試看看

下列資料可以做甚麼單因子實驗設計(factorial design)?以了解企業倫理學生的期末成績表現

學年度第1學期成績計分單								
課程名								
稍								
開課班								
级								
侈课人 数	61		校	課教師				
手圧終及	住址	上網時 間/日			期末考	暴力趨		
			gender	玩game時間。 /				
四資管四A	北部		F	2	78	85		
四資管四A	南部		F	7	45	80		
四資管四A	中部	3	F	1	12	62		
四會計四A	東部	4	M	1	69	66		
四國管四A	北部	5	M	3	66	55		
二企管四A	北部	5	F	5	58	88		
二企管四A	南部	4	M	5	0	78		
二企管四A	中部	3	F	6	78	45		
二企管四A	中部	2	F	6	89	12		
二企管四A	東部	1	F	2	55	69		
二企管四A	北部	1	F	0	66	66		
二企管四A	南部	1	F	5	78	58		
二資管四A	中部	2	F	5	45	0		
四企管四A	中部	2	M	3	12	78		
四機械四B	東部	3	м	0	69	89		
四工管四A	北部	3	м	9	66	48		
四工管四A	南部	4	м	9	90	68		
四工管四A	中部	4	F	12	40	60		
四工管四A	北部	5	м	0	15	0		
四工管四A	北部	5	м	0	15	0		
四工管四A	北部		м	4	63	50		
四工管四A			F	3	60	60		
四工管四A			F	6	78	78		
四工管四B	南部	5	м	1	0	80		
四企管四A			м	2	0	90		

Discuss Question 1 試看看

下列資料可以做甚麼單因子實驗設計(factorial design)?以了解企業倫理學生的期末成績表現

請劃出其研究架構圖並寫出單因子實驗設計的假設

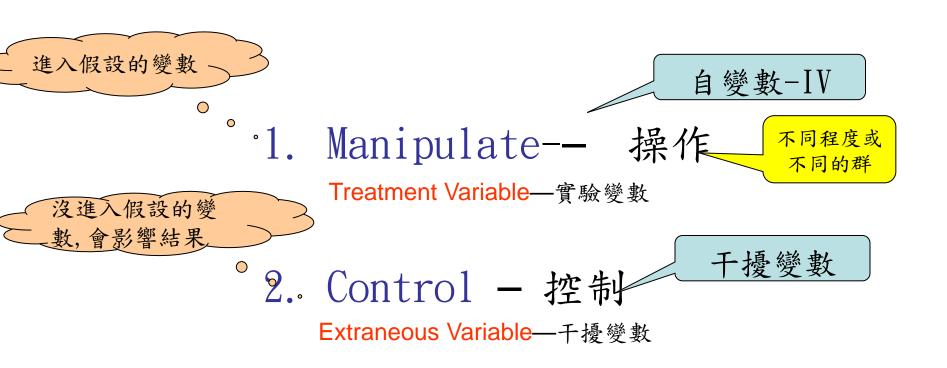
學年度第1學期成績計分單 課程名 阴门 宗果 我狂 61 授課教師 暴力趨 1- 斜钼時 期末考 赶級 往班 間/日 玩game時間 gender 四資管四A 78 85 JE: 容[3] 1 F 四資管四A 7音诗 2 F 7 45 80 四資管四A 기염다 3 F 62 1 四會計四A 東部 1 69 66 四國管四人 ゴド, 音ば 5 M 3 66 55 1企管四A 5 が出出し 5 F 58 88 5 :企管四A **|百百百百** $4 | \mathbf{M}$ 78 \circ 78 二企管四A 3 F 6 45 中部 二企管四A 一十名は 6 89 12 二企管四A 東部 1 F 2 55 69 二企管四A 0 JE, 各区 1 F 66 66 二企管四A 1 F 5 78 58 **下村谷**13 5 二資管四A 一台は 2 F 0 四企管四A 3 中部 $\geq |\mathbf{M}|$ 12 78 四機械四B 3 м 0 69 東部 89 四工管四A 3 M 9 기는, 참대 66 48 9 四工管四A 7音音画 4 M 90 おおけ 4 F 12 40 60 四工管四A ゴヒ音ば 5 M 0 15 0 5 M 四工管四人 ゴヒ 音ば 0 15 0 50 5 M 四工管四A ゴビ 谷ぼ 4 63 四工管四A 一十名は 1 F 3 60 60 四工管四人 東部 3 F 6 78 78 四工管四B $5 | \mathbf{M}$ 南部 1 0 80 四企管四A HEAR 2 4 IM \circ

Research Frameworks

Common conceptual framework

Initial theoretical variable set

實驗設計研究方法的基本原理



Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variables.

Control means keeping external variables the same across conditions.

實驗結果(狀態改變)的變異來源

主要希望的原因 因-當IV-進假設

• Treatment Variable—實驗變異

Alternative explanation

• Extraneous Variable—干擾因素變異

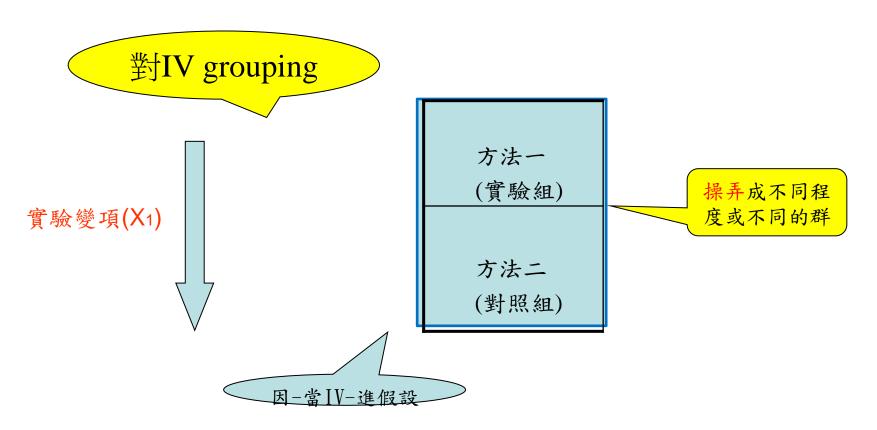
因-當IV-不進假設

• Error Variable—誤差變異

因

對IV(1個)

單因子變異數分析 (one way analysis of variance)



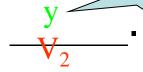
Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variable.

Correlation

• H_0 : the more

有明確資料支援

, the more

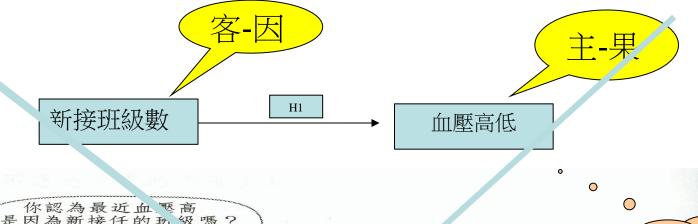


主-果

There is no significant correlation between

- V_1 and V_2 .
 - 沒有明確資料支援

relationship

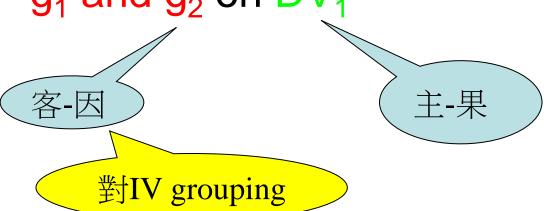




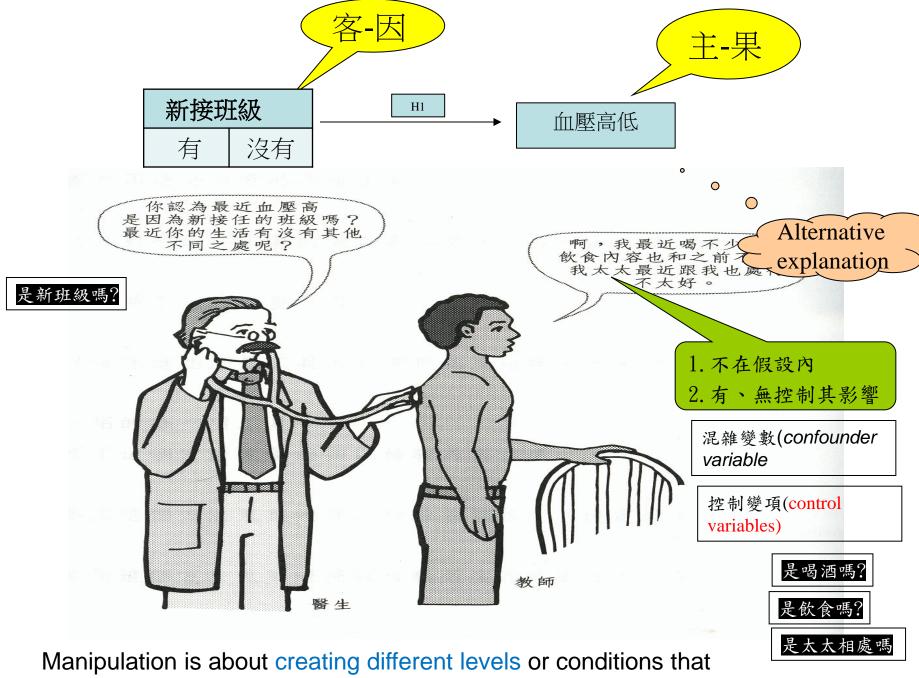
Difference



There is no significant difference between
 g₁ and g₂ on DV₁



Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variable.



represent different values of the independent variable.

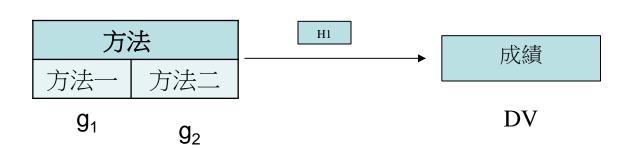
Hypothesis statement

H₀: There is no significant difference between g₁, and g₂ on DV

對IV grouping

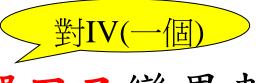
Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variable.

