Unit 3 Homework

```
In [28]: #预编译
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scipy.stats as stats
import numpy as np
import statistics as sta

data = pd.read_csv("Datas\data.csv")
```

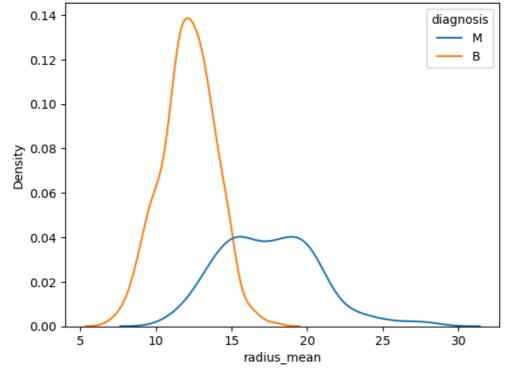
1置信区间 ¶

1乳腺癌样本数据

1.1 在同一个图中画出良性与恶性乳腺癌(radius_mean)的观测值密度分布图

```
In [29]: sns.kdeplot(x="radius_mean", data=data, hue="diagnosis")
plt.title("Density distribution of observations for benign and malignant breast canc
plt.show()
```

Density distribution of observations for benign and malignant breast cancer



1.2 良性与恶性乳腺癌的病灶尺寸均值的90%置信区间

```
In [30]: #计算ci的函数 def calc_ci(df, alpha):
    n = len(df)
    s = df.var(ddof=1) ** 0.5
    m = df.mean()
    isf = stats.t.isf(alpha/2, n-1) #方差未知,用样本方差,做t检验 moe = isf * s / (n ** 0.5)
    return m-moe, m+moe

alphal = 0.1 # a 应该是一个比较小的量,求上侧分位数用

print("the 0.9 CI of benign is", calc_ci(data[data["diagnosis"]=="B"]["radius_mean"], print("the 0.9 CI of malignant is", calc_ci(data[data["diagnosis"]=="M"]["radius_mean"] the 0.9 CI of benign is (11.991117165972906, 12.30193045307471) the 0.9 CI of malignant is (17.099284577366493, 17.826375799991997)
```

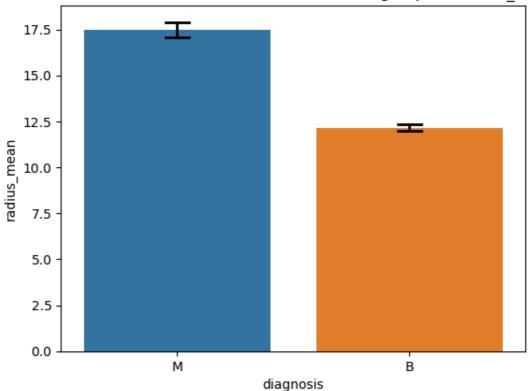
1.3 两组均值差异的90%置信区间

90 per cent confidence interval for the difference between the means of the two g roups is (B-M) (-5.711311893076699, -4.9213008652341745)

2 用柱状图来可视化两组radius_mean的均值

```
[32]: |a1pha2| = 0.05
      sns. barplot (data=data, x="diagnosis", y="radius mean",
                  errorbar=("ci", (1-alpha2)*100), errcolor="black",
                  capsize=0.1, errwidth=2)
                  #直接用errorbar中的ci=95计算errorbar的长度,
                  #capsize设置横杠长度, errwidth设置竖线宽度
      plt.title("Means and 95% confidence intervals for two groups of radius_mean")
      plt.show()
      #或者如下也行
      # def calc error(df, alpha):
            n = len(df)
            s = df. var(ddof=1) ** 0.5
            isf = stats. t. isf(alpha / 2, n - 1) # 方差未知,用样本方差,做t检验
            moe = isf * s / (n ** 0.5)
      #
      #
            return moe
      # B_error = calc_error(data[data["diagnosis"]=="B"]["radius_mean"], alpha2)
      # M_error = calc_error(data[data["diagnosis"]=="M"]["radius_mean"], alpha2)
      # B_mean = data[data["diagnosis"]=="B"]["radius_mean"].mean()
      # M mean = data[data["diagnosis"]=="M"]["radius mean"].mean()
      # df2 = {"diagnosis": ["B", "M"], "radius mean": [B mean, M mean], "error": [B error
```

