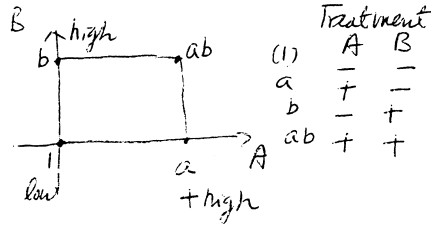


## 2<sup>2</sup> Factorial Experiment

Factors : A & B  
 levels : High & low



Treatment Combination	Factorial Effect (sgn(A) x sgn(B))				Replicates				Total	Av
	I	A	B	AB						
(1)	+	-	-	+	1.40	1.42	13.9	12.4		
a	+	+	-	-	#	#	#	#		
b	+	-	+	-	#	#	#	#		
ab	+	+	+	+	#	#	#	#		
									y <sub>..</sub>	y <sub>..</sub>

d.o.f.

$$1 \quad SS_A = \frac{[a + ab - (1) - b]^2}{4n}$$

$$1 \quad SS_B = \frac{[b + ab - a - (1)]^2}{4n}$$

$$1 \quad SS_{AB} = \frac{[ab + (1) - a - b]^2}{4n}$$

$$(4n-1) \quad SST = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{j=1}^n Y_{ij}^2 - \frac{Y_{..}^2}{4n}$$

$$4(n-1) \quad SSE = SST - SSA - SSB - SSAB$$

= indicate the sum of all n observations taken at these design points.

### Example

sgn (Factor Effect)?	Effect	SS	d.o.f.	MS	F <sub>0</sub>	P-value
(a + ab - (1) - b)/2n	A	2.7956	1	2.7956	134.40	7E-8
(b + ab - (1) - a)/2n	B	0.0181	1	0.0181	0.87	0.38
((1) + ab - a - b)/2n	AB	0.0040	1	0.0040	0.19	0.67
n=4	Error	0.2495	12(4(4-1))	0.0208	-	-
	Total	3.0695	15(4n-1)			

Conclusion: Only Factor A has a significant effect on outcome; has a +

2<sup>k</sup> Factorial Design, k ≥ 3

Table 12-16 Algebraic Signs for Calculating Effects in the 2<sup>3</sup> Design

Treatment Combination	Factorial Effect							
	I	A	B	AB	C	AC	BC	ABC
(1)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
a	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
b	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
ab	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
c	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
ac	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
bc	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
abc	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+

2<sup>3</sup>

Treatment Combinations	Design Factors			Surface Roughness	Totals
	A	B	C		
(1)	-1	-1	-1	9.7	16
a	1	-1	-1	10.12	22
b	-1	1	-1	9.11	20
ab	1	1	-1	12.15	27
c	-1	-1	1	11.10	21
ac	1	-1	1	10.13	23
bc	-1	1	1	10.8	18
abc	1	1	1	16.14	30

- $$SS_A = \frac{(\text{Contrast})^2}{n 2^k} ; \text{d.o.f.} = 1$$

$n = \# \text{ replicates}$   
 $k = \# \text{ factors}$
- $$\text{Effect} = \frac{\text{Contrast}}{n 2^{k-1}}$$

$a = \text{Total response at}$   
 $b \quad \text{that treatment}$   
 $c \quad \text{level}$   
 $ab$   
 $ac$   
 $bc$   
 $abc$
- $$SS_E = 2^k (n-1) \text{ d.o.f.}$$
- $$SS_T = 2^k n - 1 \text{ d.o.f.}$$

Table 12-18 Analysis of Variance for the Surface Finish Experiment

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	f <sub>0</sub>	P-value
A	45.5625	1	45.5625	18.69	0.0025
B	10.5625	1	10.5625	4.33	0.0709
C	3.0625	1	3.0625	1.26	0.2948
AB	7.5625	1	7.5625	3.10	0.1162
AC	0.0625	1	0.0625	0.03	0.8784
BC	1.5625	1	1.5625	0.64	0.4548
ABC	5.0625	1	5.0625	2.08	0.1875
Error	19.5000	8	2.4375		
Total	92.9375	15			

Multiple-Factor Analysis of Variance

$$Y_{ijkl} = \mu + \tau_i + \beta_j + \gamma_k + (\tau\beta)_{ij} + (\tau\gamma)_{ik} + (\beta\gamma)_{jk} + (\tau\beta\gamma)_{ijk} + \epsilon_{ijkl}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i &= 1 \dots a \\ j &= 1 \dots b \\ k &= 1 \dots c \\ l &= 1 \dots n \end{aligned}$$

