## assignment1

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2/26/2020

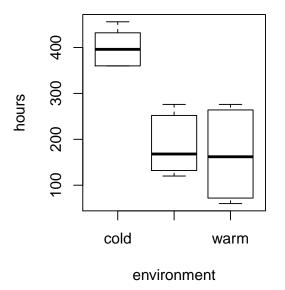
## Exercise 1

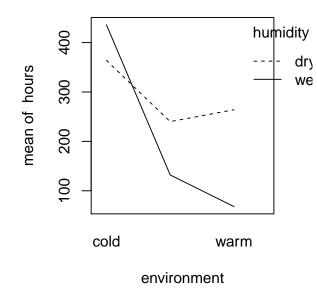
a) The 18 slices came from a single loaf, but were randomized to the 6 combinations of conditions. Present an R-code for this randomization process.

```
# The randomization process for 18 slices
# Take hours column from the data
hrs = as.vector(as.matrix(bread$hours))
# Create environment column
env = rep(c('cold', 'intermediate', 'warm'), each = 6)
# Create humidity column
humi = rep(c('dry', 'wet'), each = 3)
# Converting to data frame
head(data.frame(cbind(hrs, env, humi)))
```

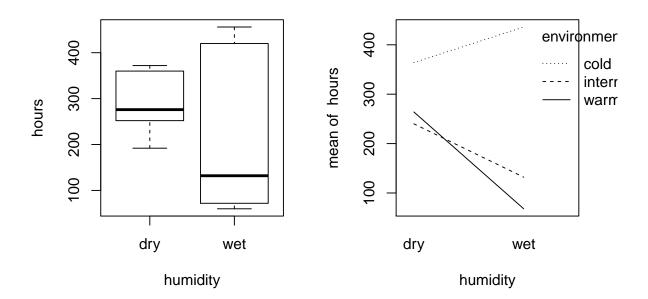
```
## hrs env humi
## 1 360 cold dry
## 2 360 cold dry
## 3 372 cold dry
## 4 420 cold wet
## 5 456 cold wet
## 6 432 cold wet
```

b) Make two boxplots of hours versus the two factors and two interaction plots (keeping the two factors





fixed in turn).



c) Perform an analysis of variance to test for effect of the factors temperature, humidity, and their interaction. Describe the interaction effect in words.

```
# Creating linear model and ANOVA test
breadaov = lm(hours~environment*humidity, data = bread); anova(breadaov)
```

## Analysis of Variance Table

```
##
## Response: hours
                        Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
##
                         2 201904 100952 233.685 2.461e-10
## environment
## humidity
                            26912
                                     26912
                                            62.296 4.316e-06
## environment:humidity
                        2
                            55984
                                            64.796 3.705e-07
                                     27992
## Residuals
                        12
                             5184
                                       432
p_interaction = anova(breadaov)$Pr[3]
```

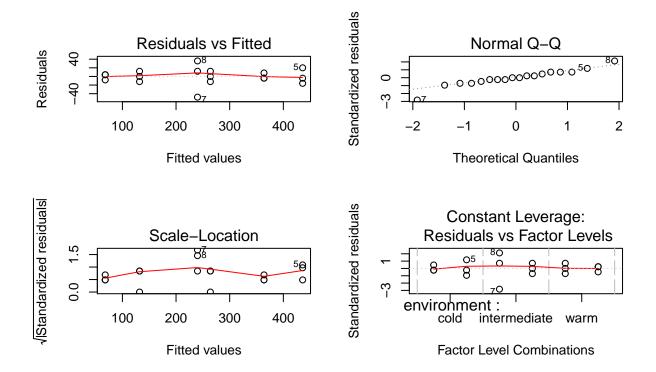
- The p-value for testing for  $H_0:\gamma_{i,j}=0$  for all i, j is  $3.7054783\times 10^{-7}$ . Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis  $H_0$  which means the interaction between environment and humidity is significant for this dataset.
- d) Which of the two factors has the greatest (numerical) influence on the decay? Is this a good question?

## summary(breadaov)[4]

```
## $coefficients
##
                                       Estimate Std. Error
                                                               t value
                                                                           Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                                                  12.00000 30.333333 1.032769e-12
## environmentintermediate
                                           -124
                                                   16.97056 -7.306770 9.389760e-06
## environmentwarm
                                           -100
                                                            -5.892557 7.336887e-05
                                                  16.97056
## humiditywet
                                             72
                                                  16.97056
                                                              4.242641 1.142103e-03
                                                  24.00000
## environmentintermediate:humiditywet
                                                            -7.500000 7.233671e-06
                                            -180
## environmentwarm:humiditywet
                                            -268
                                                  24.00000 -11.166667 1.073751e-07
```

- When we look up to the variance analysis results, 192, 2, 1 which corresponds to an environment with intermediate and dry has the most decaying effect in the dataset.
- e) Check the model assumptions by using relevant diagnostic tools. Are there any outliers?

```
par(mfrow=c(2, 2))
# Plot the linear fitted model graphs
plot(breadaov)
```



• According to the tables we can say that 192, 2, 1 and 276, 2, 1 are the two that can be considered as outliers.