

# Homework 6

I found this half-normal quantile plot written by professor TODO

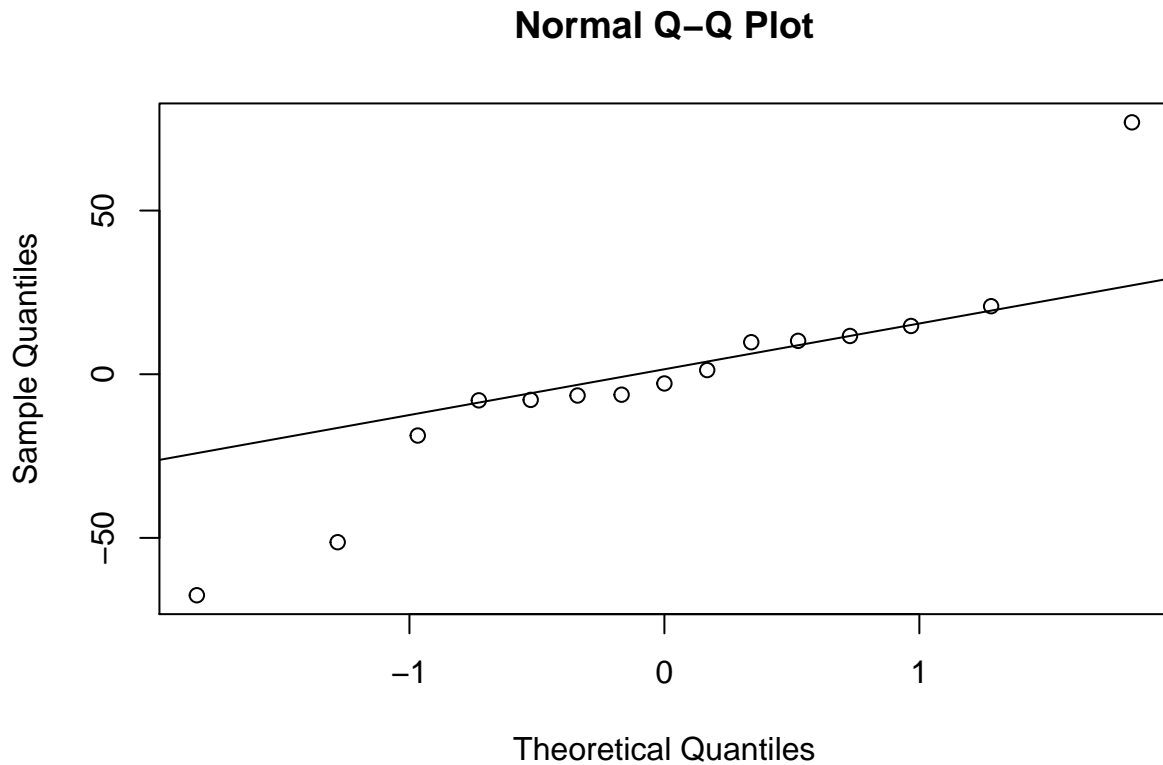
```
halfnormalplot <- function(y, label=F, n=length(y), fac.names=NULL,
                           xlim=c(-.1, 2.5), main="Half-Normal Plot",
                           ...)
{ # label the most significant n effects
  m <- length(y)
  x <- seq(0.5+0.25/m, 1.0-0.25/m, by=0.5/m)
  x <- qnorm(x)
  y <- sort(abs(y))
  qqplot(x, y, xlab="half-normal quantiles", ylab="absolute effects",
         xlim=xlim, main=main, ...)
  if(is.null(fac.names)) fac.names <- names(y)
  else fac.names <- rev( c(fac.names, rep("", length(y)-length(fac.names)) ) )
  if(label) for(i in (m-n+1):m) text(x[i]+.2,y[i], fac.names[i])
}
```

## 6.17

```
effects <- c("A","B","C","D","AB","AC","AD","BC",
            "BD","CD","ABC","ABD","ACD","BCD","ABCD")
values <- c(76.95,-67.52,-7.84,-18.73,-51.32,
           11.69,9.78,20.78,14.74,1.27,-2.82,
           -6.5,10.2,-7.98,-6.25)
df1 <- data.frame(effects, values)
```

a

```
qqnorm(df1$values)
qqline(df1$values)
```



b

The effects A, B, and AB are significant according to the Normal QQ plot. Therefore a model could include these effects only.

