

Good

**EXAMPLE 14.1a A Three-Factor Analysis of Variance (Model 1) where the Variable Is Respiratory Rate of Crabs (in ml/g/hr)**

- 1 {  $H_0$ : Mean respiratory rate is the same in all three crab species (i.e.,  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$ ).  
 $H_A$ : Mean respiratory rate is not the same in all three crab species.
- 2 {  $H_0$ : Mean respiratory rate is the same at all three experimental temperatures (i.e.,  $\mu_{\text{low}} = \mu_{\text{med}} = \mu_{\text{high}}$ ).  
 $H_A$ : Mean respiratory rate is not the same at all three experimental temperatures.
- 3 {  $H_0$ : Mean respiratory rate is the same for males and females (i.e.,  $\mu_{\sigma} = \mu_{\varphi}$ ).  
 $H_A$ : Mean respiratory rate is not the same for males and females (i.e.,  $\mu_{\sigma} \neq \mu_{\varphi}$ ).
- 4 {  $H_0$ : Differences in mean respiratory rate among the three species are independent of (i.e., the population means are the same at) the three experimental temperatures; or, differences in mean respiratory rate among the three temperatures are independent of (i.e., are the same in) the three species. (Testing for  $A \times B$  interaction.)  
 $H_A$ : Differences in mean respiratory rate among the species are not independent of the experimental temperatures.
- 5 {  $H_0$ : Differences in mean respiratory rate among the three species are independent of sex (i.e., the population means are the same for both sexes); or, differences in mean respiratory rate between males and females are independent of (i.e., are the same in) the three species. (Testing for  $A \times C$  interaction.)  
 $H_A$ : Differences in mean respiratory rate among the species are not independent of sex.
- 6 {  $H_0$ : Differences in mean respiratory rate among the three experimental temperatures are independent of (i.e., the population means are the same in) the two sexes; or, differences in mean respiration rate between the sexes are independent of (i.e., are the same at) the three temperatures. (Testing for  $B \times C$  interaction.)  
 $H_A$ : Differences in mean respiratory rate among the three temperatures are not independent of sex.
- 7 {  $H_0$ : Differences in mean respiratory rate among the species (or temperatures, or sexes) are independent of the other two factors. (Testing for  $A \times B \times C$  interaction.)  
 $H_A$ : Differences in mean respiratory rate among the species (or temperature, or sexes) are not independent of the other two factors.

<b>Species 1</b>					
<i>Low temp.</i>		<i>Med. temp.</i>		<i>High temp.</i>	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
1.9	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0
1.8	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.1
1.6	1.4	2.0	2.4	3.4	3.0
1.4	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.7

<b>Species 2</b>					
<i>Low temp.</i>		<i>Med. temp.</i>		<i>High temp.</i>	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.6	3.1
2.0	2.0	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.0
1.8	1.9	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.8
2.2	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.2

<b>Species 3</b>					
<i>Low temp.</i>		<i>Med. temp.</i>		<i>High temp.</i>	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
1.1	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.2
1.2	1.0	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.9
1.0	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.0	2.8
1.4	1.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.9

### EXAMPLE 14.1b The Analysis of Variance Summary for the Experiment in Example 14.1a

The following results are obtained for the information in Table 14.1:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For Factor A: } F &= \frac{0.90875}{0.03713} = 24.45 & \text{For } A \times B \text{ interaction: } F &= \frac{0.27542}{0.03713} = 7.42 \\ \text{For Factor B: } F &= \frac{12.32791}{0.03713} = 332.02 & \text{For } A \times C \text{ interaction: } F &= \frac{0.18514}{0.03713} = 4.99 \\ \text{For Factor C: } F &= \frac{0.00889}{0.03713} = 0.24 & \text{For } B \times C \text{ interaction: } F &= \frac{0.08764}{0.03713} = 2.36 \\ & & \text{For } A \times B \times C \text{ interaction: } F &= \frac{0.05514}{0.03713} = 1.49 \end{aligned}$$

