Hello World!

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Introduction

This frame describes why my new statistical method is soooo important.

Notation

- Suppose Y_i for $i = 1, \ldots, n$ is a random sample from a normal population with mean μ and variance σ^2.

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Model

- Important equation:

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp((y-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2)$$

- Another important equation:

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Proposed methodology

An environment involving lists:

1. First item
2. Second item

A	B	
C	D	

Simulation study

- In Section **??**, we showed that our proposed methods will change the statistical world as $n \to \infty$.
- Now, we will show the same is true for a fixed sample size of n.

Data

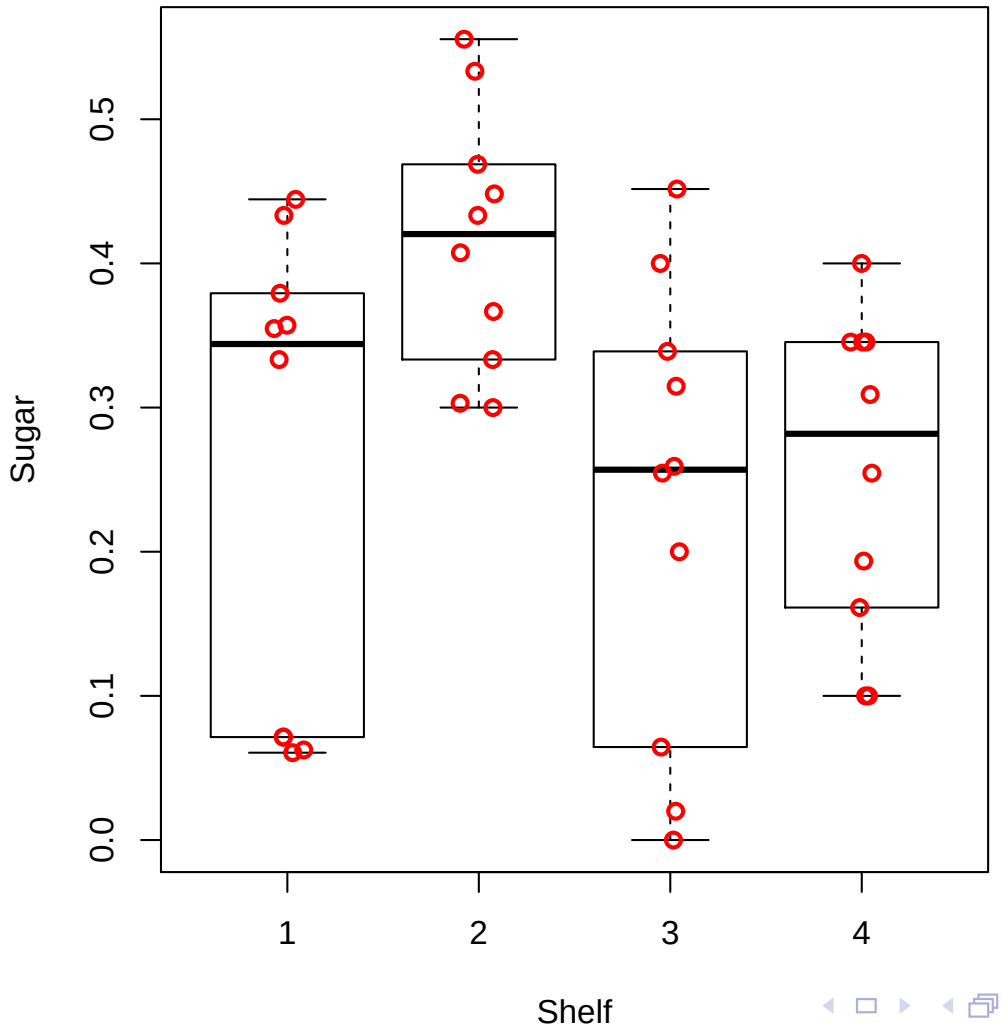
```
> cereal<-read.csv(file = "c:\\data\\cereal.csv")
> head(cereal)
  ID Shelf                                 Cereal size_g
1  1     1 Kellog's Razzle Dazzle Rice Crispies     28
2  2     1            Post Toasties Corn Flakes     28
3  3     1                 Kellog's Corn Flakes     28
4  4     1              Food Club Toasted Oats     32
5  5     1                    Frosted Cheerios     30
6  6     1             Food Club Frosted Flakes     31
  sugar_g fat_g sodium_mg
1      10     0       170
2       2     0       270
3       2     0       300
4       2     2       280
5      13     1       210
6      11     0       180
```

Analysis

```
> cereal$sugar<-cereal$sugar_g/cereal$size_g
> cereal$fat<-cereal$fat_g/cereal$size_g
> cereal$sodium<-cereal$sodium_mg/cereal$size_g
> aggregate(formula = sugar ~ Shelf, data = cereal, FUN =
    mean)
  Shelf      sugar
1     1 0.2568366
2     2 0.4149686
3     3 0.2303732
4     4 0.2554839

> aggregate(formula = sugar ~ Shelf, data = cereal, FUN =
    sd)
  Shelf       sugar
1     1 0.16729566
2     2 0.09001019
3     3 0.15770057
4     4 0.11010226
```

Plot



Discussion

Thank you