

Lect 18-3

a

```
design1 <- gen.factorial(c(2,2,2), varNames = c('A','B','C'))
attach(design1)
A <- as.factor(A)
B <- as.factor(B)
C <- as.factor(C)
y <- c(22, 32, 35, 55, 44, 40, 60, 39)
```

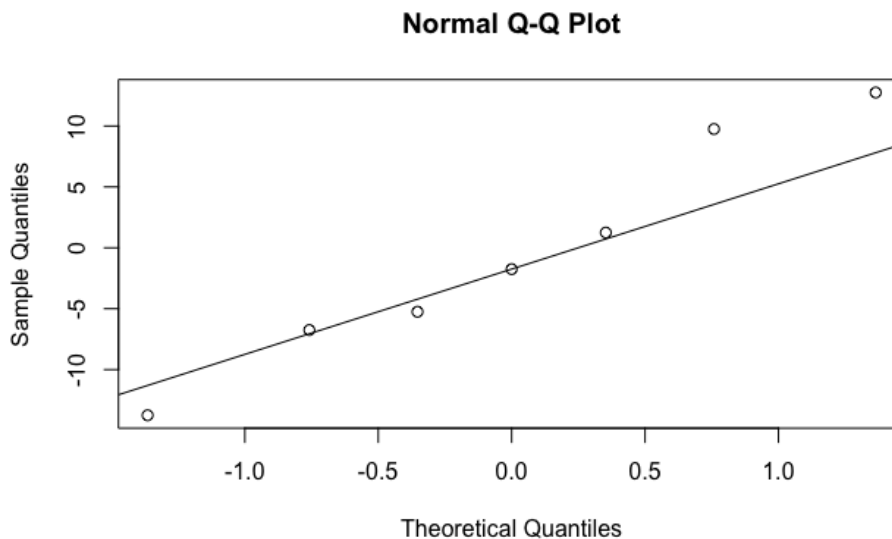
```
contr <- as.character("contr.helmert")
lm1 <- lm(y~A*B*C, contrasts = list(A=contr,B=contr,C=contr))
```

```
summary.aov(lm1)
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq
A	1	3.1	3.1
B	1	325.1	325.1
C	1	190.1	190.1
A:B	1	6.1	6.1
A:C	1	378.1	378.1
B:C	1	55.1	55.1
A:B:C	1	91.1	91.1

```
eff1 <- 2 * (lm1$coefficients)[-1]
qqnorm(eff1)
abline(median(eff1), 7)
```

From the ANOVA table, we can perceive the residual is zero, since there is no replication, number of parameter is over number of runs.



b

From the qqplot, we can see factors with lowest effect and two highest effect are excluded from pattern of a line. They are factors of B, C and AC. Due to principle of hierarchy, factor A should also be included in new model.

```
lm2 <- lm(y~A+B+C+A:C)
summary.aov(lm2)
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
A	1	3.1	3.1	0.062	0.8201
B	1	325.1	325.1	6.401	0.0854 .
C	1	190.1	190.1	3.743	0.1485
A:C	1	378.1	378.1	7.445	0.0720 .
Residuals	3	152.4	50.8		