Effect in hypothesis	Calculated F	Critical F (see footnote 1)	Conclusion	P (see footnote 2)
1. Species (Factor A)	24.45	$F_{0.05(1),2.54} \approx 3.17$	Reject $H_0$	$P \ll 0.00001$
2. Temperature (Factor B)	332.02	$F_{0.05(1),2.54} \approx 3.17$	Reject $H_0$	$P \ll 0.00001$
3. Sex (Factor C)	0.24	$F_{0.05(1),1.54} \approx 4.03$	Do not reject $H_0$	$P = 0.63$
4. $A \times B$	7.42	$F_{0.05(1),4.54} \approx 2.56$	Reject $H_0$	$P = 0.000077$
5. $A \times C$	4.99	$F_{0.05(1),2.54} \approx 3.17$	Reject $H_0$	$P = 0.010$
6. $B \times C$	2.36	$F_{0.05(1),2.54} \approx 3.17$	Do not reject $H_0$	$P = 0.10$
7. $A \times B \times C$	1.49	$F_{0.05(1),4.54} \approx 2.56$	Do not reject $H_0$	$P = 0.22$

<sup>1</sup>There are no critical values in Appendix Table B.4 for  $\nu_2 = 54$ , so the values for the next lower DF ( $\nu_2 = 50$ ) were used.

<sup>2</sup>These probabilities were obtained from a computer program.

Thus, the hypothesis of equal effects of species and the hypothesis of equal effects of the temperatures are both rejected. However, there is also concluded to be significant interaction between species and temperature, and significant interaction between species and sex. Therefore, it must be realized that, although mean respiratory rates in the sampled populations are concluded to be different for the three species and different at the three temperatures, the differences among species are dependent on both temperature and sex.

R

```
CODE      #ex14.1
          sp=rep(c('sp1','sp2','sp3'),each=24)
          temp=rep(rep(c('low','mid','high'),each=8),3)
          sex=rep(rep(rep(c('male','female'),each=4),3),3)
          rate=c(1.9,1.8,1.6,1.4,1.8,1.7,1.4,1.5,2.3,2.1,2.0,2.6,2.4,2.7,2.4,2.6,2.9,2.8,3.4,3.2,3.0,
```

	<pre> 3.1,3.0,2.7,2.1,2.0,1.8,2.2,2.3,2.0,1.9,1.7,2.4,2.6,2.7,2.3,2.0,2.3,2.1,2.4,3.6, 3.1,3.4,3.2,3.1,3.0,2.8,3.2,1.1,1.2,1.0,1.4,1.4,1.0,1.3,1.2,2.0, 2.1,1.9,2.2,2.4,2.6,2.3,2.2,2.9,2.8,3.0,3.1,3.2,2.9,2.8,2.9) data.frame(sp,temp,sex,rate) summary(aov(rate~sp+temp+sex+sp:temp+sp:sex+temp:sex+sp:temp:sex)) </pre>
OUTPUT	<pre> &gt; summary(aov(rate~sp+temp+sex+sp:temp+sp:sex+temp:sex+sp:temp:sex))           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(&gt;F)     sp           2   1.817    0.909   24.475 2.71e-08 *** temp         2  24.656   12.328  332.024 &lt; 2e-16 *** sex          1   0.009    0.009    0.239  0.6266     sp:temp      4   1.102    0.275    7.418 7.75e-05 *** sp:sex       2   0.370    0.185    4.986  0.0103 *   temp:sex     2   0.175    0.088    2.360  0.1041     sp:temp:sex  4   0.221    0.055    1.485  0.2196     Residuals   54   2.005    0.037     --- Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1 </pre>
SAS	
CODE	<pre> data ex14_1; input species\$ temp\$ sex\$ rate @@; cards; 1 L M 1.9 1 L M 1.8 1 L M 1.6 1 L M 1.4 1 L F 1.8 1 L F 1.7 1 L F 1.4 1 L F 1.5 1 M M 2.3 1 M M 2.1 1 M M 2.0 1 M M 2.6 1 M F 2.4 1 M F 2.7 1 M F 2.4 1 M F 2.6 1 H M 2.9 1 H M 2.8 1 H M 3.4 1 H M 3.2 1 H F 3.0 1 H F 3.1 1 H F 3.0 1 H F 2.7 2 L M 2.1 2 L M 2.0 2 L M 1.8 2 L M 2.2 2 L F 2.3 2 L F 2.0 2 L F 1.9 2 L F 1.7 2 M M 2.4 2 M M 2.6 2 M M 2.7 2 M M 2.3 2 M F 2.0 2 M F 2.3 2 M F 2.1 2 M F 2.4 2 H M 3.6 2 H M 3.1 2 H M 3.4 2 H M 3.2 2 H F 3.1 2 H F 3.0 2 H F 2.8 2 H F 3.2 3 L M 1.1 3 L M 1.2 3 L M 1.0 3 L M 1.4 3 L F 1.4 3 L F 1.0 3 L F 1.3 3 L F 1.2 3 M M 2.0 3 M M 2.1 3 M M 1.9 3 M M 2.2 3 M F 2.4 3 M F 2.6 3 M F 2.3 3 M F 2.2 3 H M 2.9 3 H M 2.8 3 H M 3.0 3 H M 3.1 3 H F 3.2 3 H F 2.9 3 H F 2.8 3 H F 2.9 ;run; proc anova data=ex14_1; class species temp sex; model rate=species temp sex species*temp species*sex sex*temp species*temp*sex; run; </pre>

