STA305/1004 - Class 11

February 13, 2017

Today's class

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- ANOVA identity

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- Degrees of freedom and ANOVA table

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- Geometry of ANOVA

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- Two estimates of the population variance
- Mean squares wed.
- F statistic wed
- Assumptions wed.

Comparing more than two treatments

If interest is in designing an experiment to compare more than two treatments then the previous designs will need to modified.

- A clinical trial comparing three drugs A, B, C to reduce duration of intubation for patients on mechanical ventilation.

What are the null and alternative hypotheses in these two scenarios?

$H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C$

$H_A: \mu_A \neq \mu_B \neq \mu_C$

at least one pair is diff.

$\mu_A \neq \mu_B$ or

$\mu_B \neq \mu_C$ or $\mu_A \neq \mu_C$

Comparing more than two treatments

If interest is in designing an experiment to compare more than two treatments then the previous designs will need to modified.

- A clinical trial comparing three drugs A, B, C to reduce duration of intubation for patients on mechanical ventilation.
- Coagulation time of blood samples for animals receiving four different diets A, B, C, D.

What are the null and alternative hypotheses in these two scenarios?

$$H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C = \mu_D$$

$$H_A: \mu_i \neq \mu_j \quad , \text{ some } i \neq j$$

Blood Coagulation Study

Design a study where

- 24 animals were randomized to four treatments with 6 animals in each group.

Blood Coagulation Study

	Treatment Group			
Animal	1	2	3	4
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

- 24 animals were randomized to four treatments with 6 animals in each group.
- How many possible treatment assignments?

Multinomial Coefficient.

$$\binom{24}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6} = \frac{24!}{6!6!6!6!} \approx 10^{12}$$

Different from the two sample design!

Blood Coagulation Study

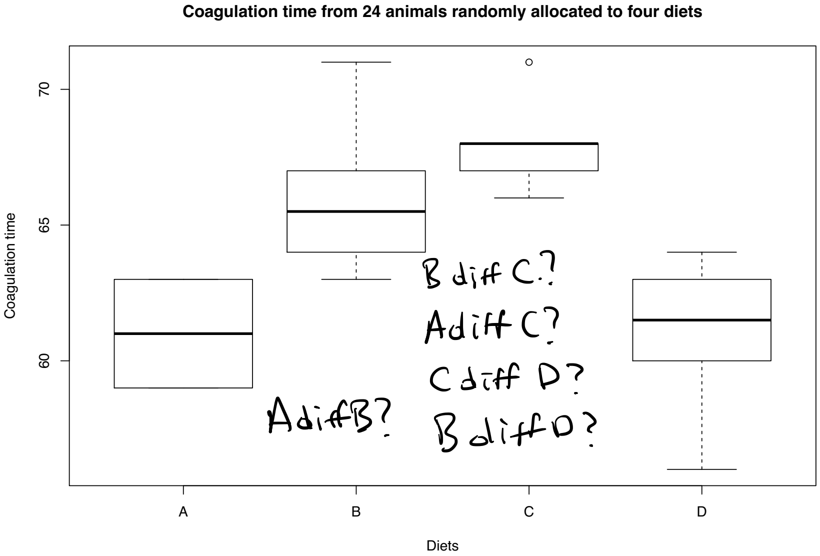
- The data for coagulation times for blood samples drawn from 24 animals receiving four different diets A, B, C, and D are shown below.

	A	B	C	D	
	60	65	71	62	
	63	66	66	60	
	59	67	68	61	
	63	63	68	64	
	62	64	67	63	
	59	71	68	56	
Treatment Average		61	66	68	61
Grand Average		64	64	64	64
Difference		-3	2	4	-3

$\bar{y}_{1\cdot}$

$\bar{y}_{2\cdot}$ $\bar{y}_{3\cdot}$ $\bar{y}_{4\cdot}$ $\bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot}$

Blood Coagulation Study



Do the boxplots show evidence of a difference between diets?

