1. The following table provides the design matrix for a certain tow-level fractional factorial experimental design.

Test	1	2	3	4	5
1	-	-	-	+	-
2	+	-	-	-	+
3	-	+	-	-	+
4	+	+	-	+	-
5	-	-	+	+	+
6	+	-	+	-	-
7	-	+	+	-	-
8	+	+	+	+	+

(a) Write down the generators and the defining relation for this design. Generators:

$$4 = 12, 5 = 123, \text{so I} = 124 = 1235$$

Relations:

$$I = 124 = 1235 = 345$$

- (b) What is the resolution of this design?

 The shortest term of the relations is 3, so it is a Resolution III design.
- (c) Write down all of the linear combinations of confounded effects that can be estimated from the result of this experiment. Assume that all interaction effects may be important.

The combination effect is listed in the chart:

	I	*124	*1235	*345
l_{0}	mean			
l_1	1	24	235	1345
l_2	2	14	135	345
l_3	3	1234	125	45
l_{12}		4	35	12345
l_{13}		234	25	145
l_{23}		134	15	245
l_{123}		34	5	1245

(d) Suppose that it was decided to run only a four-variable experiment using eight tests. What generator would you propose for this design? How would the design resolution differ as compared with the original design?

For we know that the higher order interaction is often insignificant for systems, and resolution should be as larger as possible, we chose to put variable 4 to replace interaction 123. In this case, we will have:

$$4 = 123$$
, so generator $I = 1234 = relation$

So we can see that the resolution is IV.

2. An import/export company is working with a construction engineering firm to study the tensile strength of various concrete formulations. Five variables of interest have been identified, and are given in the first table:

Variable	Low Level	High Level
Specimen size (ft ³)	2	4
Amount of water	Low	high
Curing time (hr)	24	48
Mixing technique	by hand	machine
Aggregate size	Fine	coarse

A replicated L8 (27) orthogonal array was performed to study the effects of these factors, and the results of this experiment are summarized in the second table:

Test	1	2	3	4	5	Y
1	1	1	1	2	2	2.3
2	2	1	1	1	1	3.5
3	1	2	1	1	2	3.0
4	2	2	1	2	1	2.1
5	1	1	2	2	1	3.5
6	2	1	2	1	2	2.6
7	1	2	2	1	1	2.9
8	2	2	2	2	2	3.9

(a) Assuming all interaction effects are insignificant, estimate all the main effects.

假設所有的 interaction effect 都是非顯著的,透過分析其 interaction 可得到:

E1+	E1-	E2+	E2-	E3+	E3-	E4+	E4-	E5+	E5-	E23+	E23-	E123+	E123-
0	2.3	0	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	0	2.3	0	2.3	0	0	2.3
3.5	0	0	3.5	0	3.5	0	3.5	0	3.5	3.5	0	3.5	0
0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0
2.1	0	2.1	0	0	2.1	2.1	0	0	2.1	0	2.1	0	2.1
0	3.5	0	3.5	3.5	0	3.5	0	0	3.5	0	3.5	3.5	0
2.6	0	0	2.6	2.6	0	0	2.6	2.6	0	0	2.6	0	2.6
0	2.9	2.9	0	2.9	0	0	2.9	0	2.9	2.9	0	0	2.9
3.9	0	3.9	0	3.9	0	3.9	0	3.9	0	3.9	0	3.9	0
3.025	2.925	2.975	2.975	3.225	2.725	2.95	3	2.95	3	3.15	2.8	3.475	2.475

E0	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E23	E123
2.975	0.1	2.22045E-16	0.5	-0.05	-0.05	0.35	1
В0	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	B23	B123
2.975	0.05	1.11022E-16	0.25	-0.025	-0.025	0.175	0.5

透過回歸驗證,將 interaction effect 作為 error 可得到:

	係數	標準誤	t 統計	P-值	下限 95%	上限 95%	下限 95.0%	上限 95.0%
截距	2.975	0.374583	7.942163	0.015486	1.363299	4.586701	1.363299	4.586701
1	0.05	0.374583	0.133482	0.906032	-1.5617	1.661701	-1.5617	1.661701
2	-8E-17	0.374583	-2.1E-16	1	-1.6117	1.611701	-1.6117	1.611701
3	0.25	0.374583	0.667409	0.57321	-1.3617	1.861701	-1.3617	1.861701
4	-0.025	0.374583	-0.06674	0.95286	-1.6367	1.586701	-1.6367	1.586701
5	-0.025	0.374583	-0.06674	0.95286	-1.6367	1.586701	-1.6367	1.586701