coef(fit1)

.

model rate=species | temp | sex ;

OUTPUT	<b>Source</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>Anova SS</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F Value</b>	<b>Pr &gt; F</b>
	<b>species</b>	2	1.81750000	0.90875000	24.48	<.0001
	<b>temp</b>	2	24.65583333	12.32791667	332.02	<.0001
	<b>sex</b>	1	0.00888889	0.00888889	0.24	0.6266
	<b>species*temp</b>	4	1.10166667	0.27541667	7.42	<.0001
	<b>species*sex</b>	2	0.37027778	0.18513889	4.99	0.0103
	<b>temp*sex</b>	2	0.17527778	0.08763889	2.36	0.1041
	<b>species*temp*sex</b>	4	0.22055556	0.05513889	1.49	0.2196
결과해석	<p>종, 온도, 성별에 따른 게의 평균 시간당 호흡량의 차이가 있는지 확인해보기 위해 각 요인별로 24마리의 게를 모아 게의 시간당 호흡량을 측정해 3요인 분산분석을 실시하였다.</p> <p>귀무가설1: 3가지 게의 종에 따라 게들의 시간당 호흡량의 모평균은 모두 같다. 대립가설1: 적어도 한가지 종은 시간당 호흡량의 모평균이 다르다.</p> <p>귀무가설2: 3개의 실험 온도에 따라 게들의 시간당 호흡량의 모평균은 모두 같다. 대립가설2: 적어도 한가지 실험온도에서는 게의 시간당 호흡량의 모평균이 다르다.</p> <p>귀무가설3: 게의 성별에 따라 게들의 시간당 호흡량의 모평균은 같다. 대립가설3: 게의 성별에 따라 게들의 시간당 호흡량의 모평균은 다르다.</p> <p>귀무가설4: 게의 종과 실험 온도에 대한 교호작용은 없다. 대립가설4: 게의 종과 실험 온도에 대한 교호작용이 있다.</p> <p>귀무가설5: 게의 종과 게의 성별에 대한 교호작용은 없다. 대립가설5: 게의 종과 게의 성별에 대한 교호작용이 있다.</p> <p>귀무가설6: 게의 성별과 실험 온도에 대한 교호작용은 없다. 대립가설6: 게의 성별과 실험 온도에 대한 교호작용이 있다.</p> <p>귀무가설7: 게의 종, 성별, 실험 온도에 대한 3요인 교호작용은 없다. 대립가설7: 게의 종, 성별, 실험 온도에 대한 3요인 교호작용이 있다.</p> <p>분석 결과를 살펴보면 종, 실험온도, 종과 실험온도에 대한 교호작용, 종과 성별에 대한 교호작용 항들만 유의하게 나와 각 귀무가설을 기각할 충분한 근거가 된다. 따라서 게의 종, 실험온도에 따라 게들의 시간당 호흡량의 모평균에는 차이가 있고 성별에 대해서는 차이가 있다고 보기 어렵다. 또한 종과 실험온도, 종과 성별에 대한 교호작용도 있다고 볼 수 있다. 비록 성별에 대해서는 차이가 있다고 보기 어렵지만 종과 성별에 대한 교호작용으로 게들의 시간당 호흡량의 모평균에는 차이가 생긴다고 결론을 내릴 수 있다.</p>					

