Analysis of Variance Table

Response: Response

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

Diet 3 0.52652 0.175506 4.4891 0.01185 *

Residuals 25 0.97740 0.039096

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

Since p-value is smaller than 0.05, we conclude that there exists significant difference among the means corresponding to the four diets.

The 95% C.I. is [-0.07,0.35].

The 95% C.I. is [-0.24,0.067].

Since p-value=0.26>0.05, we do not reject H0.

> summary(M2)

Call:

 $lm(formula = Diets\$Response \sim D1 + D2 + D3)$

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -0.3857 -0.0950 -0.0525 0.1250 0.4443

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 3.71789 0.03698 100.549 <2e-16 ***
D1 0.02783 0.06450 0.431 0.6698
D2 -0.11289 0.06173 -1.829 0.0794 .
D3 -0.11955 0.06801 -1.758 0.0910 .

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

Residual standard error: 0.1977 on 25 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.3501, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2721 F-statistic: 4.489 on 3 and 25 DF, p-value: 0.01185

The estimate of alpha_4 is the inverse of the sum of the estimates for alpha_1, alpha_2 and alpha_3, which is 0.205.

The p-value for testing H_0: alpha_1=alpha_2=alpha_3=0 is 0.01185, which is exactly the same with that in part a, problem 1.

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Source	df		SS	MS	F
feed		2	23.43	11.715	67.7312634
error		27	4.67	0.17296296	
total		29	28.1		

Since p-value is much smaller than alpha, we should reject H0.