

More F Test Examples (part 1)

In all cases the full model has a separate mean for all 7 judges: μ_1 for judge A, μ_2 for judge B, \dots μ_6 for judge F, and μ_7 for Spock's judge.

We estimate this model with: `fit_full <- lm(Percent ~ Judge, data = juries)`

The sample size is $n = 46$, so the degrees of freedom for the full model is: $46 - 7 = 39$

Null Hypothesis	Reduced Model Groups	Reduced df, Extra df	R Code and Output
$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5 = \mu_6 = \mu_7$	1 group: • all judges	Reduced: $46-1=45$ Extra: $45 - 39 = 6$ $7 - 1 = 6$	<code>anova(fit_full)</code> Analysis of Variance Table Response: Percent Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F) Judge 6 1927.1 321.18 6.7184 6.096e-05 *** Residuals 39 1864.5 47.81
$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5 = \mu_6 = \mu_7$	1 group: • all judges	Reduced: $46-1=45$ Extra: $45 - 39 = 6$ $7 - 1 = 6$	<code>fit_reduced <- lm(Percent ~ 1, data = juries)</code> <code>anova(fit_reduced, fit_full)</code> Analysis of Variance Table Model 1: Percent ~ 1 Model 2: Percent ~ Judge Res.Df RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F) 1 45 3791.5 2 39 1864.4 6 1927.1 6.7184 6.096e-05 ***
$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5 = \mu_6$	2 groups: • A,B,C,D,E,F • Spock's Judge	Reduced: $46-2=44$ Extra: $44 - 39 = 5$ $7 - 2 = 5$	<code>juries <- juries %>%</code> <code>mutate(</code> <code> judges_grouped = ifelse(</code> <code> Judge %in% c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F"),</code> <code> "grouped", Judge)</code> <code>)</code> <code>fit_reduced <- lm(Percent ~ judges_grouped, data = juries)</code> <code>anova(fit_reduced, fit_full)</code> Analysis of Variance Table Model 1: Percent ~ judges_grouped Model 2: Percent ~ Judge Res.Df RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F) 1 44 2190.9 2 39 1864.5 5 326.46 1.3658 0.2582