**EXAMPLE 15.1a A Nested (Hierarchical) Analysis of Variance**

The variable is blood cholesterol concentration in women (in mg/100 ml of plasma). This variable was measured after the administration of one of three different drugs to each of 12 women, and each administered drug was obtained from one of two sources.

	<b>Drug 1</b>		<b>Drug 2</b>		<b>Drug 3</b>		
	<i>Source A</i>	<i>Source Q</i>	<i>Source D</i>	<i>Source B</i>	<i>Source L</i>	<i>Source S</i>	
	102	103	108	109	104	105	
	104	104	110	108	106	107	
$n_{ij}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	$N = 12$
$\sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}$	206	207	218	217	210	212	
$\bar{X}_i$	103	103.5	109	108.5	105	106	$\bar{X} = 105.8333$
$n_i$	4		4		4		$N = 12$
$\sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}$	413		435		422		$\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}$
$\bar{X}_i$	103.25		108.75		105.5		$= 1270$

**EXAMPLE 15.1b** Computations for the Nested ANOVA of Example 15.1a

	<b>Drug 1</b>			<b>Drug 2</b>			<b>Drug 3</b>		
	Source A	Source Q	Source D	Source B	Source L	Source S			
$\frac{\left(\sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}\right)^2}{n_{ij}}$	21218.0	21424.5	23762.0	23544.5	22050.0	22472.0	$\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \frac{\left(\sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}\right)^2}{n_{ij}}$		
							= 134471.0		
$\frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}\right)^2}{n_i}$							$\sum_{i=1}^a \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}\right)^2}{n_i}$		
							= 134469.50		

$$\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}^2 = 134480.00 \quad C = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}\right)^2}{N} = \frac{(1270)^2}{12} = 134408.33$$

$$\text{total SS} = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}^2 - C = 134480.00 - 134408.33 = 71.67$$

$$\text{among all subgroups SS} = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \frac{\left(\sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}\right)^2}{n_{ij}} - C = 134471.00 - 134408.33 = 62.67$$

$$\text{error SS} = \text{total SS} - \text{among all subgroups SS} = 71.67 - 62.67 = 9.00$$

$$\text{groups SS} = \sum_{i=1}^a \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijl}\right)^2}{n_i} - C = 134469.50 - 134408.33 = 61.17$$

$$\text{subgroups SS} = \text{among all subgroups SS} - \text{groups SS} = 62.67 - 61.17 = 1.50$$

Source of variation	SS	DF	MS
Total	71.67	11	
Among all subgroups (Sources)	62.67	5	
Groups (Drugs)	61.17	2	30.58
Subgroups	1.50	3	0.50
Error	9.00	6	1.50

$H_0$ : There is no difference among the drug sources in affecting mean blood cholesterol concentration.

$H_A$ : There is difference among the drug sources in affecting mean blood cholesterol concentration.



$$F = \frac{0.50}{1.50} = 0.33. \quad F_{0.05(1),3,6} = 4.76. \quad \text{Do not reject } H_0.$$

$$P > 0.50 \quad [P = 0.80]$$

$H_0$ : There is no difference in mean cholesterol concentrations owing to the three drugs (i.e.,  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$ ).

