# Homework 7

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7.21

## 8.11

```
df <- read_excel("/Users/Earle/Documents/Stats 101B Datasets/CH 8 (P11).xlsx")</pre>
```

 $\mathbf{a}$ 

If the design generators are I = ACE and I = BDE then D = BE and E = AC.

```
design <- df[,1:5]
names(design) <- c("A","B","C","D", "E")
design$combination <- c("e", "ad", "bde", "ab", "cd", "ace", "bc", "abcde")
design</pre>
```

```
A B C D E combination
##
## 1 -1 -1 -1 1
## 2 1 -1 -1 1 -1
                         ad
## 3 -1 1 -1 1 1
                         bde
## 4 1 1 -1 -1 -1
                         ab
## 5 -1 -1 1 1 -1
                         cd
## 6 1 -1 1 -1 1
                         ace
## 7 -1 1 1 -1 -1
                         bc
## 8 1 1 1 1 1
                       abcde
```

all((design\$A\*design\$C) == design\$E)

```
## [1] TRUE
all((design$B * design$E) == design$D)
```

## [1] TRUE

b

## Complete Defining Relation:

$$I = ACE = BDE = ABCD$$

A	A*ACE = CE	A*BDE = ABDE	A * ABCD = CBD
B	B*ACE = ABCE	B*BDE = DE	B*ABCD = ACD
C	C*ACE = AE	C*BDE = BCDE	C*ABCD = ABD
D	D*ACE = ACDE	D*BDE = BE	D*ABCD = ACB
E	E*ACE = AC	E*BDE = BD	E*ABCD = ABCDE
AB	AB * ACE = BCE	AB * BDE = ADE	AB * ABCD = CD
AD	AD * ACE = CDE	AD * BDE = ABE	AD*ABCD = BC

```
design$Yield <- df$Yield
m <- lm(Yield ~ A + B + C + D + E, design)
effects <- 2*m$coefficients[2:6]; effects</pre>
```

```
## A B C D E
## -1.525 -5.175 2.275 -0.675 2.275
```

## $\mathbf{d}$

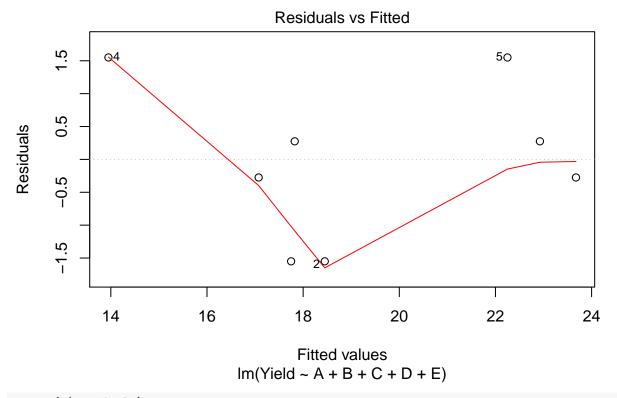
If we not interested in two and three factor interactions, since AB and AD are aliased with other two and three factor interactions, then we can use AB and AD as an estimate of error.

#### anova(m)

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
## Response: Yield
##
            Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
                        4.651 0.9385 0.4349
             1 4.651
## A
## B
             1 53.561 53.561 10.8068 0.0814 .
## C
             1 10.351
                       10.351 2.0885 0.2853
                        0.911 0.1839 0.7098
## D
                0.911
             1 10.351
                       10.351
                               2.0885 0.2853
## E
## Residuals 2 9.913
                        4.956
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

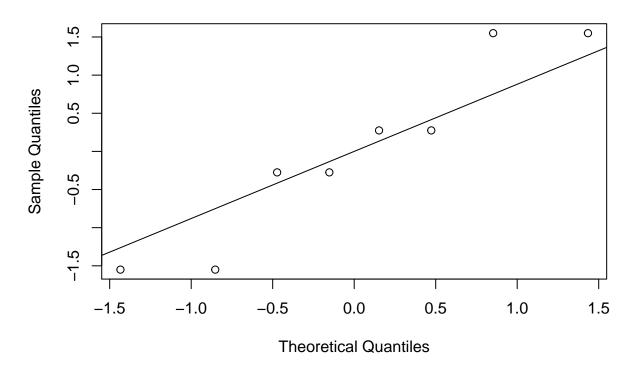
 $\mathbf{e}$ 

The residual plot is satisfactory. The Normal QQ plot of residuals shows that they are approximately normal. plot(m, 1)



qqnorm(m\$residuals)
qqline(m\$residuals)

## Normal Q-Q Plot



## 8.23

```
df <- read_excel("~/Stats 101B Datasets/CH 8 (P 23).xlsx")
design <- df[,1:5]
names(design) <- c("A","B","C","D", "E")</pre>
```

 $\mathbf{a}$ 

Given generators I = ABD and I = BCE we get that D = AB and E = BC. In addition the complete defining relation is I = ABD = BCE = ACDE Treatmen Combination

```
В
            С
               D
                  E combination
## 1 -1 -1 -1
               1
                  1
                              de
## 2
     1 -1 -1 -1
                  1
                              ae
## 3 -1
         1 -1 -1 -1
                              b
     1
         1 -1
               1 -1
                             abd
## 5 -1 -1
            1
               1 -1
                              cd
## 6
     1 -1
            1 -1 -1
                              ac
## 7 -1 1
            1 -1 1
                             bce
```

```
## 8 1 1 1 1 1 abcde
all((design$A*design$B) == design$D)
## [1] TRUE
all((design$B * design$C) == design$E)
```

## ## [1] TRUE

#### Aliases

A	A*ABD = BD	A*BCE = ABCE	A*ACDE = CDE
B	B*ABD = AD	B*BCE = CE	B*ACDE = ABCDE
C	C*ABD = ABCD	C*BCE = BE	C*ACDE = ADE
D	D*ABD = AB	D*BCE = BCDE	D*ACDE = ACE
E	E*ABD = ABDE	E*BCE = BC	E*ACDE = ACD
AC	AC * ABD = BCD	AC * BCE = ABE	AC * ACDE = DE
AE	AE * ABD = BDE	AE * BCE = ABC	AE * ACDE = CD

### Effect Estimates

```
design$AC <- design$A*design$C
design$AE <- design$A*design$E
design$Avg_Annul_Cost <- df$`Avg Annual Cost`
m <- lm(Avg_Annul_Cost ~ A+B+C+D+E+AC+AE, design)
effects <- 2*m$coefficients[2:8]; effects</pre>
```

```
## A B C D E AC AE
## 49.0 45.0 10.5 -18.0 -14.5 13.5 -14.5
```

### $\mathbf{b}$

This design was created by reversing the signs of column A.

 $\mathbf{c}$ 

8.37

8.39

8.48