研究架構圖



方法一 (實驗組)

方法二 (對照組)



單因子變異數分析

(one way analysis of variance)

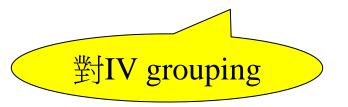
T TT ME	•
立4 /	orollming
少」 I V	grouping

高智力	中智力	低智力	
		因	-當IV-進假設

Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variable.

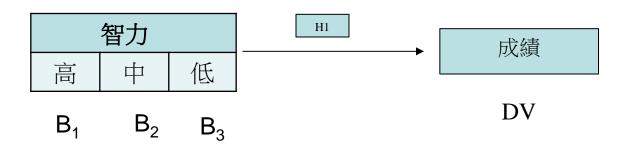
Hypothesis statement

H₀: There is no significant difference among B₁, B₂ and B₃ on DV



Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variable.

研究架構圖



Discuss Question 2 試看看

下列資料可以做甚麼多因子實驗設計(factorial design)?以了解企業倫理學生的期末成績表現

請劃出其研究架構圖並寫出多因子實驗設計的假設

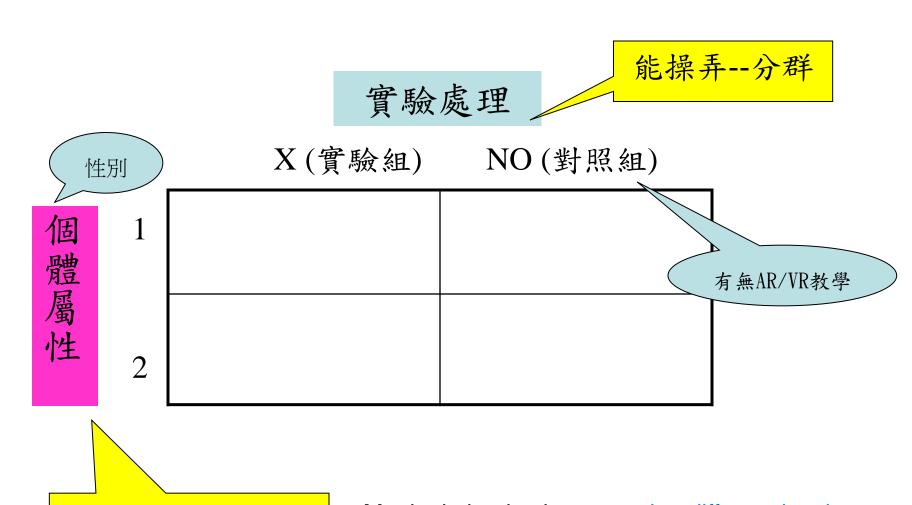
			學年度	第1學期成績計	分單		
課程名							
稱							
開課班							
多							
修課人	61		授	課教師			
到任級	住址 上網時間/日						暴力趨
			gender	玩game時間。			
四資管四A	北部		F	2		78	85
四資管四A	南部		F	7		45	80
四資管四A	中部	3	F	1		12	62
四會計四A	東部		M	1		69	66
四國管四A	北部	5	M	3		66	55
二企管四A	北部	5	F	5		58	88
二企管四A	南部	4	M	5		0	78
二企管四A	中部	3	F	6		78	45
二企管四A	中部	2	F	6		89	12
二企管四A	東部		F	2		55	69
二企管四A	北部	1	F	0		66	66
二企管四A	南部		F	5		78	58
二資管四A	中部	2	F	5		45	0
四企管四A	中部		M	3		12	78
四機械四B	東部	3	M	0		69	89
四工管四A	北部	3	M	9		66	48
四工管四A	南部	4	M	9		90	68
四工管四A	中部		F	12		40	60
四工管四A	北部	5	M	0		15	0
四工管四A	北部	5	м	0		15	0
四工管四A	北部	5	M	4		63	50
四工管四A	中部	1	F	3		60	60
四工管四A	東部	3	F	6		78	78
四工管四B	南部	5	M	1		0	80
四企管四A	-{E: 谷区	4	м	2		0	90

對IVs(多個)

多因子實驗設計

- 1. 個體特性與實驗處理交互效應設計 (ATI)--Aptitude-Treatment Intuition
- 2. 獨立處理多因子實驗設計 independent factorial design
- 3. 重複量數設計—repeated-measure design

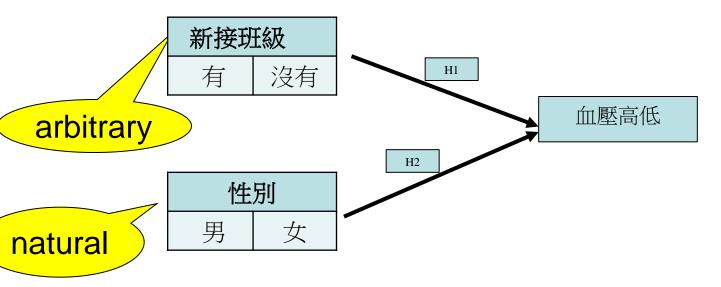
個體特性一實驗處理 交互效應設計

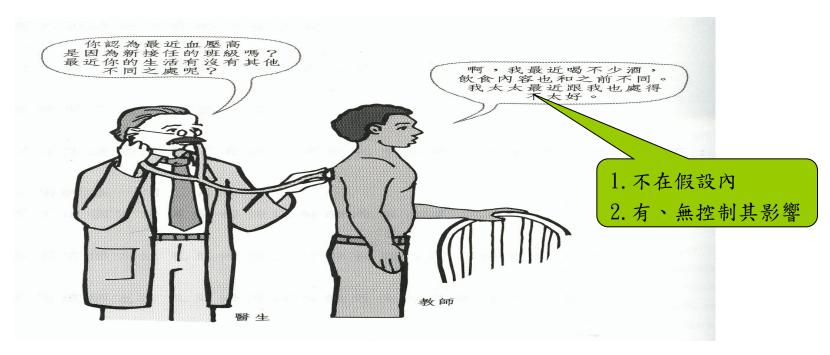


不能操弄—已分群

Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variables.

個體特性-實驗處理交互效應設計





對多個IVs

多因子變異數分析

(two way analysis of variance)

				因-當IV-進	假設
IV grouping	g	高智力	中智力	低智力	
	方法一				
	方法二				
—————————————————————————————————————	注 /PZ →PL				

Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variables.

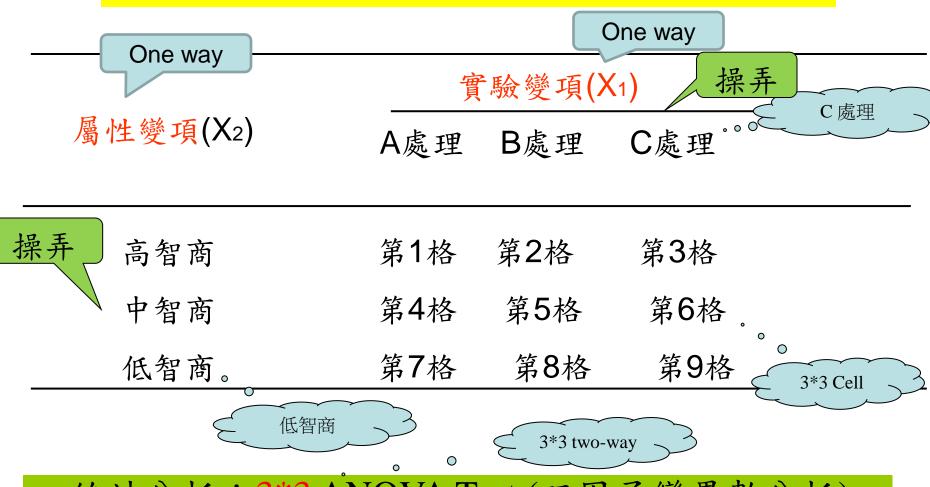
二個IVs

簡單的双因子變異數實驗設計

		操弄
	實驗變	項(X1) 因-當IV-進假設
屬性變項(X2)	A處理	B處理
操弄高智商	第1格	第3格
中智商	第2格	第4格
因-當IV-進假設		2*2 Cell

- 統計分析: 2*2 ANOVA Test (双因子變異數分析)
- Two-Way ANOVA

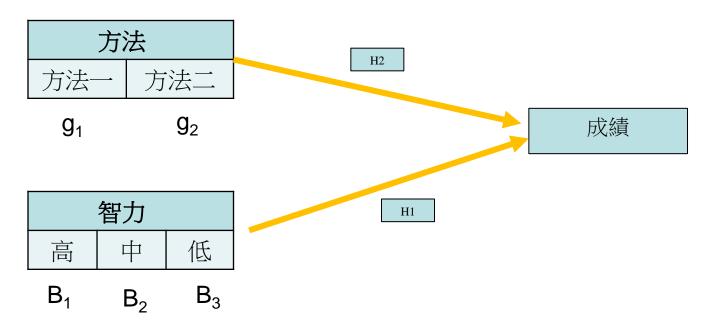
簡單的多因子實驗設計



- 統計分析:3*3 ANOVA Test (双因子變異數分析)
- Two-Way ANOVA

研究架構圖

H₀: There is no significant difference between g₁ and g₂ on DV



 H_0 : There is no significant difference among B_1 , B_2 and B_3 on DV

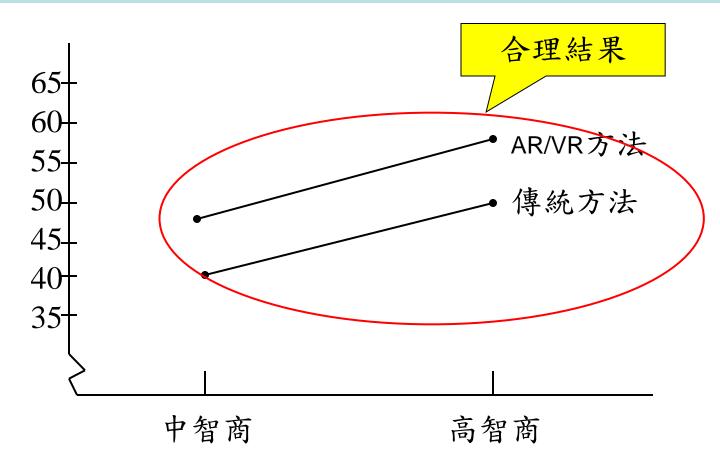
多因子實驗設計

能操弄—分群

kn + (V)	教學(X ₁)				
智商(X2)	1	專統方法	AR	/VR方法	平均數
高智商		50	<	58	54
中智商		40	<	48	44
平均數	_	45	<	53	

