



Short Cut To SS calculation

$$\bullet \text{ SST} \triangleq \sum_i \sum_j (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_{..})^2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{ij}^2 \right) - \frac{\bar{Y}_{..}^2}{kn} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{d.o.f.} \\ (kn-1) \end{array}$$

$$\bullet \text{ SS}_{tr} = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k Y_{i.}^2}{n} \right) - \frac{\bar{Y}_{..}^2}{kn} \quad (k-1)$$

$$\bullet \text{ SSE} = \text{SST} - \text{SS}_{tr} \quad kn - (k-1)$$

$$F \triangleq \frac{\text{MS}_{tr}}{\text{MSE}} \quad ; \quad \text{MS}_{tr} = \frac{\text{SS}_{tr}}{\text{d.o.f.}}$$

Mean Sum-Sq of Treatment

$$\begin{cases} H_0 : \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3 = \dots = \tau_k = 0 & ; \tau = \text{treatment effect} \\ H_1 : \tau_i \neq 0 \text{ for at least one } i \end{cases}$$

Confidence Interval for  $i$ th Treatment:

$$\bar{Y}_{i.} - t_{\alpha/2, kn-1} \sqrt{\frac{\text{MSE}}{n}} \leq \mu_i \leq \bar{Y}_{i.} + \left( \quad \right)$$

Confidence Interval on the  $\Delta$  treatment means:

$$\bar{Y}_{i.} - \bar{Y}_{j.} - t_{\alpha/2, kn-1} \sqrt{\frac{2\text{MSE}}{n}} \leq (\mu_i - \mu_j) \leq \bar{Y}_{i.} - \bar{Y}_{j.} + \left( \quad \right)$$

Hypothesis Testing of Contrast of Treatment Means

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \sum_{i=1}^k C_i \mu_i = 0 & \text{where } \sum_{i=1}^k C_i = 0 \\ H_1: \sum_{i=1}^k C_i \mu_i \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Form  $SS(\text{Contrast})$ :

$$SS_C \triangleq \frac{(\sum C_i \bar{Y}_{i.})^2}{n \sum C_i^2} \quad \text{d.o.f.} = 1$$

$$= \frac{(C_1 \bar{Y}_{1.} + C_2 \bar{Y}_{2.} + \dots + C_k \bar{Y}_{k.})^2}{n (C_1^2 + C_2^2 + \dots + C_k^2)} \quad \alpha = \frac{(\sum C_i \bar{Y}_{i.})^2 \cdot n}{(\sum C_i^2)}$$

•  $SSE$

$$f \triangleq \frac{SS_C/1}{MSE} = \frac{n (\sum C_i \bar{Y}_{i.})^2}{\left(\frac{SSE}{k(n-1)}\right) (\sum C_i^2)}$$

Test if  $f > \alpha <$  the critical  $f$  value w/ 1,  $k(n-1)$  d.o.f.

Orthogonal Contrast: To partition  $SS_T$  into indep Sum of Squares each with 1 d.o.f. i.e.

Example:  $SS_{Tr} = SS_{W_1} + SS_{W_2} + \dots + SS_{W_{k-1}}$

Source of Vari.	SS	d.o.f.	MS	f	Reject $H_0$ ? f critical
$SS_{Tr}$	85,356	4 (5-1)	21,339	4.30	
$SS_{W_1(11 \rightarrow 10)}$	14,553	1	14,553	2.93	
$SS_{W_2(111 \rightarrow 1)}$	70,035	1	70,035	14.12	
$SSE$	124,021	25 = (5(6-1))	4,961		

r. LW<sub>2</sub>

Random Effect Model: of One Factor Experiment

$$SST = SST_r + SSE$$

$$f = \frac{MST_r}{MSE}$$

- Conclusion applies to the entire population
- Can also conclude about source of variation

$$\hat{\sigma}_{Tr}^2 = \frac{MST_r - MSE}{n}$$

$$MSE \xleftarrow{\text{estimates}} \underbrace{\sigma^2}_{S^2} + n \sigma_{Tr}^2$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_{ij}) = \hat{\sigma}_{Tr}^2 + \sigma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{Tr}^2}{\text{Var}(Y_{ij})} \text{ gives } \% \text{ degree of variation from the treatment itself.}$$