從圖表中可發現,除了截距項之外,每一個 main factor 都被檢定為 insignificant,因此,若真的要建一個好的 model,則需要調整原本的假設。

將所有的 effect 視為 significant,可得到回歸:

	係數	標準誤	t 統計	P-值	下限 95%	上限 95%	下限 95.0%	上限 95.0%
截距	2.975	0	65535	#NUM!	2.975	2.975	2.975	2.975
1	0.05	0	65535	#NUM!	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
2	-3.4E-17	0	65535	#NUM!	-3.4E-17	-3.4E-17	-3.4E-17	-3.4E-17
3	0.25	0	65535	#NUM!	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
4	-0.025	0	65535	#NUM!	-0.025	-0.025	-0.025	-0.025
5	-0.025	0	65535	#NUM!	-0.025	-0.025	-0.025	-0.025
23	0.175	0	65535	#NUM!	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175
123	0.5	0	65535	#NUM!	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

從表中可發現 main effect 其實才是相對很小的,因此,如果將 main effect 視為非顯著作為雜訊,將 interaction effect 視為顯著,可以得到 regression model 為:

	係數	標準誤	t 統計	P-值	下限 95%	上限 95%	下限 95.0%	上限 95.0%
截距	2.975	0.115109	25.84515	1.62E-06	2.679104	3.270896	2.679104	3.270896
23	0.175	0.115109	1.520303	0.188911	-0.1209	0.470896	-0.1209	0.470896
123	0.5	0.115109	4.343722	0.007403	0.204104	0.795896	0.204104	0.795896

可見在這個系統當中,123 的 interaction 才是顯著影響的項。

(b) Assuming all interaction effects are insignificant, construct an ANOVA table to identify which of the main effects determined in part (a) are significant and build a regression model.

假設只有主因素才是顯著項目,可得到 ANOVA 為:

迴歸	統計	ANOVA					
R的倍數	0.437025		自由度	SS	MS	F	顯著值
R 平方	0.190991	迴歸	5	0.53	0.106	0.094432	0.984058
調整的 R	-1.83153	殘差	2	2.245	1.1225		
標準誤	1.059481	總和	7	2.775			
觀察值個	8						

有鑑於所有的 effect 都不顯著,這個 model 建出來會長這樣:

$$y = 2.975$$

如果將 interaction of 23 及 123 作為顯著項,可得到:

迴歸	統計	ANOVA					
R 的倍數	0.899449		自由度	SS	MS	F	顯著值
R 平方	0.809009	迴歸	2	2.245	1.1225	10.58962	0.015942
調整的R	0.732613	殘差	5	0.53	0.106		
標準誤	0.325576	總和	7	2.775			
觀察值個	8						

根據 ANOVA 的結果,發現 effect 是顯著的,因此可建立 model 如下:

$$y = 2.975 + 0.175x_{23} + 0.5x_{23} + 0.5x_{23}$$

3.

(a) Why is the statement above true? Carefully explain.

因為使用 OA table 時,在部點時就會討論到每個不同的變數之間高低水準對於影響的 interaction,因此無論是 generator family 的哪一種都沒有辦法避開任兩個參數決不會同時出現高水準表現。

3	5=13	5=-13
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1
1	-1	1
1	1	-1
1	-1	1
1	1	-1

(b) What members of the given family of generators does the specified estriction above allow?

所使用的是 I=-135 的 generator,由於 variable 5 所對應到的是 13 的 interaction,因此將 variable 5 的這一項乘以-1,就不會同時讓 Variable 1,3,5 都出現 high level.