能操弄—已分群

方法與智商層次未發生交互作用 (ordinal interaction)

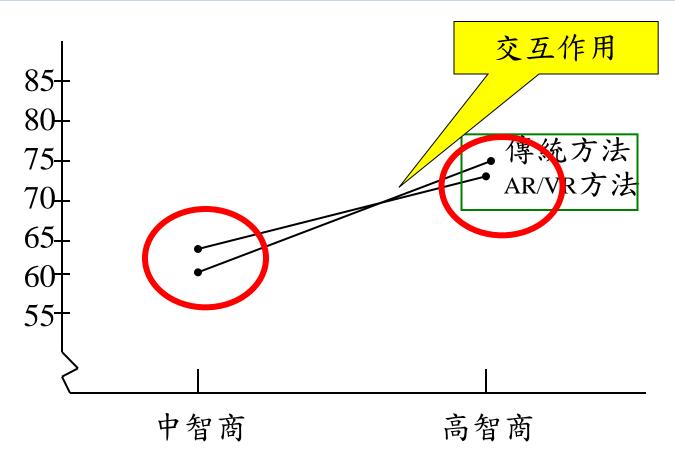


多因子實驗設計

<i>生</i> n 立 (V。)				教學(X1)	
智商(X2)		傳統方法		AR/VR方法	平均數
高智商		75.0		70.0	74
中智商		60.0	<	64.0	62
平均數	7	67.5		67.0	

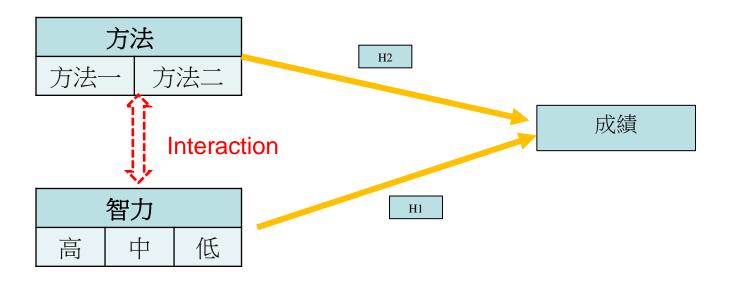
不合理結果

方法與智商層次交互作用圖 (disordinal interaction)



研究架構圖

H₀: There is no significant difference between g₁ and g₂ on DV



 H_0 : There is no significant difference among B_1 , B_2 and B_3 on DV

Hypothesis statement

測試順序

- H_0 : There is no significant difference among B_1 , B_2 and B_3 on DV
- H₀: There is no significant difference between A₁ and A₂ on DV
- H₀: There is no significant Interaction between A and B on DV

Hypothesis statement

測試順序

Interaction Effect

Che k independ or not

H₀: There is no significant Interaction between A and B on DV

main effect

H₀: There is no significant difference between A₁ and A₂ on DV

 H_0 : There is no significant difference among B_1 , B_2 and B_3 on DV

main effect

二個treatement(IVs)以上的實驗設計

先檢查有無交互作用(Interaction Effect)

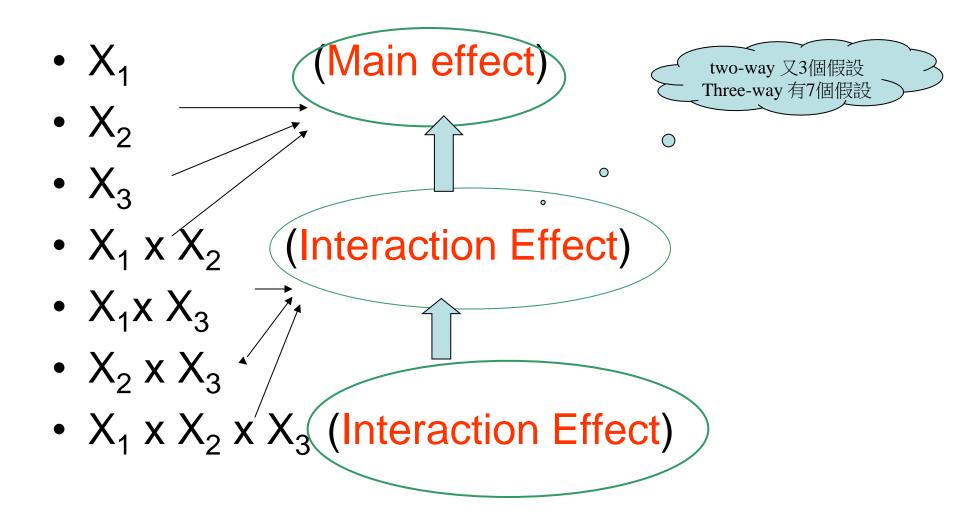
再來看treatment(Main effect)的效果

H₀: There is no significant Interaction between A and B on DV

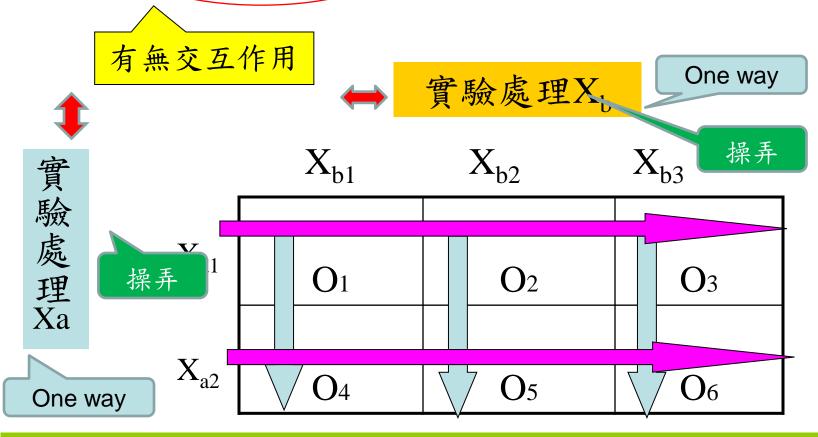
Accept or reject hypothesis

If have any interaction effect, then, you can not make conclusion for main effect.

2X2X2 Factorial Design



獨立處理多因子 (independent) factorial design)

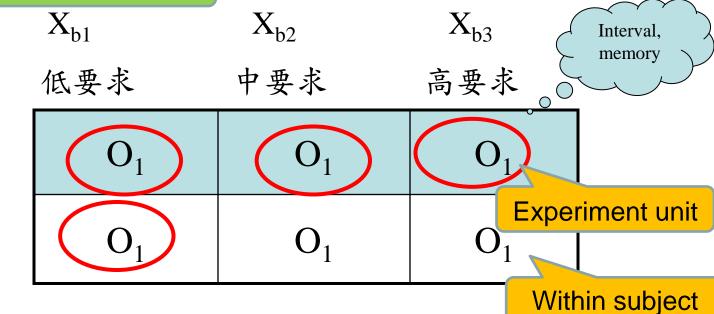


- 統計分析: 2*3 ANOVA Test (二因子變異數分析)
- Two-Way ANOVA

重複量數多因子設計

(repeated-measure design)

Repeat的衡量次數>DV個數加1



實驗組 X_{al}

控制組 X_{a2}

實驗對象一樣,且經歷各種不同的實驗情境

Experiment unit不足

each participant experience all levels of the independent variable.

within vs. between subjects design

 each participant experience all levels of the independent variable--within subjects design.

 different groups of participants to the different levels of the independent variable--Detween-subjects design

Experiment Symbol



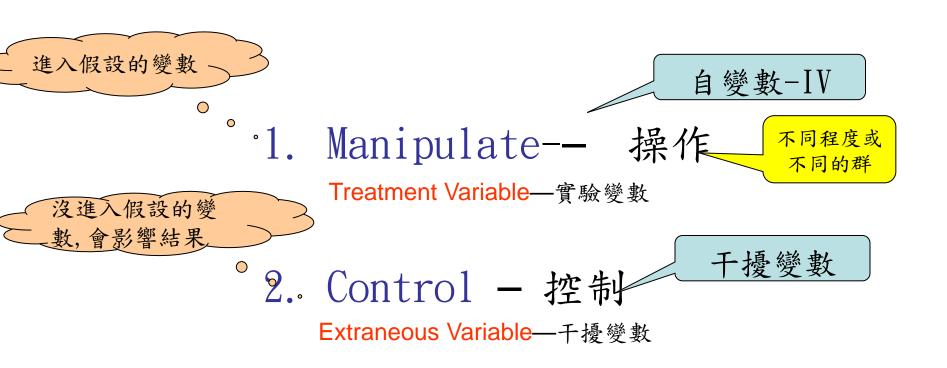
• O_i 一表示測驗或觀察



維骨力青春鼓手篇

請討論上述廣告內容如何以真實驗設計 (true experiment)的角度設計實驗?

實驗設計研究方法的基本原理



Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variable.

Control means keeping external variables the same across conditions.