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

- An idea due to Fisher is to compare the variation in mean coagulation times *between* the diets to the variation of coagulation times *within* a diet. These two measures of variation are often summarized in an analysis of variance (ANOVA) table.

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- Fisher introduced the method in his 1925 book "Statistical Methods for Research Workers".
- The statistical procedure enables experimenters to answer several questions at once.
- The prevailing method at the time was to test one factor at a time in an experiment.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) table

- The between treatments variation and within treatment variation are two components of the total variation in the response.

$$y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot} = \underbrace{(y_{i\cdot} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot})}_{\text{treatment deviation}} + \underbrace{(y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i\cdot})}_{\text{residual deviation}}$$

$$y_{i\cdot} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_{ij}, \qquad \bar{y}_{i\cdot} = y_{i\cdot}/n,$$

$$y_{\cdot\cdot} = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_{ij}, \qquad \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot} = y_{\cdot\cdot}/N,$$

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- In the coagulation study data we can break up each observation's deviation from the grand mean into two components: treatment deviations; and residuals within treatment deviations.

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Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) table

- The between treatments variation and within treatment variation are two components of the total variation in the response.
- In the coagulation study data we can break up each observation's deviation from the grand mean into two components: treatment deviations; and residuals within treatment deviations.
- Let y_{ij} be the jth $(j = 1, ..., 6)$ observation taken under treatment $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

$$y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot} = \underbrace{(\bar{y}_{i\cdot} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot})}_{\text{treatment deviation}} + \underbrace{(y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i\cdot})}_{\text{residual deviation}}$$

add and subtract $\bar{y}_{i\cdot}$

$$y_{i\cdot} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_{ij}, \qquad \bar{y}_{i\cdot} = y_{i\cdot}/n,$$

$$y_{\cdot\cdot} = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_{ij}, \qquad \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot} = y_{\cdot\cdot}/N,$$

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) model

In blood Coag
Study $a=4$.

- Let y_{ij} be the *jth* observation taken under treatment $i = 1, ..., a$.

$$E(y_{ij}) = \mu_i = \mu + \tau_i,$$

and $Var(y_{ij}) = \sigma^2$ and the observations are mutually independent.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) model

- Let y_{ij} be the *jth* observation taken under treatment $i = 1, ..., a$.

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- The parameter τ_i is the *ith* treatment effect.

$\tau_i = \mu_i - \mu$

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) model

- Let y_{ij} be the *jth* observation taken under treatment $i = 1, ..., a$.

$$E(y_{ij}) = \mu_i = \mu + \tau_i,$$

  and $Var(y_{ij}) = \sigma^2$ and the observations are mutually independent.
- The parameter τ_i is the *ith* treatment effect.
- The parameter μ is the overall mean.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) model

We are interested in testing if the a treatment means are equal.

$$H_0 : \mu_1 = \cdots = \mu_a \quad \text{vs.} \quad H_1 : \mu_i \neq \mu_j,\ i \neq j.$$

There will be n observations under the *ith* treatment.

$$y_{i\cdot} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_{ij}, \qquad \bar{y}_{i\cdot} = y_{i\cdot}/n,$$

$$y_{\cdot\cdot} = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_{ij}, \qquad \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot} = y_{\cdot\cdot}/N,$$

where $N = an$ is the total number of observations. The "dot" subscript notation means sum over the subscript that it replaces.

The ANOVA identity

$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

The total sum of squares $SS_T = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{..})^2$ can be written as

$$\sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n} [(\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{..}) + (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.})]^2$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[(\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{..})^2 + 2(\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{..}) \cdot (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.}) + (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.})^2 \right]$$

by adding and subtracting $\bar{y}_{i.}$ to SS_T.

It can be shown that

then bring the sum through the eqn.

$$SS_T = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{..})^2 = \underbrace{n \sum_{i=1}^{a} (y_{i.} - \bar{y}_{..})^2}_{\text{Sum of Squares Due to Treatment}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.})^2}_{\text{Sum of Squares Due to Error}}$$

$$= SS_{Treat} + SS_E.$$

between treat.

within treat.

