Contrasts

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2024-04-15

Contrasts

- ► Linear combination of parameters
- ▶ In R used to determine which estimable functions are shown as factor level effects

Example Dataset

Table 1: Body Weight and Breed of Beef Cattle Animals

Animal	Body Weight	Breed
1	471	Angus
2	463	Angus
4	470	Angus
7	518	Limousin
8	511	Limousin
9	510	Limousin
10	541	Limousin
3	481	Simmental
5	496	Simmental
6	491	Simmental

Contrasts in R

Angus
Limousin
Simmental

```
(mat_ctr <- contrasts(as.factor(tbl_flem_bw_breed$Breed)))
##
        Limousin Simmental</pre>
```

Model Matrix

```
##
      (Intercept) BreedLimousin BreedSimmental
## 1
## 2
## 3
## 4
## 5
## 6
## 7
## 8
## 9
## 10
## attr(,"assign")
## [1] 0 1 1
## attr(,"contrasts")
## attr(,"contrasts")$Breed
```

Estimable Functions

extend contrasts matrix by one row of all ones for the intercept

##		(Intercept)	Limousin	Simmental
##	Angus	1	0	0
##	Limousin	1	1	0
##	Simmental	1	0	1

Estimable Functions II

Inverse of extended contrasts matrix

##		Angus	Limousin	Simmental
##	(Intercept)	1	0	0
##	Limousin	-1	1	0
##	Simmental	-1	0	1

- First row: which group means are used for intercept
- ightharpoonup Other rows: vectors q^T representing estimable functions

Validation

- ► Compute a solution of least squares normal equation
- Use matrix of estimable functions to validate effects estimates

Default Contrasts

- Per default: treatment contrasts
- ► Factor levels in alphabetical order
- First level corresponds to control, other levels are treatments
- Intercept estimate as mean observation for control group
- ► Effects estimates as difference between treatment and control solutions of normal equations

Other Contasts

- ► Helmert
- ▶ sum
- poly

Custom Contrasts

- ► Construct own matrix of estimable functions
- Invert that matrix
- lgnore first column
- ▶ Use remaining matrix of contrasts as argument in lm()