# 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

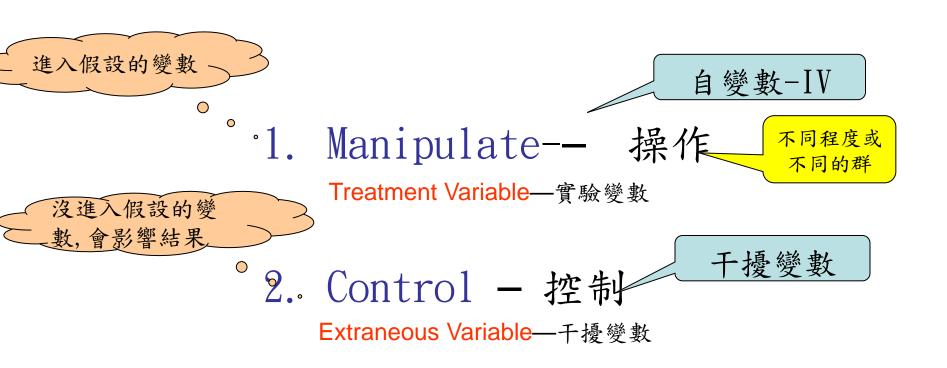
學年度第1學期成績計分單 課程名 阴门 宗果 我狂 61 授課教師 暴力趨 1- 斜钼時 期末考 赶級 往班 間/日 玩game時間 gender 四資管四A 78 85 JE: 容[3] 1 F 四資管四A 7音诗 2 F 7 45 80 四資管四A 기염다 3 F 62 1 四會計四A 東部 1 69 66 四國管四人 ゴド, 音ば 5 M 3 66 55 1企管四A 5 が出出し 5 F 58 88 5 :企管四A **|百百百百**  $4 | \mathbf{M}$ 78  $\circ$ 78 二企管四A 3 F 6 45 中部 二企管四A 一十名は 6 89 12 二企管四A 東部 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

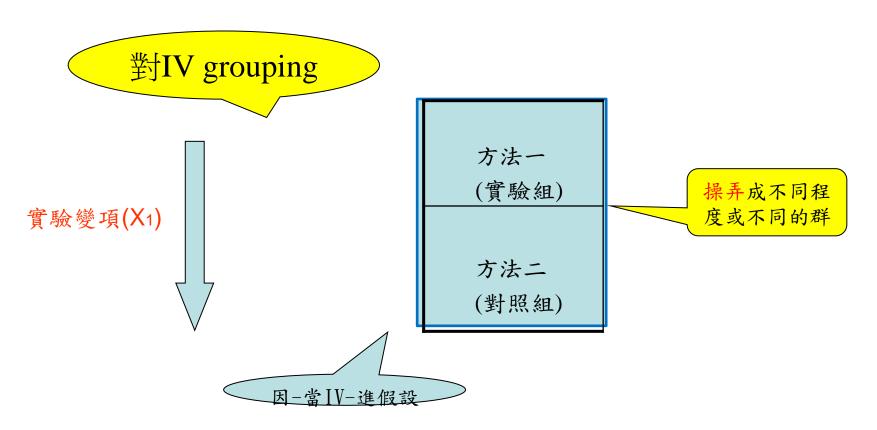
因-當IV-不進假設

• Error Variable—誤差變異

因

# **對IV(1個)**

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



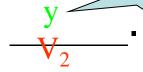
Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variable.

#### Correlation

•  $H_0$ : the more

有明確資料支援

, the more

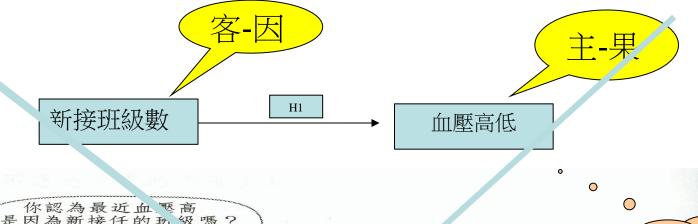


主-果

There is no significant correlation between

- $V_1$  and  $V_2$ .
  - 沒有明確資料支援

relationship

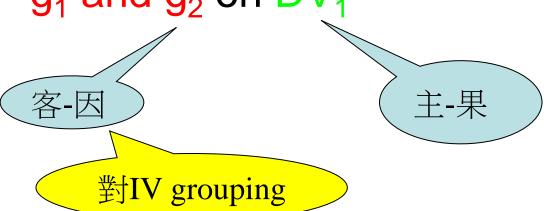




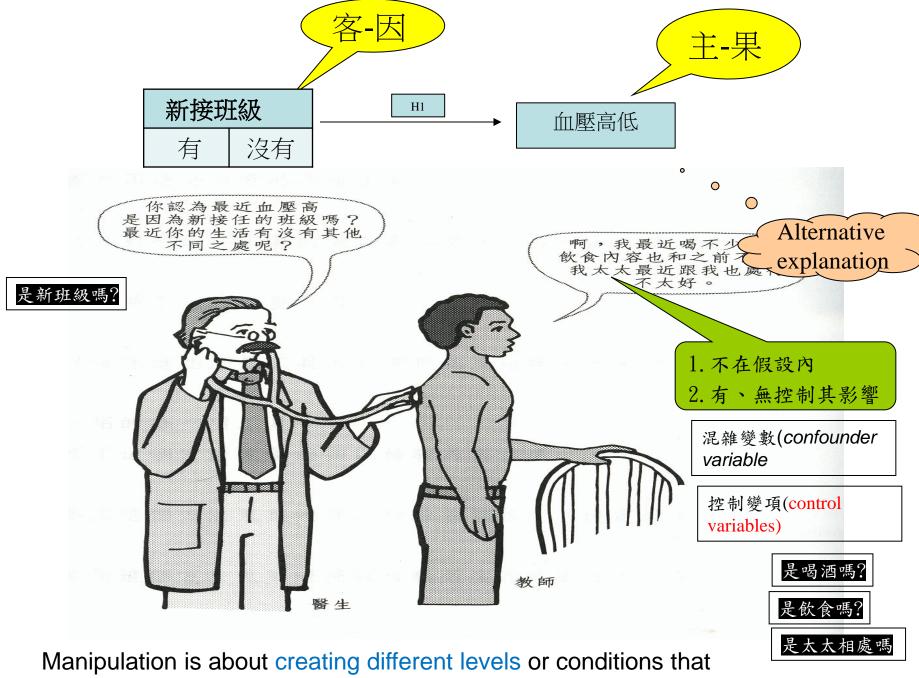
#### Difference



There is no significant difference between
 g<sub>1</sub> and g<sub>2</sub> on DV<sub>1</sub>



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



represent different values of the independent variable.