實驗結果(狀態改變)的變異來源

主要希望的原因 因-當IV-進假設

• Treatment Variable—實驗變異

Alternative explanation

• Extraneous Variable—干擾因素變異

因-當IV-不進假設

• Error Variable—誤差變異

因

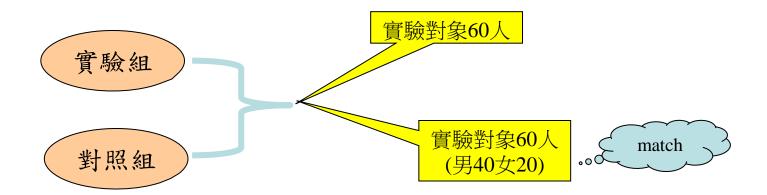
Experiment Symbol

- X-表示實驗處理
- O-表示測驗或觀察 ∞ DV
- R-表示隨機分派
- M-表示配對分組



IV,操弄

• 兩組中間用虛線區隔表示非等組



實驗研究的類型與設計

No randomization Experiment unit

Internal Validity??

一、前實驗設計類型(Pre-experiment)

randomization Experiment unit

二、真實驗設計(True experiment)

三、準實驗設計(Quasi experiment)

Field limitation, No random, but good control internal, external validity

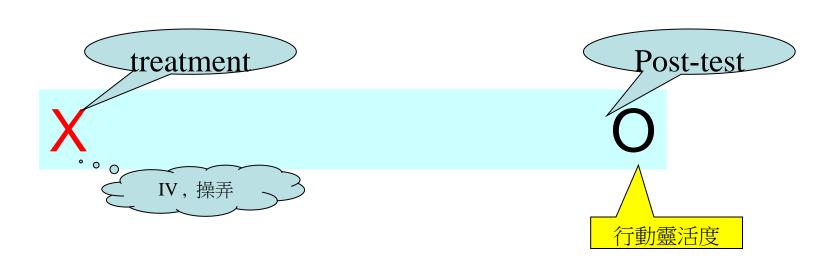
前實驗設計類型

1. 單組後測設計

Internal Validity??

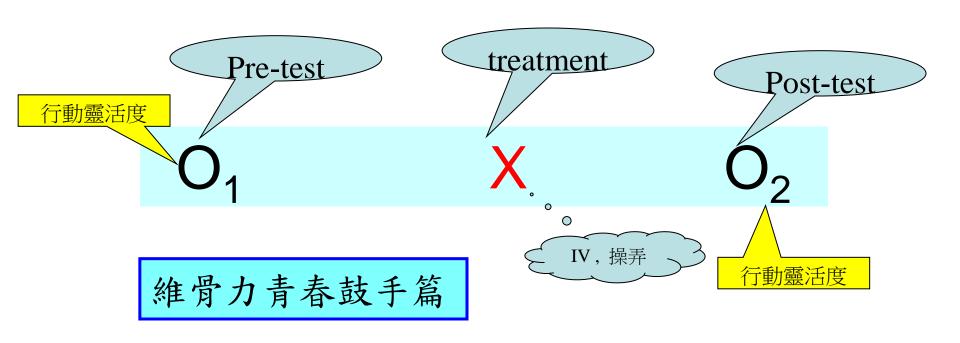
2. 單組前、後測設計

one shot case study



維骨力青春鼓手篇

one group pre-test > post-test design



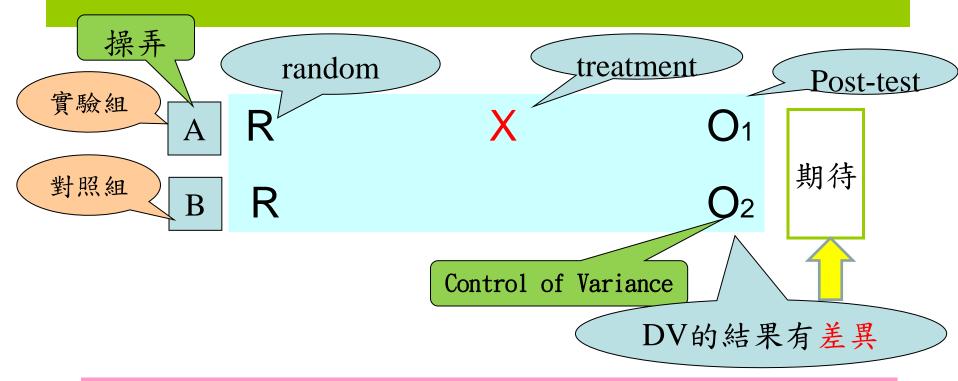
真正的實驗設計 (True Experiment)

1.僅為後測控制組設計

2.前測一後測控制組設計

3. 索羅門四組設計

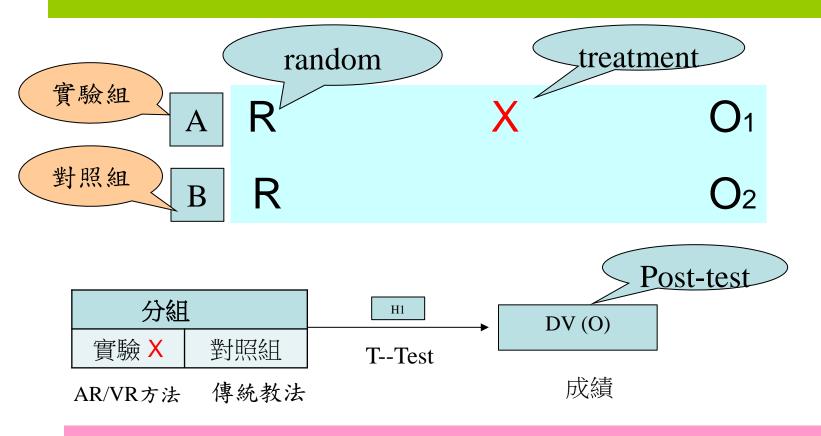
post-test only control group design



 H_0 : There is no significant difference between g_A and g_B on DV_1

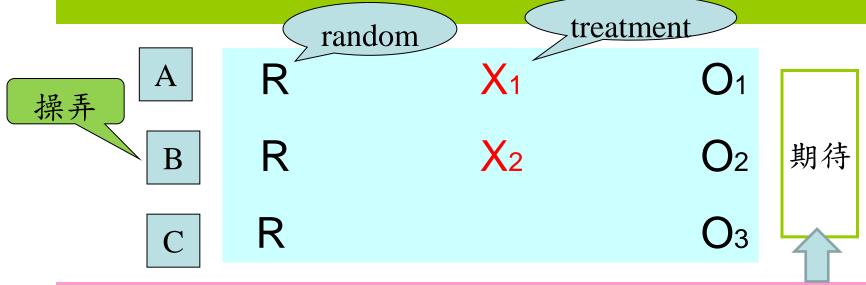
統計分析:T--Test

post-test only control group design



 H_0 : There is no significant difference between g_A and g_B on DV_1

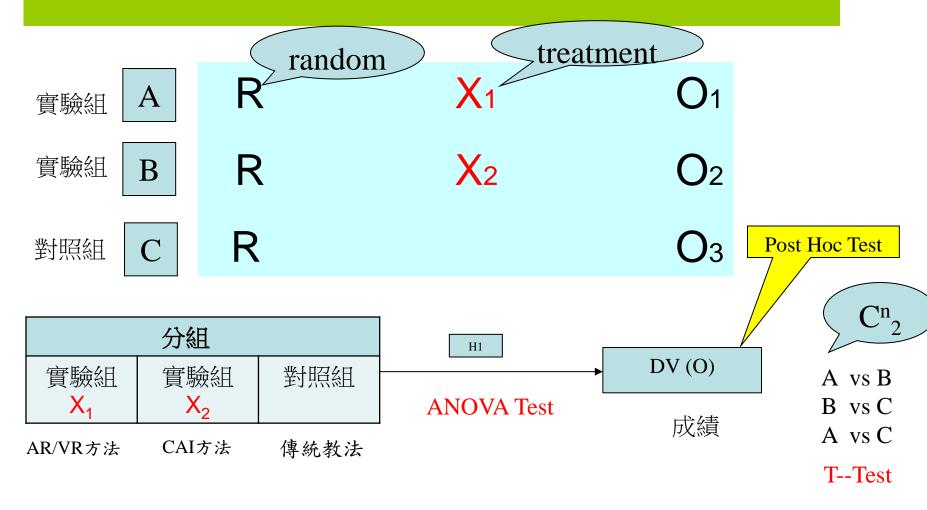




 H_0 : There is no significant differences among g_A , g_B and g_C on DV_1

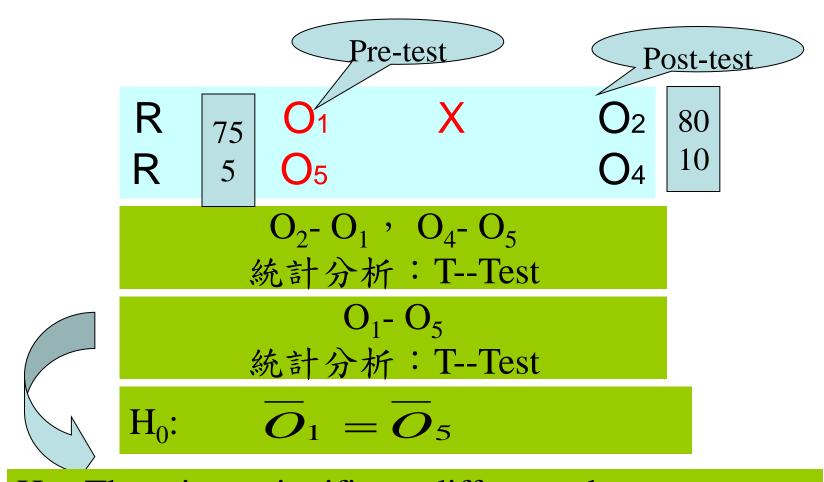
統計分析:ANOVA Test + Post Hoc Test

post-test only control group design



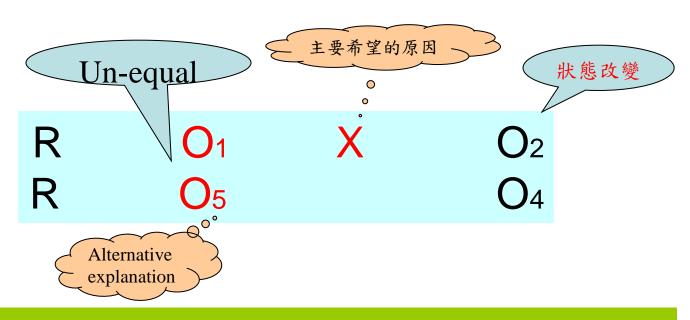
 H_0 : There is no significant differences among g_A , g_B and g_C on DV_1

pre-test > post-test control group design



 H_0 : There is no significant difference between g_A and g_B on Pretest (DV--O₁ O₅)

• 統計分析: ANCOVA Test (雙因子共變項分析)



SSE MSE F

- Covariate
- Treatment
- Error

ANCOVA

Grouping(non-metric)

- clinical trial of three types of treament of a disease "Placebo", "Drug 1", and "Drug 2". 疫苗接種
- The results are three sets of survival times, corresponding to patients from the three treatment groups.