c

```
rm(list=ls(all=T))
y <- c(22, 32, 35, 55, 44, 40, 60, 39)
design2 <- gen.factorial(c(2,2,2), varNames = c('A','B','C'))
attach(design2)
ABC <- A*B*C
A <- as.factor(A)
B <- as.factor(B)
C <- as.factor(C)
Block <- as.factor(ABC)
contr <- as.character("contr.helmert")
lm3 <- lm(y~A*B*C + Block, contrasts = list(A=contr,B=contr,C=contr, Block=contr))

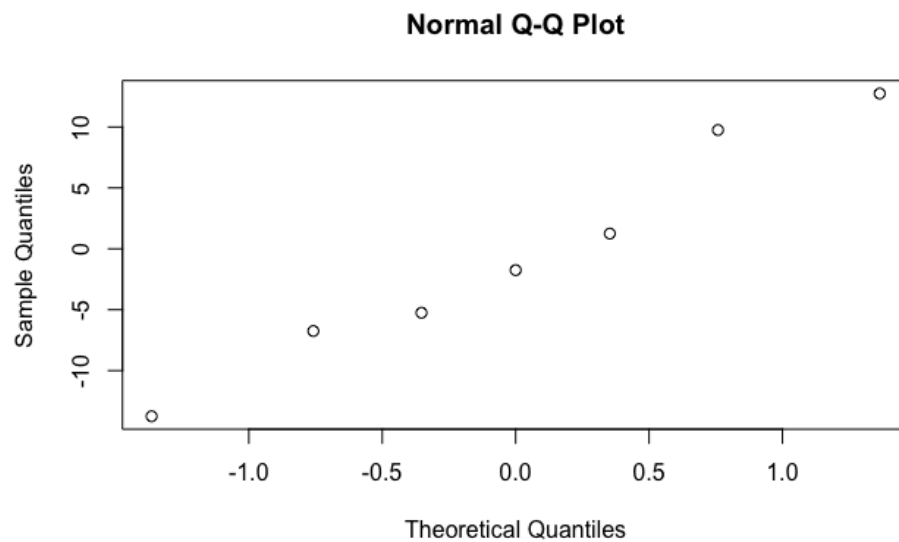
summary.aov(lm3)
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq
A	1	3.1	3.1
B	1	325.1	325.1
C	1	190.1	190.1
Block	1	91.1	91.1
A:B	1	6.1	6.1
A:C	1	378.1	378.1
B:C	1	55.1	55.1

Since ABC effect is confounded with block effect, ABC effect is not shown on the ANOVA table.

d

```
contr <- as.character("contr.helmert")
lm3 <- lm(y~A*B*C + Block, contrasts = list(A=contr,B=contr,C=contr, Block=contr))
eff3 <- 2 * (lm3$coefficients)[-1]
qqnorm(eff3)
```



```
> eff3
      A1      B1      C1  Block1  A1:B1  A1:C1  B1:C1 A1:B1:C1
  1.25  12.75   9.75   -6.75   -1.75  -13.75  -5.25      NA
```

The qqplot is similar to the one in part a. Since ABC effect or block effect is not significant in first part, significant effects are still A, B, C, AC.

```
lm4 <- lm(y~A+B+C+A:C+Block)
summary.aov(lm4)
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
A	1	3.1	3.1	0.102	0.7797
B	1	325.1	325.1	10.616	0.0827 .
C	1	190.1	190.1	6.208	0.1303
Block	1	91.1	91.1	2.976	0.2267
A:C	1	378.1	378.1	12.347	0.0723 .
Residuals	2	61.2	30.6		

Under the significance level of 0.05, the ANOVA table of blocked model shows no evidence that any of the factors have significant effect.

e

```
rm(list=ls(all=T))
y <- c(22, 32, 35, 55, 44, 40, 60, 39)
design4 <- gen.factorial(c(2,2,2), varNames = c('A','B','C'))
attach(design4)
AC <- A*C
BC <- B*C
```

```

Block <- numeric(8)
for (i in 1:8) {
  if (AC[i] == -1 & BC[i] == -1) {
    Block[i] = 1
  } else if (AC[i] == 1 & BC[i] == -1) {
    Block[i] = 2
  } else if (AC[i] == -1 & BC[i] == 1) {
    Block[i] = 3
  } else {
    Block[i] = 4
  }
}
A <- as.factor(A)
B <- as.factor(B)
C <- as.factor(C)
Block <- as.factor(Block)
lm4 <- lm(y~A*B*C + Block)

summary.aov(lm4)

```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq
A	1	3.1	3.1
B	1	325.1	325.1
C	1	190.1	190.1
Block	3	439.4	146.5
A:B:C	1	91.1	91.1

Since AC, BC, AB effects are confounded with block effect, these three factors are not shown in ANOVA table.

Lect 19-1

a

```
rm(list=ls(all=TRUE))
design = gen.factorial(2,4,varNames=c("A","B","C","D"), factors="all")
attach(design)
y = c(45,71,48,65,68,60,80,65,43,100,45,104,75,86,70,96)
BL = as.factor((c(A) + c(B) + c(C) + c(D)) %% 2 )
A <- as.factor(A)
B <- as.factor(B)
C <- as.factor(C)
D <- as.factor(D)
contr <- as.character("contr.helmert")
lm1 <- lm(y~A*B*C*D*BL, contrasts = list(A=contr,B=contr,C=contr, D=contr, BL=contr))
summary.aov(lm1)
eff <- 2*lm1$coef
eff <- eff[2:16]
ss = summary.aov(lm1) [[1]][,2]

> eff
      A1      B1      C1      D1      BL1  A1:B1  A1:C1  B1:C1  A1:D1  B1:D1
21.625  3.125  9.875 14.625 -1.375  0.125 -18.125  2.375 16.625 -0.375
  C1:D1 A1:BL1 B1:BL1 C1:BL1 D1:BL1
-1.125  2.625  1.625 -4.125 -1.875

> ss
[1] 1870.5625  39.0625 390.0625 855.5625  7.5625  0.0625 1314.0625 22.5625
[9] 1105.5625  0.5625  5.0625 27.5625 10.5625 68.0625 14.0625
```

