Aula Prática 03 - Estatística Experimental

DELINEAMENTO EM QUADRADO LATINO

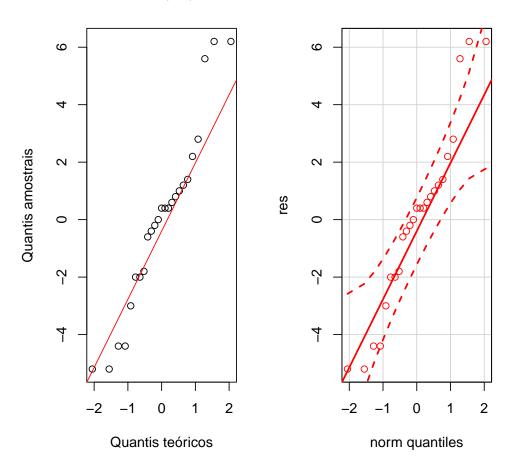
```
> rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
> require(dae)
> t <- 5
> n <- t * t
> Standard.order <- factor(1:n)
> Random.Order <- order(rep(runif(t), each = t), rep(runif(t),
      times = t)
> cana.design <- fac.divide(Random.Order, list(linha = t, coluna = t))
> tratamento <- factor(c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "B", "C", "D",
      "E", "A", "C", "D", "E", "A", "B", "D", "E", "A", "B", "C",
      "E", "A", "B", "C", "D"), labels = c("A", "B", "C", "D",
      "E"))
> cana.design <- data.frame(Standard.order, Random.Order, cana.design,
     tratamento)
> cana.design[cana.design$Random.Order, ] <- cana.design
> cana.design[, 3:5]
  linha coluna tratamento
1
      1
         1
2
             2
3
             3
                       Ε
      1
                       C
4
             4
      1
5
      1
             5
                        Α
6
      2
             1
                       D
7
      2
            2
                       Α
8
     2
             3
                       В
9
     2
             4
                       Ε
10
     2
            5
                       C
11
      3
             1
                       Ε
12
      3
             2
                       В
13
      3
             3
                       C
14
             4
      3
                       Α
15
            5
      3
                       D
16
      4
             1
                       Α
17
      4
            2
                       C
18
      4
            3
                       D
19
      4
             4
                       В
20
      4
             5
                       Ε
21
      5
             1
                       C
22
            2
      5
                       Ε
23
      5
            3
                       Α
      5
             4
24
                       D
25
      5
> linha <- c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4,
     4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5)
> coluna <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2,
     3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
> trat <- c("D", "A", "B", "C", "E", "C", "E", "A", "B", "D", "E",
      "B", "C", "D", "A", "B", "D", "E", "A", "C", "A", "C", "D",
```

```
"E", "B")
> prod <- c(432, 518, 458, 583, 331, 724, 478, 524, 550, 400, 489,
     384, 556, 297, 420, 494, 500, 313, 486, 501, 515, 660, 438,
     394, 318)
> dad <- data.frame(cbind(linha, coluna, trat, prod))</pre>
  linha coluna trat prod
1
            1
                 D 432
                 A 518
2
            2
      1
3
            3
                B 458
      1
4
            4
               C 583
      1
5
      1
           5
               E 331
6
     2
           1
                C 724
7
     2
           2
               E 478
     2
           3
                A 524
8
           4
9
      2
                B 550
10
      2
           5
                D 400
           1
                E 489
11
      3
           2
     3
12
               B 384
13
     3
           3
               C 556
14
     3
           4
                D 297
     3
           5
15
                A 420
16
     4
            1
                B 494
17
      4
            2
                D 500
18
      4
           3
               E 313
     4
19
           4
               A 486
     4
20
           5 C 501
21
     5
                A 515
           1
22
     5
           2 C 660
23
      5
           3
               D 438
24
      5
            4
                 E 394
25
      5
            5
                 B 318
> dad$prod <- as.numeric(dad$prod)</pre>
> rm(linha, coluna, trat, prod)
> dad$linha <- as.factor(dad$linha)</pre>
> dad$coluna <- as.factor(dad$coluna)</pre>
> bartlett.test(prod ~ linha + coluna + trat, dad)
       Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances
data: prod by linha by coluna by trat
Bartlett's K-squared = 0.497, df = 4, p-value = 0.9738
> modelo <- aov(prod ~ linha + coluna + trat, data = dad)
> anova(modelo)
```