狀態改變

- each patient's age, then analysis of covariance allows you to adjust the treatment effect (survival time) to a particular age, say, the mean age of all patients.
- Age in this see is a covariate"

Grouping (metric)

Two-way ANOVA vs ANCOVA

Non-Metric (分群)

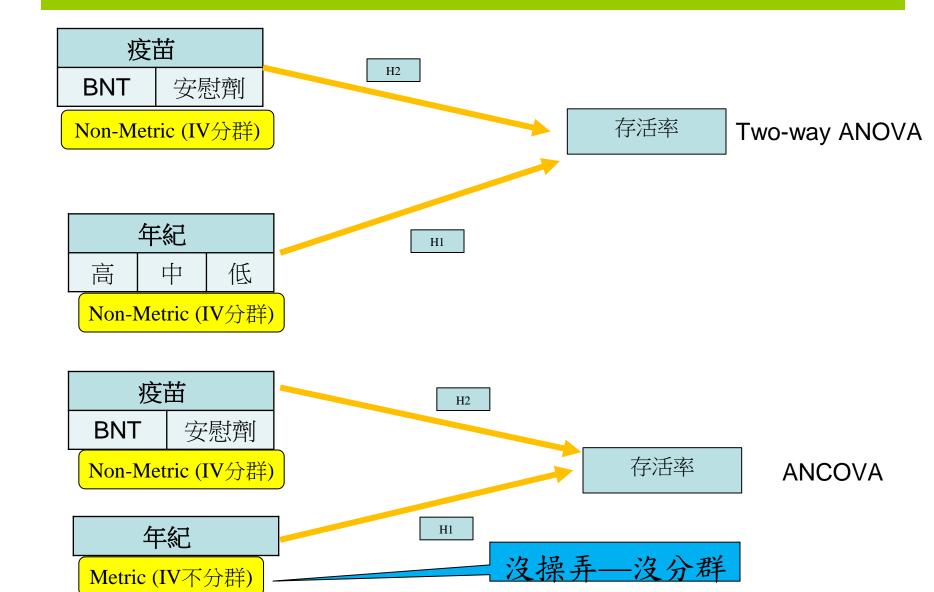
Two IVs

One IV, one Covariate variable

Non-Metric (分群)

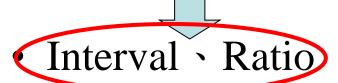
Metric

Two-way ANOVA vs ANCOVA



Non-Metric data vs. Metric

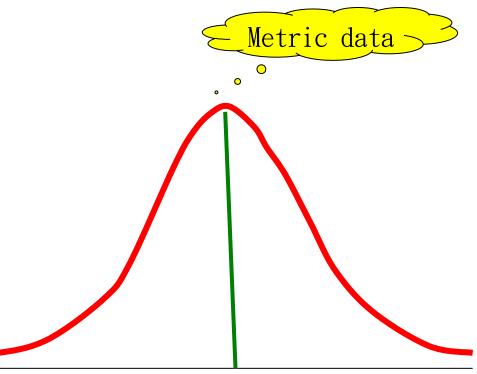
- Nominal \
 Ordinal
 - ·個數、百分比
 - 個人基本資料(描述性)
 - 分群用



- . 平均數、標準差
 - · 研究主要內容 (較複雜性)
 - 主要研究用

Non-Metric data

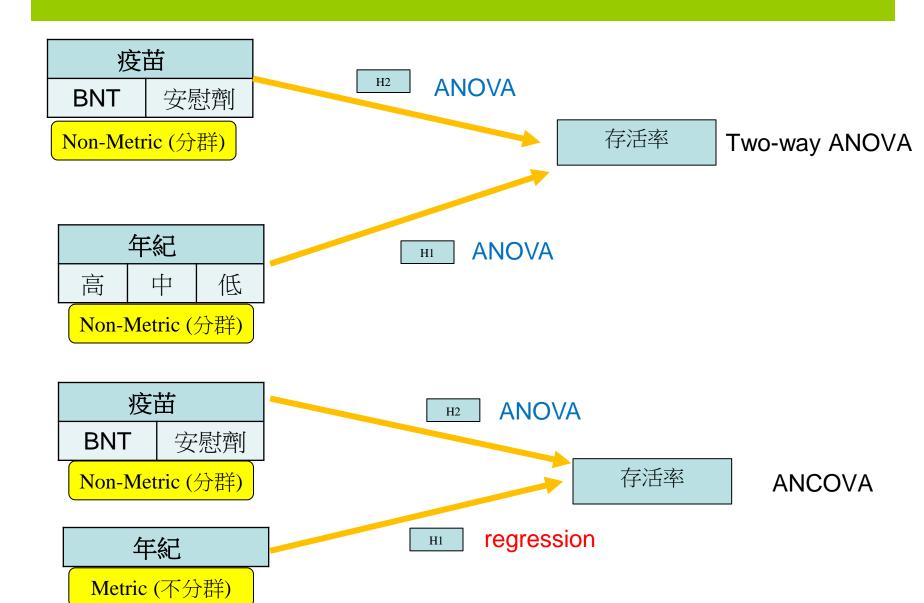




Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA)

- is a general linear model with one continuous outcome variable (quantitative) and one or more factor variables (qualitative). ANCOVA is a merger of ANOVA and regression for continuous variables.
- tests whether certain factors have an effect on the outcome variable after removing the variance for which quantitative predictors (covariates) account

Two-way ANOVA vs ANCOVA

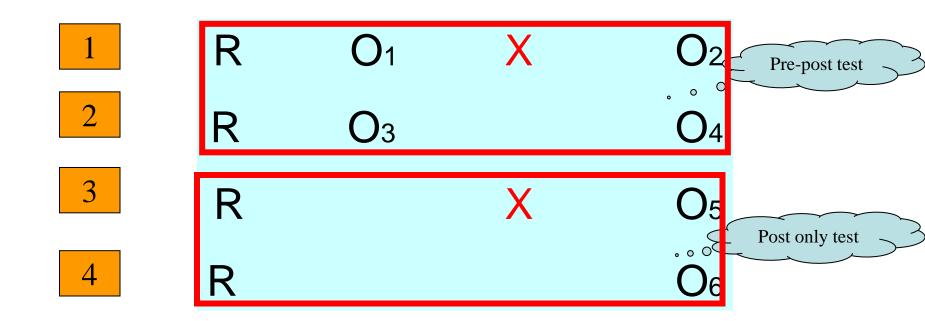


pre-test post-test control group design

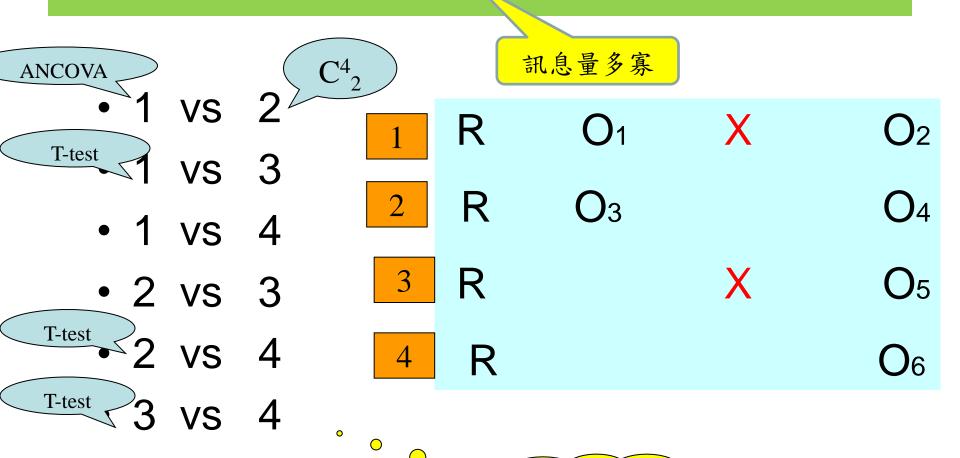
R	O ₁	X ₁	O ₂
R	O ₃	χ_2	O 4
R	O 5		O 6

統計分析:ANCOVA Test

Solomon four-group design



Solomon four-group design



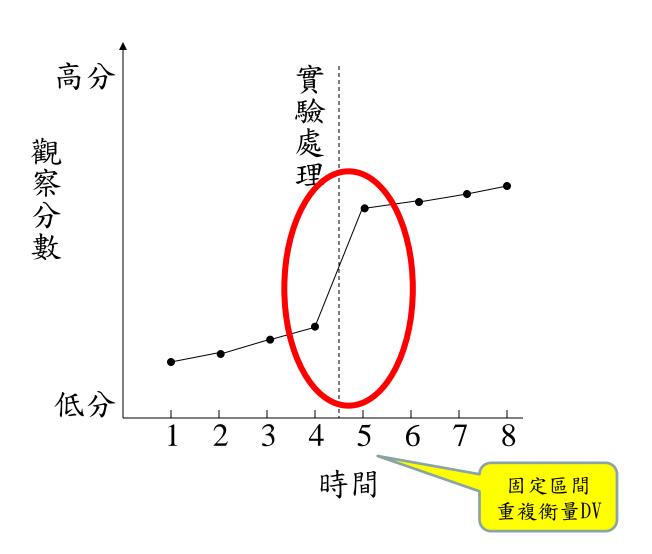
The effect of pre-test, treatment, covariates