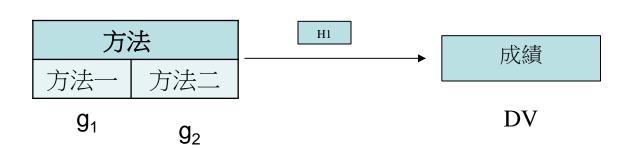
### Hypothesis statement

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between g<sub>1</sub>, and g<sub>2</sub> on DV

對IV grouping

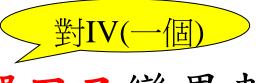
Manipulation is about creating different levels or conditions that represent different values of the independent variable.

#### 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)

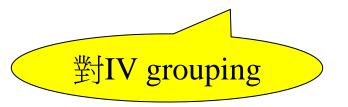
T TT ME	•
立4 /	orollming
<b>少」 I</b> V	grouping

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.

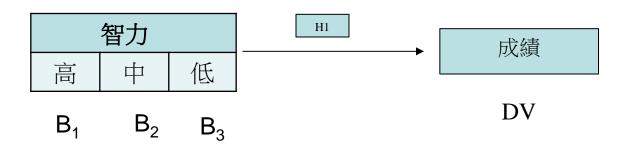
### Hypothesis statement

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference among B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>3</sub> 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

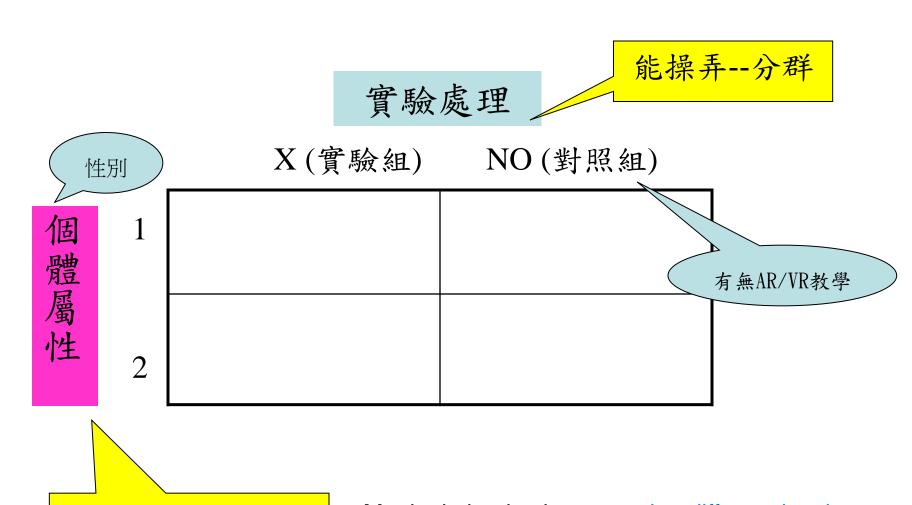
			學年度	第1學期成績計	分單		
課程名							
稱							
開課班							
<b>多</b>							
修課人	61		授	課教師			
到任級	住址 上網時間/日						暴力趨
			gender	玩game時間。			
四資管四A	北部		F	2		78	85
四資管四A	南部		F	7		45	80
四資管四A	中部	3	F	1		12	62
四會計四A	東部		M	1		69	66
四國管四A	北部	5	M	3		66	55
二企管四A	北部	5	F	5		58	88
二企管四A	南部	4	M	5		0	78
二企管四A	中部	3	F	6		78	45
二企管四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

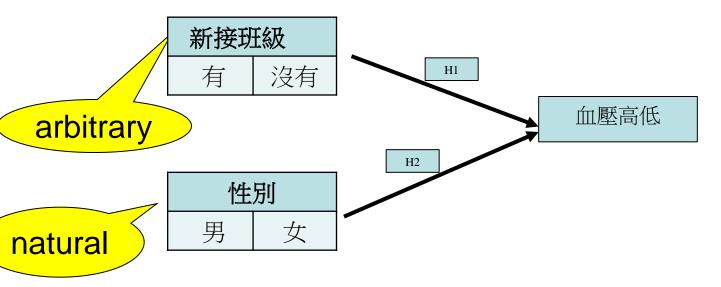
#### 個體特性一實驗處理 交互效應設計

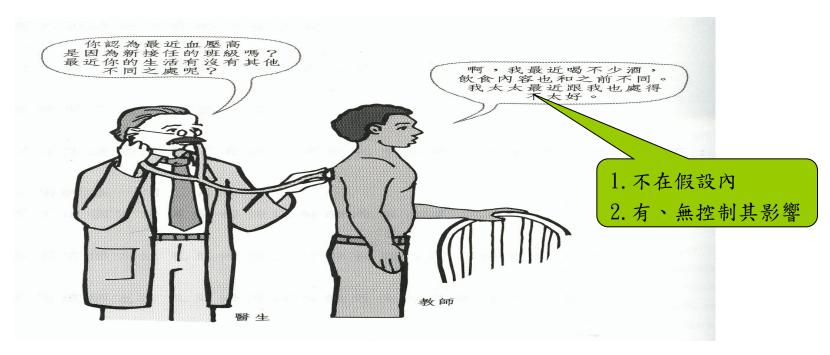


不能操弄—已分群

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.

