# Statistics for laboratory scientists

## Solutions for the homework problems for lecture 18

1. We use the following R code to do this:

```
x <- c(55.2, 58.1, 41.7, 44.9, 44.8, 48.9, 47.5,
       48.1, 48.4, 51.6, 40.6, 48.0)
y <- c(48.7, 52.6, 65.2, 70.4, 44.2, 54.7, 44.0,
       66.5, 56.8)
wilcox.test(x,y)
```

   This gives a P-value of 8.2% (compare this with the t-test, which gave P = 5.1%).

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