Discuss Question4

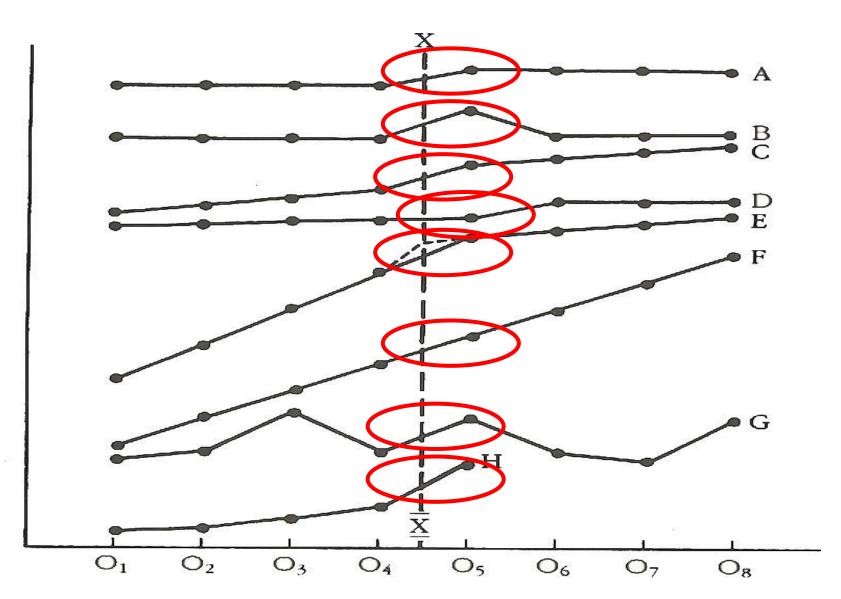
維骨力青春鼓手篇

請討論上述廣告內容如何以時間數列實驗設計 (time-series design)的角度設計實驗?

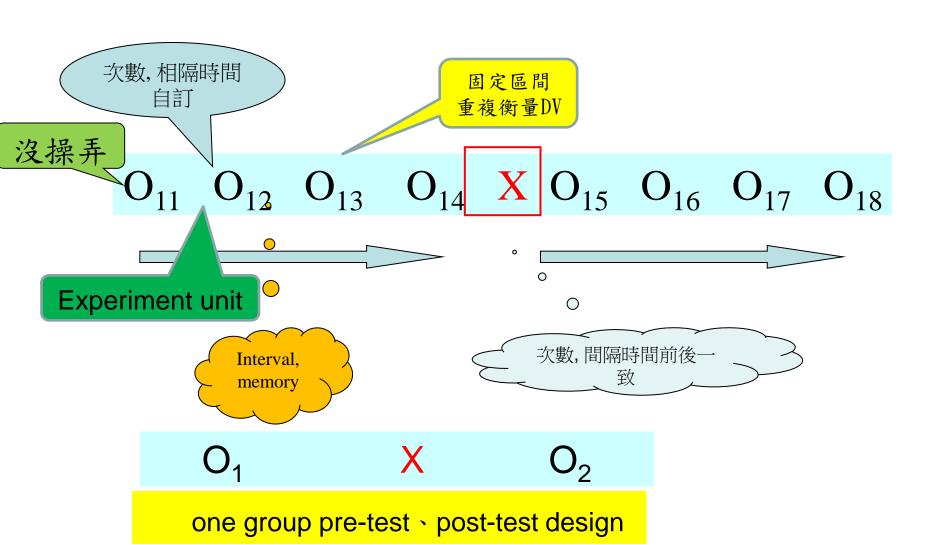
時間序列設計的結果

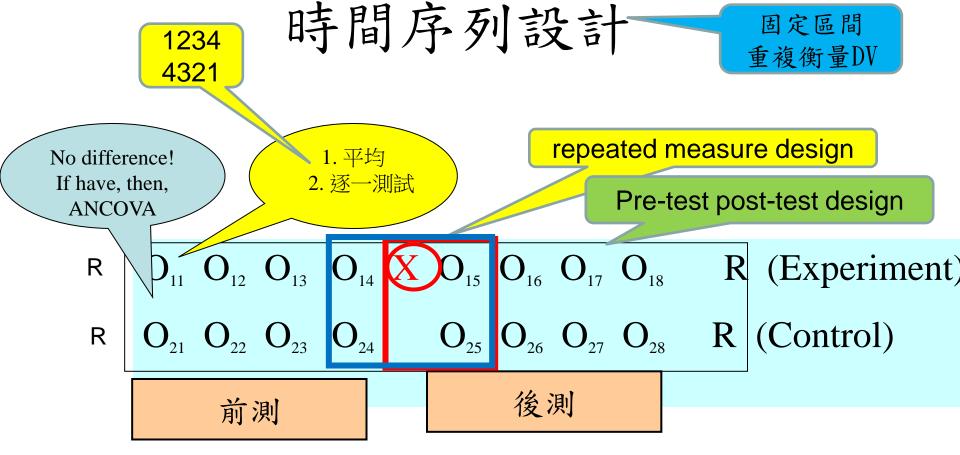


時間系列可能的結果



時間序列設計 (Quasi-experiment)



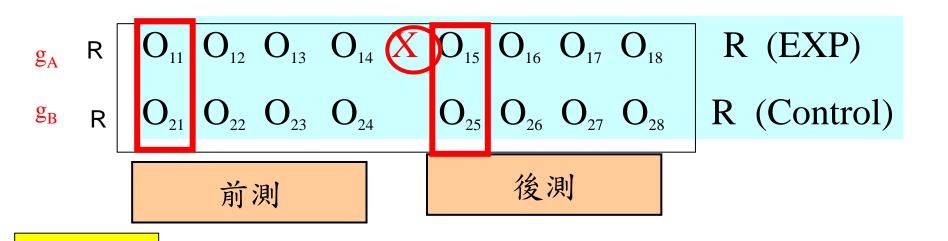


統計分析:利用迴歸分析由 $0_10_20_30_4$ 推測 0_5 的值,並以T-Test測predict 0_5 與real 0_5 間之差異,後依序測 $0_60_70_8$

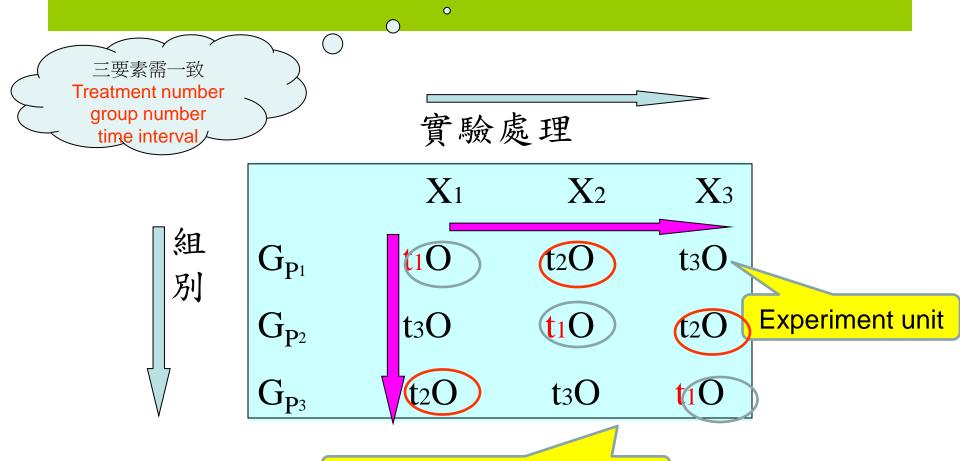
For t₂, t₃, t₄ 時間序列設計

For t_6 , t_7 , t_8

 H_0 : at, $t_{1,1}$ There is no significant difference between g_A and g_B on Pretest (DV— $O_{11,1}O_{21}$)



 H_0 : at, t_{5} , There is no significant difference between g_A and g_B on posttest (DV— O_{15} , O_{25})



repeated measure design

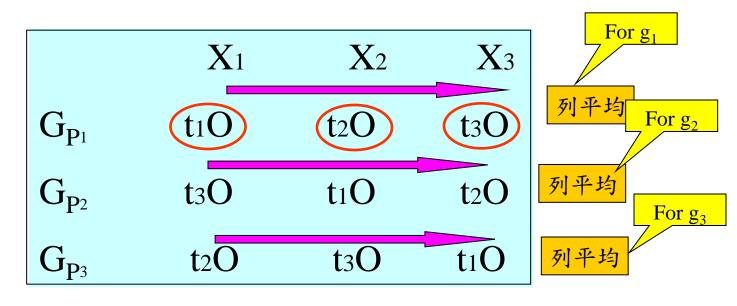
within vs. between subjects design

different groups of participants to the different levels of the independent variable each participant experience all levels of the independent variable.