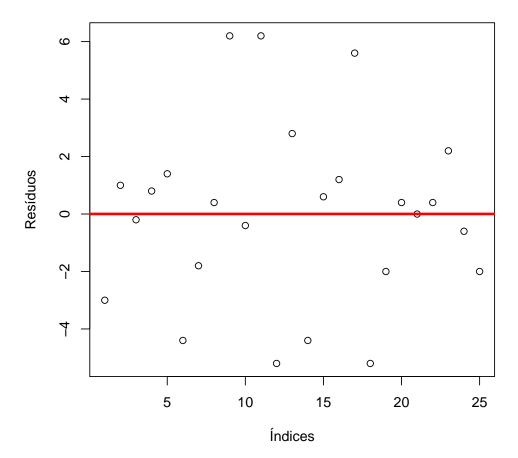
Analysis of Variance Table

```
Response: prod
          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                      Pr(>F)
           4 129.2 32.300 1.6123 0.234538
linha
coluna
           4 210.8 52.700 2.6306 0.087004 .
trat
           4
             719.6 179.900 8.9800 0.001356 **
Residuals 12 240.4 20.033
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
> res <- modelo$residuals</pre>
> require(car)
> par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
> qqnorm(res, xlab = "Quantis teóricos", ylab = "Quantis amostrais")
> qqline(res, col = "red")
> qqPlot(res)
```

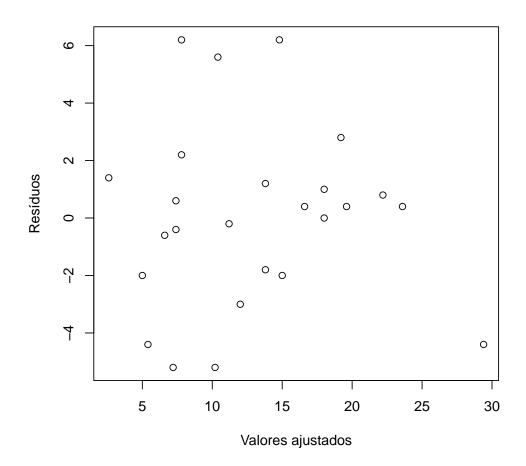
Normal Q-Q Plot



```
> par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
> plot(res, xlab = "Índices", ylab = "Resíduos")
> abline(h = 0, col = "red", lwd = 3)
```



> plot(fitted(modelo), res, xlab = "Valores ajustados", ylab = "Resíduos")



> shapiro.test(res)

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

data: res

W = 0.9435, p-value = 0.1784

> TukeyHSD(modelo, "trat", ordered = TRUE, conf.level = 0.95)

Tukey multiple comparisons of means 95% family-wise confidence level factor levels have been ordered

Fit: aov(formula = prod ~ linha + coluna + trat, data = dad)

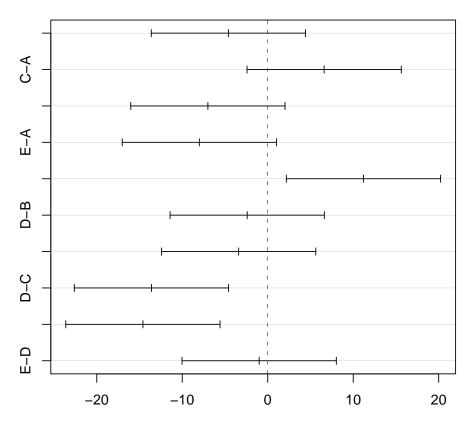
\$trat

diff lwr upr p adj
D-E 1.0 -8.022930 10.02293 0.9961878
B-E 3.4 -5.622930 12.42293 0.7509740
A-E 8.0 -1.022930 17.02293 0.0916265

```
C-E 14.6 5.577070 23.62293 0.0018048
B-D 2.4 -6.622930 11.42293 0.9102037
A-D 7.0 -2.022930 16.02293 0.1615515
C-D 13.6 4.577070 22.62293 0.0032080
A-B 4.6 -4.422930 13.62293 0.5102088
C-B 11.2 2.177070 20.22293 0.0133795
C-A 6.6 -2.422930 15.62293 0.2005556
```

> plot(TukeyHSD(modelo, "trat"))

95% family-wise confidence level



Differences in mean levels of trat

```
> require(laercio)
> LTukey(modelo, "trat", conf.level = 0.95)
```

TUKEY TEST TO COMPARE MEANS

Confidence level: 0.95
Dependent variable: prod

Variation Coefficient: 34.4297 %

Independent variable: trat

Factors	Means	
C	22.2	a
Α	15.6	ab
В	11	b
D	8.6	b
E	7.6	b