Means and 95% confidence intervals for two groups of radius mean



3 Exercise in book

3.1 练习4.6

- 1. 假。样本可以直接计算,而且95%的置信区间不是这个意思
- 2. 假。样本量足够大了,根据中心极限理论可以认为近似于正态分布
- 3. 假。样本可以直接算,置信区间用于对总体的估计
- 4. 真。置信区间的含义
- 5. 真。95%的上侧分位数更大,区间长度更大(计算公式见3.2)
- 6. 真。 $(80.31, 89.11) = (80.31 + 89.11)/2 \pm 4.4 = 84.71 \pm 4.4$

3.2 练习4.8

已知 $n=5534, \overline{x}=23.44, s=4.72, \alpha=0.05$,要估计 μ 由于 σ 未知,故使用

$$\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n - 1)$$

t分布是偶分布

$$\therefore P(-t_{0.025}(n-1) < \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} < t_{0.025}(n-1)) = 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 CI = $(\overline{x} - t_{0.025}(n-1)\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \overline{x} + t_{0.025}(n-1)\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}})$

带入数据, 计算得到 $t_{0.025}(5533) = 1.96$

$$\therefore$$
 CI = (23.32, 23.56)

解释:

2006-2010年该国家妇女的平均初婚年龄在 (23.32, 23.56) 岁的概率是95%

假设:

- 1. 抽样是随机的
- 2. 样本的分布是接近正态分布的
- 3. 样本量足够大了

2零假设显著性检验

Exercise in Book 4.20

(a)检验父母辈的平均智商

假设: $H_0: \mu \ge \mu_0$; $H_1: \mu < \mu_0$ 总体方差未知,检验均值,用t检验

$$\frac{\overline{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\frac{\overline{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \ge t_\alpha(n-1)) = 1 - \alpha$$

故若 $\frac{\overline{x}-\mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} > t_{\alpha}(n-1)$,我们便认为 H_0 成立,均值高

代入数据,得到

$$\frac{\overline{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = 16.8; t_{0.1}(35) = 1.31 \Rightarrow \frac{\overline{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} >> t_{0.1}(35)$$

资优儿童母亲的平均智商不同于普通人群的平均智商

(b)计算资优儿童母亲平均智商的 90% 置信区间

由于 σ 未知,故使用

$$\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\therefore P(-t_{0.05}(n-1) < \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} < t_{0.05}(n-1)) = 0.90$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{CI} = (\overline{x} - t_{0.05}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \overline{x} + t_{0.05}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}})$$

$$\therefore \text{CI} = (116.4, 120.0)$$

(c)假设检验的结果和置信区间是否一致

是一致的

假设检验的结果显示这些母亲的智商平均值显著高于普通人,而这些母亲的智商的平均值的 90%置信区间也不包括普通人的平均智商100

二者都显示了我有**显著的把握**,这些母亲的智商高于普通人

3 t-检验

Exercise in Book

3.1 练习5.18

(a)阅读和写作的平均分是否有明显差异?

通过boxplot上的表示均值的黑线,二者的均值都在50左右,认为二者均值无明显差异

(b)每个学生的阅读和写作分数是否相互独立

根据右侧的人数分布直方图(类似于正态分布),如果二者的分数是不相关的,那么不会呈现 类似正态分布,所以二者是相关的 由于独立一定不相关,那么相关一定不独立,所以是**不独立**的

(c)数据是否能令人信服地证明两次考试的平均分之间存在差异?

由于是配对的样本,且总体方差未知,故用t检验,令 $x=x_r-x_w$,其中x为样本故假设: $H_0: \mu=0; H_1: \mu\neq 0$

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{x} - 0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(|t(n - 1)| > |\frac{\overline{x} - 0}{s/\sqrt{n}}|) = p$$

p= 0.3869862125527166

p很大,即假设的 $\mu=0$ 比较好的使 $\frac{\overline{x}-\mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$ 符合t分布,计算结果不是小概率事件我不能拒绝 H_0

```
In [34]: def calc_ci(n, alpha, mean, s):
    m = mean
    isf = stats.t.isf(alpha/2, n-1)
    moe = isf * s / (n ** 0.5)
    return m-moe, m+moe
    print("差异的99%CI=", calc_ci(200, 0.01, -0.545, 8.887))
```

差异的99%CI=(-2.179332794905891, 1.089332794905891)

是包含0的,我有99%的把握,所以在概率上我接受 H_0

(d)置信区间是否包括零

由于p很大了,认为包括零实际上,计算99%置信区间为(-2.179332794905891, 1.089332794905891) 所以我有99%的把握

```
In [35]: def calc_ci(n, alpha, mean, s):
    m = mean
    isf = stats.t.isf(alpha/2, n-1)
    moe = isf * s / (n ** 0.5)
    return m-moe, m+moe
    print(calc_ci(200, 0.01, -0.545, 8.887))
```

