

Diseño de experimentos

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.colors as mcolors
import seaborn as sns
import statsmodels
import statsmodels.api as sm
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols
from statsmodels.stats.multicomp import pairwise_tukeyhsd
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
import scipy.stats as stats
```

Se quiere estudiar el efecto de cinco diferentes catalizadores (A, B, C, D y E) sobre el tiempo de reacción de un proceso químico. Cada lote de material sólo permite cinco corridas y cada corrida requiere aproximadamente 1.5 horas, por lo que sólo se pueden realizar cinco corridas diarias. El experimentador decide correr los experimentos con un diseño en cuadro latino para controlar activamente los lotes y días. Los datos obtenidos son:

		Día				
		1	2	3	4	5
Lote	1	$A = 8$	$B = 7$	$D = 1$	$C = 7$	$E = 3$
	2	$C = 11$	$E = 2$	$A = 7$	$D = 3$	$B = 8$
	3	$B = 4$	$A = 9$	$C = 10$	$E = 1$	$D = 5$
	4	$D = 6$	$C = 8$	$E = 6$	$B = 6$	$A = 10$
	5	$E = 4$	$D = 2$	$B = 3$	$A = 8$	$C = 8$

```
lote = ["Lote 1", "Lote 2", "Lote 3", "Lote 4", "Lote 5"]  
dia = ["Lunes", "Martes", "Miercoles", "Jueves", "Viernes"]  
catalizador = ["A", "B", "D", "C", "E", "C", "E", "A", "D", "B", "B", "A", "C", "E", "D", "D", "C", "E", "
```

```

tiempo = [8, 7, 1, 7, 3, 11, 2, 7, 3, 8, 4, 9, 10, 1, 5, 6, 8, 6, 6, 10, 4, 2, 3, 8, 8]

DCL = pd.DataFrame({
    "Lote": np.repeat(["Lote 1", "Lote 2", "Lote 3", "Lote 4", "Lote 5"], 5),
    "Dia": dia * 5,
    "Catalizador": catalizador,
    "Tiempo": tiempo
})

print(DCL)

```

##	Lote	Dia	Catalizador	Tiempo
## 0	Lote 1	Lunes	A	8
## 1	Lote 1	Martes	B	7
## 2	Lote 1	Miercoles	D	1
## 3	Lote 1	Jueves	C	7
## 4	Lote 1	Viernes	E	3
## 5	Lote 2	Lunes	C	11
## 6	Lote 2	Martes	E	2
## 7	Lote 2	Miercoles	A	7
## 8	Lote 2	Jueves	D	3
## 9	Lote 2	Viernes	B	8
## 10	Lote 3	Lunes	B	4
## 11	Lote 3	Martes	A	9
## 12	Lote 3	Miercoles	C	10
## 13	Lote 3	Jueves	E	1
## 14	Lote 3	Viernes	D	5
## 15	Lote 4	Lunes	D	6
## 16	Lote 4	Martes	C	8
## 17	Lote 4	Miercoles	E	6
## 18	Lote 4	Jueves	B	6
## 19	Lote 4	Viernes	A	10
## 20	Lote 5	Lunes	E	4
## 21	Lote 5	Martes	D	2
## 22	Lote 5	Miercoles	B	3
## 23	Lote 5	Jueves	A	8
## 24	Lote 5	Viernes	C	8

Boxplot de la data

```

fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize = (20, 6))
axs[0].set_title("Tiempo vs Catalizador")
sns.boxplot(
    x = "Catalizador",
    y = "Tiempo",
    data = DCL,
    ax = axs[0],
    color = "skyblue",
    boxprops = dict(alpha = .7),
    medianprops = dict(color = "red")
)
sns.swarmplot(
    x = "Catalizador",

```

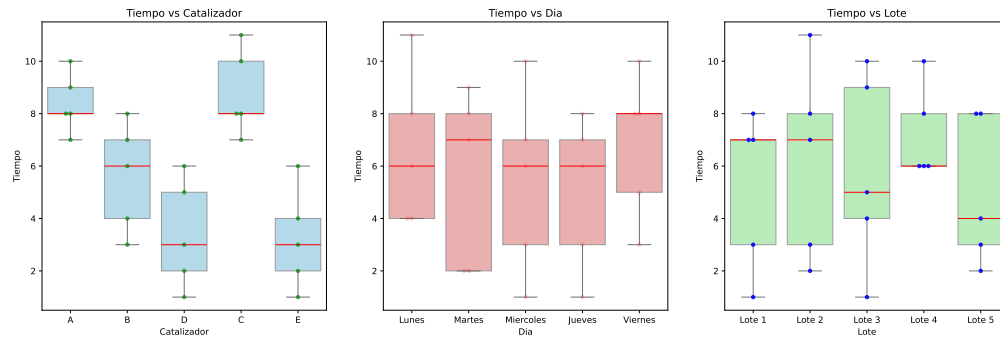
```

