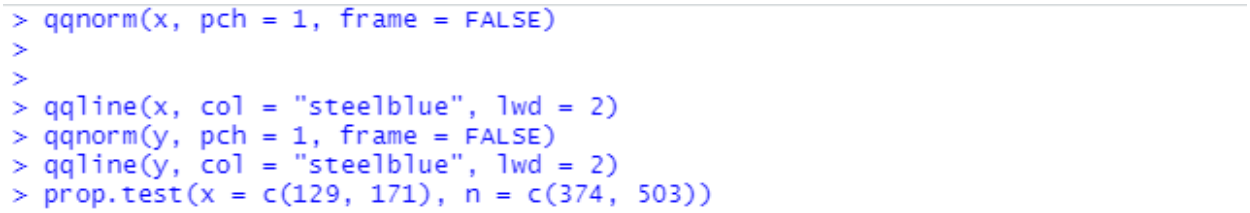
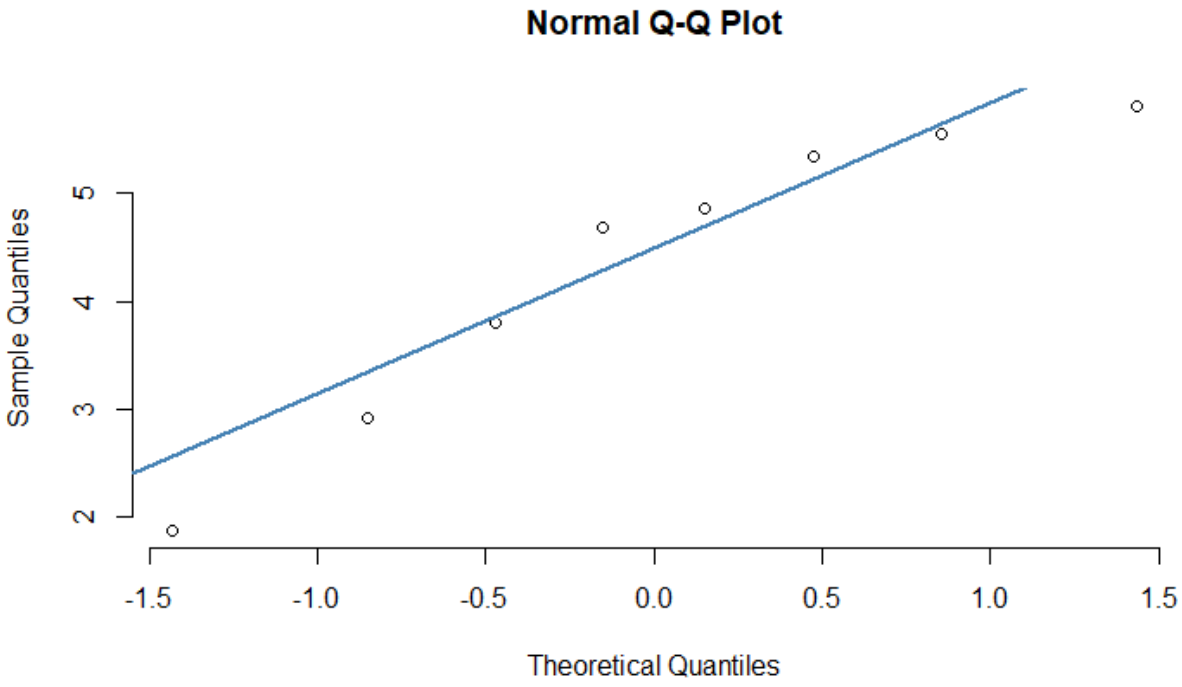
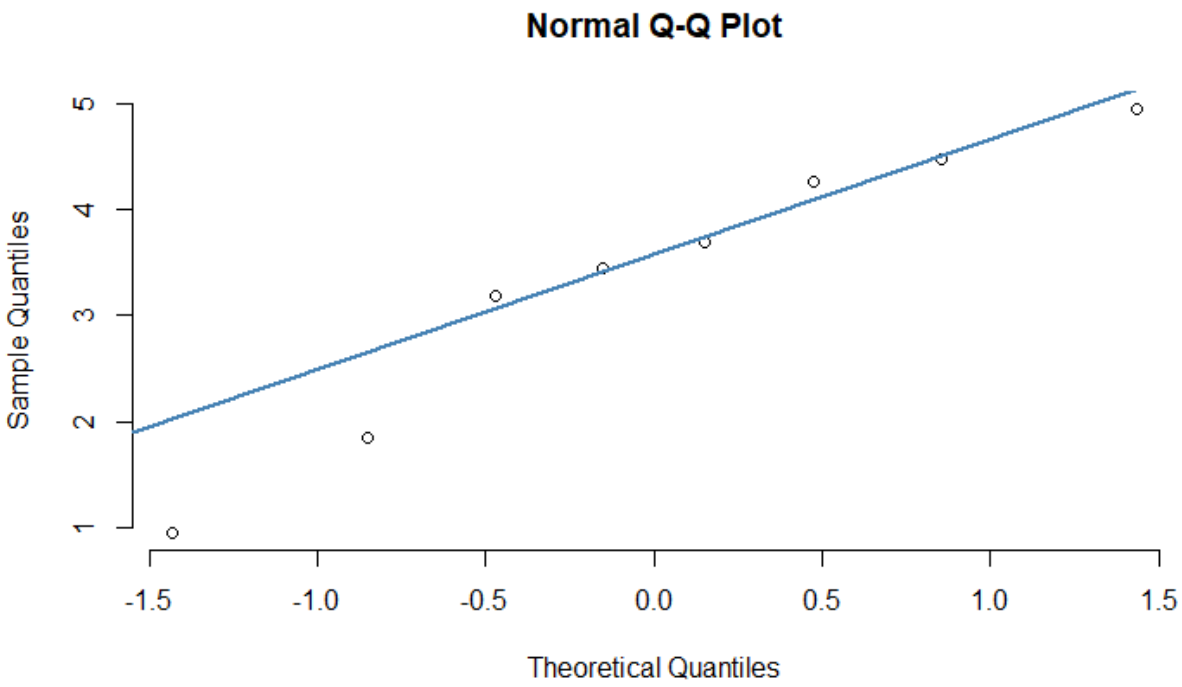
```
> pwr.t.test(n =25 , d =25/13 , sig.level = 0.05, power = NULL, type = "one.sample")

     One-sample t test power calculation

              n = 25
              d = 1.923077
      sig.level = 0.05
          power = 1
    alternative = two.sided

> pwr.t.test(n =NULL , d =25/13 , sig.level = 0.05, power = 0.8, type = "one.sample")

     One-sample t test power calculation

              n = 4.374627
              d = 1.923077
      sig.level = 0.05
          power = 0.8
    alternative = two.sided


> x<-c(2.92,1.88,5.35,3.81,4.69,4.86,5.81,5.55)
> y<-c(1.84,0.95,4.26,3.18,3.44,3.69,4.95,4.47)
> t.test(x,y,alternative="two.sided")

        Welch Two Sample t-test

data:  x and y
t = 1.4779, df = 13.994, p-value = 0.1616
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 -0.4563847  2.4788847
sample estimates:
mean of x mean of y
  4.35875   3.34750
```



```
> qqnorm(x, pch = 1, frame = FALSE)
>
>
> qqline(x, col = "steelblue", lwd = 2)
> qqnorm(y, pch = 1, frame = FALSE)
> qqline(y, col = "steelblue", lwd = 2)
> prop.test(x = c(129, 171), n = c(374, 503))

        2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction

data:  c(129, 171) out of c(374, 503)
X-squared = 0.0065856, df = 1, p-value = 0.9353
alternative hypothesis: two.sided
95 percent confidence interval:
 -0.06088882  0.07080791
sample estimates:
   prop 1    prop 2
0.3449198 0.3399602

>
```


Normal Q-Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
2
3
4
5
-1.5
-1.0
-0.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
Theoretical Quantiles


Normal Q-Q Plot
Sample Quantiles
1
2
3
4
5
-1.5
-1.0
-0.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
Theoretical Quantiles