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統計應用方法: Homework #4

1. (a) Code & Result:

```
1 ##### 第1題 #######

2 one<-read.csv("wastewater.csv",header=TRUE)

3 DataFrame <- data.frame(response_data = c("AF","FS","FCC"))

4 AF = one$AF

5 FS = one$FS

6 FCC = one$FCC

7 all = c(AF,FS,FCC)

8 Site = as.factor(rep(c("AF","FS","FCC"),each=10))

9 fm1 <- aov(all~Site , data = DataFrame) # response data

10 anova(fm1)
```

```
Analysis of Variance Table

Response: all

Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)

Site 2 1251.53 625.77 60.632 1.034e-10 ***

Residuals 27 278.66 10.32

---

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

> |
```

討論:

p 值結果為 1.034*10^(-10),遠小於 alpha=0.1,表示<mark>拒絕 H0 假設</mark>,因此其母體平均數<mark>皆不同</mark>。

2. (a)

```
fern_data <- read.csv(file = "Fern.csv" , header = T)
r = fern_data$Response_area
treatlevel = c("420","460","600","720")
k = 4
n = 2
tr = gl(k, 1, n*k, factor(treatlevel))

blk = gl(n, k, k*n)  # blocking factor
blk
aov_model_block = aov(r ~ tr + blk)
summary(aov_model_block)</pre>
```

```
Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
tr 3 21954 7318 2.163 0.2713
blk 1 76793 76793 22.697 0.0176 *
Residuals 3 10150 3383
---
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

(b) P value = 0.2713 > 0.05 (alpha)

因此<u>不拒絕 HO</u>,接受虛無假設,表示其母體平均數<u>皆相同</u>。

3. (a) Code & Result:

```
cotinine <- read.csv(file = "Cotinine.csv" , header = T)

r = c(cotinine[,"cotinine"]) # response data

Gender = factor(cotinine[,"Gender"]) # 1st factor levels

Race = factor(cotinine[,"Race"]) # 2nd factor levels

av = aov(r ~ Gender * Race) # include interaction

summary(av)</pre>
```

```
Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
            1
                 1248
                         1248
                                0.204 0.657
Gender
             1
               13005
                               2.129 0.164
Race
                        13005
Gender:Race
            1
                 2554
                         2554
                                0.418 0.527
Residuals
            16 97731
                         6108
```

討論:

H0: Gender 與 Race 無交互作用

H0': Gender 因子無顯著影響(母體平均相等) H0": Race 因子無顯著影響(母體平均相等)

Gender、Race、Gender:Race 之 P value <mark>皆大於</mark> 0.05(alpha),即<u>不拒絕 H0、H0'、H0"假說</u> 表示 Gender 及 Race 因子皆無顯著影響,另外也沒有交互作用。

(b) Code & Result:

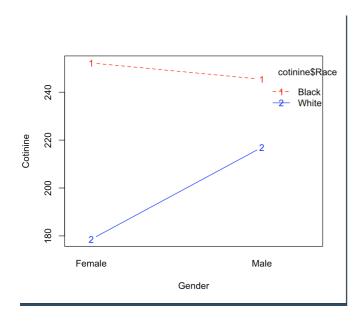
cotinine\$new <- paste(cotinine\$Gender,cotinine\$Race,sep='-')
tapply(cotinine\$cotinine, cotinine\$new, mean)</pre>

```
Female-Black Female-White Male-Black Male-White 252.2 178.6 245.4 217.0
```

討論:

可看出其平均值幾乎在 200 多左右,因此能初步判斷 main effect 無影響

(c) cell means 圖示:



由此圖可以初步判別兩條線因為沒有平行(或是相同趨勢),因此可以看出此兩因子<u>「可能」</u>有交互作用,但 更精準的結論必須由因子設計的變異數分析來檢定,如上面(a),就算出了兩者無交互作用,也可以了解單純 看圖判斷不一定正確。

(d) Code & Result:

```
> av_Female = aov(cotinine~Race,data=Female)
> summary(av_Female)
            Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
               13542
                        13542
Race
                                3.018 0.121
Residuals
               35898
                         4487
> av_Male = aov(cotinine~Race,data=Male)
            Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
                 2016
                         2016
                                0.261 0.623
Race
Residuals
                61833
                          7729
```

- 以 Female 來說, p value (0.121)大於 0.05,因此不拒絕 HO,接受虛無假設。
- 以 Male 來說, p value (0.623) 大於 0.05, 因此不拒絕 H0,接受虛無假設。