

## Additional EXERCISES CHAP 4

Box Hunter and Hunter, Wiley, Prob 4.2 and Prob. 4.3

BHH Problem 4.2

(g) DO you think...

2. Six burn treatments  $A, B, C, D, E, F$  were tested on six subjects (volunteers). Each subject has six sites on which a burn could be applied for testing (each arm with two below the elbow and one above). A standard burn was administered at each site and the six treatments were arranged so that each treatment occurred once with every subject once in every position. After treatment each burn was covered by a clean gauze; treatment  $C$  was a control with clean gauze but without other treatment. The data are the number of hours for a clearly defined degree of partial healing to occur.

|                  |     | Subjects |    |     |    |    |    |
|------------------|-----|----------|----|-----|----|----|----|
|                  |     | 1        | 2  | 3   | 4  | 5  | 6  |
| Positions on arm | I   | A        | B  | C   | D  | E  | F  |
|                  |     | 32       | 40 | 72  | 43 | 35 | 50 |
|                  | II  | B        | A  | F   | E  | D  | C  |
|                  |     | 29       | 37 | 59  | 53 | 32 | 53 |
|                  | III | C        | D  | A   | B  | F  | E  |
|                  |     | 40       | 56 | 53  | 48 | 37 | 43 |
|                  | IV  | D        | F  | E   | A  | C  | B  |
|                  |     | 29       | 59 | 67  | 56 | 38 | 42 |
|                  | V   | E        | C  | B   | F  | A  | D  |
|                  |     | 28       | 50 | 100 | 46 | 29 | 56 |
|                  | VI  | F        | E  | D   | C  | B  | A  |
|                  |     | 37       | 42 | 67  | 50 | 33 | 48 |

- What is this Design called ?
- How can such design be randomized ?
- Conduct an ANOVA with JMP
- State any assumptions that you make.
- Analyse the residuals.

*Solution: See JMP file BHH\_prob\_4.2*

- a) Latin square (6x6)
- b) Assign randomly the letters to the treatments. All subjects receive all treatments and all treatments are performed in all the positions.
- c)

| Summary of Fit             |       |                |                |         |          |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| RSquare                    |       |                | 0.774783       |         |          |
| RSquare Adj                |       |                | 0.60587        |         |          |
| Root Mean Square Error     |       |                | 9.243015       |         |          |
| Mean of Response           |       |                | 46.91667       |         |          |
| Observations (or Sum Wgts) |       |                | 36             |         |          |
| Analysis of Variance       |       |                |                |         |          |
| Source                     | DF    | Sum of Squares | Mean Square    | F Ratio |          |
| Model                      | 15    | 5878.0833      | 391.872        | 4.5869  |          |
| Error                      | 20    | 1708.6667      | 85.433         |         | Prob > F |
| C. Total                   | 35    | 7586.7500      |                |         | 0.0010*  |
| Effect Tests               |       |                |                |         |          |
| Source                     | Nparm | DF             | Sum of Squares | F Ratio | Prob > F |
| position                   | 5     | 5              | 219.9167       | 0.5148  | 0.7619   |
| subject                    | 5     | 5              | 5407.9167      | 12.6600 | <.0001*  |
| treatment                  | 5     | 5              | 250.2500       | 0.5858  | 0.7107   |

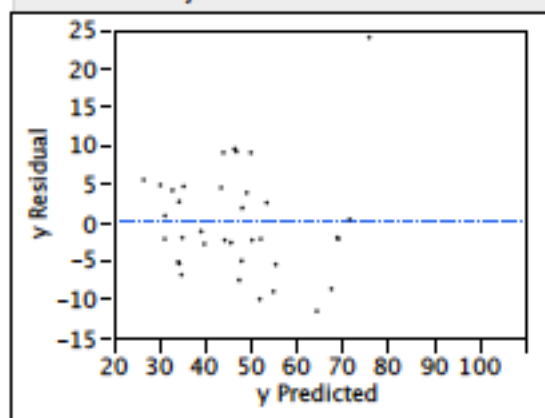
- d) Equal variance in the data set, normal distribution of errors, no interaction between factors.