## 6.24

```
A <- c("3rd", "3rd", "1st", "1st", "3rd", "3rd", "1st",
       "1st", "3rd", "3rd", "1st", "1st", "3rd", "3rd",
       "1st", "1st")

B <- c("BW", "BW", "BW", "BW", "Color", "Color", "Color",
       "Color", "BW", "BW", "BW", "BW", "Color", "Color",
       "Color", "Color")

C <- c(19.95, 19.95, 19.95, 19.95, 19.95, 19.95, 19.95,
       19.95, 24.95, 24.95, 24.95, 24.95, 24.95, 24.95,
       24.95, 24.95)
C <- as.factor(C)

Number_of_Orders <- c(50, 54, 44, 42, 46, 48, 42, 43, 49,
                      46, 48, 45, 47, 48, 56, 54)
```

```
df2 <- data.frame(A, B, C, Number_of_Orders)

options(contrasts=c("contr.sum","contr.poly"))
```

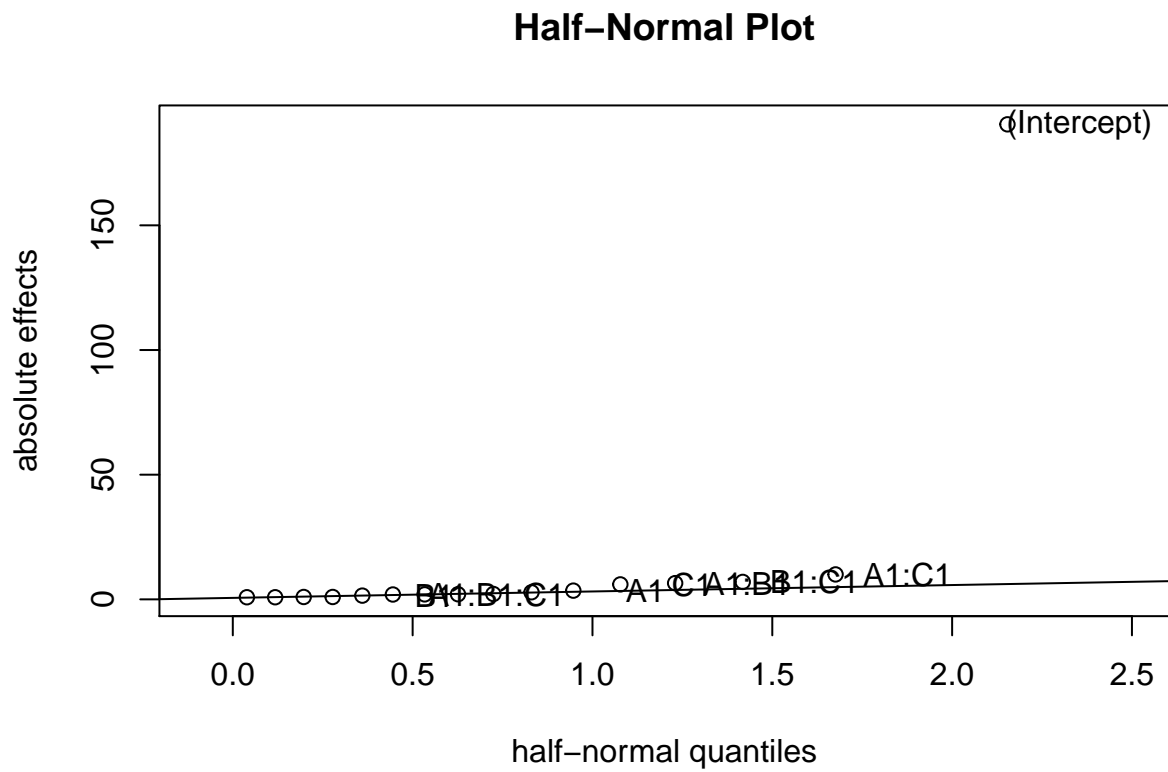
**a**

The factors which are significant are C, AB, AC, BC with p-values: 0.0085163, 0.0056019, 0.0004176, and 0.0037282 respectively.

```
m1 <- lm(Number_of_Orders ~ A*B*C,df2)
anova(m1)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: Number_of_Orders
##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## A           1  12.25    12.25   4.0833 0.0779708 .