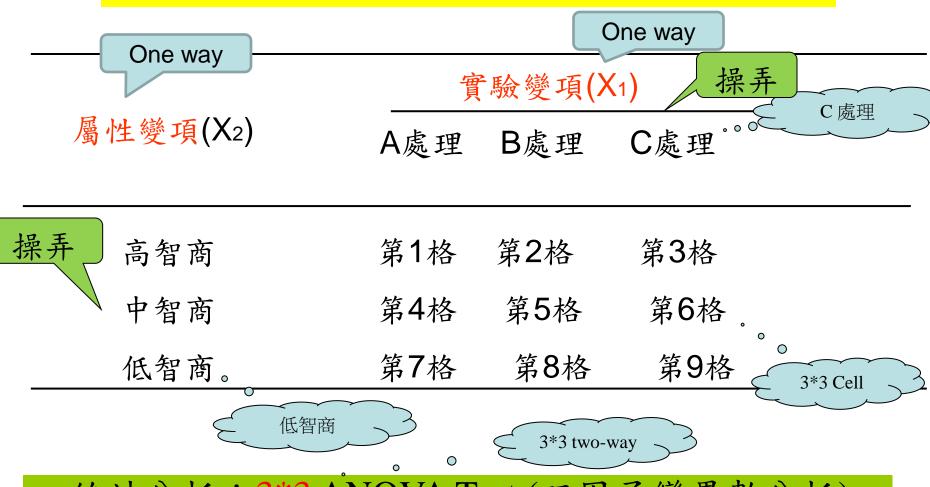
#### 二個IVs

#### 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

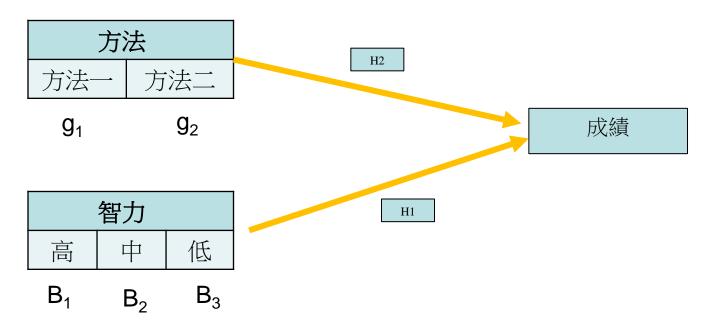
#### 簡單的多因子實驗設計



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

#### 研究架構圖

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between g<sub>1</sub> and g<sub>2</sub> on DV



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

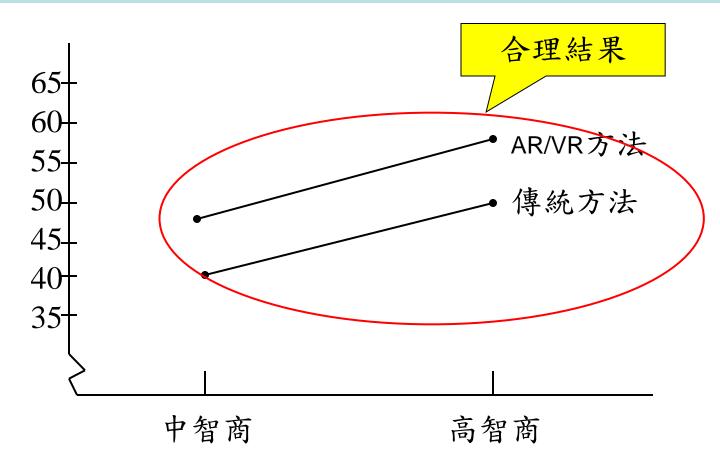
# 多因子實驗設計

能操弄—分群

kn + (V )	教學(X <sub>1</sub> )				
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)

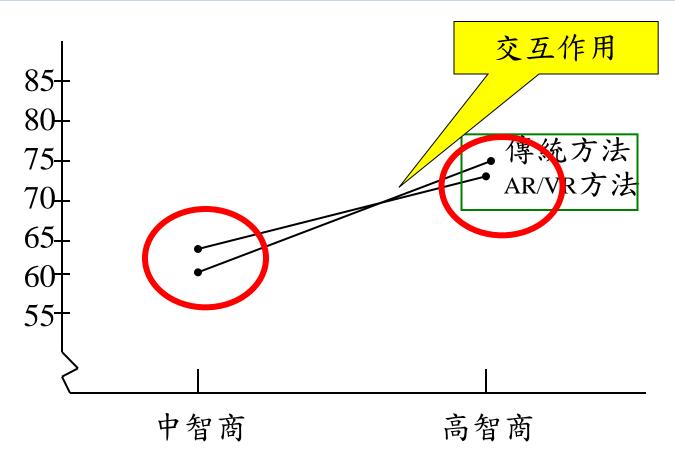


#### 多因子實驗設計

<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	

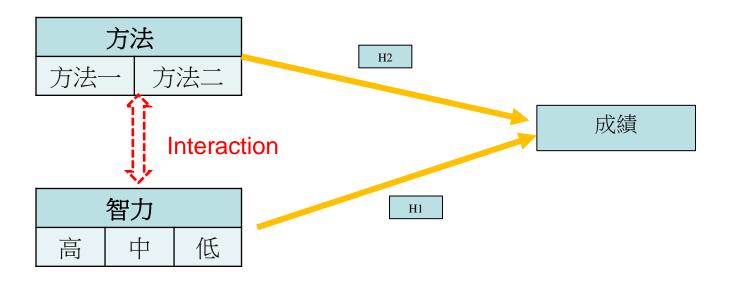
不合理結果

#### 方法與智商層次交互作用圖 (disordinal interaction)



#### 研究架構圖

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between g<sub>1</sub> and g<sub>2</sub> 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
- H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> on DV
- H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant Interaction between A and B on DV

## Hypothesis statement

測試順序

Interaction Effect

Che k independ or not

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant Interaction between A and B on DV

main effect

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> 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)

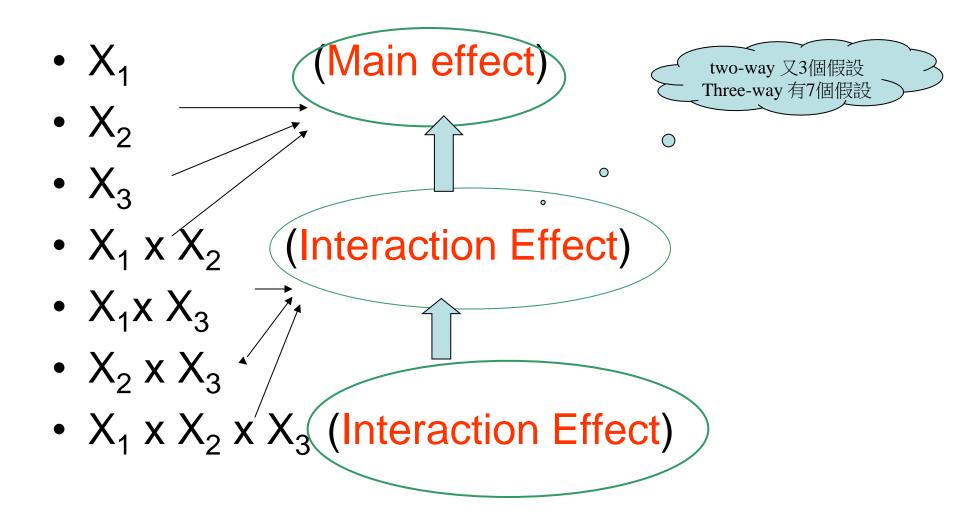
再來看treatment(Main effect)的效果

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant Interaction between A and B on DV