- e)

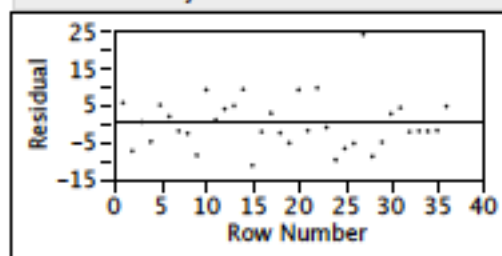
Response y

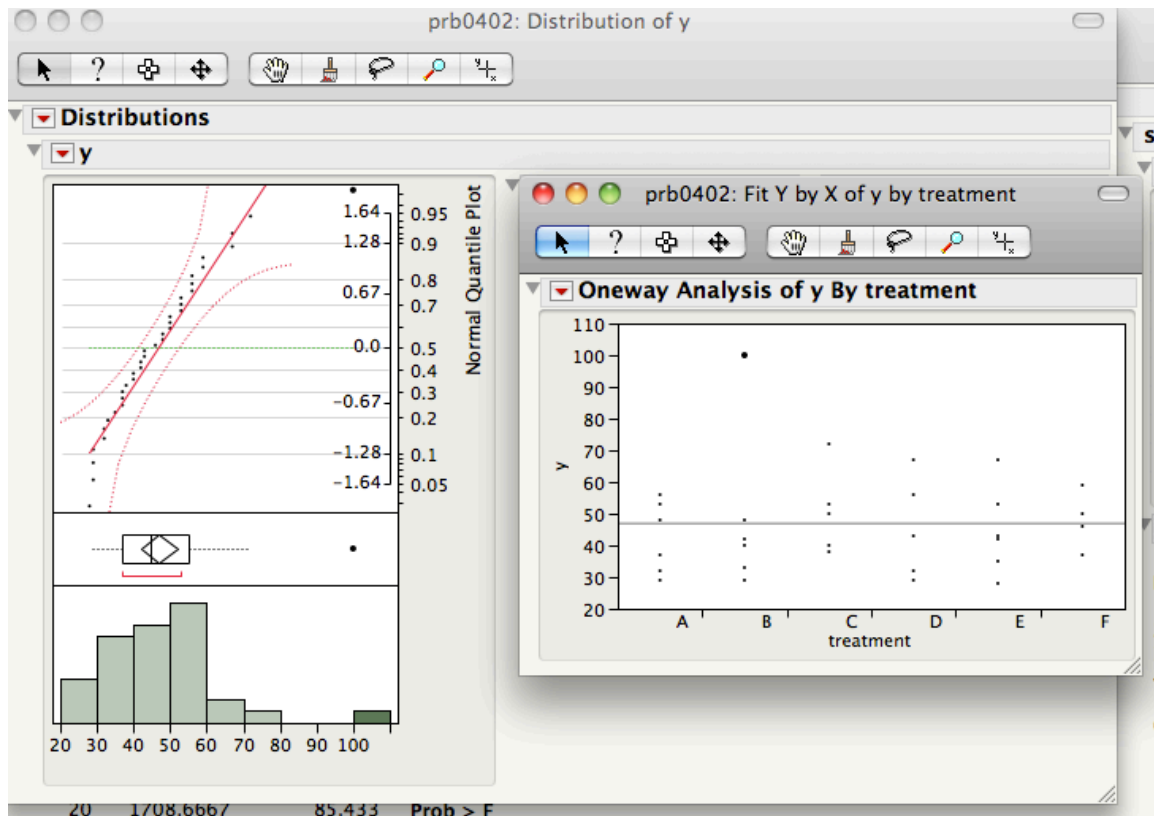
Whole Model

Residual by Predicted Plot



Residual by Row Plot





note: Looks normally distributed but one data point is an outlier and should be checked.

BHH Prob 4.3.

3. Three alternative regimes  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  involving combinations of certain exercises and drugs are being compared for their efficacy in the reduction of overweight in men. Fifteen volunteers were available for the trial. The trials were carried out by first dividing the subjects into "matched" groups; that is, men in any group were chosen to be as alike as possible. The loss of weight after 3 months for the three regimes was as follows:

|        |   | Regimes  |         |          |
|--------|---|----------|---------|----------|
|        |   | $\alpha$ | $\beta$ | $\gamma$ |
| Groups | 1 | 15       | 10      | 8        |
|        | 2 | 24       | 15      | 17       |
|        | 3 | 31       | 28      | 34       |
|        | 4 | 37       | 36      | 34       |
|        | 5 | 33       | 37      | 39       |