## B           1   2.25     2.25   0.7500 0.4116944
## C           1  36.00    36.00 12.0000 0.0085163 **
## A:B          1  42.25    42.25 14.0833 0.0056019 **
## A:C          1 100.00   100.00 33.3333 0.0004176 ***
## B:C          1  49.00    49.00 16.3333 0.0037282 **
## A:B:C         1   4.00     4.00  1.3333 0.2815369
## Residuals    8  24.00     3.00
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

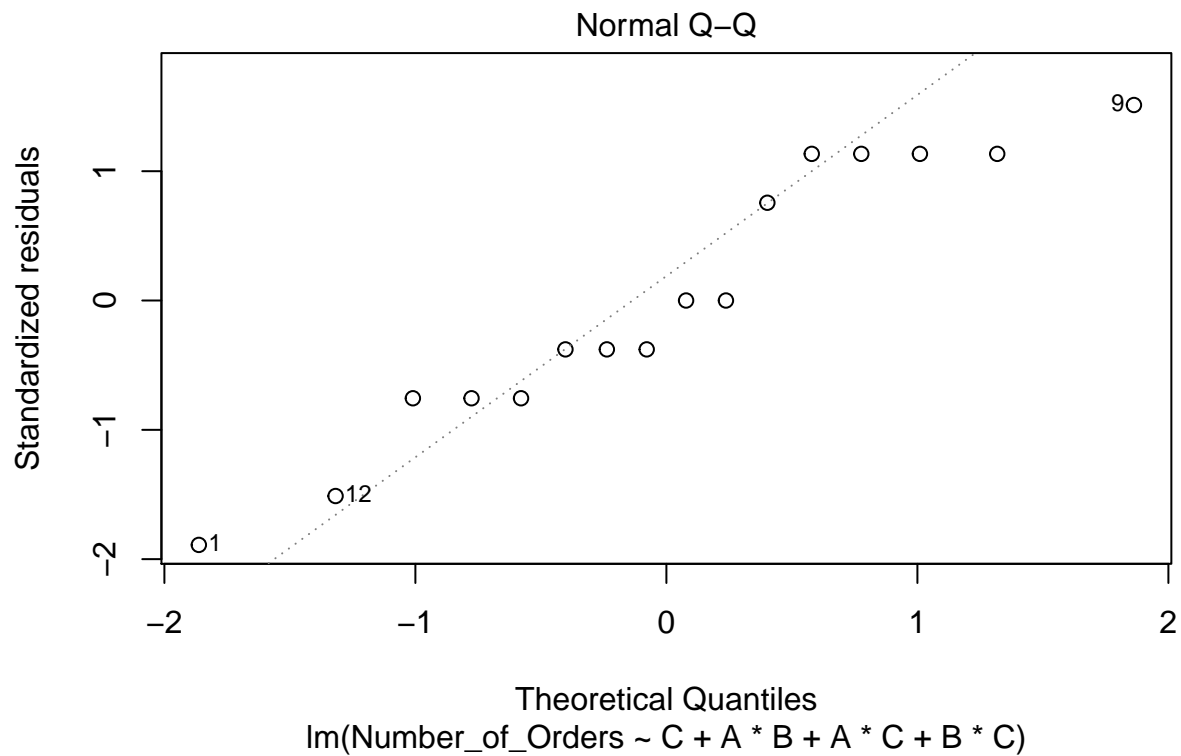
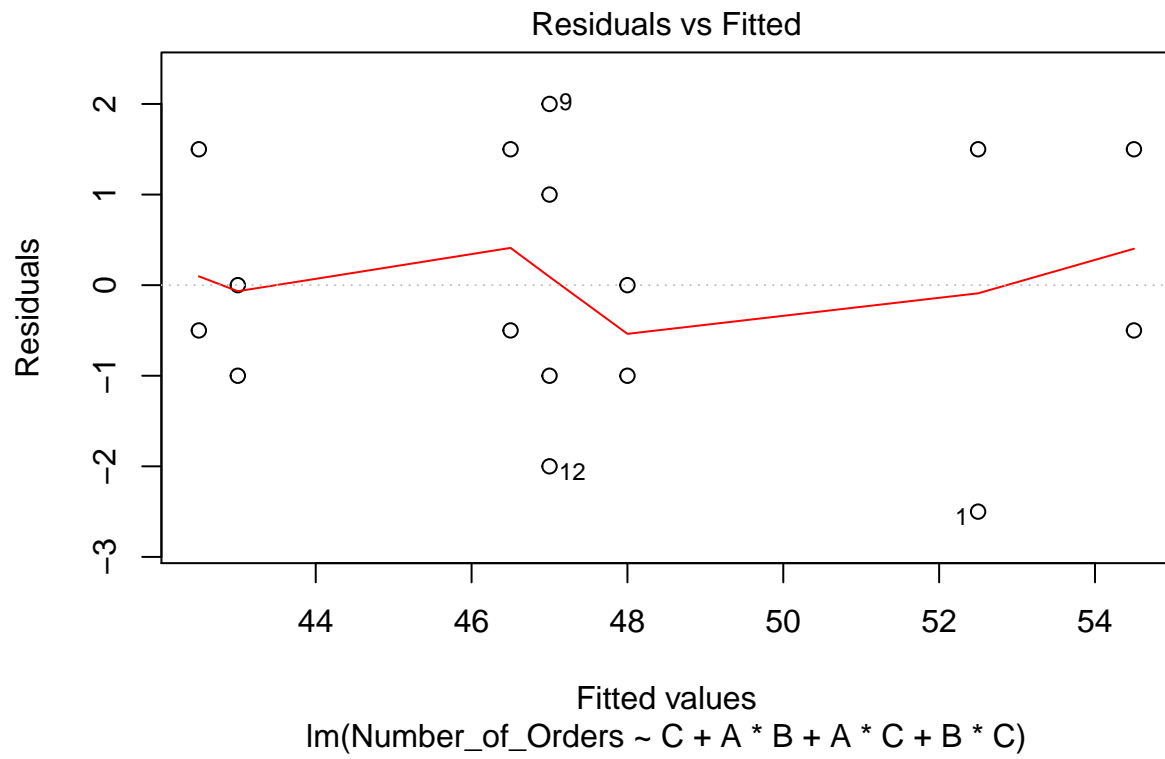
#par(mfrow=c(2,2))
halfnormalplot(m1$effects,label=T)
qqline(m1$effects)
```