    y = "Tiempo",
    data = DCL,
    color = "green",
    alpha = 0.7,
    ax = axs[0]
)

axs[1].set_title("Tiempo vs Dia")
sns.boxplot(
    x = "Dia",
    y = "Tiempo",
    data = DCL,
    ax = axs[1],
    color = "lightcoral",
    boxprops = dict(alpha = .7),
    medianprops = dict(color = "red")
)
sns.swarmplot(
    x = "Dia",
    y = "Tiempo",
    data = DCL,
    color = "red",
    alpha = 0.2,
    ax = axs[1]
)

axs[2].set_title("Tiempo vs Lote")
sns.boxplot(
    x = "Lote",
    y = "Tiempo",
    data = DCL,
    ax = axs[2],
    color = "lightgreen",
    boxprops = dict(alpha = .7),
    medianprops = dict(color = "red")
)
sns.swarmplot(
    x = "Lote",
    y = "Tiempo",
    data = DCL,
    color = "blue",
    alpha = 0.9,
    ax = axs[2]
)

```



Análisis de varianza

```
modelo = ols(
  "Tiempo ~ Catalizador + Lote + Dia",
  data = DCL
).fit()
anova_table = sm.stats.anova_lm(modelo, typ=1)
print(anova_table)
```

	df	sum_sq	mean_sq	F	PR(>F)
Catalizador	4.0	141.44	35.360000	11.309168	0.000488
Lote	4.0	15.44	3.860000	1.234542	0.347618
Dia	4.0	12.24	3.060000	0.978678	0.455014
Residual	12.0	37.52	3.126667	NaN	NaN

```
print(modelo.summary())
```

```
##                      OLS Regression Results
## =====
## Dep. Variable:          Tiempo    R-squared:                  0.818
## Model:                  OLS       Adj. R-squared:              0.637
## Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:              4.507
## Date:                   lun, 13 oct 2025    Prob (F-statistic):       0.00716
## Time:                   21:21:58          Log-Likelihood:           -40.548
## No. Observations:       25              AIC:                   107.1
## Df Residuals:           12              BIC:                   122.9
## Df Model:               12
## Covariance Type:        nonrobust
## =====
##                      coef    std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
## -----
## Intercept               6.8400      1.275      5.364      0.000      4.062      9.618
## Catalizador[T.B]       -2.8000      1.118     -2.504      0.028     -5.237     -0.363
## Catalizador[T.C]        0.4000      1.118      0.358      0.727     -2.037      2.837
## Catalizador[T.D]       -5.0000      1.118     -4.471      0.001     -7.437     -2.563
## Catalizador[T.E]       -5.2000      1.118     -4.650      0.001     -7.637     -2.763
## Lote[T.Lote 2]          1.0000      1.118      0.894      0.389     -1.437      3.437
## Lote[T.Lote 3]          0.6000      1.118      0.537      0.601     -1.837      3.037
## Lote[T.Lote 4]          2.0000      1.118      1.788      0.099     -0.437      4.437
## Lote[T.Lote 5]         -0.2000      1.118     -0.179      0.861     -2.637      2.237
## Dia[T.Lunes]            1.6000      1.118      1.431      0.178     -0.837      4.037
```

```
## Dia[T.Martes]      0.6000      1.118      0.537      0.601      -1.837      3.037
## Dia[T.Miercoles]   0.4000      1.118      0.358      0.727      -2.037      2.837
## Dia[T.Viernes]     1.8000      1.118      1.610      0.133      -0.637      4.237
## =====
## Omnibus:           1.780      Durbin-Watson:           2.925
## Prob(Omnibus):     0.411      Jarque-Bera (JB):           1.073
## Skew:              0.133      Prob(JB):              0.585
## Kurtosis:          2.020      Cond. No.              7.47
## =====
##
## Notes:
## [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
```

Prueba HSD de Tukey