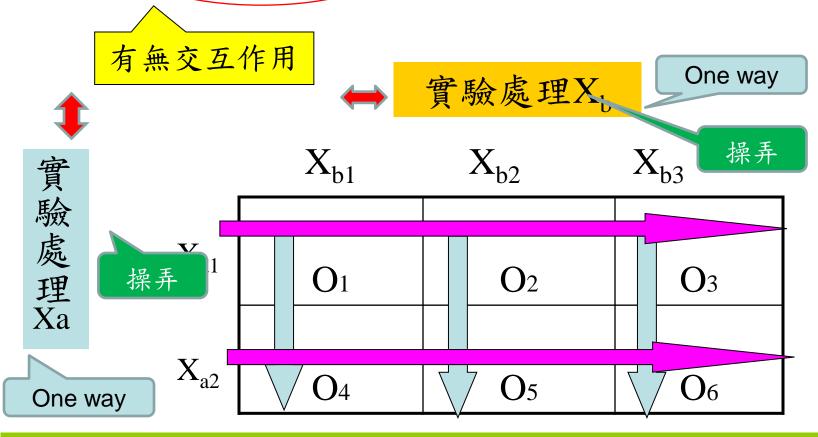
Accept or reject hypothesis

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)

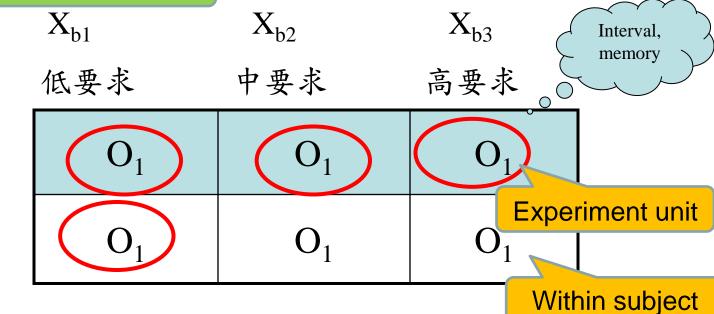


- 統計分析: 2\*3 ANOVA Test (二因子變異數分析)
- Two-Way ANOVA

#### 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<sub>al</sub>

控制組 X<sub>a2</sub>

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**



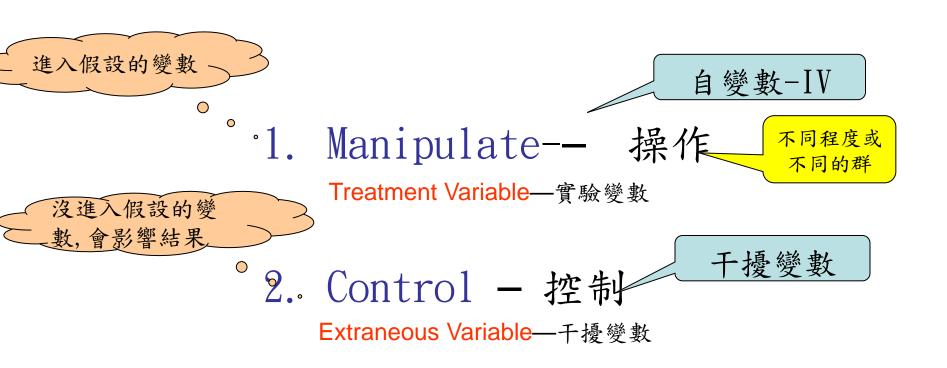
• O<sub>i</sub> 一表示測驗或觀察



## 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

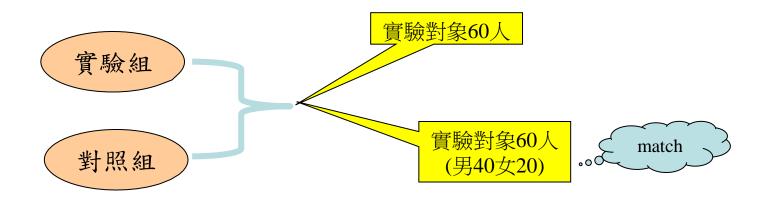
# **Experiment Symbol**

- 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

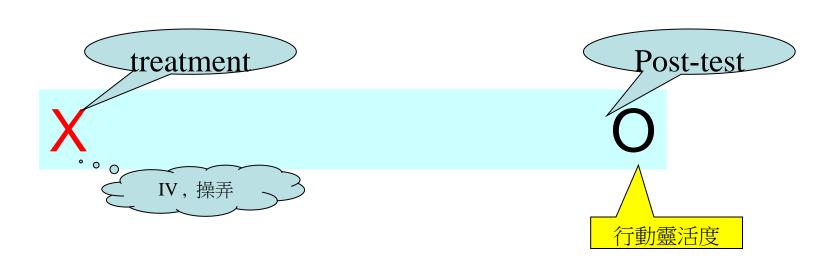
#### 前實驗設計類型

1. 單組後測設計

Internal Validity??

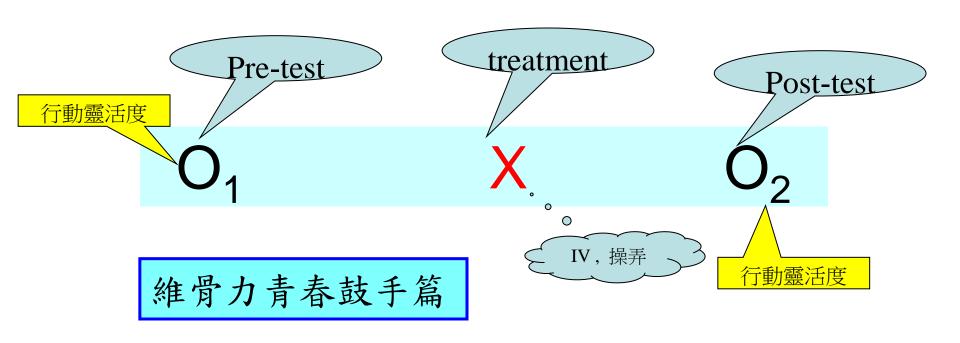
2. 單組前、後測設計

# one shot case study



維骨力青春鼓手篇

## one group pre-test > post-test design



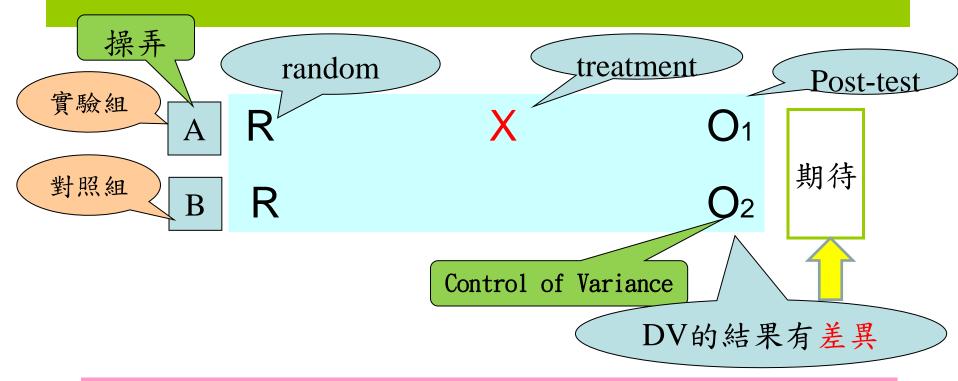
# 真正的實驗設計 (True Experiment)