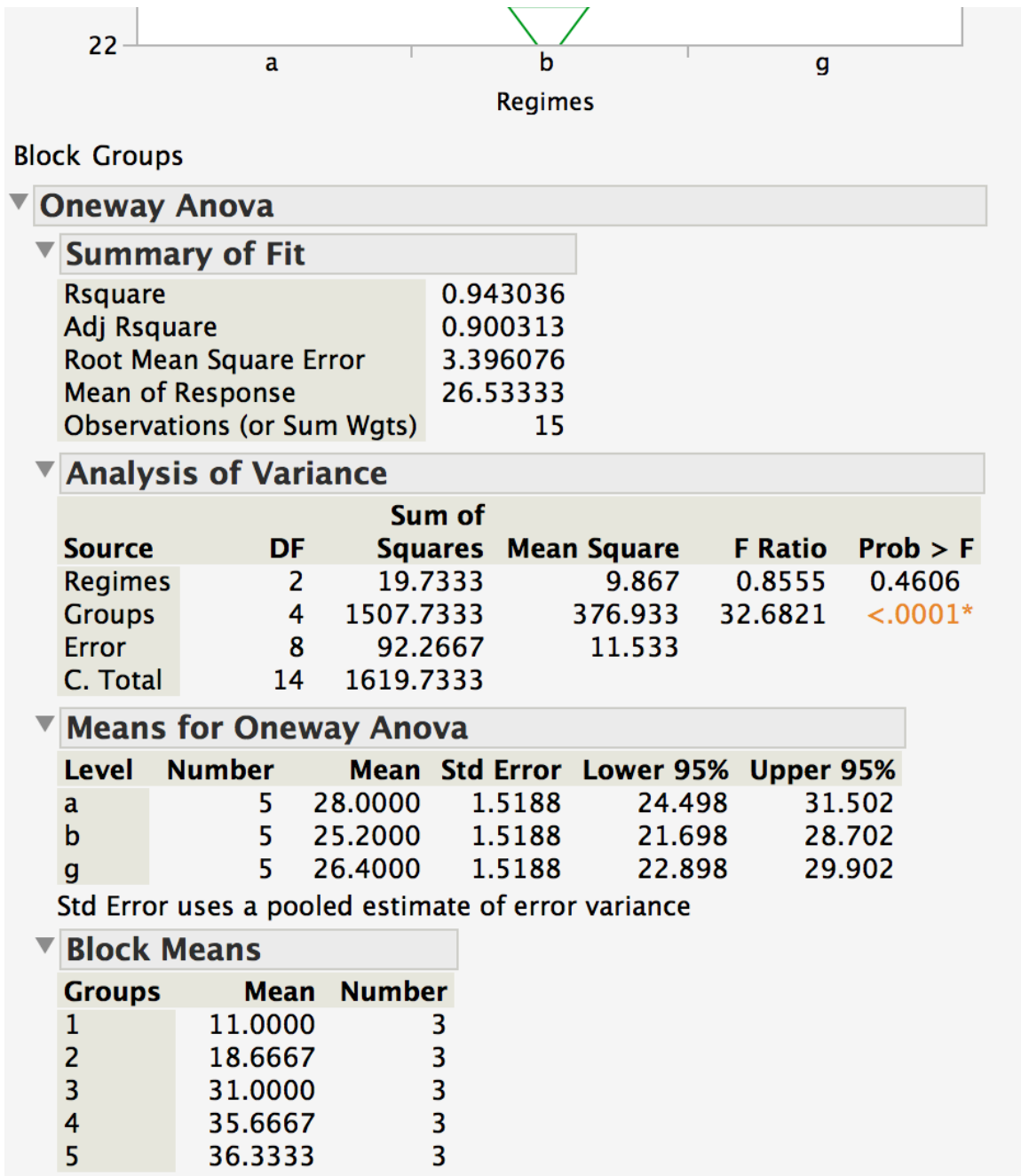
- (a) Make any analysis you feel is appropriate, including a graphical analysis.  
 (b) Suppose you are told that the average weight in pounds at the beginning of the trial for members in each group is as follows:

| Group  | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Weight | 250 | 309 | 327 | 356 | 379 |

How might this affect your analysis and conclusions?

*Solution:*

*Check JMP file BHH\_Prob\_4.3*



*This was analysed as a RCBE. The analysis indicates that there is no significant difference between the regimes. The groups, as expected, are significantly different. However, the analysis of the residuals raises some concerns since the residuals deviate from the normal distribution. This may be due to an interaction between group weight and regime which may mask the overall effect of the factor regime (question b. Regimes may have different effects depending on the weight). This suggests that a randomized complete block design may not be appropriate to address this question.*

