

例 9.10 因為只有 1 個因子：減肥藥 (有 3 個處理) 所以用一因子完全隨機設計

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3, n = 5 + 6 + 6 = 17$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} y_{ij}^2 = 0.88^2 + 0.64^2 + \dots + 1.91^2 + \dots + 2.25^2 = 39.159$$

$$SST = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} y_{ij}^2 - \frac{T^2}{n} = 39.159 - \frac{565.48}{17} = 39.159 - 33.264 = 5.895$$

$$SSTR = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( \frac{T_i^2}{n_i} \right) - \frac{T^2}{n} = \left( \frac{3.15^2}{5} + \frac{9.19^2}{6} + \frac{11.44^2}{6} \right) - \frac{565.48}{17} = 37.873 - 33.264 = 4.609$$

$$SSE = SST - SSTR = 5.895 - 4.609 = 1.286$$

減肥藥功效之變異數分析表

變異來源	平方和	自由度	均方	F 檢定值
減肥藥	SSTR = 4.609	3 - 1 = 2	MSTR = $\frac{2.305}{2} = 1.1525$	$\frac{2.305}{0.092} = 25.05$
隨機誤差	SSE = 1.286	17 - 3 = 14	MSE = 0.092	
總平方和	SST = 5.895	17 - 1 = 16		

由變異數分析表可知,  $F = 25.05 > F_{0.05}(2, 14) = 3.74$

所以我們拒絕  $H_0$ , 認為三種減肥藥對減重的影響力有顯著差異

長, 聯合信賴區間計算

$$m = C_2^3 = \frac{3!}{2!} = 3, \frac{\alpha}{2m} = \frac{0.05}{2 \times 3} = 0.0083$$

$$t_{\frac{\alpha}{2m}}(14) = t_{0.0083}(14) = 2.718, S = \sqrt{MSE} = \sqrt{0.092} = 0.303$$

則可求出信賴程度為 95% 的三個聯合信賴區間如下:

$$\mu_2 - \mu_1 = (1.53 - 0.63) \pm 2.718 \times 0.303 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5}} = (0.401, 1.399),$$

不包含 0

$$\mu_3 - \mu_2 = (1.91 - 1.53) \pm 2.718 \times 0.303 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}} = (-0.095, 0.855),$$

包含 0

$$\mu_3 - \mu_1 = (1.91 - 0.63) \pm 2.718 \times 0.303 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5}} = (0.781, 1.779), \text{ 不包含 0}$$

結論 = 減肥藥 2 和 3 之間並無顯著差異，但方法 1、2 和 1、3 之間有顯著差異

例 9.12

依例 9.10,  $m = \binom{3}{2} = 3$ ,  $F_{0.05}(3-1, 17-3) = 3.74$

$$S = \sqrt{MSE} = \sqrt{0.092} = 0.303, \sqrt{(k-1)F} = \sqrt{(3-1)3.74} = 2.73$$

信賴程度為 95% 的聯合信賴區間如下：

$$\mu_2 - \mu_1 = (1.53 - 0.63) \pm 2.73 \times 0.303 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5}} = (0.399, 1.401)$$

，不包含 0

$$\mu_3 - \mu_2 = (1.91 - 1.53) \pm 2.73 \times 0.303 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}} = (-0.098, 0.858)$$

，包含 0

$$\mu_3 - \mu_1 = (1.91 - 0.63) \pm 2.73 \times 0.303 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5}} = (0.779, 1.781)$$

，不包含 0

判定結果和多重比較聯合信賴區間方法相同，只有減肥藥 2 和 3 之間無明顯差異，但此法算出之信賴區間較寬