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

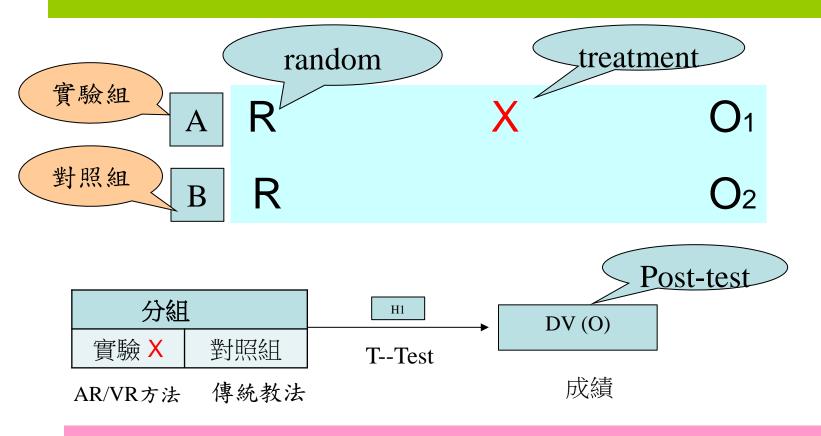
## post-test only control group design



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

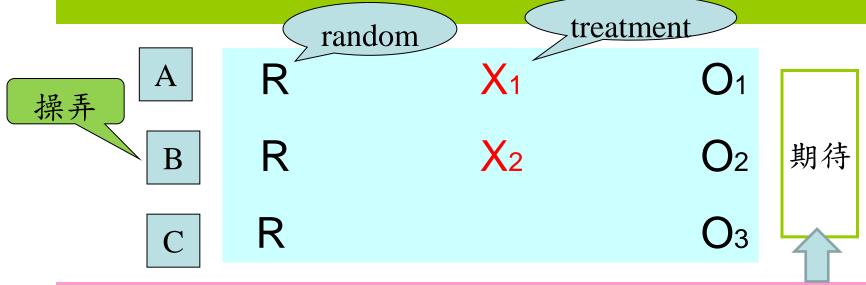
統計分析:T--Test

## post-test only control group design



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

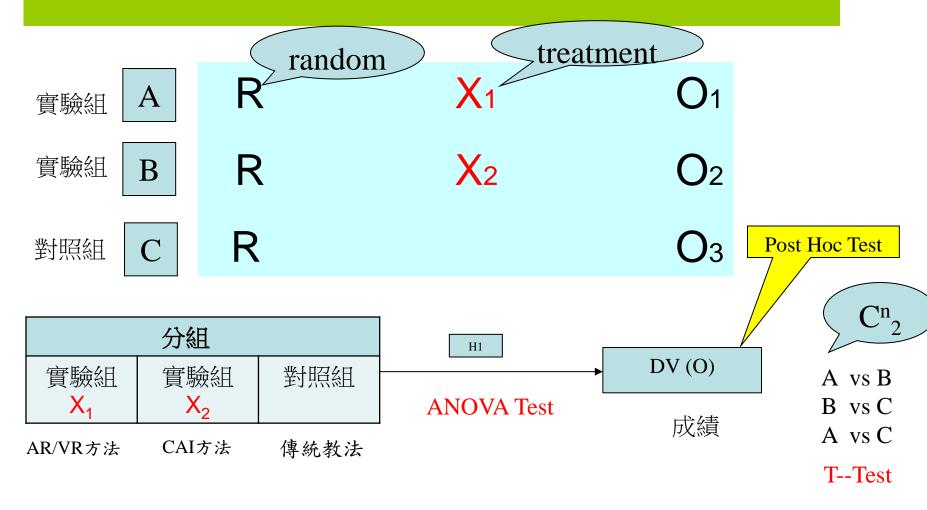




 $H_0$ : There is no significant differences among  $g_A$ ,  $g_B$  and  $g_C$  on  $DV_1$ 

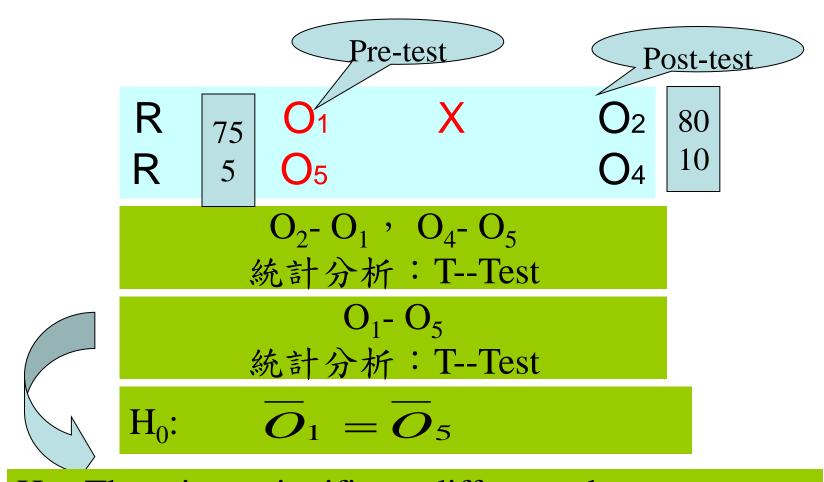
統計分析:ANOVA Test + Post Hoc Test

## post-test only control group design



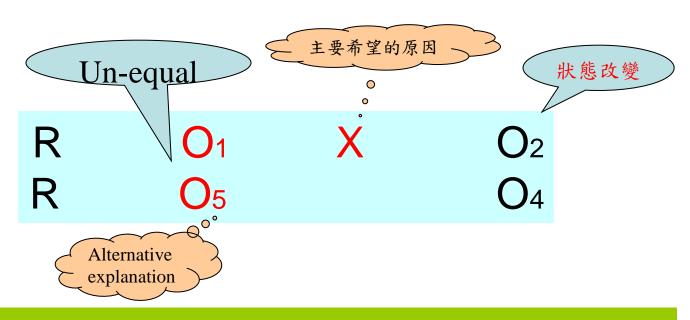
 $H_0$ : There is no significant differences among  $g_A$ ,  $g_B$  and  $g_C$  on  $DV_1$ 