b

The effect and ss values of model that includes block-treatment interaction effects are identical to full model because data is independent to model. All the block-treatment effects are confounded with some kind of treatment interaction. For example, effect ABC is confounded with D-Block effect.

c

Note that ABCD is confounded with Block effect. The effect of interaction between A and Block can be considered as $A \times ABCD$, which by magic is BCD . Similarly, effect of ACD is confounded with B and Block for $B \times ABCD = ACD$; effect of ABD is confounded with C and Block; effect of ABC is confounded with D and Block.

Lect 19-2

a

```
rm(list=ls(all=TRUE))
```

```

design = gen.factorial(2,5,varNames=c("A","B","C","D",'E'), factors="all")
attach(design)
y <- c(7,9,34,55,16,20,40,60,8,10,32,50,18,21,44,61,
      8,12,35,52,15,22,45,65,6,10,30,53,15,20,41,63)
A <- as.factor(A)
B <- as.factor(B)
C <- as.factor(C)
D <- as.factor(D)
E <- as.factor(E)
contr <- as.character("contr.helmert")
lm1 <- lm(y~A*B*C*D*E, contrasts = list(A=contr,B=contr,C=contr, D=contr, E=contr))

summary.aov(lm1)

```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq
A	1	1116	1116
B	1	9214	9214
C	1	751	751
D	1	5	5
E	1	2	2
A:B	1	504	504
A:C	1	2	2
B:C	1	0	0
A:D	1	0	0
B:D	1	4	4
C:D	1	5	5
A:E	1	7	7
B:E	1	3	3
C:E	1	1	1
D:E	1	11	11
A:B:C	1	2	2
A:B:D	1	1	1
A:C:D	1	2	2
B:C:D	1	2	2
A:B:E	1	0	0
A:C:E	1	1	1
B:C:E	1	7	7
A:D:E	1	5	5
B:D:E	1	0	0
C:D:E	1	5	5
A:B:C:D	1	0	0
A:B:C:E	1	0	0
A:B:D:E	1	7	7
A:C:D:E	1	1	1
B:C:D:E	1	7	7
A:B:C:D:E	1	0	0

b

```
rm(list=ls(all=TRUE))
design = gen.factorial(2,5,varNames=c("A","B","C","D",'E'))
attach(design)
y <- c(7,9,34,55,16,20,40,60,8,10,32,50,18,21,44,61,
      8,12,35,52,15,22,45,65,6,10,30,53,15,20,41,63)
ABC = A*B*C
CDE = C*D*E
BL = numeric(16)
BL[ABC== -1 & CDE== -1] = 1
BL[ABC== +1 & CDE== -1] = 2
BL[ABC== -1 & CDE== +1] = 3
BL[ABC== +1 & CDE== +1] = 4
A <- as.factor(A)
B <- as.factor(B)
C <- as.factor(C)
D <- as.factor(D)
E <- as.factor(E)
BL <- as.factor(BL)
lm2 <- lm(y~A*B*C*D*E+BL)
```

```
summary.aov(lm2)
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq
A	1	1116	1116
B	1	9214	9214
C	1	751	751
D	1	5	5
E	1	2	2
BL	3	14	5
A:B	1	504	504
A:C	1	2	2
B:C	1	0	0
A:D	1	0	0
B:D	1	4	4
C:D	1	5	5
A:E	1	7	7
B:E	1	3	3
C:E	1	1	1
D:E	1	11	11
A:B:D	1	1	1
A:C:D	1	2	2
B:C:D	1	2	2
A:B:E	1	0	0
A:C:E	1	1	1
B:C:E	1	7	7

A:D:E	1	5	5
B:D:E	1	0	0
A:B:C:D	1	0	0
A:B:C:E	1	0	0
A:C:D:E	1	1	1
B:C:D:E	1	7	7
A:B:C:D:E	1	0	0

c

The only one difference is Block effect replaced effects of ABC, CDE and ABDE. The degree of Block factor becomes 3, the SS value of Block is equal to sum of all SS's of ABC, CDE and ABDE. This phenomenon shows effects of ABC, CDE and ABDE are confounded with block effect.

Lect 19-5

a