## Two-Factor Experiment

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + \tau_i + \beta_j + (\tau\beta)_{ij} + \epsilon_{ijk} \quad \begin{matrix} i=1 \dots a \\ j=1 \dots b \\ k=1 \dots n \end{matrix}$$

Factor A \ Factor B	1	2	...	b	Total	AV
1	$Y_{111} \ Y_{112} \ \dots \ Y_{11n}$	$Y_{121} \ Y_{122} \ \dots \ Y_{12n}$		$Y_{1b1} \ Y_{1b2} \ \dots \ Y_{1bn}$	$Y_{1..} = \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^n Y_{ijk}$	$Y_{1..}/b$
2	$Y_{211} \ Y_{212} \ \dots \ Y_{21n}$	$Y_{221} \ Y_{222} \ \dots \ Y_{22n}$		$Y_{2b1} \ Y_{2b2} \ \dots \ Y_{2bn}$		
3					$Y_{ijk}$	
:						
:					$Y_{a..}$	$\bar{Y}_{a..}$
a	$Y_{a11} \ Y_{a12} \ \dots \ Y_{a1n}$	$Y_{a21} \ Y_{a22} \ \dots \ Y_{a2n}$		$Y_{ab1} \ Y_{ab2} \ \dots \ Y_{abn}$		
	$Y_{.1.} = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{k=1}^n Y_{ijk}$	$Y_{.2.}$		$Y_{.b.}$	$Y_{...} = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^n Y_{ijk}$	$\bar{Y}_{...} = \frac{Y_{...}}{nab}$

### Fixed-Effect Model

1.  $H_0: \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \dots = \tau_a = 0$  (no main effect for A factor)  
 $H_1$ : at least one  $\tau_i \neq 0$
2.  $H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_b = 0$  (no main effect for B factor)  
 $H_1$ :
3.  $H_0: (\tau\beta)_{11} = (\tau\beta)_{12} = \dots = \beta_{ab} = 0$  (no interaction)  
 $H_1$ :

$$\begin{matrix} \text{d.o.f.} & a-1 & b-1 & (a-1)(b-1) & ab(n-1) \\ \hline \text{SST} & = & \text{SS}_A + \text{SS}_B + \text{SS}_{AB} + \text{SSE} \end{matrix}$$

Short-cuts for Calculation of SS for 2-factor Experiment d.o.f.

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet SS_T &= \left( \sum_i^a \sum_j^b \sum_k^n y_{ijk}^2 \right) - \frac{y_{\dots}^2}{abn} && abn \\ \bullet SS_A &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a y_{i..}^2}{bn} - \frac{y_{\dots}^2}{abn} && (a-1) \\ \bullet SS_B &= \frac{\sum_j^b y_{.j.}^2}{an} - \frac{y_{\dots}^2}{abn} && (b-1) \\ \bullet SS_{AB} &= \frac{\sum_i^a \sum_j^b y_{ij.}^2}{n} - \frac{y_{\dots}^2}{abn} - SS_A - SS_B && (a-1)(b-1) \\ \bullet SSE &= SS_T - SS_{AB} - SS_A - SS_B && ab(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet F_A = \frac{MSA}{MSE}$$

$$\bullet F_{AB} = \frac{MS_{AB}}{MSE}$$

$$\bullet F_B = \frac{MS_B}{MSE}$$

Example

	Source of Variation	SS	d.o.f.	MS	F	P-value	F <sub>critical</sub>
a= 3	A	4.58	2	2.29	28.63	2.7 E-5	3.89
b= 2	B	4.91	1	4.91	61.38	5 E-7	4.75
n=3	AB	0.24	2	0.12	1.50	0.2621	
	E	0.99	12	0.08		—	3.8
		10.72	17				

Conclusion Factor A and B affect outcome, but no interaction effect