### pre-test > post-test control group design



 $H_0$ : There is no significant difference between  $g_A$  and  $g_B$  on Pretest (DV--O<sub>1</sub> O<sub>5</sub>)

• 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)

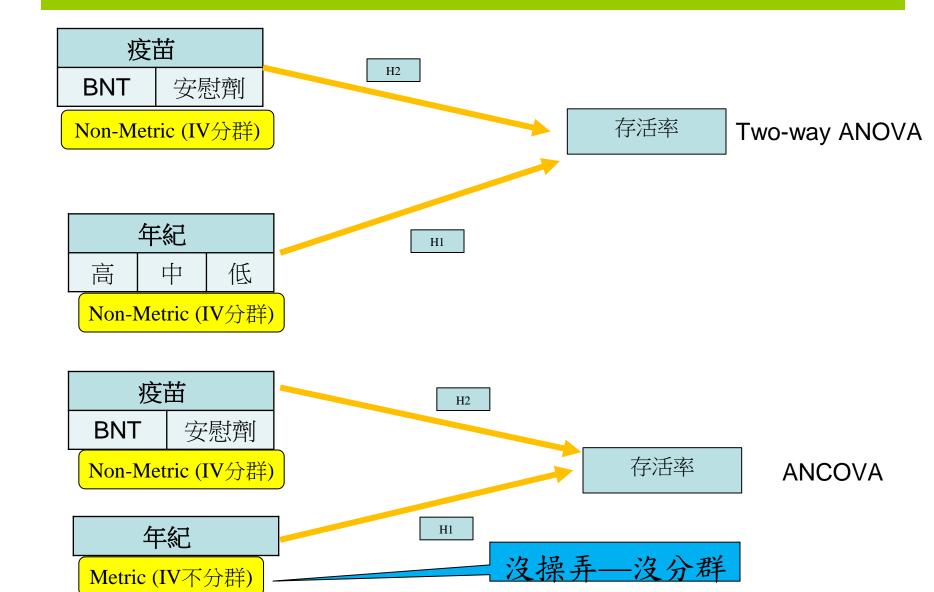
Two IVs

One IV, one Covariate variable

Non-Metric (分群)

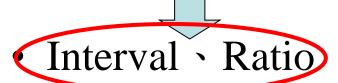
Metric

# Two-way ANOVA vs ANCOVA



#### Non-Metric data vs. Metric

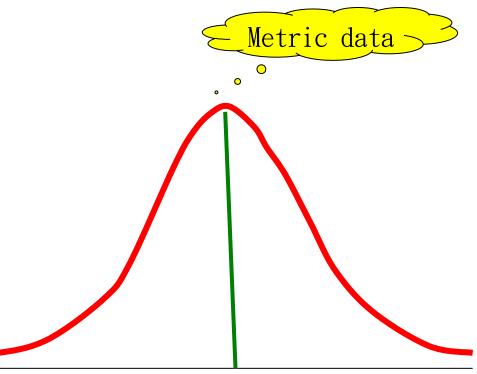
- Nominal \
   Ordinal
  - ·個數、百分比
  - 個人基本資料(描述性)
  - 分群用



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

# Non-Metric data

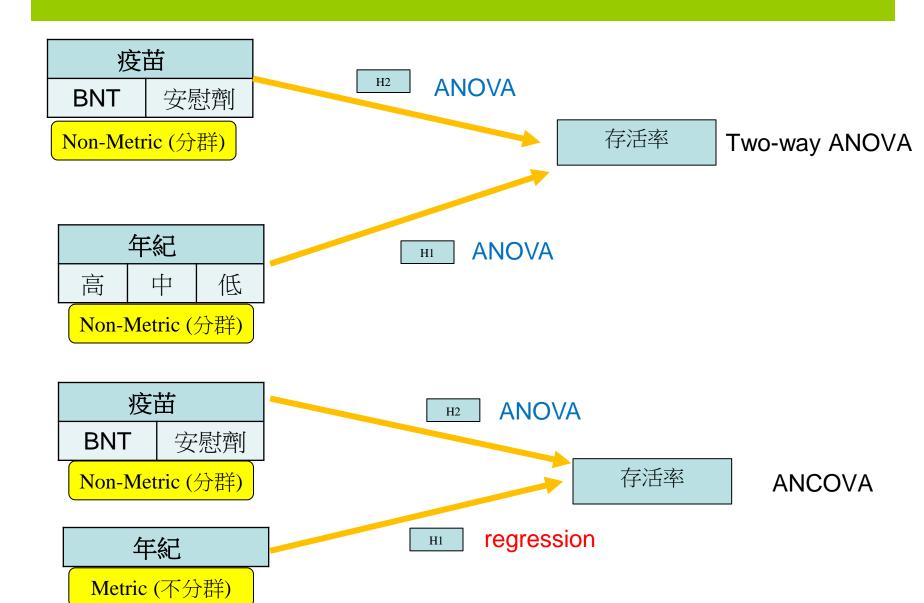




# Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA)