```
rm(list=ls(all=TRUE))
design = gen.factorial(2,4,varNames=c("A","B","C","D"))
attach(design)
y = c(23,15, 16, 18, 25, 16, 17, 26, 28, 16, 18, 21, 36, 24, 33, 34)
BL <- A*B*C
lm1 <- lm(y~A*B*C*D + BL)
```

```
summary.aov(lm1)
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
A              1  42.25    42.25      1.00  0.333
B              1   0.00     0.00      0.00  0.999
C              1 196.00   196.00    48.00  0.000
D              1 182.25   182.25    45.00  0.000
BL              1   2.25     2.25      0.05  0.825
A:B             1 196.00   196.00    48.00  0.000
A:C             1   1.00     1.00      0.02  0.885
B:C             1  20.25    20.25     5.00  0.033
A:D             1  12.25    12.25     3.00  0.100
B:D             1   1.00     1.00      0.02  0.885
C:D             1  64.00    64.00    16.00  0.001
A:B:D           1   0.00     0.00      0.00  0.999
A:C:D           1   4.00     4.00     1.00  0.333
B:C:D           1   2.25     2.25      0.05  0.825
A:B:C:D         1   6.25     6.25      0.15  0.699
```

b

```
rm(list=ls(all=TRUE))
design = gen.factorial(2,4,varNames=c("A","B","C","D"), factors = 'all')
attach(design)
y = c(23,15, 16, 18, 25, 16, 17, 26, 28, 16, 18, 21, 36, 24, 33, 34)
BL = as.factor((c(A) + c(B) + c(C)) %% 2 )
lm1 <- lm(y~A*B*C*D + BL)
```

```
summary.aov(lm1)
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq
A              1  42.25    42.25
B              1   0.00     0.00
C              1 196.00   196.00
D              1 182.25   182.25
BL              1   2.25     2.25
A:B             1 196.00   196.00
A:C             1   1.00     1.00
```

B:C	1	20.25	20.25
A:D	1	12.25	12.25
B:D	1	1.00	1.00
C:D	1	64.00	64.00
A:B:D	1	0.00	0.00
A:C:D	1	4.00	4.00
B:C:D	1	2.25	2.25
A:B:C:D	1	6.25	6.25

c

```
BL1 <- as.factor((c(A)+c(B))%%2)
BL2 <- as.factor((c(C)+c(D))%%2)
BL <- numeric(length(y))
BL[BL1==0 & BL2==0] <- 1
BL[BL1==1 & BL2==0] <- 2
BL[BL1==0 & BL2==1] <- 3
BL[BL1==1 & BL2==1] <- 4
BL <- as.factor(BL)
lm2 <- lm(y~A*B*C*D + BL)
```

```
summary.aov(lm2)
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq
A	1	42.25	42.25
B	1	0.00	0.00
C	1	196.00	196.00
D	1	182.25	182.25
BL	3	266.25	88.75
A:C	1	1.00	1.00
B:C	1	20.25	20.25
A:D	1	12.25	12.25
B:D	1	1.00	1.00
A:B:C	1	2.25	2.25
A:B:D	1	0.00	0.00
A:C:D	1	4.00	4.00
B:C:D	1	2.25	2.25

Lect 20-2

```
rm(list=ls(all=TRUE))
design <- gen.factorial(2,3,varNames = c('A','B','C'))
attach(design)
y = c(43, 71, 48, 104, 68, 86, 70, 65)
D <- -A*B*C
A <- as.factor(A)
B <- as.factor(B)
C <- as.factor(C)
D <- as.factor(D)
contr = as.character("contr.helmert")
lm1 = lm(y~A*B*C*D, contrasts = list(A=contr,B=contr,C=contr,D=contr))
eff = 2 * lm1$coefficients
eff = eff[2:8]
```

A1	B1	C1	D1	A1:B1	A1:C1	B1:C1
24.25	4.75	5.75	12.75	1.25	-17.75	-14.25

There are seven alias relationships under 2^{4-1} design with $ABCD=+1$. Their effects are shown above.

