

* Graeco, Latin Square Design

B	γ	A	B	D	δ	C	α
A	δ	B	α	C	γ	D	β
D	α	C	δ	B	β	A	γ
C	β	D	γ	A	α	B	δ

	1	...	P	total
\vdots				R_1
			$x_{ij}(ks)$	R_2 - R_i
			\vdots	\vdots
P				R_p
total	C_1	C_2	...	C_p
				G

L_k = latin letter total

g_s = Graeco " " " "

$i, j, k, s = 1, 2, \dots, P$

[Model] each observation $x_{ij}(ks) = \mu + K_i + M_j + N_k + O_s + \epsilon_{ij}(ks)$
 $\epsilon_{ij}(ks) \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

μ = Grand mean

K_i = the effect of i^{th} row with $\sum_i K_i = 0$

M_j = the effect of j^{th} column with $\sum_j M_j = 0$

N_k = " " " k^{th} latin letter treatments with $\sum_k N_k = 0$

O_s = " " " s^{th} Graeco " " " " $\sum_{s=1}^P O_s = 0$

Hypothesis

ANOVA

1) For rows:

To test $H_{01}: K_i = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, P$ against $H_{11}: K_i \neq 0$ For some i

2) For columns:

 $H_{02}: M_j = 0 \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, P$ v.s $H_{12}: M_j \neq 0$ For some j

3) For latin treatments:

test: $H_{03}: N_k = 0 \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, P$ v.s $H_{13}: N_k \neq 0$ For some k

4) For Greac treatments

test $H_{04}: O_s = 0 \quad \forall s = 1, \dots, P$ v.s $H_{14}: O_s \neq 0$ For some s Calculation

1) $C = \frac{G^2}{P}$

2) $SSR = \sum_{i=1}^P \frac{R_i^2}{P} - C$

3) $SSC = \sum_{j=1}^P \frac{C_j^2}{P} - C$

4) $SSL = \sum_{k=1}^P \frac{L_k^2}{P} - C$

5) $SSg = \sum_{s=1}^P \frac{g_s^2}{P} - C$

6) $SST = \sum_{i=1}^P \sum_{j=1}^P x_{ij}^2 - C$

7) $SSE = SST - SSR - SSC - SSL - SSg$

ANOVA table

S.O.V	d.o.f	S.S	M.S.	F_{cal}	F_{tab} Test
R	P-1	SSR	MSR	$F_R = MSR/MSE$	$F_{\alpha}(P-1, P-1)(P-3)$
C	P-1	SSC	MSC	$F_C = MSC/MSE$	$F_{\alpha}(P-1, (P-1)(P-3))$
L	P-1	SSL	MSL	$F_L = MSL/MSE$	↓
g	P-1	SSg	MSG	$F_g = MSG/MSE$	
E	(P-1)(P-3)	SSE	MSE		
Total	$P^2 - 1$	SST			

if $F_{cal} \leq F_{tab}$ accept H_0 ; $P=1,2,3,4$
 \rightarrow reject H_0 and accept H_1

Exi. Analyse the following experiment Example (1) Page 5

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Sub a	A (2) α	B (-8) β	C (-4) γ	D (7) δ	-3
Subtable	B (-7) δ	C (-3) α	D (4) β	A (8) γ	2
no. Say	C (-4) γ	D (4) δ	A (1) α	B (-2) β	-1
"36"	D (0) β	A (2) γ	B (0) δ	C (6) α	8
	-9	-5	1	19	6

$$P=4 \quad L_1 = \sum A = 13 \quad L_2 = \sum B = -17$$

$$L_3 = \sum C = -5 \quad L_4 = \sum D = 15 \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 L_i = 6$$

$$g_1 = \sum \alpha = 6 \quad g_2 = \sum \beta = -6$$

$$g_3 = \sum \gamma = 2 \quad g_4 = \sum \delta = 4 \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 g_i = 6$$

$$C = \frac{G^2}{p^2} = \frac{36}{16} = 2.25$$

$$SSR = \sum R_i^2 = C = 17.25$$

$$SSC = \sum C_j^2 = C = 114.75$$

$$SSL = \sum L_k^2 = C = 174.75$$

$$SSg = \sum \theta_s^2 = C = 20.75$$

$$SST = \sum \sum x_{ij}^2 = C = 345.75$$

$$SSE = SST - SSR - SSC - SSL - SSg = 18.25$$

S.O.V	d.o.f	SS.	M.S.	F
R	3	17.25	5.75	0.95
C	3	114.75	38.25	6.29
L	3	174.75	58.25	9.58
g	3	20.75	6.91	1.14
E	3	345.75 18.25	6.08	
Total	15	345.75		

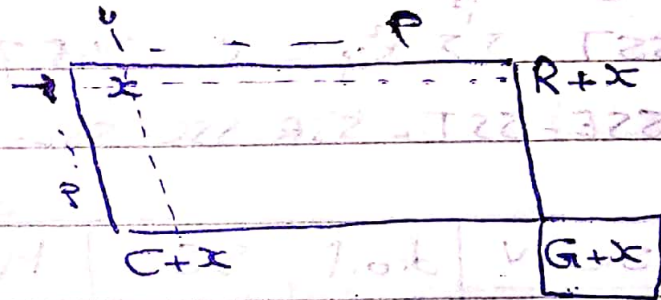
(Ex) in Greeco, Latin Square of $p \times p$ the observation $x_{11(12)}$ is missing. Find a linear estimator of this observation which minimize the experimental error.

(notes: $P \times P \Rightarrow 15 \times 15$ \Rightarrow 15 rows و 15 columns)

$$\text{let } x_{11(12)} = x$$

$$L_1 = \sum A = L(A) = L + x$$

$$g_2 = \sum B = g_2(B) = g + x$$



in this case we have

$$SSE = SST - SSR - SSC - SSL - SSG$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{(x+R)^2}{p} - \frac{1}{p} (x+C)^2 - \frac{1}{p} (x+L)^2 - \frac{1}{p} (x+g)^2 + \frac{3}{p^2} (G+x)^2$$

where k = Sum terms that does not contain x

For minimum SSE we have $\frac{\partial SSE}{\partial x} = 0$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 2x - \frac{2}{p} (x+R) - \frac{2}{p} (x+C) - \frac{2}{p} (x+L) - \frac{2}{p} (x+g) + \frac{6}{p^2} (x+G) = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{p^2} x (p^2 - 4p + 3) = p(R+C+L+g) - 3G$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{p(R+G+L+g) - 3G}{(p-1)(p-3)}$$