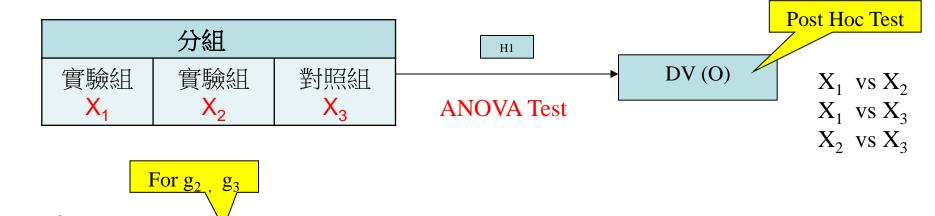
訊息量多寡

實驗處理

組別



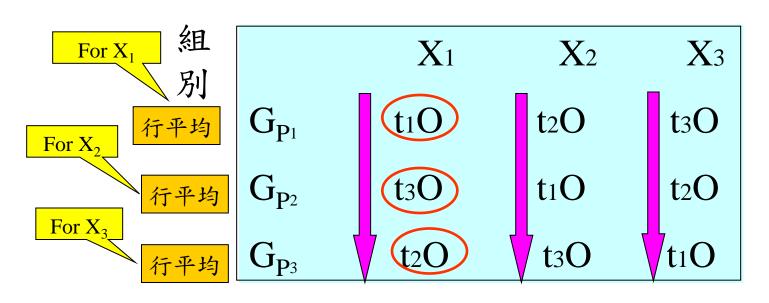


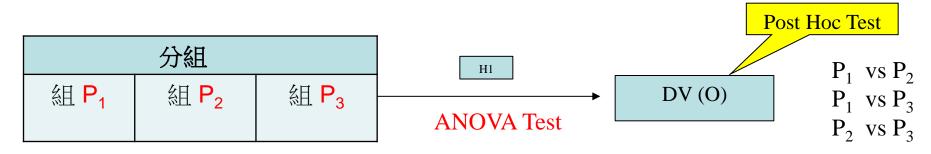


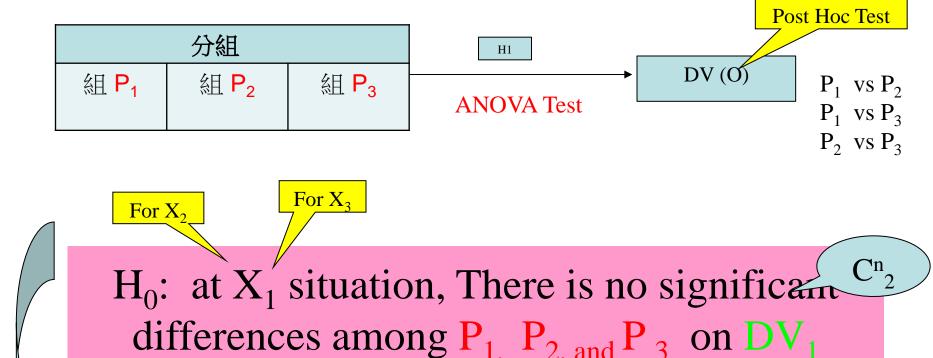
 H_0 : for G_1 , There is no significant differences among X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 on DV_1

• 統計分析: ANOVA Test + Post Hoc Test

實驗處理







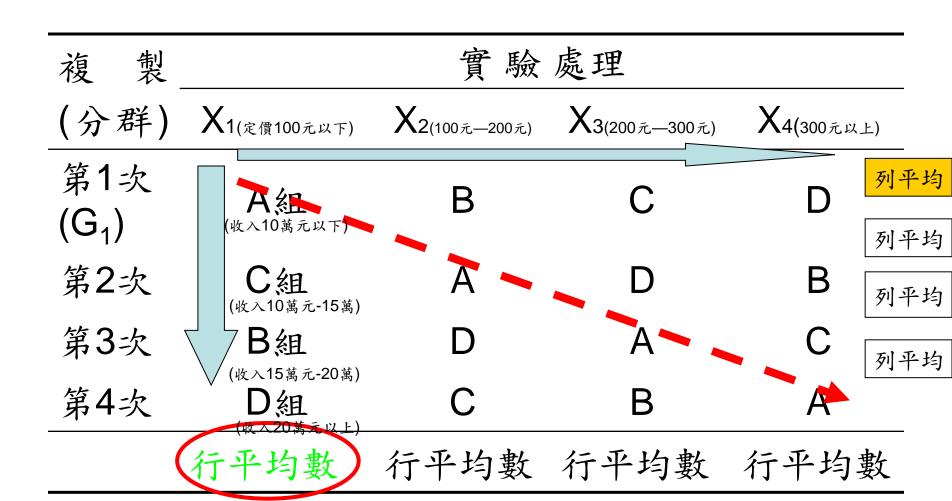
• 統計分析: ANOVA Test + Post Hoc Test

Count-balance design

Treatment number = group number = time interval

Concurrence?





Basic Concept

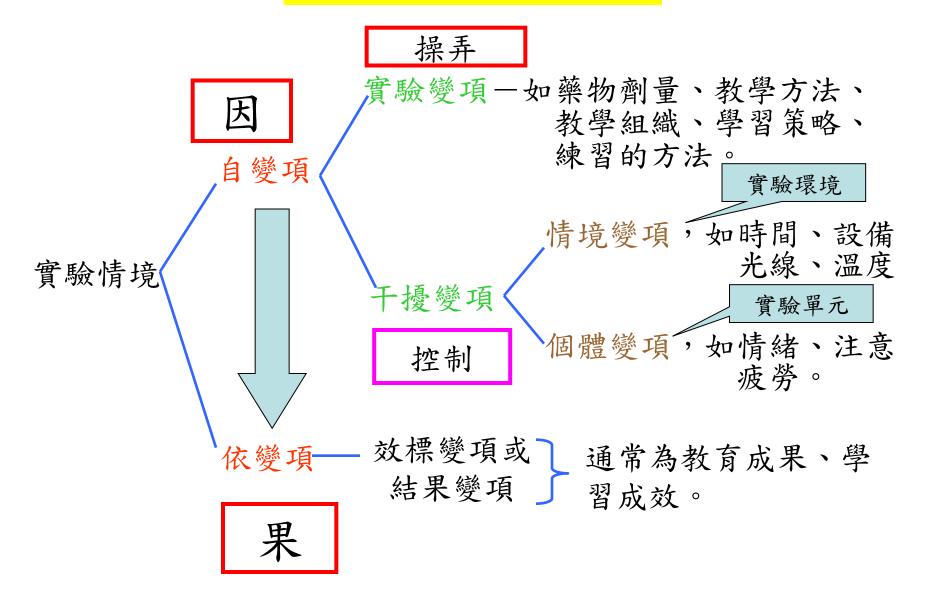
Count-balance design

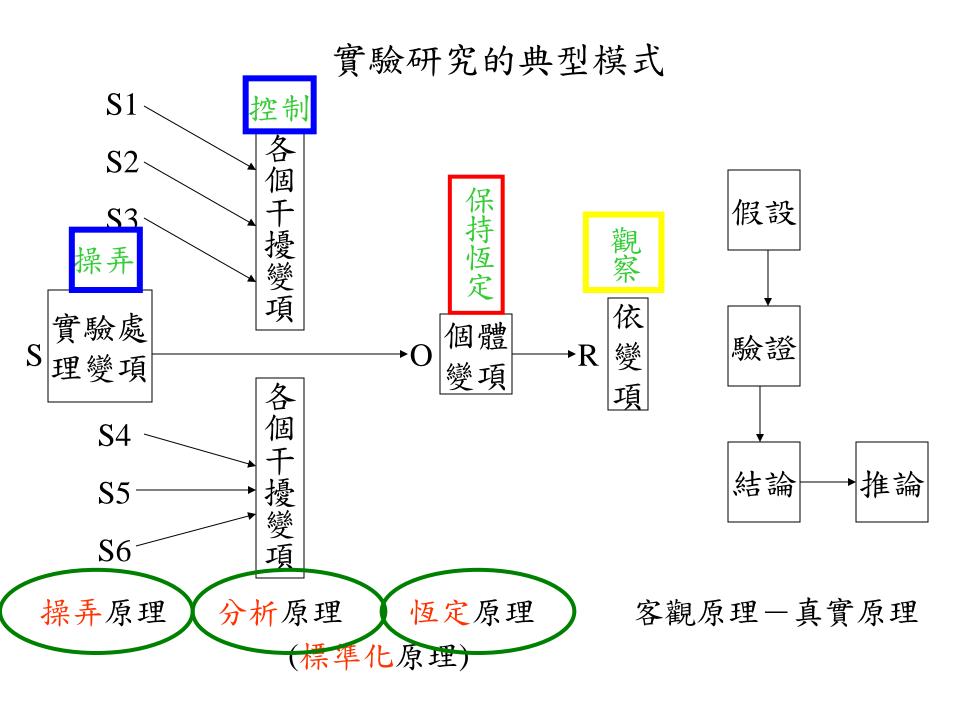
Different group
Experiment unit
repeat type

Repeated Measured design

Same Experiment unit

實驗情境的變項





2nd Mid-term project(individual)

Conduct experiential design in terms of 1st mid-term project results

- 1.Briefly introduce your case study
- 2. Research framework from case
- 3. Experimental framework from case
- (you need to formulate your hypothesis)
- 4. Which Experiment design you adopt
- 5. Who will be your experiment unit(s) and how many of them you will use?
- 6. How to design your experimental process(es)
- (a). How to manipulate treatment variable(s)
- (b). How to control extraneous variable(s)
- (1) Internal validity (2) External validity
- 7. Which data analysis you will adopt (optional)

Which Experiment design you should adopt

學號尾數

• Two-way factorial design ---1,6

- Repeated Measured design -- 2,7
- Solomon four-group design -- 3,8
- Count-balance design --- 4,9
- Time-series design 5, 0

注意事項

- 最小樣本數 → 對應隨機分配 (R)的各種實 驗情境
- 最小樣本數不適用 (Repeated Measured design)
- · 最小樣本數只適用 (Count-balance design)的 第一次分配
- Time-series design是Solomon four-group design 的延伸(多次的pretest及多次的 posttest)