(-2.179332794905891, 1.089332794905891)

3.2 练习5.24

0.99 克拉和 1 克拉钻石的平均标准化价格之间是否存在差异,以及95%CI

假设: $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2; H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

p= 0.0072701759340148

p<0.05, 认为 H_1 成立, 二者有显著差异

```
In [37]: def f2(mean1, s1, n1, mean2, s2, n2, alpha=0.05):
    var1=s1**2
    var2=s2**2
    M=mean1-mean2
    v=(var1/n1+var2/n2)**2/((1/(n1-1)*(var1/n1)**2)+(1/(n2-1)*(var2/n2)**2))
    Ta=stats.t.isf(alpha/2, v, 0, 1)
    moe=Ta*np.sqrt(var1/n1+var2/n2)
    return M-moe, M+moe
print("均值差的95%CI=", f2(44.51, 13.32, 23, 56.81, 16.13, 23))
```

均值差的95%CI= (-21.09969341002821, -3.5003065899717996)

计算均值差的95%置信区间,发现不包括零,有95%的把握二者均值明显不同

3.3 练习5.26

(a)是否有证据表明雄性雏鸡和雌性雏鸡的蛋大小不同?

In [38]: print("雄性蛋-雌性蛋的90%CI=", f2(1619.95, 127.54, 80, 1584.20, 102.51, 48, 0.1)) 雄性蛋-雌性蛋的90%CI= (1.6770341915652693, 69.82296580843473)

In [40]: print("雄性蛋-雌性蛋的p=", 2*(1-f1(1619.95, 127.54, 80, 1584.20, 102.51, 48)))

雄性蛋-雌性蛋的p= 0.08456384966941477

在α=0.1的水平上,我可以认为而这有差别,更重的蛋倾向于是雄性 但在α=0.05的水平上,我就不这么认为了

(b)是否有证据表明活的雏鸡和死的雏鸡的蛋大小不同?

In [41]: print("活的蛋-死的蛋的95%CI=", f2(1605.87, 126.32, 89, 1606.91, 103.46, 42, 0.05))
活的蛋-死的蛋的95%CI=(-42.395724027639396, 40.315724027639014)

In [42]: print("活的蛋-死的蛋的p=", 2*(1-f1(1605.87, 126.32, 89, 1606.91, 103.46, 42)))

活的蛋-死的蛋的p= 0.9602945128348399

无论从置信区间或是假设检验来看,都无法认为在α=0.05的水平下二者有显著差异

(c)是否有证据表明先生的雏鸡和后生的雏鸡的蛋大小不同?

In [43]: print("先-后的95%CI=", f2(1581.98, 155.95, 22, 1659.62, 124.59, 20, 0.05))

先-后的95%CI=(-165.35198704999075, 10.071987049991009)

In [44]: print("先-后的90%CI=", f2(1581.98, 155.95, 22, 1659.62, 124.59, 20, 0.1))

先-后的90%CI= (-150.70836816448983, -4.571631835509919)

In [45]: print("先-后的p=",2*(1-f1(1581.98,155.95,22,1659.62,124.59,20)))

先-后的p= 0.08116624629859714

在α=0.1的水平上, 我认为有显著差异, 但在α=0.05的水平上, 我不这么认为

3.4 练习5.28

是否表明转基因雏鸡和非转基因雏鸡的孵化重量存在差异?

In [46]: print("转-非的p=", 2*(1-f1(45. 14, 3. 32, 54, 44. 99, 4. 57, 54)))

转-非的p= 0.8456936599324996

In [47]: | print("转-非的90%CI=", f2(45.14, 3.32, 54, 44.99, 4.57, 54, 0.1))

转-非的90%CI= (-1.1265967234683805, 1.4265967234683776)

综合p值和90%CI,认为二者没有显著差异

4 ANOVA

如果招募一批志愿者,随机平均分成m个剂量组进行实验,每组n个被试,对观测结果(满足正态分布,方差齐性)进行单因素方差分析,得到F(3,56)= 3.72

A. m, n分别等于多少?

由ANOVA的和F分布的定义来看,若为F(M,N),则有M+1组,共N+M+1人。故共4组,共60人,每组15人

B. 这个ANOVA分析进行F检验的零假设是什么?

是四组的观测结构均值相等,即 $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$

C. F值对应的p值是多少,如果以p=0.05为显著性水平阈值,能否拒绝零假设?

In [48]: print(stats.f.sf(3.72,3,56))