Lect 20-3

c

```
rm(list=ls(all=TRUE))
design <- gen.factorial(2,4,varNames = c('A','B','C','E'))
design1 <- rbind(design, design, design)
attach(design1)
rep1 <- c(7.78,8.15,7.50,7.59,7.54,7.69,7.56,7.56,7.50,7.88,7.50,7.63,7.32,7.56,7.18,7.81)
rep2 <- c(7.78,8.18,7.56,7.56,8.00,8.09,7.52,7.81,7.25,7.88,7.56,7.75,7.44,7.69,7.18,7.50)
rep3 <- c(7.81,7.88,7.50,7.75,7.88,8.06,7.44,7.69,7.12,7.44,7.50,7.56,7.44,7.62,7.25,7.59)
y <- c(rep1, rep2, rep3)
D <- A*B*C
A <- as.factor(A)
B <- as.factor(B)
C <- as.factor(C)
D <- as.factor(D)
E <- as.factor(E)
contr = as.character("contr.helmert")
lm1 = lm(y~A*B*C*D*E, contrasts = list(A=contr,B=contr,C=contr,D=contr,E=contr))

summary.aov(lm1)
```

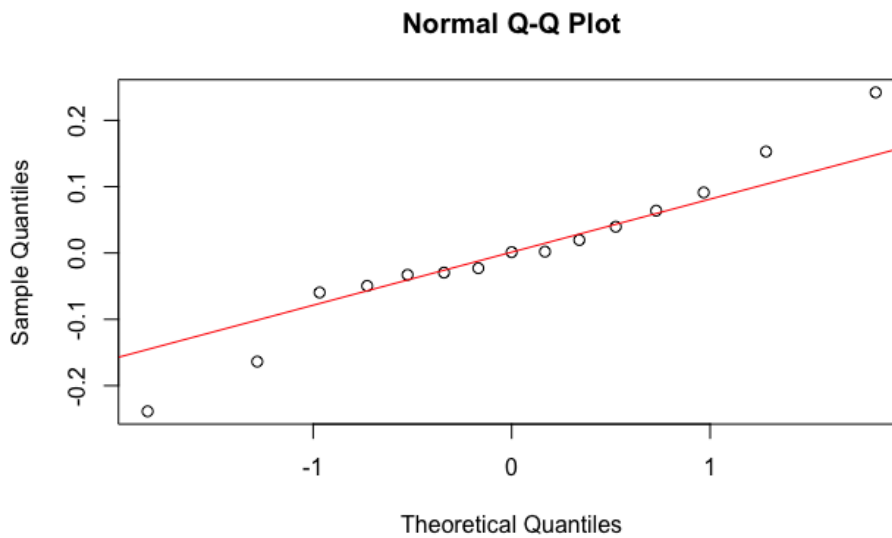
	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
A	1	0.7033	0.7033	35.888	1.12e-06 ***
B	1	0.3218	0.3218	16.420	0.000302 ***

C	1	0.0295	0.0295	1.506	0.228774	
D	1	0.0999	0.0999	5.099	0.030893	*
E	1	0.6840	0.6840	34.906	1.42e-06	***
A:B	1	0.0105	0.0105	0.536	0.469451	
A:C	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.001	0.975515	
B:C	1	0.0063	0.0063	0.322	0.574603	
A:E	1	0.0488	0.0488	2.489	0.124500	
B:E	1	0.2806	0.2806	14.319	0.000640	***
C:E	1	0.0130	0.0130	0.664	0.421343	
D:E	1	0.0188	0.0188	0.959	0.334662	
A:B:E	1	0.0001	0.0001	0.003	0.959204	
A:C:E	1	0.0046	0.0046	0.235	0.631251	
B:C:E	1	0.0426	0.0426	2.174	0.150128	
Residuals	32	0.6271	0.0196			

Under the significance level of 0.01, A, B, E, BE factors have significant effect.

d

```
eff <- as.matrix(2 * lm1$coefficients[-1])
eff <- as.matrix(na.omit(eff))
qqnorm(eff[,1])
abline(median(eff[,1]), 0.08, col=2)
```



We can perceive from the qqnorm that factors that have highest two effects and lowest two effects are out of linear pattern, indicating they are significant. These four factors are A, B, E, BE.