- 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

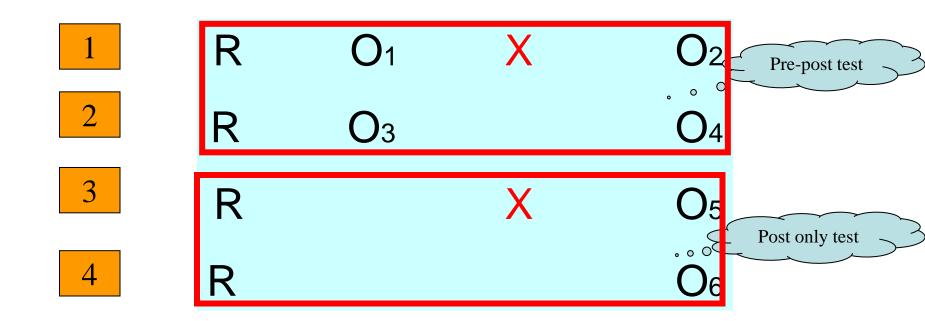


## pre-test post-test control group design

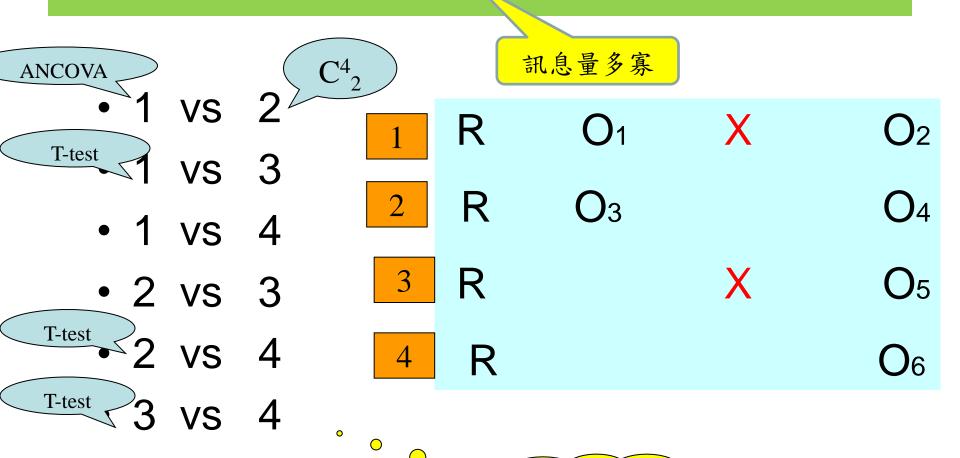
R	<b>O</b> <sub>1</sub>	<b>X</b> <sub>1</sub>	<b>O</b> <sub>2</sub>
R	<b>O</b> <sub>3</sub>	$\chi_2$	<b>O</b> 4
R	<b>O</b> 5		<b>O</b> 6

統計分析:ANCOVA Test

# Solomon four-group design



# Solomon four-group design



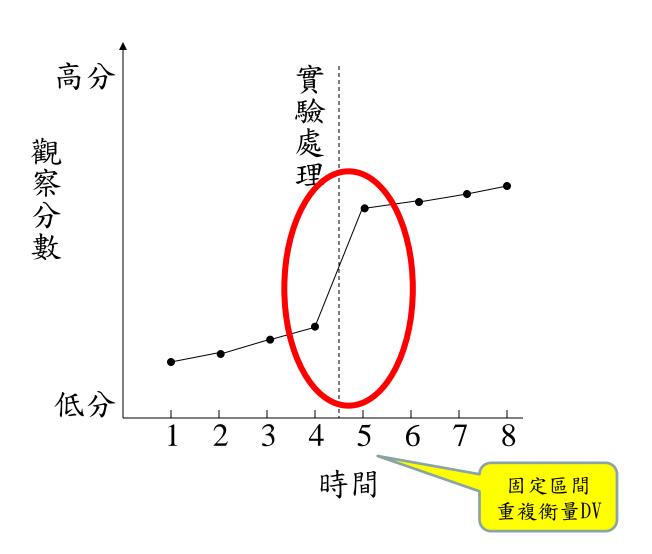
The effect of pre-test, treatment, covariates

**Discuss Question4** 

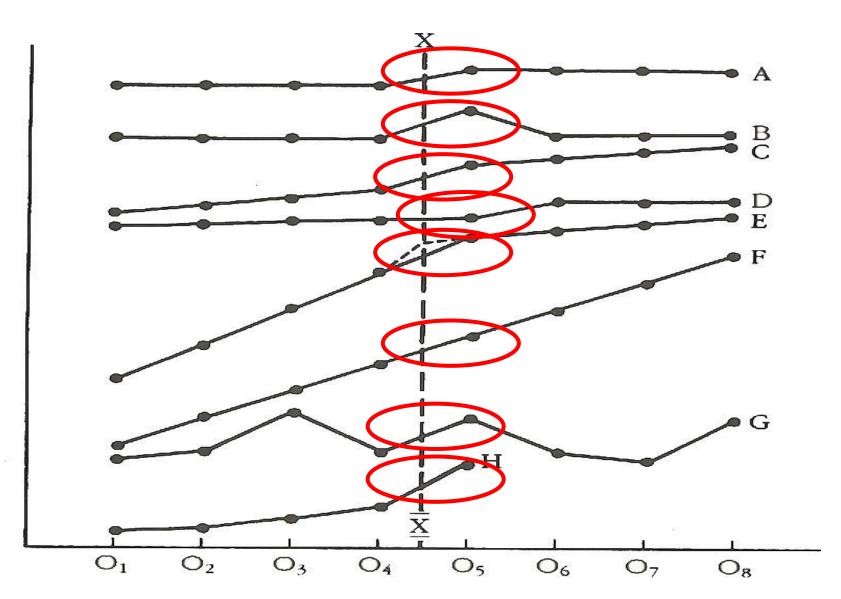
# 維骨力青春鼓手篇

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?