0.016439151106134482

p < 0.05,我拒绝 H_0

D. 如果组内方差MSW是20.5, 组间的方差是多少?

 $F = MSB/MSW \Rightarrow MSB = MSW \times F = 20.5 \times 3.72 = 76.26$

E. 总体离差平方和,组间离差平法和,组内离差平方和 (即课件中的SST, SSB, SSW)分别是多少?

 $SSB = MSB \times df_b = 76.26 \times 3 = 228.78$ $SSW = MSW \times df_w = 20.5 \times 56 = 1148$ SST = SSB + SSW = 228.78 + 1148 = 1376.78

F. ANOVA中F检验对应的效应量(effect size) eta2是多少?

$$\eta^2 = \frac{SSB}{SST} = 228.78/1376.78 = 0.166$$

G. 参考本周Python例子中的pingouin.anova 输出的格式, 写出本题的ANOVA分析结果表

Source	SS	DF	MS	F	p-unc	np2
Group	228.78	3	76.26	3.72	0.0164	0.166
Within	1148	56	20.5	NaN	NaN	NaN

H. 按照APA格式汇报并解释最终结果

根据1-Way ANOVA检验的结果,四组之间的样本均值存在显著差异 (F(3,56)=3.72,p=.0164;eta2=0.166)

单元3-习题课

2024-04-18

t-test, 1-way ANOVA, and 2-way ANOVA

- 1. 数据: ToothGrowth.CSV
- 2. 请在课堂上独立或者讨论完成;
- 3. 课后独立完成这个习题课的报告,包括全部任务,作为本单元作业的一部分(第五题)通过 canvas提交。

```
In [10]: import pandas as pd import numpy as np import scipy. stats as stats import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns import pingouin as pg import statsmodels. api as sm
```

```
In [11]: data=pd. read_csv("ToothGrowth. csv")
```

```
In [12]: data. head()
```

Out[12]:

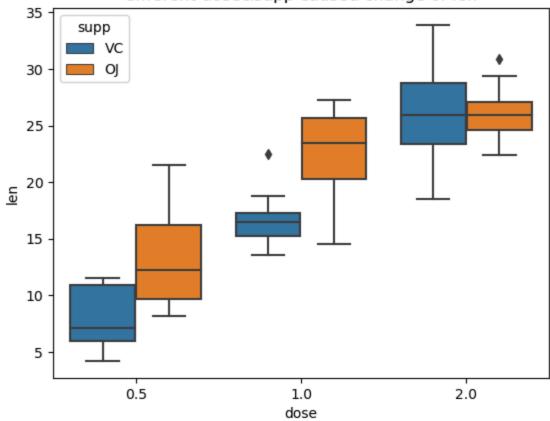
	sub	len	supp	dose
0	1	4.2	VC	0.5
1	2	11.5	VC	0.5
2	3	7.3	VC	0.5
3	4	5.8	VC	0.5
4	5	6.4	VC	0.5

任务1: 将这个数据可视化

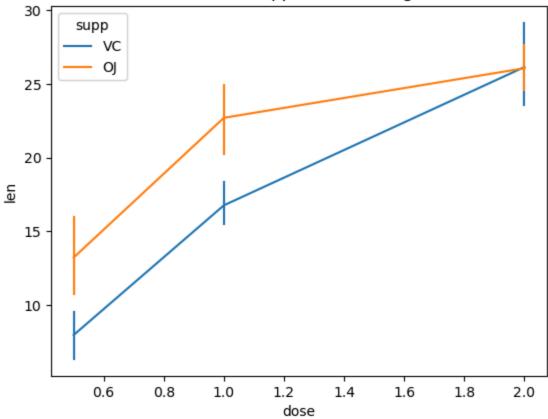
- (1) 用箱体图画出不同dose,不同supp下的len箱体图;提示:用sns.boxplot(),指定hue参数
- (2) 在同一个图中分别用折线图画出两种supp下len随同剂量的变化: 提示,用sns.lineplot函数

