Advanced Data Analysis Haoyang Chen | hc2812 | Assignment 5

- 1. Determine whether there is a significant difference in the mean weights of the six diet groups, using a one-way ANOVA
 - a). Without adjusting for week 3 weight: p-value > 0.05, so there is no significant difference in the mean weights of the six diet groups

```
> summary(anov1)

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

trt 1 14.7 14.672 2.366 0.13

Residuals 53 328.7 6.201
```

b). Adjusting for Week 3 weight. Give the LS, and compare the results with (1a):

p-value = 0.0137 < 0.05, there is significant difference in the mean weights of the six diet groups, the LS Means is 25.21021

```
Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                       Pr(>F)
           1 92.90 92.90 21.707 2.24e-05 ***
covar
                       27.89
                                       0.0137 *
t.rt.
            1 27.89
                               6.518
Residuals
           52 222.55
                       4.28
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
> lsmeans(diet.lm, 'covar')
                     SE df lower.CL upper.CL
covar
        lsmean
   29 25.21012 0.2789502 52 24.65037 25.76988
Confidence level used: 0.95
```

c). Evaluate the appropriateness of performing inference based the adjusted means:

p-value = 0.8130, inference about the marginal mean differences don't need to be performed for each X=x. It is appropriate to perform inference based on the adjusted mean.

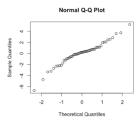
```
> summary(anov3)
           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                     Pr(>F)
           1 92.90 92.90 21.313 2.67e-05 ***
covar
          1 27.89
                            6.399 0.0145 *
                      27.89
trt
covar:trt
           1 0.25
                      0.25
                             0.057
                                    0.8130
                     4.36
Residuals 51 222.30
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

d). Check the validity of your assumptions:

(1). Normality:

Normality assumption is satisfied.

If it's not satisfied, we can use transformation, or robust procedure



(2). Homogeneity of variances:

```
> bartlett.test(diet.data$dmi, diet.data$trt)

Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances

data: diet.data$dmi and diet.data$trt

Bartlett's K-squared = 7.9927, df = 5, p-value = 0.1566
```

Homogeneity of variance assumption is satisfied.

If it's not satisfied, we can use transformation

(3). Parallelism:

From (c), we could know that parallelism is satisfied.

If not satisfied, inference about the marginal mean differences must be performed for each X = x

2. Comment on the use of the "average dmi during subsequent weeks" as a response variable

"Average dmi during subsequent weeks" depends on the number of subsequent weeks, so it's not a good response variable. Intuitively, "average dmi during subsequent weeks / the number of subsequent weeks" should be an appropriate response variable.

There is no significant difference in the mean weights of the six diet groups without adjusting for week 3 weight, but there is significant difference in the mean weights of the six diet groups with adjusting for week 3 weight.

```
diet.data <- read.table('diet.dat', header = TRUE)
diet.data <- diet.data[-c(18, 43),]
# without adjusting for week 3 weight
anov1 <- aov(dmi ~ trt, data = diet.data)
summary(anov1)
# adjusting for week 3 weight
diet.data$covar <- as.numeric(diet.data$covar)
anov2 <- aov(dmi ~ covar + trt, data = diet.data)
summary(anov2)
library(Ismeans)
diet.lm <- lm(dmi ~ covar + trt, data = diet.data)
summary(diet.lm)
Ismeans(diet.lm, 'covar')
# Test for parallelism
anov3 <- aov(dmi ~ covar*trt, data = diet.data)
summary(anov3)
# validation
qqnorm(diet.lm$residuals)
bartlett.test(diet.data$dmi, diet.data$trt)
diet.data$dmi_avg = diet.data$dmi/diet.data$weeks
diet.data$covar_avg = diet.data$covar/diet.data$weeks
anova4 = aov(dmi_avg~trt, data = diet.data)
summary(anova4)
anova5 = aov(dmi_avg~covar_avg + trt, data = diet.data)
summary(anova5)
```