$H_A$ : There is difference in mean cholesterol concentrations owing to the three drugs,

$$F = \frac{30.58}{0.50} = 61.16. \quad F_{0.05(1),2,3} = 9.55. \quad \text{Reject } H_0.$$

$$0.0025 < P < 0.005 \quad [P = 0.0037]$$

R

```
CODE      #ex15.1
          drug=rep(c('1','2','3'),each=4)
          sc=rep(c('A','Q','D','B','L','S'),each=2)
          chol=c(102,104,103,104,108,110,109,108,104,106,105,107)
          data.frame(drug, sc, chol)
          ex15.1=lm(chol~drug/sc)
          anova(ex15.1)
```

가 .

```
OUTPUT    > anova(ex15.1)
          Analysis of Variance Table

          Response: chol
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
drug           2  61.167   30.583  20.3889 0.00211 **
drug:sc        3   1.500    0.500   0.3333 0.80220
Residuals     6   9.000    1.500
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

SAS

```
CODE      data ex15_1;
          input drug$ source$ chol @@;
          cards;
          1 A 102 1 A 104 1 Q 103 1 Q 104
          2 D 108 2 D 110 2 B 109 2 B 108
          3 L 104 3 L 106 3 S 105 3 S 107
          ;run;
          proc glm data=ex15_1;
          class drug source;
          model chol=drug source(drug) / solution;
          random source(drug) / test;
          run;
```

source  
aov(chol~ drug+Error(source))  
source가 가 .





Example. 15.2

**EXAMPLE 15.2 An Analysis of Variance with a Random-effects Factor (Animal) Nested within the Two-factor Crossed Experimental Design of Example 12.1**

For each of the four combinations of two sexes and two hormone treatments ( $a = 2$  and  $b = 2$ ), there are five animals ( $c = 5$ ), from each of which three blood collections are taken ( $n = 3$ ). Therefore, the total number of data collected is  $N = abc n = 60$ .

Source of variation	SS	DF	MS
Total		$N - 1 = 59$	
Cells		$ab - 1 = 3$	
Hormone treatment (Factor A)	*	$a - 1 = 1$	†
Sex (Factor B)	*	$b - 1 = 1$	†
$A \times B$	*	$(a - 1)(b - 1) = 1$	†
Among all animals		$abc - 1 = 19$	
Cells		$ab - 1 = 3$	
Animals (Within cells) (Factor C)	*	$ab(c - 1) = 16$	†
Error (Within animals)	*	$abc(n - 1) = 40$	†

\* These sums of squares can be obtained from appropriate computer software; the other sums of squares in the table might not be given by such a program, or MS might be given but not SS.

† The mean squares can be obtained from an appropriate computer program. Or, they may be obtained from the sums of squares and degrees of freedom (as  $MS = SS/DF$ ). The degrees of freedom might appear in the computer output, or they may have to be determined by hand. The appropriate  $F$  statistics are those indicated in Appendix D.4c.

$H_0$ : There is no difference in mean blood calcium concentration between males and females.

$H_A$ : There is a difference in mean blood calcium concentration between males and females.

$$F = \frac{\text{factor A MS}}{\text{factor C MS}} \quad F_{0.05(1),1,16} = 4.49$$

$H_0$ : The mean blood calcium concentration is the same in birds receiving and not receiving the hormone treatment.