In [83]: sns.boxplot(x="dose", y="len", hue="supp", data=data) plt.title("different dose&supp caused change of len") plt.show() sns.lineplot(x="dose", y="len", hue="supp", data=data, errorbar=("ci", 95), err_style="plt.title("different dose&supp caused change of len") plt.show()

different dose&supp caused change of len



different dose&supp caused change of len

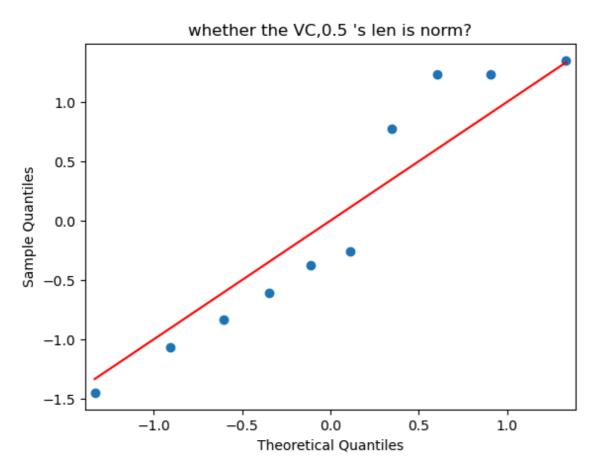


任务2:评价数据的正态性

提示: qqplot, skewness/kurtosis, boxplot,stats.shapiro

```
In [91]: #stats.sknew #stats.kurtosis #sm.qqplot #由于所有的过程都一致,这里只用一组数据作为演示 data_use = data[(data["supp"]=="VC")&(data["dose"]==0.5)]["len"] print("sknew=", data_use.skew()) print("kurtosis=", data_use.kurtosis()) sm.qqplot(data=data_use,fit=stats.norm(),line="s") plt.title("whether the VC,0.5 's len is norm?") plt.show() stats.shapiro(data_use)
```

sknew= 0.18482564701527415 kurtosis= -1.7352867017963627



Out[91]: ShapiroResult(statistic=0.8899969458580017, pvalue=0.16956299543380737)

综合几个量,认为服从正态分布

```
[39]: |lenVC=data[data.supp=="VC"].len
        len0J=data[data.supp=="0J"].len
        print("mean(VC)=", lenVC.mean())
        print("mean(OJ)=", lenOJ.mean())
        print ("SD(VC)=", lenVC. var()**0.5)
print ("SD(0J)=", lenOJ. var()**0.5)
        t, p=stats. ttest_ind(lenVC, lenOJ)
        print(t, p)
        def dmean ci ind t(data1, data2, alpha=0.05):
            n1, n2, var1, var2=len(data1), len(data2), np. var(data1, ddof=1), np. var(data2, ddof=1)
            varp = ((n1-1)*var1+(n2-1)*var2)/(n1+n2-2)
            M=data1. mean()-data2. mean()
            Ta=stats. t. isf (alpha/2, n1+n2-2)
            moe=Ta*np. sqrt (varp/n1+varp/n2)
            return M-moe, M+moe
        print ("the 95% CI of the difference of means is", dmean ci ind t(lenVC, lenOJ))
        def dmean ci ind t es (data1, data2, alpha=0.05):
            n1, n2, var1, var2=len(data1), len(data2), np. var(data1, ddof=1), np. var(data2, ddof=1)
            varp = ((n1-1)*var1+(n2-1)*var2)/(n1+n2-2)
            M=data1.mean()-data2.mean()
            return M/(varp**0.5)
        print("the effect size is", dmean_ci_ind_t_es(lenVC, lenOJ))
        mean(0J) = 20.66333333333333333
        SD(VC) = 8.266028664664638
        SD(0J) = 6.605561049722362
        -1.91526826869527 0. 06039337122412849
        the 95% CI of the difference of means is (-7.567006417952172, 0.16700641795216642)
        the effect size is -0.4945201405450862
```

任务4: 根据任务3的结果, 写出t-检验的报告

根据独立样本t-检验的结果,不认为VC组的平均值(M = 16.96, SD = 8.27)显著区别于OJ的平均值(M = 20.66, SD = 6.61), t(58) = -1.92, p = .06, cohen's d=-0.49, 95%CI=[-7.57, 0.17]

任务5: 完成一个one-way ANOVA ,推断不同剂量是否存在差异

```
In [47]: aov1=pg. anova (data=data, dv="len", between="dose", detailed=True, effsize="np2")
          print (aov)
             Source
                               SS DF
                                                MS
                                                            F
                                                                                  np2
                                                                      p-unc
          ()
               dose 2426. 434333
                                  2 1213. 217167 67. 415738 9. 532727e-16 0. 702864
          1 Within 1025.775000 57
                                         17. 996053
                                                          NaN
                                                                        NaN
                                                                                  NaN
```