Table 12-10 Analysis of Variance Table for the Three-Factor Fixed Effects Model

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	Expected Mean Squares	F <sub>0</sub>
A	SS <sub>A</sub>	a - 1	MS <sub>A</sub>	$\sigma^2 + \frac{bcn\sum\tau_i^2}{a-1}$	$\frac{MS_A}{MS_E}$
B	SS <sub>B</sub>	b - 1	MS <sub>B</sub>	$\sigma^2 + \frac{acn\sum\beta_j^2}{b-1}$	$\frac{MS_B}{MS_E}$
C	SS <sub>C</sub>	c - 1	MS <sub>C</sub>	$\sigma^2 + \frac{abn\sum\gamma_k^2}{c-1}$	$\frac{MS_C}{MS_E}$
AB	SS <sub>AB</sub>	(a - 1)(b - 1)	MS <sub>AB</sub>	$\sigma^2 + \frac{cn\sum(\tau\beta)_{ij}^2}{(a-1)(b-1)}$	$\frac{MS_{AB}}{MS_E}$
AC	SS <sub>AC</sub>	(a - 1)(c - 1)	MS <sub>AC</sub>	$\sigma^2 + \frac{bn\sum(\tau\gamma)_{ik}^2}{(a-1)(c-1)}$	$\frac{MS_{AC}}{MS_E}$
BC	SS <sub>BC</sub>	(b - 1)(c - 1)	MS <sub>BC</sub>	$\sigma^2 + \frac{an\sum(\beta\gamma)_{jk}^2}{(b-1)(c-1)}$	$\frac{MS_{BC}}{MS_E}$
ABC	SS <sub>ABC</sub>	(a - 1)(b - 1)(c - 1)	MS <sub>ABC</sub>	$\sigma^2 + \frac{n\sum\sum(\tau\beta\gamma)_{ijk}^2}{(a-1)(b-1)(c-1)}$	$\frac{MS_{ABC}}{MS_E}$
Error	SS <sub>E</sub>	abc(n - 1)	MS <sub>E</sub>	$\sigma^2$	
Total	SS <sub>T</sub>	abcn - 1			

$$(abcn-1) \quad SST = \sum_i^a \sum_j^b \sum_k^c \sum_l^n y_{ijkl}^2 - \frac{y_{\dots}^2}{abcn}$$

$$(a-1) \quad SSA = \sum_i^a \frac{y_{i\dots}^2}{bcn} - \frac{y_{\dots}^2}{abcn}$$

$$(b-1) \quad SS_b = \sum_j^b \frac{y_{\cdot j \dots}^2}{acn} - \frac{y_{\dots}^2}{abcn}$$

$$(c-1) \quad SS_c = \sum_k^c \frac{y_{\cdot \cdot k \cdot}^2}{abn} - \frac{y_{\dots}^2}{abcn}$$

$$(i-1)(b-1) \quad SS_{AB} = \frac{1}{c} \sum_i \sum_j y_{ij}^2 - \frac{y_{...}^2}{abcn} - SS_A - SS_B$$

$$(a-1)(c-1) \quad SS_{AC} = \frac{1}{b} \sum_i \sum_k y_{ik}^2 - \frac{y_{...}^2}{abcn} - SS_A - SS_C$$

$$(b-1)(c-1) \quad SS_{BC} =$$

$$(a-1)(b-1)(c-1) \quad SS_{ABC} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k y_{ijk}^2 - \frac{y_{...}^2}{abcn} - SS_A - SS_B - SS_C - SS_{AB} - SS_{AC} - SS_{BC}$$

$$abc(n-1) \quad SSE = SST - SS_A - SS_B - SS_C - SS_{AB} - SS_{AC} - SS_{BC} - SS_{ABC}$$

$$F_i = \frac{MS_i}{MSE} \quad i = a, b, c, ab, ac, bc, abc$$

- $S^2$  or MSE is an unbiased estimator for  $\sigma^2$ .

Test for a Significant Effects

Questions ANOVA can answer:

- Is the A factor significant?  
B  
C  
⋮
- Is the interaction effect of AB (AC, BC, ...) significant?
- Is the ABC, ABD, BCD, ... effect significant?
- Is ABCD, ... effect significant?