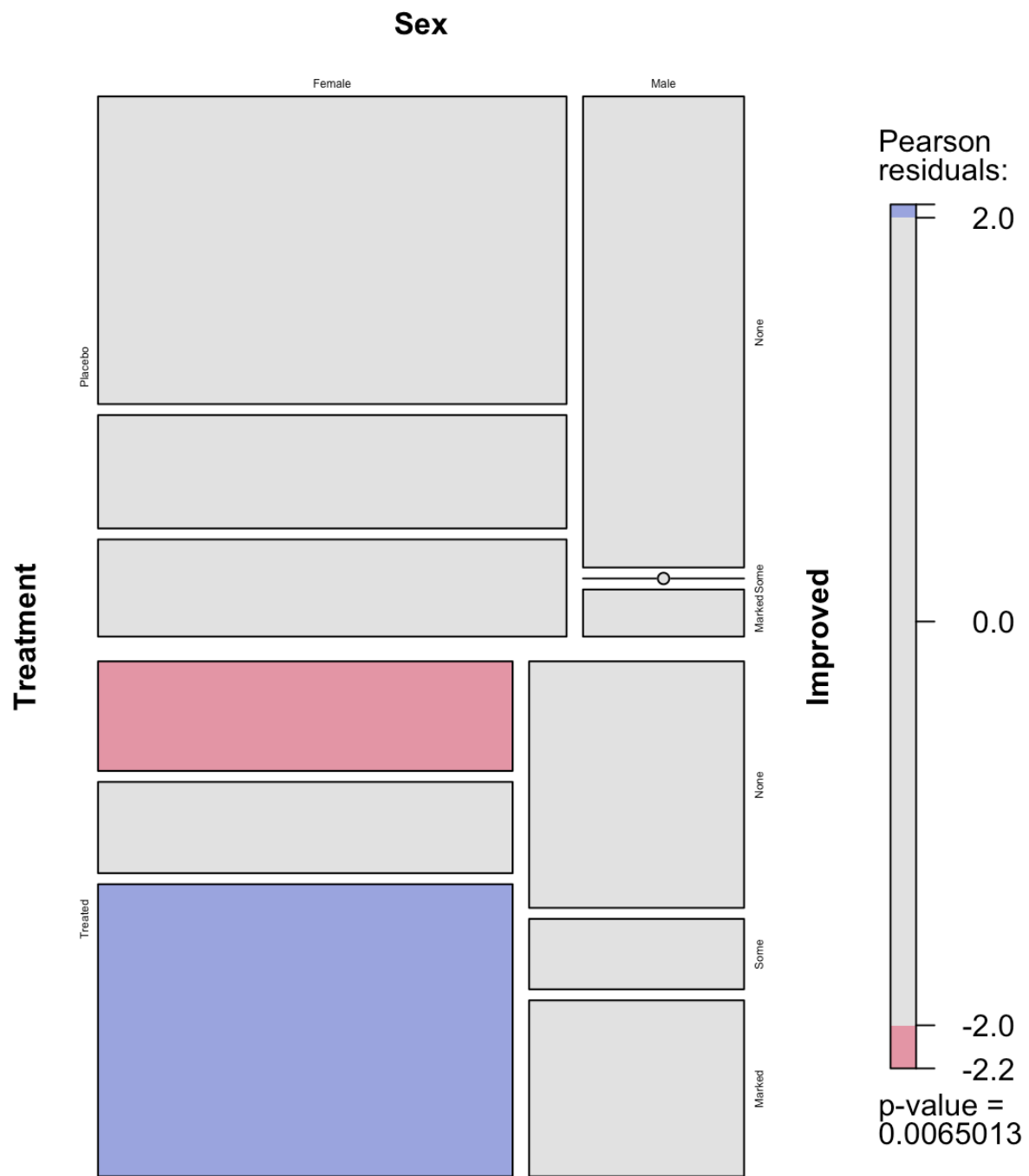
```
, , Improved = Some
```

	Sex	
Treatment	Female	Male
Placebo	7	0
Treated	5	2

```
, , Improved = Marked
```

	Sex	
Treatment	Female	Male
Placebo	6	1
Treated	16	5

(2)



(3)

```
> mantelhaen.test(tar)
```

Mantel-Haenszel chi-squared test with continuity correction

data: tar

Mantel-Haenszel X-squared = 2.0863, df = 1, p-value = 0.1486

alternative hypothesis: true common odds ratio is not equal to 1

95 percent confidence interval:

0.8566711 8.0070521

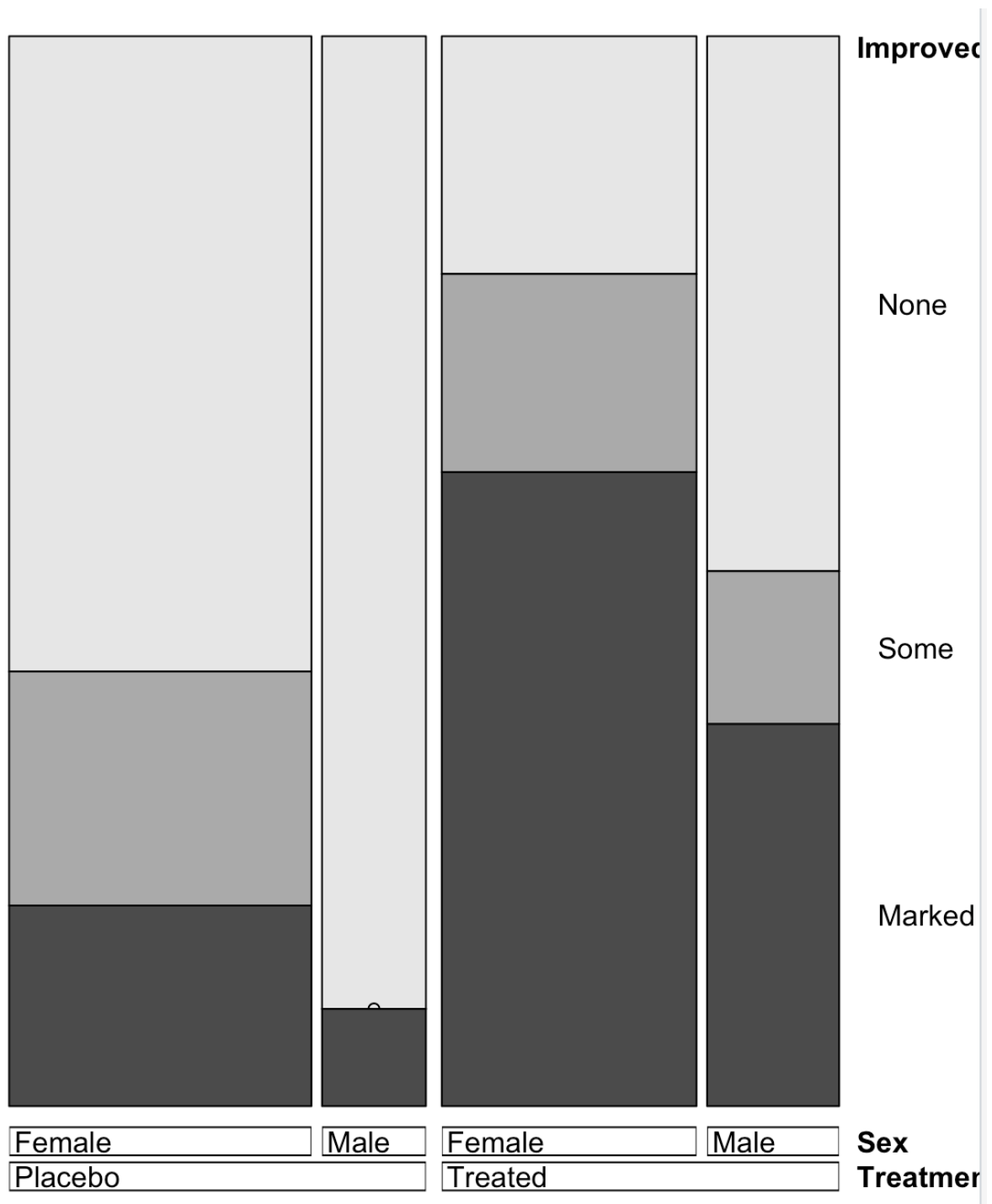
sample estimates:

common odds ratio

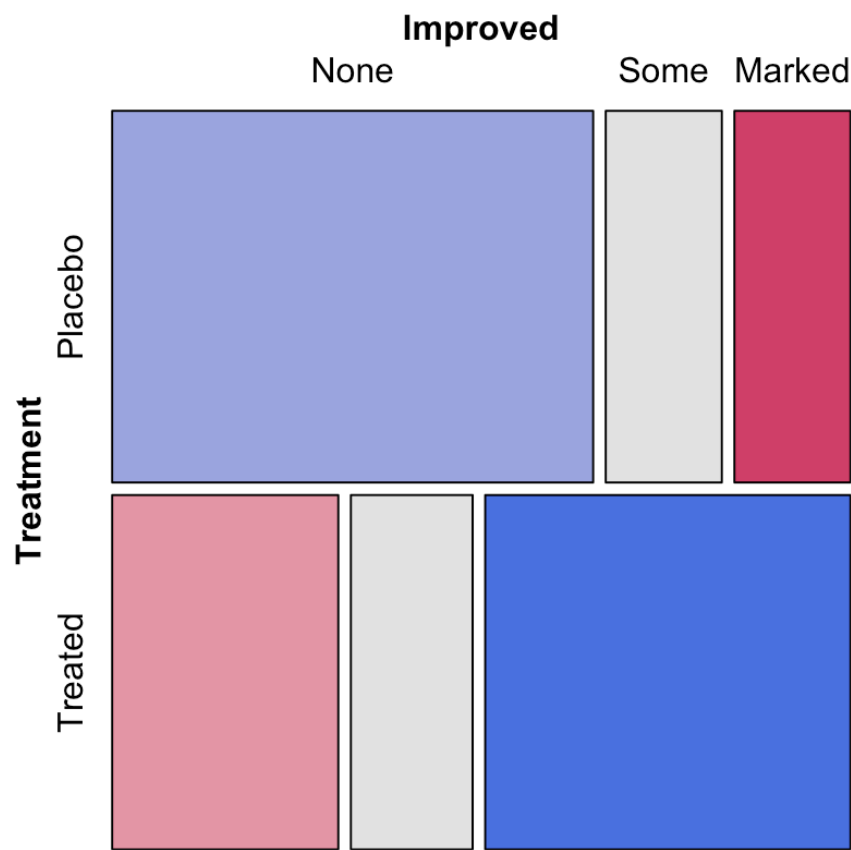
2.619048

Since p-value is way greater than 0.05, so we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Hence, we can say like "Treatment and Sex are conditionally independent of Improved".

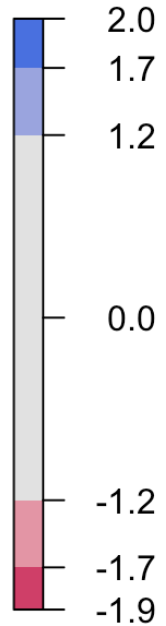
(4)



(5)



Pearson  
residuals:



p-value =  
0.001