Modèles Linéaires Appliqués

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Automne 2Q20

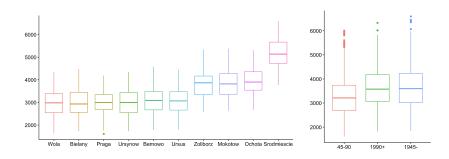
OLS #21 (ANOVA avec R)



ANOVA

One Way ANOVA

```
> boxplot(y ~ x1, data =base)
> boxplot(y ~ x2, data =base)
```



One Way ANOVA

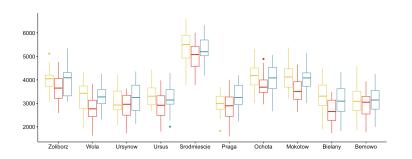
One Way ANOVA

One can look at p-values of pairwise t-tests,

```
> pairwise.t.test(base$y, base$x1, p.adjust.method = "
     BH")
2
   Pairwise comparisons using t tests with pooled SD
3
4
       Zoli Wola Ursy Ursu Srod Prag Ocho Moko Biel
6 Wola 0.00
7 Ursy 0.00 0.72
8 Ursu 0.00 0.33 0.60
9 Srod 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
10 Prag 0.00 0.85 0.88 0.50 0.00
11 Ocho 0.11 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
12 Moko 0.62 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.35
13 Biel 0.00 0.88 0.85 0.46 0.00 0.92 0.00 0.00
14 Bemo 0.00 0.48 0.75 0.85 0.00 0.65 0.00 0.00 0.60
```

Two Way ANOVA

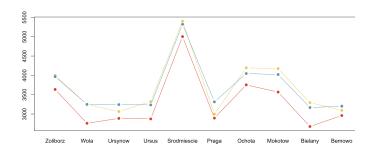
> boxplot(y ~ x1 * x2, data=base)





Two Way ANOVA

1 > interaction.plot(x.factor = base\$x1, trace.factor =
 base\$x2, response = base\$y, fun = mean)



Two Way ANOVA

```
1 > res.aov12 = aov(y ~x1 * x2, data = base)
> summary(res.aov12)
                  Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
3
           9 467998459 51999829 161.547 <2e-16 ***
4 x 1
5 x2
           2 34636240 17318120 53.802 <2e-16 ***
6 x1:x2 18 6402676 355704 1.105 0.341
7 Residuals 970 312230287 321887
```