1	3	5=-13
-1	-1	-1
1	-1	1
-1	-1	-1
1	-1	1
-1	1	1
1	1	-1
-1	1	1
1	1	-1

(c) What are the generators and defining relation for this design? 從表中我們可以發現,4=12,5=-13,6=23,因此可得到 generator 為:

$${\rm I}=124=-135=236$$

Relation 為:

$$I = 124 = -135 = 236 = -2346 = 1346 = -1256 = -456$$

(d) Assuming that third- and higher-order interactions are negligible, write down the estimates obtained from this experiment and tell what they estimate (e.g., "1+24-35 estimated to be 400")

計算每個參數的 effect,可以得到:

Effect								
1 2 3 4 5								
400	-100	200	900	-600	300			

而每個 EFFECT 對應到的 interaction effect 組合為:

relation		124	-135	236	-2345	1346	-1256	-456
10	mean							
11	1	24	-35	1236	-12345	346	-256	-1456
12	2	14	-1235	36	-345	2346	-156	-2456
13	3	1234	-15	26	-245	146	-12356	-3456
1(12)		4	-235	136	-1345	2346	-56	-12456
1(-13)		-234	5	-126	1245	-46	2356	13456
1(23)		134	-125	6	-45	1246	-1356	-23456

整理結果可得到:

$$\begin{split} l_0 &= mean \\ l_1 &= 1 + 24 - 35 = 400 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} l_2 &= 2 + 14 + 36 = -100 \\ l_3 &= 3 - 15 + 26 = 200 \\ l_4 &= 4 + 12 - 56 = 900 \\ l_5 &= 5 - 13 - 46 = -600 \\ l_6 &= 6 + 23 - 45 = 300 \end{split}$$

(e) What are the estimates obtained by combining the results of both fractions? 將第二組實驗的 variable 4 進行鏡射,所有 level 顛倒,可得到比較結 果:

Effect								
1 2 3 4 5								
-200	-50	-200	750	-600	-450			

relation		-124	-135	236	2345	-1346	-1256	456
10	mean							
11	1	-24	-35	1236	12345	-346	-256	1456
12	2	-14	-1235	36	345	-2346	-156	2456
13	3	-1234	-15	26	245	-146	-12356	3456
l(12)		-4	-235	136	1345	-2346	-56	12456
l(-13)		234	5	-126	-1245	46	2356	-13456
1(23)		-134	-125	6	45	-1246	-1356	23456

$$\begin{split} l_0 &= mean \\ l_1 &= 1-24-35 = -200 \\ l_2 &= 2-14+36 = -50 \\ l_3 &= 3-15+26 = -200 \\ l_4 &= -4+12+56 = 750 \\ l_5 &= 5-13+46 = -600 \\ l_6 &= 6+23+45 = -450 \end{split}$$

將兩次實驗結果合併,可得到:

combination									
mean	effect1	effect2	set1	set2	calculate				
10	2000	2000							
11	400	-200	1+24-35	1-24-35	24	300			
12	-100	-50	2+14+36	2-14+36	14	-25			
13	200	-200	3-15+26	3-15+26					
14	900	750	4+12-56	12-4+56	4	75			
15	-600	-600	5-13-46	5-13+46	46	0			
16	300	-450	6+23-45	6+23+45	45	-375			

(f) Offer a brief conjecture that might explain the presence and direction of the

interactions involving Miss Freeny.

46:

Dick 和 Miss Freeny 雖然同時出現,但由於 Dick 始終專注於工作,比較少會與 Miss Freeny 有互動,也因此他們的出現與否並不會影響到當天的收入

45:

由於 Miss Freeny 喜好與客人互動,因此當 Gypsy Band 在表演時, Miss Freeny 的出現反而會對想要享受音樂的客人感到不舒服,也間接 影響到客人留在店裡消費的意願,進而影響了店內的收入

14:

interaction effect 並不顯著

24:

當店內有免費的 potato chips 時,Miss Freeny 可以很盡興的帶著 potato chips 與店內的客人互動,將有提供免費 potato chips 的服務品質提升 更多,客人更喜歡留在店裡,也因此收入會比較高

4:

Miss Freeny 喜歡與店內的客人互動,普遍可以增加客人光顧的印象, 因此客人也喜歡在有 Miss Freeny 在店裡時一起來找他聊天互動,因此 對於收入而言,是非常大的加分

4. Use a 26-p fractional factorial design with Resolution V to design a 6-factor CCD experiment. To minimize the number of the experimental tests, what would be p? How many experimental tests are required for this CCD design? Design a 6-factor BBD experiment and compare it with the CCD.

因為需要 resolution V,因此需要有2⁵個組合,才能達成 resolution=5。

因此,p只能=1。

考慮 k=5, p=1,

CCD 需要的數量為

$$2^5 + 2 \times 5 + 1 = 43$$

BBD 需要的實驗數量為:

$$2^2 \times C_2^5 + 1 = 41$$