Pengujian Hipotesis dalam Model Tidak Berpangkat Penuh: One Way Classification







Cakupan Materi



6.1. Pengujian Hipotesis Linier Umum



6.2. Reparameterisasi pada model klasifikasi satu arah



6.3. Pengujian hipotesis kontras perlakuan

Rangkuman Materi Sebelumnya

Misalkan $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$ dimana X adalah matriks berukuran $n \times p$ dengan rank $r \leq p$, $E[\varepsilon] = 0$, dan var $\varepsilon = \sigma^2 I$.

- setiap komponen dari $X\beta$ estimable.
- Jika $z=a_1t_1'\beta+a_2t_2'\beta+\cdots+a_kt_k'\beta$ merupakan kombinasi linier dari fungsi-fungsi yang estimable, maka z juga estimable.
- Pendugaan ragam galat, s^2 yaitu: $s^2 = \frac{SS_{Res}}{n-r}$, merupakan penduga tak bias bagi σ^2 .
- Selang Kepercayaan bagi $\mathbf{t'}\boldsymbol{\beta}$ (n-r df): $\mathbf{t'}\mathbf{b} \pm \mathbf{t}_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\mathbf{t'}(X'X)^c \mathbf{t}}$

(.....Baca materi minggu lalu.....)



Suatu hipotesis yang dapat diuji disebut *TESTABLE*.

Suatu H_0 dapat diuji bila ada satu set fungsi yang dapat diduga $\underline{c_1'\beta},\underline{c_2'\beta},...,\underline{c_m'\beta}$ sehingga H_0 benar jika dan hanya jika $\underline{c_1'\beta}=\underline{c_2'\beta}=\cdots=\underline{c_m'\beta}=\underline{0}$ $\underline{c_1',\underline{c_2'},...,\underline{c_m'}}$ saling bebas linier atau $C\beta=\underline{0}$

Teladan 6.1. (1)*

Apakah fungsi berikut testable?

$$H_0$$
: $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3$

Solusi 6.1. (1):

Hipotesis dapat ditulis sebagai berikut:

 H_0 : $\tau_1 = \tau_2 \text{ dan } H_0$: $\tau_2 = \tau_3$

 H_0 : $\tau_1 - \tau_2 = 0$ dan H_0 : $\tau_2 - \tau_3 = 0$

Hipotesis dalam bentuk $\beta = \underline{0}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \\ \tau_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

^{*}sumber: Kumpulan Soal dan Pembahasan MAtrikulasi BPS 2019

Hipotesis $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3$ testable apabila terpenuhi dua kondisi berikut:

1) $C\beta$ estimable

 $C\beta$ estimable apabila dapat ditunjukkan bahwa $C(X'X)^c(X'X) = CH = C$

Berdasarkan penghitungan poin e.i diperoleh $H = (X'X)^{c}(X'X) =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CH = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = C$$

 \therefore C $\underline{\beta}$ estimable

2) Vektor-vektor baris pada matriks C saling bebas.

 \underline{c}_1' dan \underline{c}_2' saling bebas linier apabila persamaan a $\underline{c}_1' + a_2 \underline{c}_2'$ terpenuhi dengan $a_1 = a_2 = 0$

$$a_{1}\begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\-1\\0 \end{pmatrix} + a_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\1\\-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0\\a_{1}\\-a_{1}+a_{2}\\0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $a_1 = 0 dan - a_1 + a_2 = 0 \rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = 0$

 \therefore \underline{c}'_1 dan \underline{c}'_2 saling bebas linier

Oleh karena 1) dan 2) terpenuhi maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa H_0 : $\tau_1=\tau_2=\tau_3$ **TESTABLE**



Statistik Uji pada Model Tak Penuh

$$H_0: C\underline{\beta} = \underline{0}$$

Maka
$$F_{hitung} = \frac{(C_-b)'(C(X'X)^cC')^{-1}(Cb)/m}{s^2}$$

Dengan $r(C) = m \le r$

Dan
$$s^2 = \frac{SS_{Res}}{n-r} = \frac{y'[I-X(X'X)^c X']y}{n-r}$$

n = jumlah amatan dan r = rank(X'X)

Tolak
$$H_0$$
 jika $F_{hitung} > F_{m,(n-r)}$

Teladan 6.1. (2)*

Suatu percobaan dilakukan dengan menggunakan model rancangan klasifikasi satu arah dengan 3 perlakuan dan 2 ulangan

$$H_0$$
: $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3$

$$y' = (3 \ 2 \ 4 \ 7 \ 6 \ 5)$$

- dengan n = 6, m = 2, r = 3
- Uji dengan taraf 5%

Solusi 6.1. (2)