b

The Residual plot does not show any indication of non-constant variance. The normal Q-Q plot shows that the residuals are not following the normal distribution.

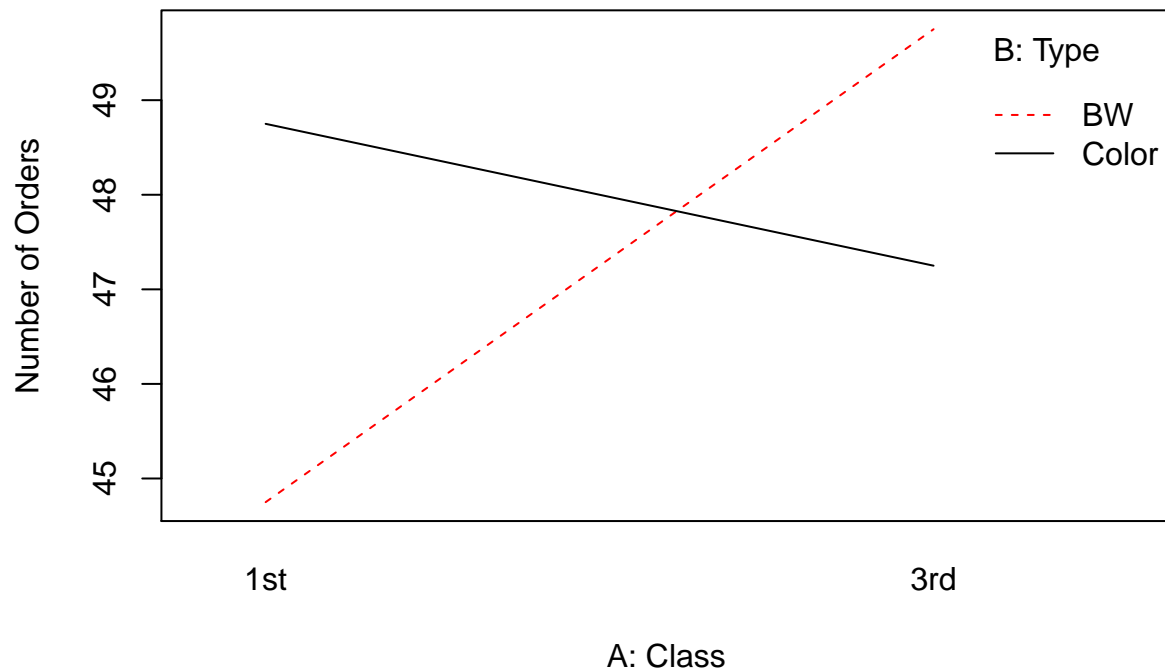
```
#par(mfrow=c(2,2))
m2 <- lm(Number_of_Orders ~ C + A*B + A*C + B*C,df2)
plot(m2,1:2)
```



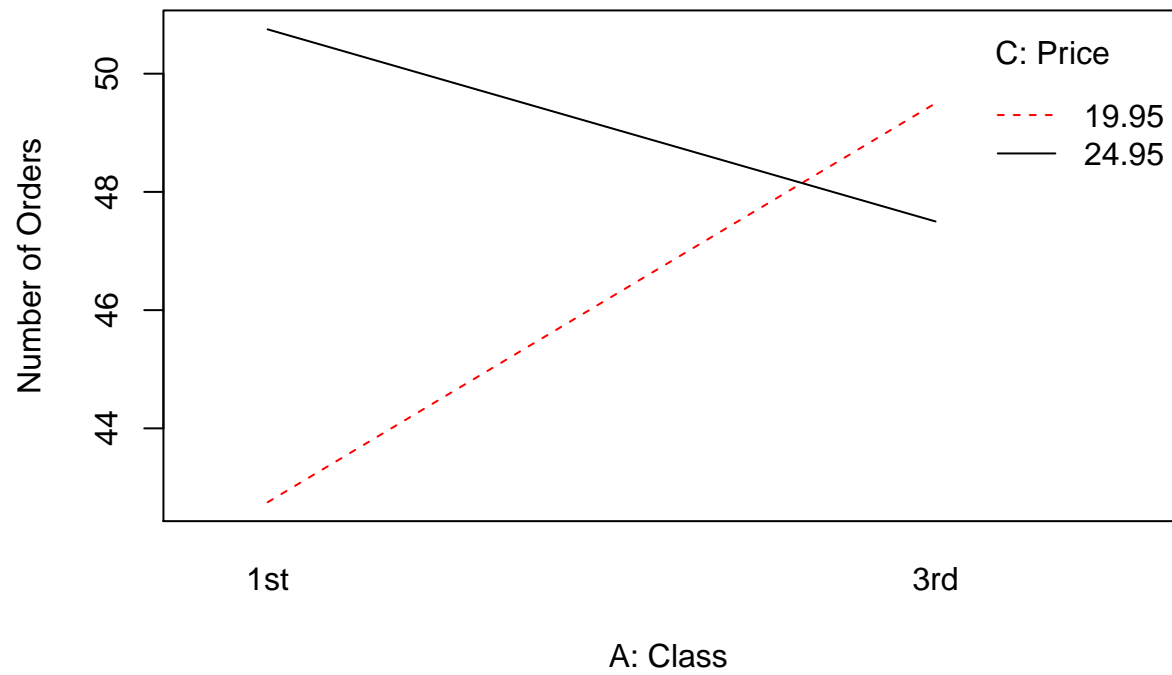
c

According to the interaction plots, I recommend 3<sup>rd</sup> class mail with black and white brochures, and a price of \$19.95 this would create the highest number of orders.