```
# Parámetros
alpha = 0.05
k = 5 # Número de grupos
df_error = modelo.df_resid # Grados de libertad del error (N-k)

# Calcular el valor crítico del rango studentizado
q_critical = stats.studentized_range.ppf(1 - alpha, k, df_error)
HSD = q_critical * np.sqrt(modelo.mse_resid / k)

print(f'Terminos del HSD')

## Terminos del HSD
print(f'MSE = {modelo.mse_resid:.2f}')

## MSE = 3.13
print(f"El rango studentizado para alpha = {alpha}, k = {k}, df_error = {df_error} es: q_critical = {q_critical}")

## El rango studentizado para alpha = 0.05, k = 5, df_error = 12.0 es: q_critical = 4.51
print(f'HSD teorico de la hipotesis principal es HSD = {HSD}')

## HSD teorico de la hipotesis principal es HSD = 3.5646077765231055

def generate_hsd(variable: str, alpha: float):
    tukey = pairwise_tukeyhsd(
        endog=DCL["Tiempo"],
        groups=DCL[variable],
        alpha=alpha
    )

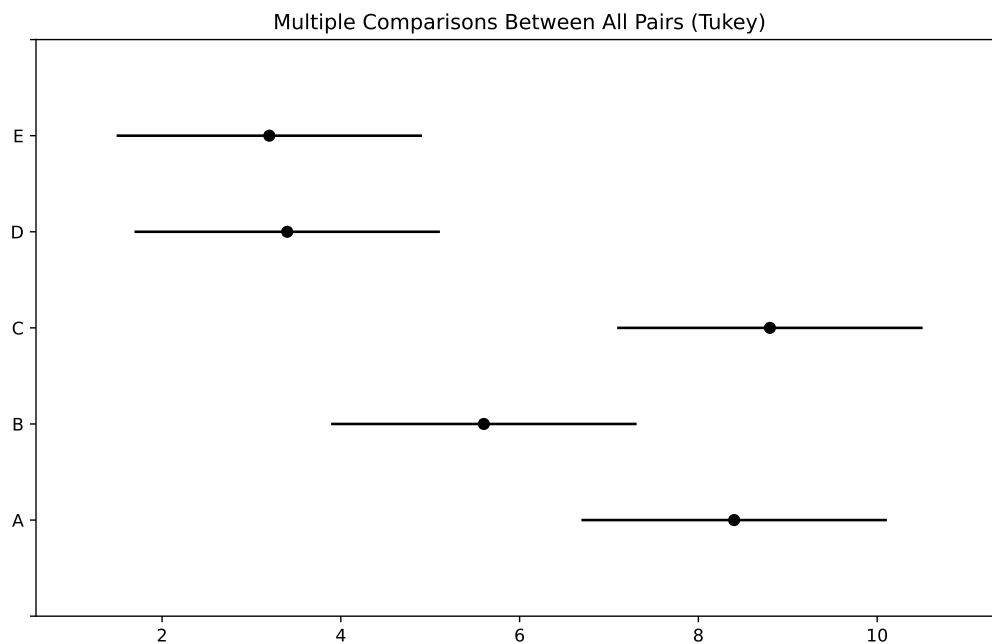
    tukey.plot_simultaneous()
    print(tukey.summary())

alpha = 0.001

generate_hsd("Catalizador", alpha)