Hipotesis:

- Ho: $\tau_1 = \tau_2$
- Ho : $\tau_2 = \tau_3$

$$F_{\text{hitung}} = \frac{(\textbf{C}_\textbf{h})'(\textbf{C}(\textbf{X}'\textbf{X})^{\textbf{c}}\textbf{C}')^{-1}(\textbf{C}\textbf{b})/m}{s^2}$$

1. Menghitung Cb

Mencari b dengan menghitung $(X'X)^cX'y$

Misal MKU dari matrik (X'X) adalah

Misal MKU dari matrik (**X**'**X**) adalah
$$(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{\mathbf{c}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \text{dan } \mathbf{y'} = (3 \ 2 \ 4 \ 7 \ 6 \ 5) \\ \mathbf{X'}\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ 5 \\ 11 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ 5 \\ 11 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5/2 \\ 11/2 \\ 11/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dengan Sehingga **C**
$$\underline{\mathbf{b}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5/2 \\ 11/2 \\ 11/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(C b)' = (-3 0)$$

2. Menghitung $C(X'X)^{c}C'$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{\mathbf{c}}\mathbf{C}')^{-1} = 1/\det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3/4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4/3 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & 4/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(C b)' (C(X'X)^cC')⁻¹ C b= (-3 0)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4/3 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & 4/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (-4 -6) \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 12$$

3. Menghitungy' [I - X (X'X)^c X'] y

X (X'X)^c X'

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0$$

 $I - X (X'X)^c X'$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{y'[I-X(X'X)^c X']y}{n-r} = 5.5 / 6 - 3 = 1.8333$$

Sehingga dapat dihitung:

$$F_{\text{hit}} = \frac{(\mathbf{C.h})'(\mathbf{C(X'X)}^{\mathbf{c}}\mathbf{C'})^{-1}(\mathbf{Cb})/m}{s^2} = \frac{12/2}{1,8333} = 3,2733$$

Dengan F taraf 5%, m = 2, n = 6, r = 3 diperoleh F tabel : 9,55 Maka Ho diterima artinya tidak cukup bukti untuk menolak Ho



Model linier pada model 1 faktor:

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \tau_i + \epsilon_{ij}$$
 $i = 1,...,k$ $j = 1,...,n_i, \sum_{i=1}^{K} n_i = n$

Model linier aditif:

$$y_{11} = \mu + \tau_1 + \epsilon_{11}$$

$$y_{12} = \mu + \tau_1 + \epsilon_{12}$$
....
$$y_{1n_i} = \mu + \tau_1 + \epsilon_{1n_i}$$

$$y_{21} = \mu + \tau_2 + \epsilon_{21}$$

$$y_{22} = \mu + \tau_2 + \epsilon_{22}$$
....
$$y_{2n_i} = \mu + \tau_2 + \epsilon_{2n_i}$$
....
$$y_{kn_i} = \mu + \tau_k + \epsilon_{kn_i}$$

Lihat Teladan 6.2.(1)



Model dalam bentuk matriks:

$$y = X\beta + \epsilon$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{12} \\ \dots \\ y_{1n_i} \\ y_{21} \\ y_{22} \\ \dots \\ y_{2n_i} \\ \dots \\ y_{kn_i} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu \\ \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \\ \dots \\ \tau_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{11} \\ \epsilon_{12} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{1n_i} \\ \epsilon_{21} \\ \epsilon_{22} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{2n_i} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{kn_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

Dengan: \mathbf{y} = vektor pengamatan, \mathbf{X} = matriks rancangan, $\mathbf{\beta}$ = vektor parameter, dan $\mathbf{\varepsilon}$ = vektor galat Lihat Teladan 6.2.(1)



$$\mathbf{X'X} = \begin{bmatrix} n & n_1 & n_2 & ... & n_k \\ n_1 & n_1 & 0 & ... & 0 \\ n_2 & 0 & n_2 & ... & 0 \\ ... & ... & ... & ... & ... \\ n_k & 0 & 0 & ... & n_k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X'y} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} y_{ij} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} y_{1j} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} y_{2j} \\ \dots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n_k} y_{kj} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{..} \\ y_{1.} \\ y_{2.} \\ \dots \\ y_{k.} \end{bmatrix}$$



