

# Assignment 9: ANOVA

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## Problem 1:

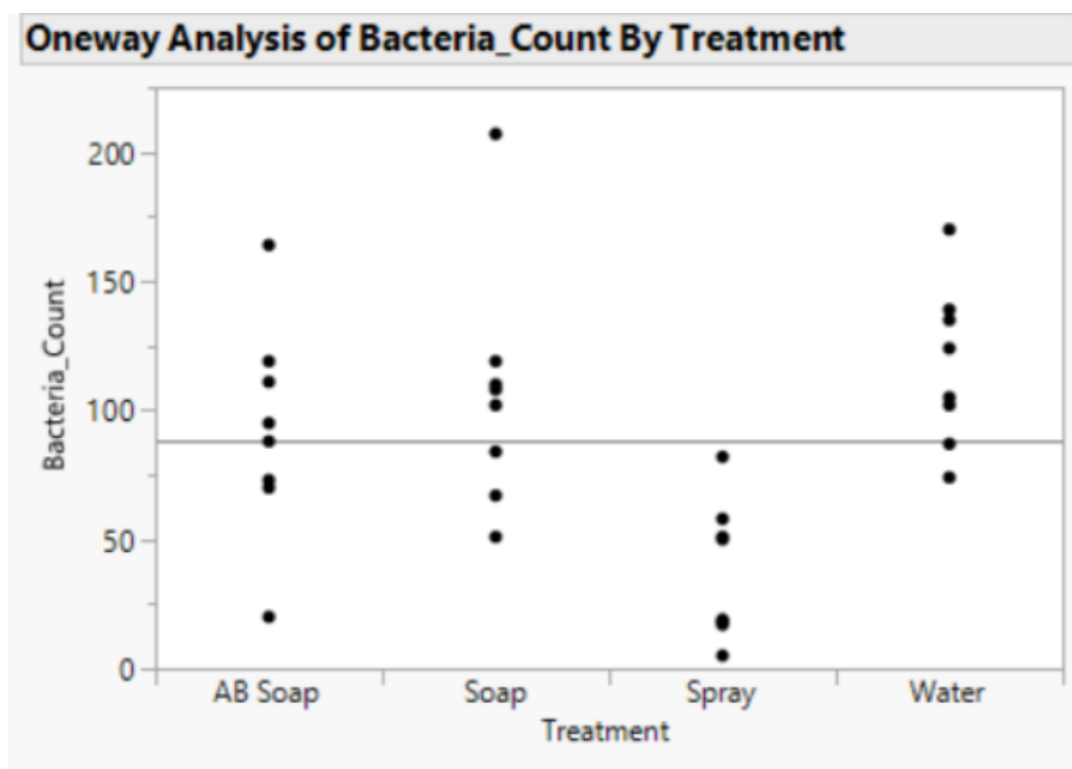
### Part A:

#### Hypothesis:

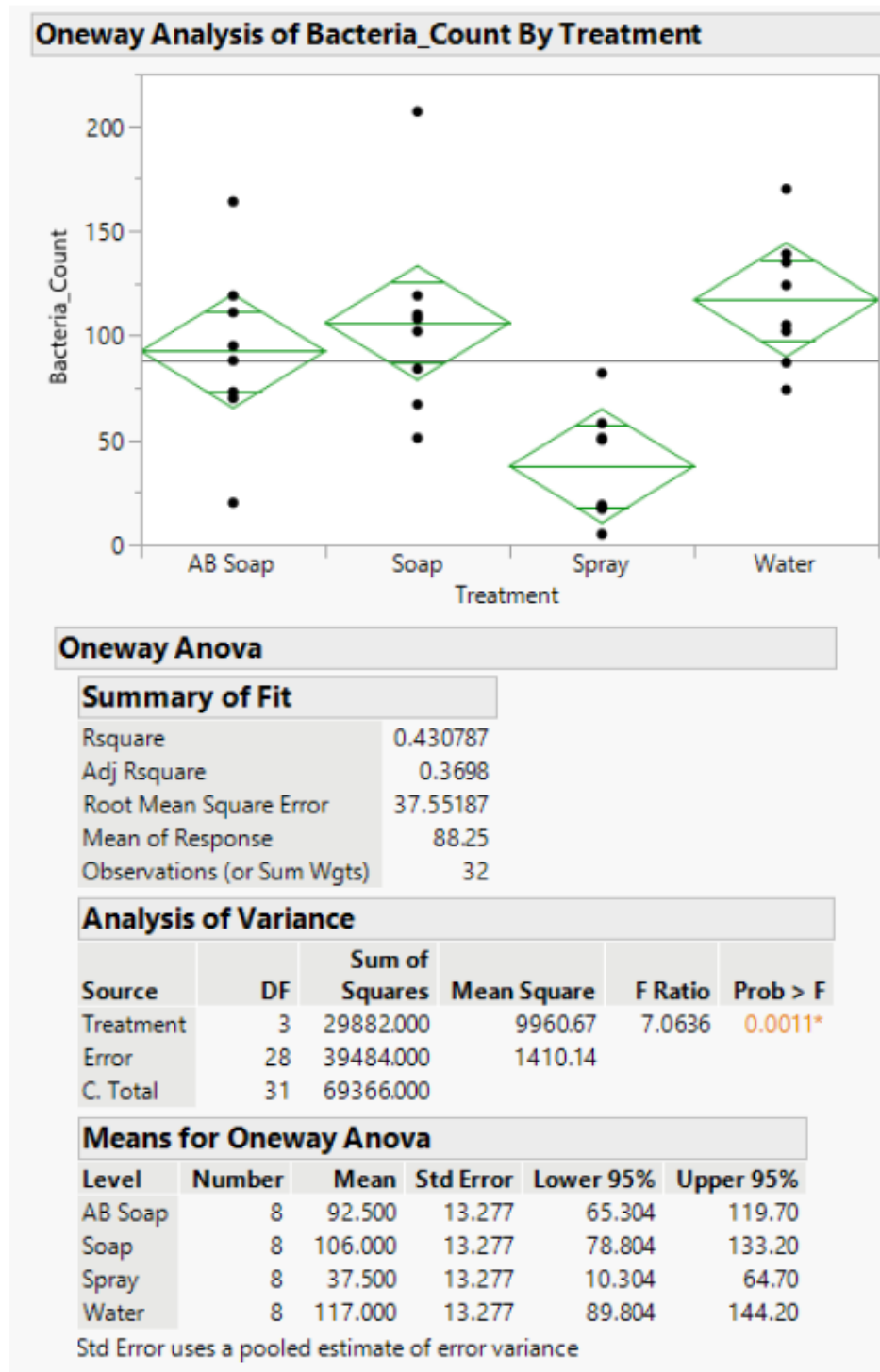
Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ): The mean bacteria count is the same for all four washing methods.

Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ ): The mean bacteria count is different for at least one pair of washing methods.