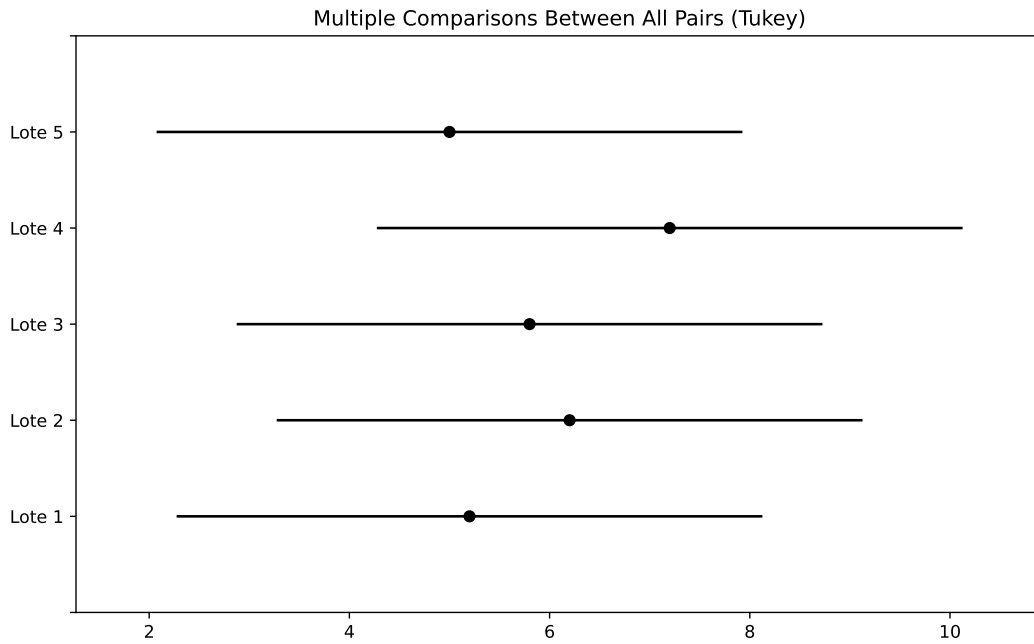
## Multiple Comparison of Means - Tukey HSD, FWER=0.05
## =====
```

```
## group1 group2 meandiff p-adj lower upper reject
## -----
##      A      B    -2.8 0.1423 -6.2171  0.6171  False
##      A      C     0.4 0.9965 -3.0171  3.8171  False
##      A      D    -5.0 0.0024 -8.4171 -1.5829   True
##      A      E    -5.2 0.0016 -8.6171 -1.7829   True
##      B      C     3.2 0.0733 -0.2171  6.6171  False
##      B      D    -2.2 0.3361 -5.6171  1.2171  False
##      B      E    -2.4 0.2578 -5.8171  1.0171  False
##      C      D    -5.4 0.0011 -8.8171 -1.9829   True
##      C      E    -5.6 0.0007 -9.0171 -2.1829   True
##      D      E    -0.2 0.9998 -3.6171  3.2171  False
## -----
```



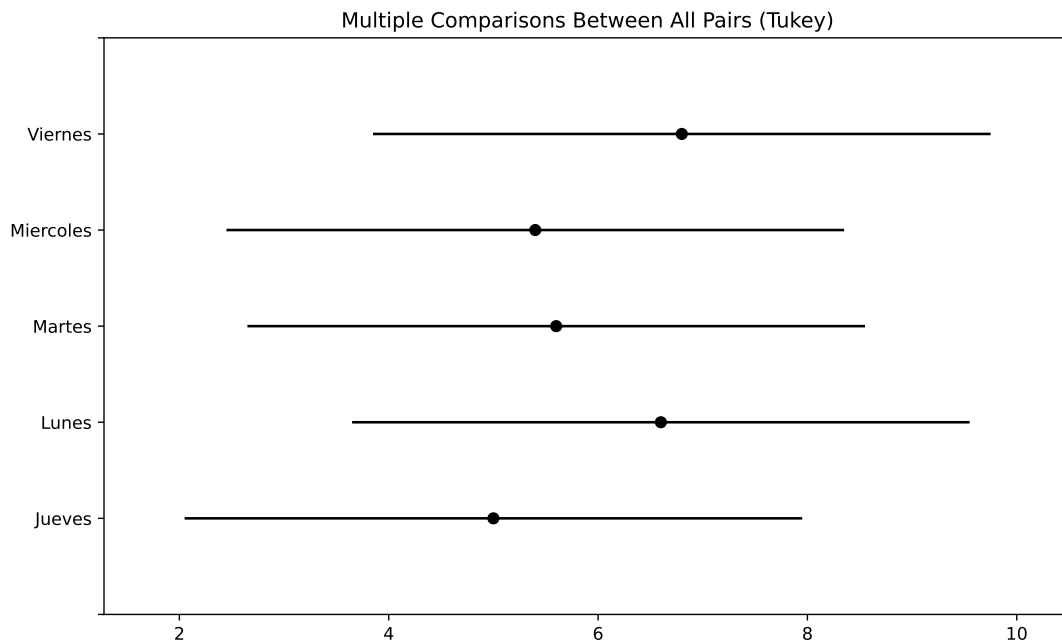
```
generate_hsd("Lote", alpha)
```