The ANOVA identity

This is sometimes called the analysis of variance identity. It shows how the total sum of squares can be split into two sum of squares: one part that is due to differences between treatments; and one part due to differences within treatments.

The ANOVA identity

	A	B	C	D
	60	65	71	62
	63	66	66	60
	59	67	68	61
	63	63	68	64
	62	64	67	63
	59	71	68	56
Treatment Average	61	66	68	61
Grand Average	64	64	64	64
Difference	-3	2	4	-3

- The decomposition of the first observation $y_{11} = 60$ in diet A is

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_{11} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot} &= (y_{1\cdot} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot}) + (y_{11} - \bar{y}_{1\cdot}) \\
60 - 64 &= (61 - 64) + (60 - 61) \\
-4 &= -3 + -1
\end{aligned}
$$

The ANOVA identity

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Treatment Average	61	66	68	61
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- The decomposition of the first observation $y_{11} = 60$ in diet A is

$$y_{11} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot} = (y_{1\cdot} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot}) + (y_{11} - \bar{y}_{1\cdot})$$
$$60 - 64 = (61 - 64) + (60 - 61)$$
$$-4 = -3 + -1$$

- If each observation is decomposed in this manner then there will be three tables of residuals: total residuals; between treatment residuals; and within treatment residuals.

Example - Blood coagulation study (SS_T)

The deviations from the grand average $(y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot})$ are in the table below:

A	B	C	D
-4	1	7	-2
-1	2	2	-4
-5	3	4	-3
-1	-1	4	0
-2	0	3	-1
-5	7	4	-8

The total sum of squares is obtained by squaring all the entries in this table and summing: $SS_T = (-4)^2 + (-1)^2 + \cdots + (-8)^2 = 340$.

Example - Blood coagulation study (SS_{Treat})

The between treatment deviations $(y_{i\cdot} - \bar{y}_{\cdot\cdot})$ are in the table below:

A	B	C	D
-3	2	4	-3
-3	2	4	-3
-3	2	4	-3
-3	2	4	-3
-3	2	4	-3
-3	2	4	-3

The sum of squares due to treatment is obtained by squaring all the entries in this table and summing: $SS_{Treat} = (-3)^2 + (2)^2 + \cdots + (-3)^2 = 228$.

Example - Blood coagulation study (SS_E)

The within treatment deviations $(y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i\cdot})$ are in the table below:

A	B	C	D
-1	-1	3	1
2	0	-2	-1
-2	1	0	0
2	-3	0	3
1	-2	-1	2
-2	5	0	-5

The sum of squares due to error $(y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i\cdot})$ is obtained by squaring the entries in this table and summing: $SS_E = (-1)^2 + (2)^2 + \cdots + (-5)^2 = 112$.

$$\underbrace{340}_{SS_T} = \underbrace{228}_{SS_{Treat}} + \underbrace{112}_{SS_E}.$$

Which illustrates the ANOVA identity for the blood coagulation study.

ANOVA - degrees of freedom

The deviations

- SS_{Treat} is called the sum of squares due to treatments (i.e., between treatments), and SS_E is called the sum of squares due to error (i.e., within treatments).

ANOVA - degrees of freedom

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- There are $an = N$ total observations. So SS_T has $N - 1$ degrees of freedom.

ANOVA - degrees of freedom

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- There are $an = N$ total observations. So SS_T has $N - 1$ degrees of freedom.
- There are a treatment levels so SS_{Treat} has $a - 1$ degrees of freedom.

ANOVA - degrees of freedom

The deviations

- SS_{Treat} is called the sum of squares due to treatments (i.e., between treatments), and SS_E is called the sum of squares due to error (i.e., within treatments).
- There are $an = N$ total observations. So SS_T has $N - 1$ degrees of freedom.
- There are a treatment levels so SS_{Treat} has $a - 1$ degrees of freedom.
- Within each treatment there are n replicates with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom. There are a treatments. So, there are $a(n - 1) = an - a = N - a$ degrees of freedom for error.

$$N-1 = (a-1) + a(n-1)$$