Untuk model 1 faktor, jika $\mu_i = \mu + \tau_i$ maka

$$y_{ij} = \mu_i + \epsilon_{ij} \quad \text{dengan} \quad i = 1, ..., k \quad j = 1, ..., n_i, \sum_{i=1}^k n_i = n$$

Model dalam bentuk matriks:

$$y = Z\alpha + \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{12} \\ \dots \\ y_{1n_i} \\ y_{21} \\ y_{22} \\ \dots \\ y_{2n_i} \\ \dots \\ y_{kn_i} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \\ \dots \\ \tau_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{11} \\ \epsilon_{12} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{2n_i} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{2n_i} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{kn_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

Dengan: **Z** = matriks rancangan

Lihat Teladan 6.2.(1)



$$r(Z_{nxk}) = k$$
 kembali ke model penuh

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_k \cong H_0: \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \dots = \tau_k$$

$$\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} n_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & n_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & n_k \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \mathbf{y}_{1i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} \mathbf{y}_{2i} \\ \dots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n_k} \mathbf{y}_{ki} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{y}_2 \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{y}_k \end{bmatrix}$$

Model tereduksi jika H_0 benar, maka H_0 : $\mu_1=\mu_2=\dots=\mu_k=\mu$ sehingga $y_{ij}=\mu+\varepsilon_{ij}$ dengan $i=1,\dots,k$ $j=1,\dots,n_i$, atau $\underline{y}=\underline{z_2}$ $\alpha_2+\underline{\varepsilon}$ dimana $z_2{}'=(1,1,\dots,1)$ dan $\alpha_2=\mu$



$$JK_{Reg (tereduksi)} = \underline{y'} [\underline{z_2} (\underline{z_2}' \underline{z_2})^{-1} \underline{z_2}'] \underline{y}$$
$$= \left(\sum_{i} \sum_{j} y_{ij} \right)^2 / \sum_{i} n_i = y_{..}^2 / n$$

$$JK_{Reg (hipotesis)} = JK_{Reg (penuh)} - JK_{Reg (tereduksi)}$$

- $JK_{Reg\ (hipotesis)} = \underline{y'} Z (Z'Z)^{-1} Z' \underline{y} \underline{y'} [\underline{z_2} (\underline{z_2}' \underline{z_2})^{-1} \underline{z_2'}] \underline{y}$
- $JK_{Reg\ (hipotesis)} = \left(\sum_{i} \left(y_{i.}^2/n_i\right)\right) y_{..}^2/n$

$$\frac{\underline{y'} \underline{y}}{\sigma^{2}} = \frac{\underline{y'} [\underline{z_{2}} (\underline{z_{2}}' \underline{z_{2}})^{-1} \underline{z_{2}}'] \underline{y}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\underline{y'} Z (Z'Z)^{-1} Z' \underline{y} - \underline{y'} [\underline{z_{2}} (\underline{z_{2}}' \underline{z_{2}})^{-1} \underline{z_{2}}'] \underline{y}}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{\underline{y'} (I - Z (Z'Z)^{-1} Z') \underline{y}}{\sigma^{2}}$$
Cohran-

- $r\left[\underline{z_2}\left(\underline{z_2}'\underline{z_2}\right)^{-1}\underline{z_2'}\right] = 1$
- $r[I Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'] = n k$
- $r\left[Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z' \underline{z_2}(\underline{z_2}'\underline{z_2})^{-1}\underline{z_2}'\right] = k 1$

Karena $\left(1+(n-k)+(k-1)\right)=n$ maka semua bentuk kuadratik diatas menyebar $\chi^2_{a,b}$, dimana a dan b masing-masing d.b dan non centralnya



$$\frac{\underline{y'} Z (Z'Z)^{-1} Z' \underline{y} - \underline{y'} [\underline{z_2} (\underline{z_2}' \underline{z_2})^{-1} \underline{z_2'}] \underline{y}}{\sigma^2} \approx \chi^2_{(k-1),\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(Z\underline{\alpha} \right)' \left(Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z' - \underline{z_2} \left(\underline{z_2} \ '\underline{z_2} \right)^{-1} \underline{z_2}' \right) (Z\underline{\alpha})$$

Jika H_0 benar, $\mu_1=\mu_2=\cdots=\mu_k=\mu$, dapat ditunjukkan bahwa $\lambda=0$, maka:

$$\frac{\left[\left(\sum_{i}(y_{i.}^{2}/n_{i})\right)-y_{..}^{2}/n/(k-1)\right]}{JK_{Res}/(n-k)} \stackrel{H_{0}}{\approx} F_{(k-1),(n-k)}$$