Two-way factorial design hypothesis

Two Way ANOVA的流程:

判斷樣本

獨立樣本:一般線性模式->單變量

相依樣本:一般線性模式->重複量數

·檢定過程

獨立樣本: Levene 變異數同質性檢定

相依樣本:球型檢定

·事後成對比較

Repeated Measured design hypothesis

- One-Way Repeated Measurement ANOVA 的流程:
 - 多組比較且重複量測,故選擇檢測多組樣本的 平均值是否不同

虚無假說(Null hypothesis)→多次測量之間平均數有沒有顯著差異

Solomon four-group design hypothesis

• (1) 實際上包括4個實驗,可比較是否02>01,02>04,05>06以 及05>03,一再檢驗實驗處理X的效果。(2)可檢驗有前測組與 無前測組的差異是否顯著以及實驗處理組與無實驗處理組的差 異是否顯著,也可檢驗測驗與實驗處理的互動作用的差異是否 顯著。其檢驗方法是用獨立樣本2×2方差分析來分析各組的後測 成績。其基本模式如下圖所示。在圖中,縱列的平均數之差可 估計實驗處理的主要效果,橫行的平均數之差可估計前測的主 要效果,各小格里的平均數之差(04,02,06,05)可估計測 驗與實驗處理的互動作用的顯著程度。若互動作用效果未達到 顯著水平,還可以01和03為共變數,用協方差分析法比較02和 $04 \circ$

Count-balance design hypothesis

Two Way ANOVA的流程:

判斷樣本

獨立樣本:一般線性模式->單變量

相依樣本:一般線性模式->重複量數

・檢定過程

獨立樣本:變異數同質性檢定

相依樣本:球型檢定

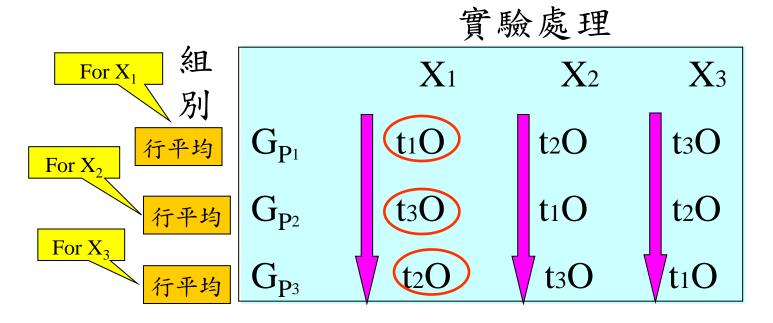
·事後成對比較

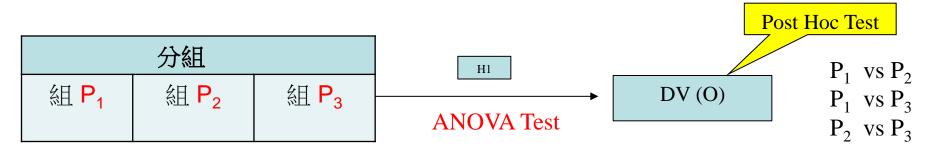
· Levene變異數同質性檢定

Count-balance design hypothesis

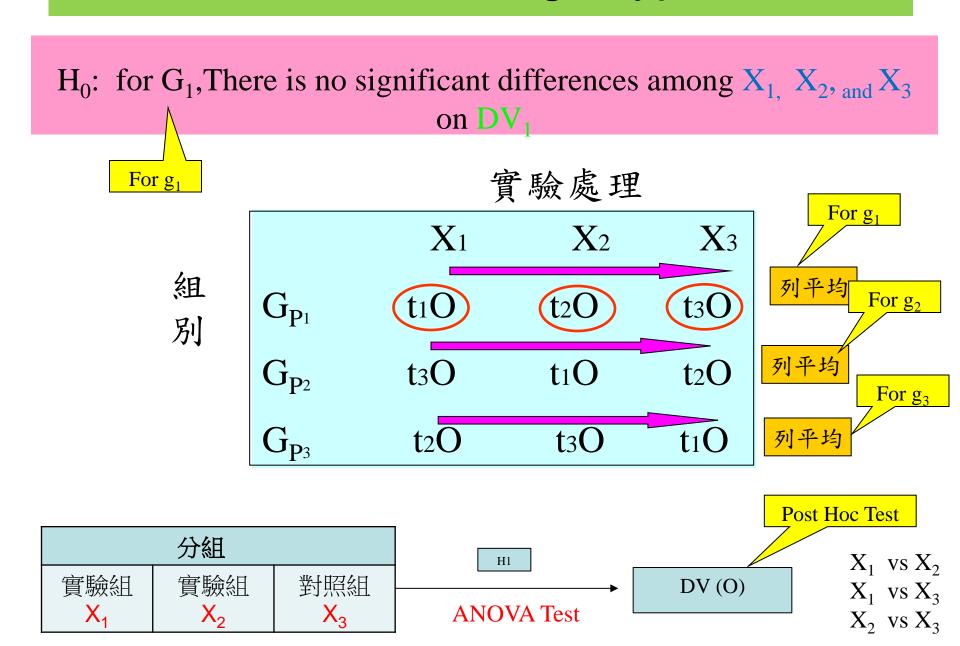
For X₁

H0: at $\hat{X}1$ situation, There is no significant differences among P1, P2, and P3 on DV1





Count-balance design hypothesis



Time-series design hypothesis

Two Way ANOVA的流程:

判斷樣本

獨立樣本:一般線性模式->單變量

相依樣本:一般線性模式->重複量數

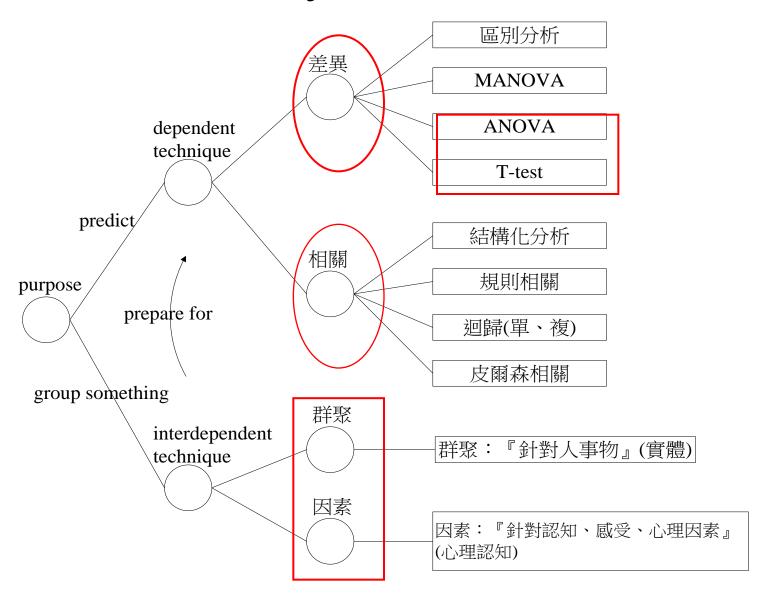
・檢定過程

獨立樣本: Levene變異數同質性檢定

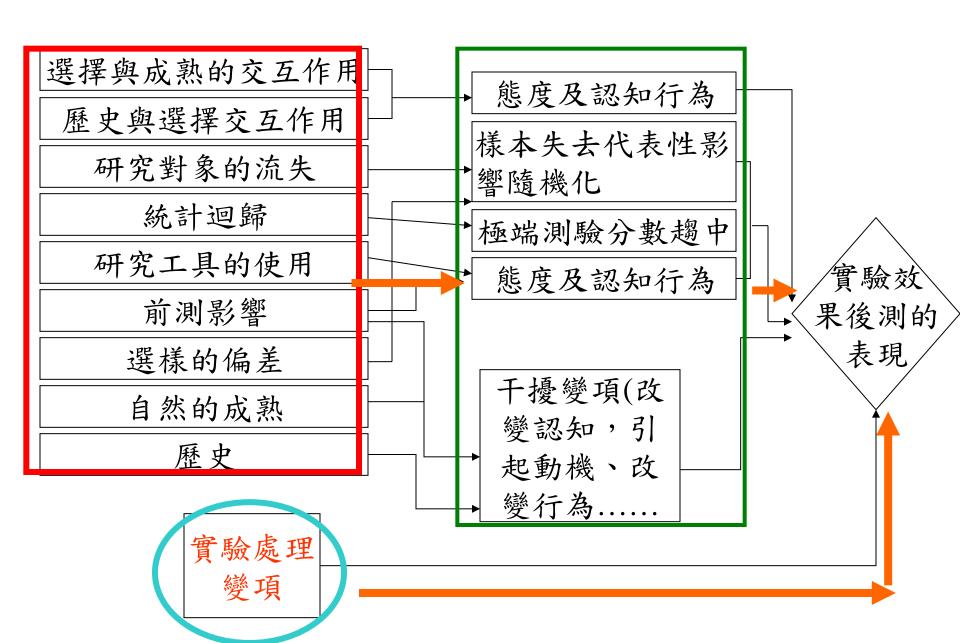
相依樣本:球型檢定

·事後成對比較

Data analysis Framework



實驗情境影響內在效度因素



方法

威脅	將情境 標準化	取得更多關於研 究對象的資訊	取得更多關於細節的資訊	選擇適當的 研究設計
研究對象的特質	如果對照起	文例。 X	TO BE SELVED.	X
流失 (損耗)		X		X
地點	X		X	X
測量工具的使用	X	最後・岩使用的		使得實驗措
測驗	¥)	9可能性蹄盤。	(中国)(自由)(中国)(中国)	ELEX X
歷史			X	X
成熟	試養物質	X	建直探问:	X
研究對象的態度	y X		X	X
回歸	1万或步骤。	X	· 殊・ 割食 返望	X
執行	X	4 7 人 量 医 素 智 5	X	X