任务6: 用anova来实现上面任务四,观察和对比结果

```
aov=pg.anova(data=data, dv="len", between="supp", detailed=True, effsize="np2")
In [49]:
          print(aov)
                              SS DF
                                             MS
                                                        F
             Source
                                                                          np2
                                                              p-unc
                      205. 350000
                                 1 205. 350000 3. 668253 0. 060393 0. 059484
               supp
          1 Within 3246.859333 58
                                       55. 980333
                                                      NaN
                                                                NaN
                                                                          NaN
```

任务7: 根据上面的anova结果,写出分析结果报告

VC组的平均值 (M = 16.96, SD = 8.27) 和OJ组的平均值 (M = 20.66, SD = 6.61) ,显示不同的supp对len没有显著效应 (F(1,58)=3.67, p=.06, eta2=0.06)

任务8: 请将supp, dose作为两个因素进行two-way ANOVA

In [51]: aov=pg.anova(data=data, dv="len", between=["supp", "dose"], detailed=True, effsize="np2 print(aov)

	Source	SS	DF	MS	F	p-unc	\
0	supp	205. 350000	1	205. 350000	15. 571979	2.311828e-04	
1	dose	2426. 434333	2	1213. 217167	91.999965	4.046291e-18	
2	supp * dose	108. 319000	2	54. 159500	4. 106991	2. 186027e-02	
3	Residual	712. 106000	54	13. 187148	NaN	NaN	

np2

- 0 0.223825
- 1 0.773109
- 2 0.132028
- 3 NaN

任务9: 根据任务8的报告的结果, 如果存在dose主效应, 进行post hoc的检验.

In [53]: pg. pairwise_tukey(dv="len", between="dose", data=data)

Out[53]:

	Α	В	mean(A)	mean(B)	diff	se	Т	p-tukey	hedges
0	0.5	1.0	10.605	19.735	-9.130	1.341494	-6.805847	2.001174e-08	-2.007405
1	0.5	2.0	10.605	26.100	-15.495	1.341494	-11.550558	0.000000e+00	-3.657056
2	1.0	2.0	19.735	26.100	-6.365	1.341494	-4.744711	4.248037e-05	-1.518881

任务10: 根据任务8, 9 的结果,写出2-way ANOVA 的结果报告。

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In [66]: print("mean(VC, 0. 5) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "VC") & (data["dose"] == 0. 5)]["len"]. mean()) print("mean(VC, 1. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "VC") & (data["dose"] == 1. 0)]["len"]. mean()) print("mean(VC, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "VC") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. mean()) print("mean(0J, 0. 5) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 0. 5)]["len"]. mean()) print("mean(0J, 1. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 1. 0)]["len"]. mean()) print("SD(VC, 0. 5) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "VC") & (data["dose"] == 0. 5)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(VC, 1. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "VC") & (data["dose"] == 1. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(VC, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "VC") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 0. 5) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "VC") & (data["dose"] == 0. 5)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 1. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 0. 5)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 1. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 1. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["len"]. var() **0. print("SD(0J, 2. 0) = ", data[(data["supp"] == "0J") & (data["dose"] == 2. 0)]["le
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进一步的Tukey HSD检验发现,0.5和1 之间存在显著差异(d=-9.13, p=2e-8)0.5和2之间存在显著差异 (d=-15.5,p=0)1和2之间存在显著差异 (d=-6.4,p=4.2e-0.5)

0.5,VC组的平均值(M=7.98,SD=2.75); 1.0,VC的平均值(M=16.77, SD=2.52); 2.0,VC的平均值(M=26.14, SD=4.80); 0.5, OJ组的平均值(M=13.23, SD=4.46); 1.0, OJ组的平均值(M=22.7,SD=3.91); 2.0,OJ组的平均值(M=26.06, SD=2.66); 2-way ANOVA表明不同的supp组的均值差距很大(F(1,54)=15.57,p<.05),不同dose组的均值差距很大(F(2,54)=92.00,p<.05),且supp与dose存在交互作用(F(2,54)=4.11,p<.05)

任务11: 对比2-Way ANOVA的关于主效应结果与前面的ANOVA+独立样本t-检验结果有什么不同,得到什么结论?

在进行1-way ANOVA和独立样本t检验来检验剂量的影响时,得出了p>.05的结果,但是在进行2-way ANOVA进行检验时,却得到了p<.05的结果。 结论: 2-way ANOVA的噪音更小,信噪比高而导致检验结果有更高的统计功效,即p-value更小。