Sumber	Derajat	Jumlah Kuadrat	Kuadrat	F Hitung
Keragaman	Bebas		Tengah	
Regresi	k	$\sum_{i} (y_{i.}^2/n_i)$		
Model Penuh		-i		
Model Reduksi	1	$y_{\cdot \cdot}^2/n$		
Hipotesis	k-1	$\left(\sum_{i} \left(y_{i.}^2/n_i\right)\right) - y_{}^2/n$	$\frac{JK_{Reg\ (hipote)}}{k-1}$	$\frac{KT_{Reg\ (hipotesis)}}{KTG}$
Galat/Residual	n-k	$\left(\sum_{i}\sum_{j}y_{ij}\right)^{2}/\sum_{i}n_{i}$ $-\sum_{i}(y_{i.}^{2}/n_{i})$	$\frac{JK_{Res}}{n-k}$	
Total	n	$\left(\sum_{i}\sum_{j}y_{ij}\right)^{2}$		



Pengujian Hipotesis Kontras Perlakuan

Jika KONTRAS $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i au_i = 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i = 0$, dapat diduga, maka

$$H_0$$
: $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i au_i = 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i = 0$ dapat diuji

Bentuk lain dari H₀ adalah adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 \colon \underline{a}'\underline{\alpha} &= 0, \underline{a}' = (a_1, a_2, ..., a_k) \text{ dan } \underline{\alpha}' = (\mu_1, \mu_2, ..., \mu_k) \\ \underline{\widehat{\alpha}} &= N(\underline{\alpha}, (Z'Z)^{-1} \sigma^2) \\ \underline{a}'\underline{\widehat{\alpha}} &\approx N(\underline{a}'\underline{\alpha}, \underline{a}'(Z'Z)^{-1} \underline{a}' \sigma^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\underline{a'}\underline{\widehat{\alpha}}}{s\sqrt{\underline{a'}(Z'Z)^{-1}\underline{a'}}} \approx t_{(n-k)} \operatorname{atau} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i y_{i.}}{s\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^2/n_i}} \approx t_{(n-k)}$$



Pengujian Hipotesis Kontras Perlakuan

Dua kontras $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \mu_i$ dan $\sum_{i=1}^k b_i \mu_i$ disebut Ortogonal jika dan hanya jika $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i/n_i=0$

Ortogonal kontras yang dapat dibentuk adalah sebanyak derajat bebas hipotesis, dan total Jumlah Kuadratnya akan sama dengan Jumlah Kuadrat Hipotesis.

Jika derajat bebas hipotesisnya (k-1) maka

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} JK_{\omega i} = JK_{\text{Reg (hipotesis)}}$$

Ilustrasi: Model Klasifikasi Satu Arah

Model linier perancangan percobaan RAL*:

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \tau_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$$
 , $i = 1,2,3$, $j = 1,2,3$

Keterangan:

Y_{ij}= Hasil pertambahan bobot sapi pada jenis pakan ke-i dan ulangan ke-j

 μ = Rataan umum

 τ_i = Pengaruh jenis pakan ke-i

 ϵ_{ij} = Pengaruh acak dari jenis pakan ke-i dan ulangan ke -j

^{*}sumber: Kumpulan Soal dan Pembahasan MAtrikulasi BPS 2019

Model linier aditif:

$$y_{11} = \mu + \tau_1 + \varepsilon_{11}$$

$$y_{12} = \mu + \tau_1 + \varepsilon_{12}$$

$$y_{13} = \mu + \tau_1 + \varepsilon_{13}$$

$$y_{21} = \mu + \tau_2 + \varepsilon_{21}$$

$$y_{22} = \mu + \tau_2 + \varepsilon_{22}$$

$$y_{23} = \mu + \tau_2 + \varepsilon_{23}$$

$$y_{31} = \mu + \tau_1 + \varepsilon_{31}$$

$$y_{32} = \mu + \tau_1 + \varepsilon_{32}$$

$$y_{33} = \mu + \tau_1 + \varepsilon_{33}$$

Model dalam bentuk matriks:

$$y = Z\alpha + \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{12} \\ y_{13} \\ y_{21} \\ y_{22} \\ y_{23} \\ y_{31} \\ y_{32} \\ y_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{12} \\ \varepsilon_{13} \\ \varepsilon_{21} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{23} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,55 \\ 0,57 \\ 0,57 \\ 0,64 \\ 0,41 \\ 0,51 \\ 0,75 \\ 0,66 \\ 1,03 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{23} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{12} \\ \varepsilon_{13} \\ \varepsilon_{21} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{23} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,55 \\ 0,57 \\ 0,64 \\ 0,41 \\ 0,51 \\ 0,75 \\ 0,66 \\ 1,03 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{12} \\ \varepsilon_{13} \\ \varepsilon_{21} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{23} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,55 \\ 0,66 \\ 1,03 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{12} \\ \varepsilon_{13} \\ \varepsilon_{21} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{23} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,55 \\ 0,66 \\ 1,03 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{12} \\ \varepsilon_{13} \\ \varepsilon_{21} \\ \varepsilon_{23} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Dengan:

y= vektor pengamatan, Z = matriks peubah kontrol, α = vektor parameter, dan ϵ = vektor galat

Mencari sistem persamaan normal dari model reparameterisasi;

Dari matrik reparameterisasi diperoleh r(\mathbf{Z}_{9x3})= 3 yang merupakan model penuh maka yang akan dilakukan adalah menguji

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 \cong \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{Z'Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{Z'y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{69} \\ \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{56} \\ \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{44} \end{bmatrix}, \ (\mathbf{Z'Z})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{a} = (\mathbf{Z'Z})^{-1} \ \mathbf{Z'y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{5633} \\ \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{5200} \\ \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{8133} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $JKReg(Penuh) = y'Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'y$

JKReg(Penuh)= y'Z(Z'Z)-1 Z'y
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,5633 \\ 0,5200 \\ 0,8133 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{3,7477}$$

Model Tereduksi

Untuk H
$$_0$$
: μ_1 = μ_2 = μ_3 = μ maka $y_{ij}=\mu+\varepsilon_{11}$, i= 1,2,3 j = 1,2,3, n_i

Sehingga model tereduksi dalam bentuk matriks $y=Z_2lpha_2+arepsilon;$ dengan

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha_{2}} = \boldsymbol{\mu} \; ; \boldsymbol{Z_{2}'} = [1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \;] \; \boldsymbol{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{12} \\ y_{13} \\ y_{21} \\ y_{21} \\ y_{22} \\ y_{23} \\ y_{31} \\ y_{32} \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_{32}} \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_{32}} \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_{32}} \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_{32}} \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_{32}} \end{bmatrix}$$

JKReg (Tereduksi) = $y'z_2(z_2'z_2)^{-1}z_2'y$ = $[y_{11} y_{12} y_{13} y_{21} y_{22} y_{23} y_{31} y_{32} y_{33}]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}$$

```
Selanjutnya mencari JKReg (Hipotesis)
JK Reg_{(Hipotesis)} = y'Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'y - y'z_2(z_2'z_2)^{-1}z_2'y
            = JKReg<sub>(Penuh)</sub>-JKReg<sub>(tereduksi)</sub>
                        = 3,7477-3,5973
                        = 0.1504
```

$$= [y_{11} y_{12} y_{13} y_{21} y_{22} y_{23} y_{31} y_{32} y_{33}] \begin{vmatrix} y_{13} \\ y_{21} \\ y_{22} \\ y_{23} \\ y_{31} \\ y_{32} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i}^{3} \sum_{j}^{9} y_{ij}^{2} = 3,8491$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{12} \\ y_{13} \\ y_{21} \\ y_{22} \\ y_{23} \\ y_{31} \\ y_{32} \\ y_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i}^{3} \sum_{j}^{9} y_{ij}^{2} = 3,8491$$

Kembali ke Bahan Ajar

JKResidual=
$$y'y - y'Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'y$$

=JKtotal-Jkreg_(penuh)

Statistik Uji

$$\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{hit}} = \frac{y' Z (Z'Z)^{-1} \, Z' y - y' z_2 (z_2' z_2)^{-1} z_2' y}{y' y - y' Z (Z'Z)^{-1} \, Z' y}$$

 n_k

Keputusan:

SK	Db	JK	КТ	Fhitung
Regresi Model Penuh	3	3,7477		
Model Tereduksi	1	3,5973		
Model Hipotesis	2	0,1504	0,0752	4,4497
Residual	6	0,1014	0,0169	
Total	9	3,8491		

Oleh karena F Hit < F Tabel ($F_{0,05;2;6}$) = 5, 143), maka belum cukup bukti untuk menolak H_0 artinya tidak ada pengaruh penambahan ampas kecap pada jerami fermentasi terhadap pertambahan bobot badan sapi brahman cross (bx) pada taraf nyata (P>0,05).

Terima Kasih