#### Data Distribution Plot:



## ANOVA Analysis:



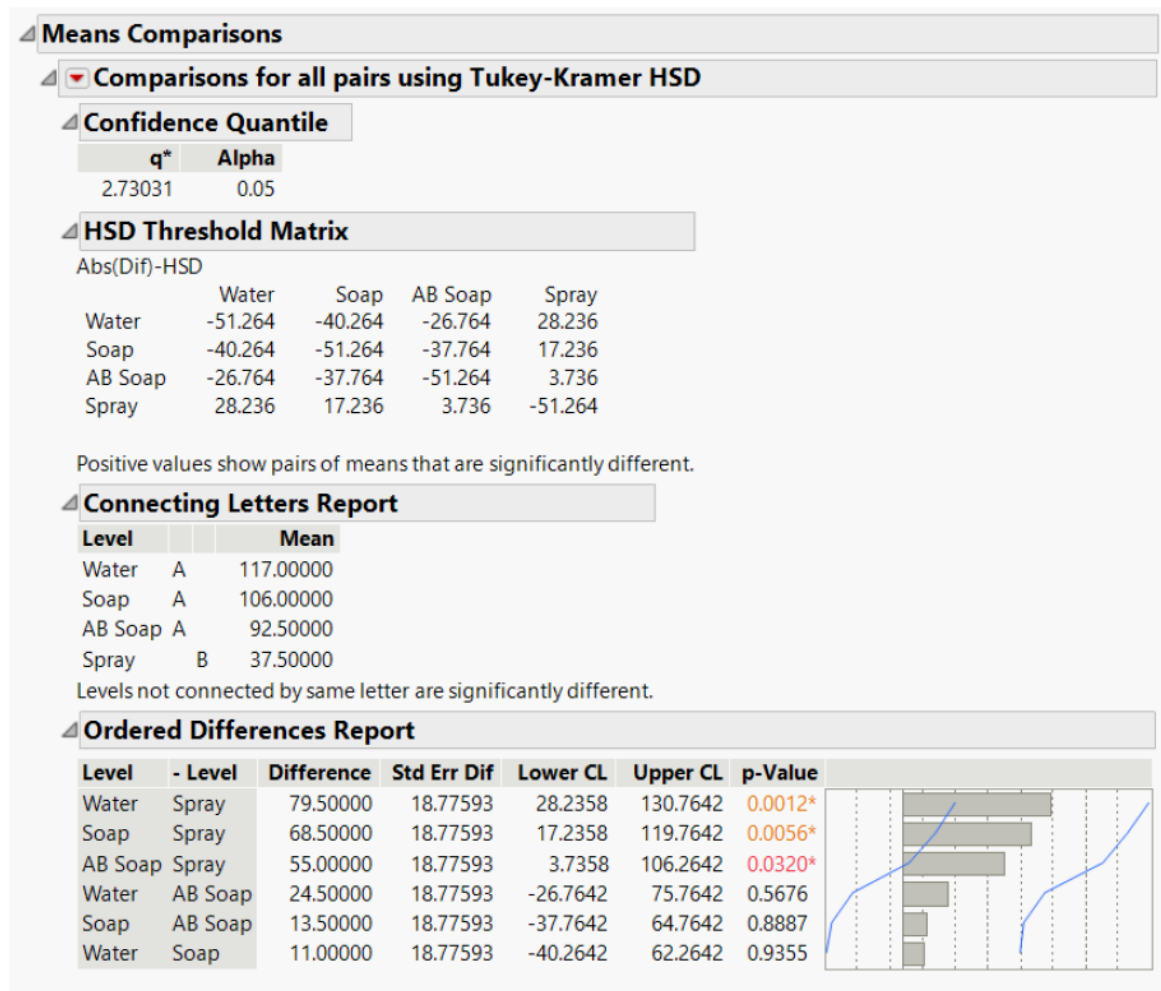
***F statistic:*** 7.0636

***p Value:*** 0.0011

***Conclusion:*** Since the p-value is less than 0.05, we can reject the null hypothesis, and say that there is at least one mean that is different from the rest.

## Part B:

Analysis using Turkey's HSD Method:



**Conclusion:** From the results obtained we can see that ab\_soap -spray, soap-spray and water- spray have p-value  $< 0.05$ . Hence, we reject the null hypothesis and they have significant differences. While, soap-ab\_soap, water-ab\_soap, and water-soap have p-value  $> 0.05$ . Thus, we do not reject the null hypothesis and they have very similar values.

## Problem 2:

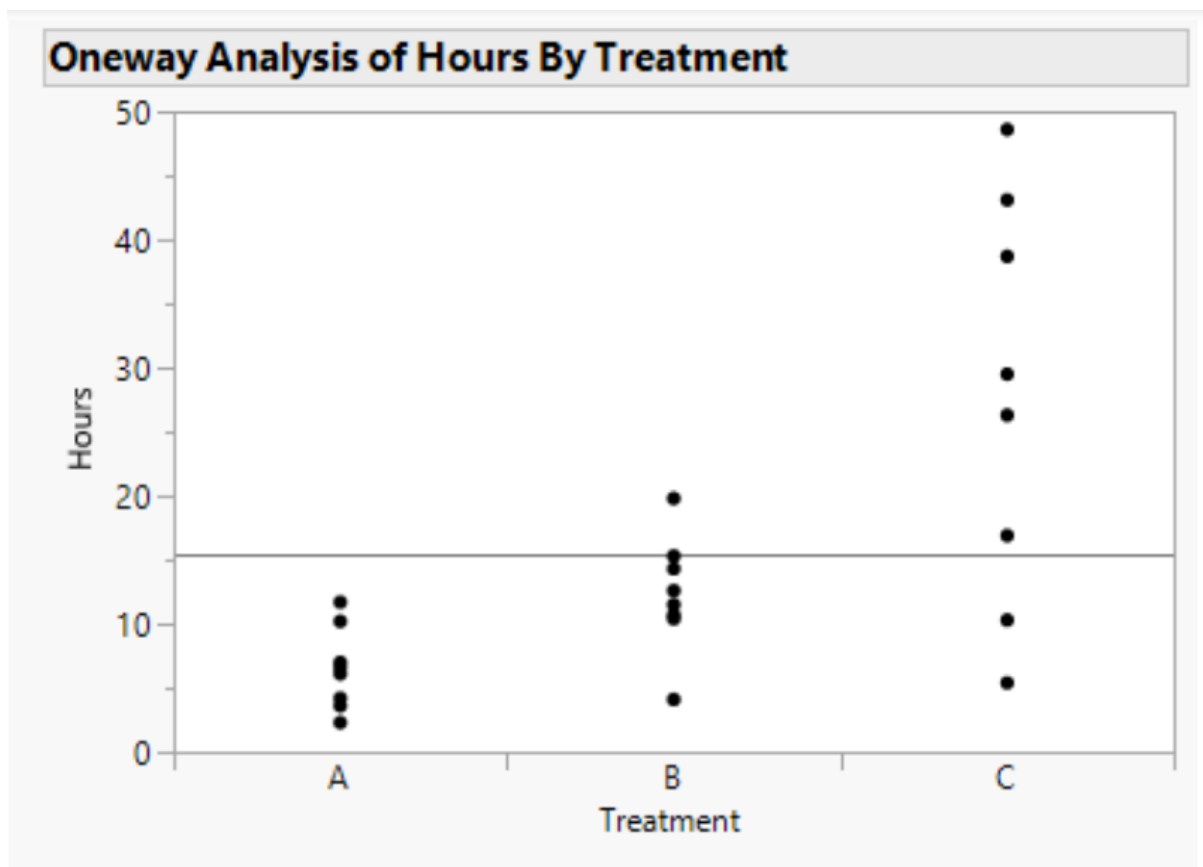
### Part A:

#### Hypothesis:

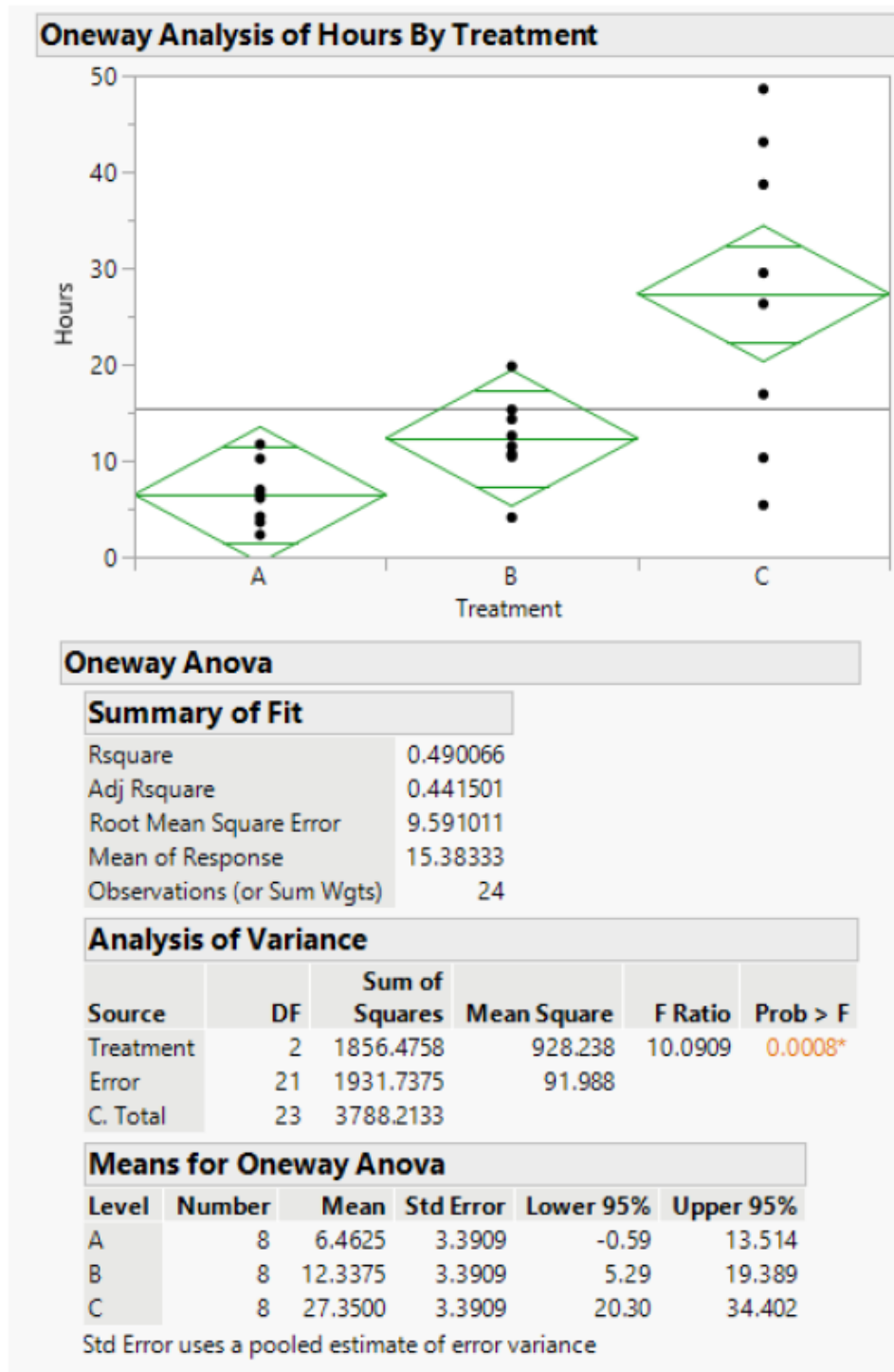
Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ): The mean hours count is the same for all three treatment methods.

Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ ): The mean hours count is different for different treatment methods.

Data Distribution Plot:



## ANOVA Analysis:



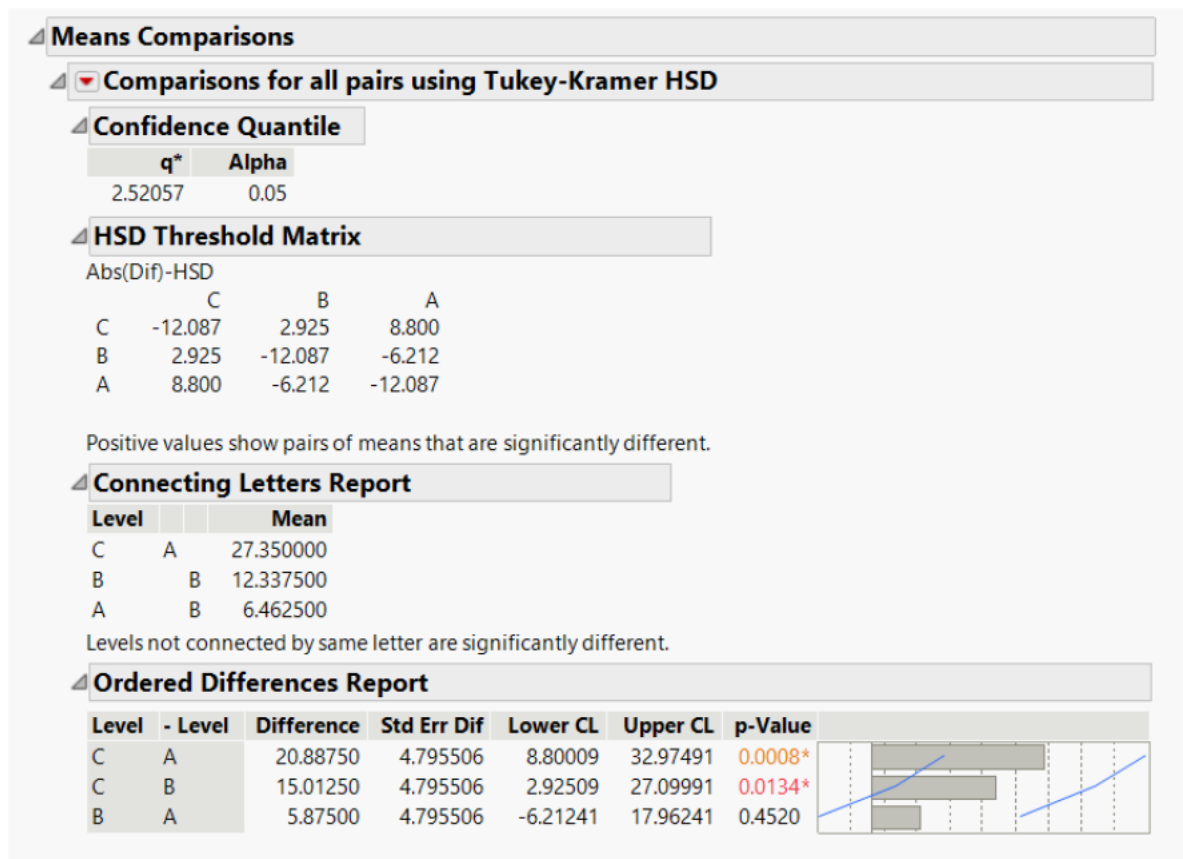
**F statistic: 10.0909**

**p Value: 0.0008**

**Conclusion:** Since the p-value is less than 0.05, we can reject the null hypothesis, and say that there is at least one mean that is different from the rest.

## Part B:

Analysis using Turkey's HSD Method:



**Conclusion:** From the above table we can see that the B-A pair has a p-value  $>0.05$ . So, we do not reject the null hypothesis for this pair and thus they have similar mean treatment hours.

Whereas, pairs C-A and C-B have p-values  $< 0.05$  and as a result we reject the null-hypothesis. Thus, they also have different mean treatment hours