$H_A$ : The mean blood calcium concentration is not the same in birds receiving and not receiving the hormone treatment.

$$F = \frac{\text{factor B MS}}{\text{factor C MS}} \quad F_{0.05(1),1,16} = 4.49$$

$H_0$ : There is no interactive effect of sex and hormone treatment on mean blood calcium concentration.

$H_A$ : There is interaction between sex and hormone treatment in affecting mean blood calcium concentration.

$$F = \frac{A \times B \text{ MS}}{\text{factor C MS}} \quad F_{0.05(1),1,16} = 4.49$$

$H_0$ : There is no difference in blood calcium concentration among animals within combinations of sex and hormone treatment.

$H_A$ : There is difference in blood calcium concentration among animals within combinations of sex and hormone treatment.

$$F = \frac{\text{factor C MS}}{\text{error MS}} \quad F_{0.05(1),16,40} = 1.90$$

R	
CODE	<pre> #ex15.2 hormone=as.factor(rep(c(rep('No',10),rep('Yes',10)),3)) gender=as.factor(rep(rep(c(rep('M',5),rep('F',5)),2),3)) calcium=c(16.3,17.4,10.9,10.3,6.7,16.3,20.4,12.4,           15.8,9.5,34,22.8,27.8,25,29.3,38.1,26.2,32.3,35.8,30.2) for(i in 1:length(calcium)){   print(rnorm(2,calcium[i],1)) } animal=as.factor(rep(c('1','2','3'), each=20)) cal=c(16.3,17.4,10.9,10.3,6.7,16.3,20.4,12.4,15.8,9.5,34,22.8,27.8,25,29.3,38.1,26.2,32.3,35.8,30.2,       18.5,17.3,10.8,10.2,6.8,17.0,20.9,13.3,16.0,10.1,32.6,23.8,26.1,24.3,28.4,38.1,26.0,33.7,35.0,30.4,       18.2,18.8,10.9,10.0,6.7,18.0,21.3,12.6,16.2,7.3,34.0,21.9,28.7,25.9,28.6,39.0,24.6,31.9,37.0,30.4) ex15.2=data.frame(animal, hormone, gender, cal) model=lm(cal~animal/(hormone+gender)+animal/(hormone:gender)) anova(model) </pre>
OUTPUT	<pre> [1] 13.32405 15.86278 [1] 17.33723 18.79051 [1] 10.77811 10.87174 [1] 10.196956 9.99471 [1] 6.780264 6.672430 [1] 17.04726 17.98855 [1] 20.93734 21.33796 [1] 13.34404 12.58777 [1] 16.02831 16.23936 [1] 10.066443 7.26221 [1] 32.63006 33.98540 [1] 23.75635 21.86626 [1] 26.13449 28.70339 [1] 24.26474 25.93183 [1] 28.35504 28.61696 [1] 38.08630 39.04412 [1] 25.96846 24.63449 [1] 33.73698 31.91231 [1] 35.02021 37.02019 [1] 30.39936 30.41315 </pre>

sex, trt

animal

	animal
	animal:hormone
	animal:gender
	animal:hormone:gender
	Residuals
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SAS
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CODE

Design and Analysis of  
Experiments with R  
( ) : John Lawson

OUTPUT	죄송합니다. 데이터를 추출해서 해보려고 했는데 지분된 설계를 코딩할 때 어떻게 잡아야 할지 모르겠어서 맞는 결과를 도출해내지 못했습니다.

성별과 호르몬 치료 여부에 따른 새들의 혈액내 칼슘의 양에 차이가 있는지 확인해 보기 위해 요인별로 3곳의 채혈소에서 각각 5마리씩 혈액을 얻어 혈액에 포함된 칼슘의 양을 측정하였다. 따라서 각 개별 동물들이 성별과 호르몬이라는 요인에 지분된 설계이다. 원 자료가 없어 각 값을 평균으로 rnorm으로 데이터를 생성하였습니다.

귀무가설1: 암컷과 수컷 새들의 혈중 칼슘 농도의 모평균은 동일하다.

대립가설1: 암컷과 수컷 새들의 혈중 칼슘 농도의 모평균은 다르다.

	<p>귀무가설2: 호르몬 치료를 받은 여부에 따라 새들의 혈중 칼슘 농도의 모평균은 동일하다.</p> <p>대립가설2: 호르몬 치료 여부에 따라 새들의 혈중 칼슘 농도의 모평균은 다르다.</p> <p>귀무가설3: 새들의 성별과 호르몬 치료 여부에 대한 교호작용은 없다.</p> <p>대립가설3: 새들의 성별과 호르몬 치료 여부에 대한 교호작용이 있다.</p> <p>귀무가설4: 새들의 성별, 호르몬치료 여부에 대한 가능한 조합에서의 새들 간 혈중 칼슘 농도에는 차이가 없다.</p> <p>대립가설4: 새들의 성별, 호르몬치료 여부에 대한 가능한 조합에서의 새들 간 혈중 칼슘 농도에는 차이가 있다.</p>
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