```
## Multiple Comparison of Means - Tukey HSD, FWER=0.05
## =====
## group1 group2 meandiff p-adj lower upper reject
## -----
## Lote 1 Lote 2     1.0 0.9852 -4.8516  6.8516  False
## Lote 1 Lote 3     0.6 0.9979 -5.2516  6.4516  False
## Lote 1 Lote 4     2.0 0.8419 -3.8516  7.8516  False
## Lote 1 Lote 5    -0.2 1.0 -6.0516  5.6516  False
## Lote 2 Lote 3    -0.4 0.9996 -6.2516  5.4516  False
## Lote 2 Lote 4     1.0 0.9852 -4.8516  6.8516  False
## Lote 2 Lote 5    -1.2 0.9712 -7.0516  4.6516  False
## Lote 3 Lote 4     1.4 0.9504 -4.4516  7.2516  False
## Lote 3 Lote 5    -0.8 0.9936 -6.6516  5.0516  False
## Lote 4 Lote 5    -2.2 0.7916 -8.0516  3.6516  False
## -----
```



```
generate_hsd("Dia", alpha)
```

```
## Multiple Comparison of Means - Tukey HSD, FWER=0.05
## =====
## group1 group2 meandiff p-adj lower upper reject
## -----
## Jueves Lunes 1.6 0.924 -4.3004 7.5004 False
## Jueves Martes 0.6 0.998 -5.3004 6.5004 False
## Jueves Miercoles 0.4 0.9996 -5.5004 6.3004 False
## Jueves Viernes 1.8 0.8886 -4.1004 7.7004 False
## Lunes Martes -1.0 0.9857 -6.9004 4.9004 False
## Lunes Miercoles -1.2 0.9721 -7.1004 4.7004 False
## Lunes Viernes 0.2 1.0 -5.7004 6.1004 False
## Martes Miercoles -0.2 1.0 -6.1004 5.7004 False
## Martes Viernes 1.2 0.9721 -4.7004 7.1004 False
## Miercoles Viernes 1.4 0.9518 -4.5004 7.3004 False
## -----
```



Prueba LSD

```
# Parámetros
alpha = 0.05
k = 5 # Número de grupos (Catalizador)
N = len(DCL) # Número total de observaciones
df_error = modelo.df_resid # Grados de libertad del error (N-k)

# Obtener el valor crítico t para la prueba LSD
t_critical = stats.t.ppf(1 - alpha / 2, df_error)

# Obtener el MSE del modelo
mse = modelo.mse_resid

# Calcular el tamaño de muestra promedio por grupo
n = DCL.groupby('Catalizador')['Tiempo'].count().mean()

# Calcular la LSD
LSD = t_critical * np.sqrt(2 * mse / n)

print(f'Términos de la LSD')

## Términos de la LSD
print(f'el valor de n = {n}')

## el valor de n = 5.0
print(f'MSE = {mse:.2f}')
```



```

## MSE = 3.13
print(f"El valor crítico t para alpha = {alpha/2}, df_error = {df_error} es: t_critical = {t_critical:.2f}")

## El valor crítico t para alpha = 0.025, df_error = 12.0 es: t_critical = 2.18
print(f'LSD teórico para la hipótesis principal es LSD = {LSD:.2f}')

## LSD teórico para la hipótesis principal es LSD = 2.44
def generate_lsd(variable: str):
    tukey = pairwise_tukeyhsd(
        endog=DCL["Tiempo"],
        groups=DCL[variable],
        alpha=alpha
    )

    tukey.plot_simultaneous()
    print(tukey.summary())

generate_hsd("Catalizador", alpha)

## Multiple Comparison of Means - Tukey HSD, FWER=0.05
## =====
## group1 group2 meandiff p-adj   lower   upper  reject
## -----
##      A      B    -2.8 0.1423 -6.2171  0.6171  False
##      A      C     0.4 0.9965 -3.0171  3.8171  False
##      A      D    -5.0 0.0024 -8.4171 -1.5829   True
##      A      E    -5.2 0.0016 -8.6171 -1.7829   True
##      B      C     3.2 0.0733 -0.2171  6.6171  False
##      B      D    -2.2 0.3361 -5.6171  1.2171  False
##      B      E    -2.4 0.2578 -5.8171  1.0171  False
##      C      D    -5.4 0.0011 -8.8171 -1.9829   True
##      C      E    -5.6 0.0007 -9.0171 -2.1829   True
##      D      E    -0.2 0.9998 -3.6171  3.2171  False
## -----

```