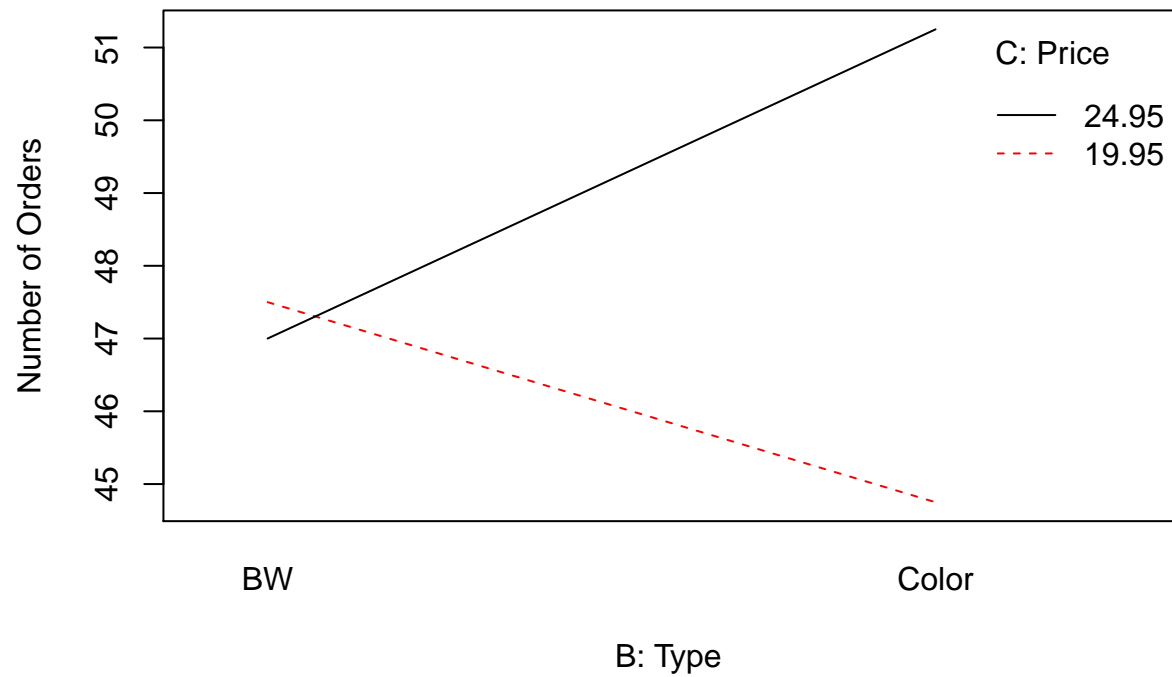
```
#par(mfrow=c(2,2))
interaction.plot(df2$A,df2$B,df2$Number_of_Orders,
  xlab = "A: Class", ylab="Number of Orders",
  trace.label = "B: Type",col=c("red", "black"))
```



```
interaction.plot(df2$A,df2$C,df2$Number_of_Orders,
  xlab = "A: Class", ylab="Number of Orders",
  trace.label = "C: Price",col=c("red", "black"))
```



```
interaction.plot(df2$B,df2$C,df2$Number_of_Orders,  
                xlab = "B: Type", ylab="Number of Orders",  
                trace.label = "C: Price",col=c("red", "black"))
```



6.30

```
library(readxl)
df3 <- read_excel("/Users/Earle/Downloads/Test_book_prob.xlsx")
```

a)

b)

6.35

6.45

7.14