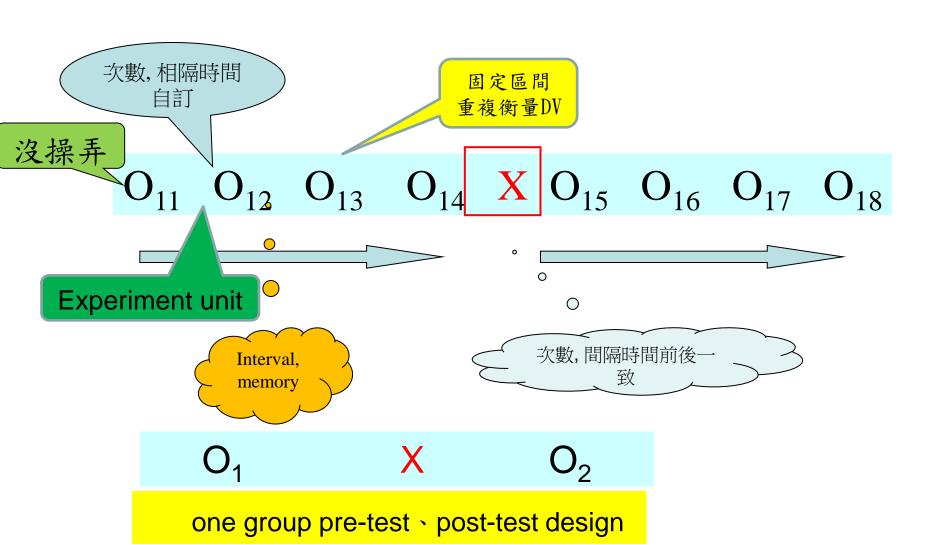
# 時間序列設計的結果

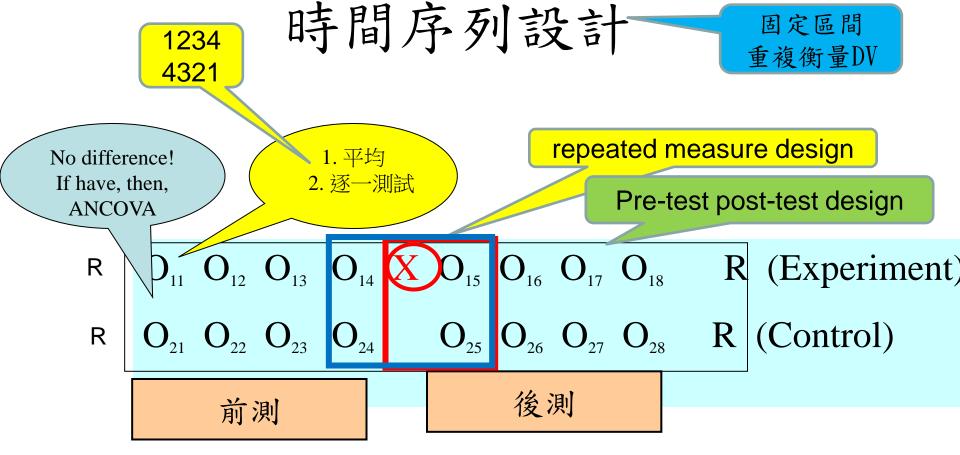


## 時間系列可能的結果



# 時間序列設計 (Quasi-experiment)



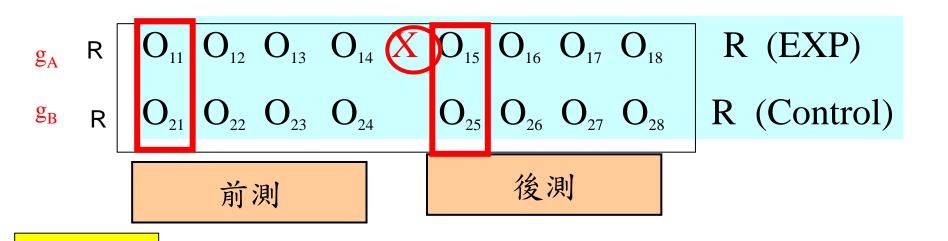


統計分析:利用迴歸分析由 $0_10_20_30_4$ 推測 $0_5$ 的值,並以T-Test測predict  $0_5$ 與real  $0_5$ 間之差異,後依序測 $0_60_70_8$ 

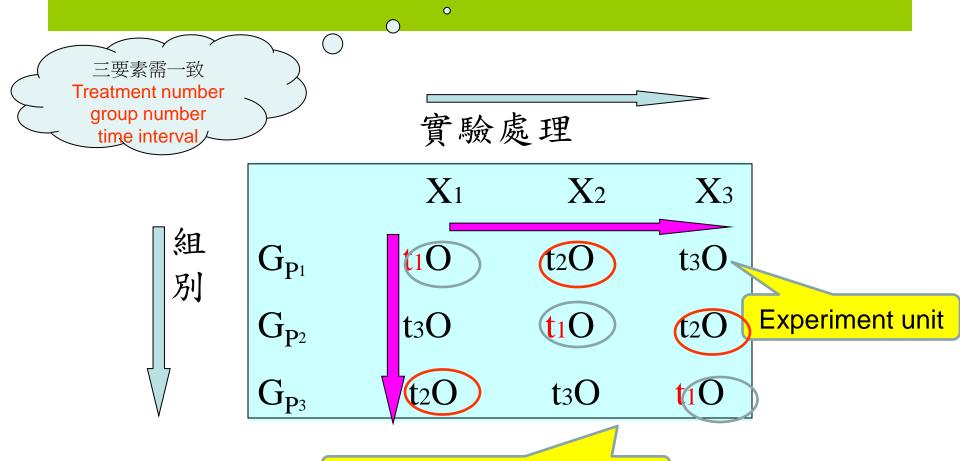
# For t<sub>2</sub>, t<sub>3</sub>, t<sub>4</sub> 時間序列設計

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

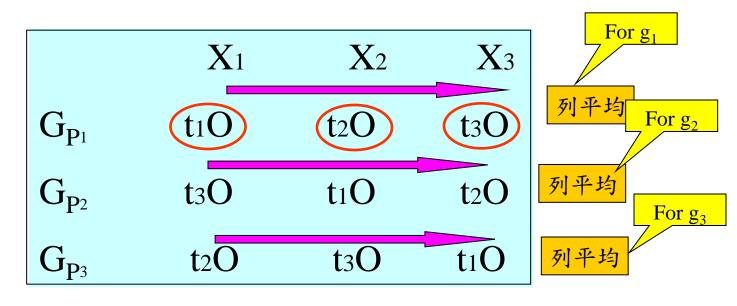
within vs. between subjects design

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

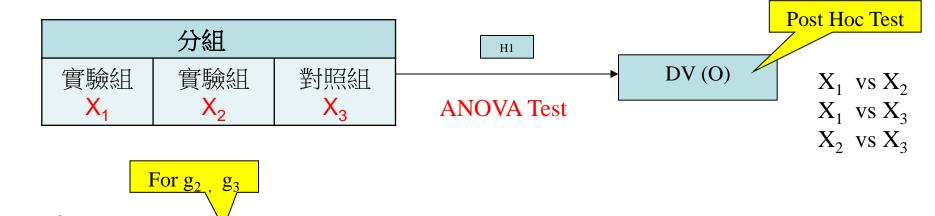
訊息量多寡

#### 實驗處理

組別



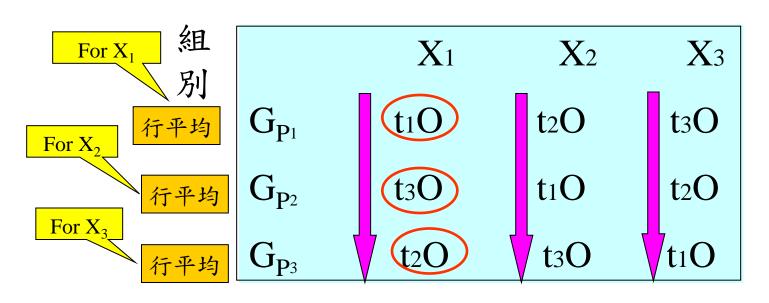


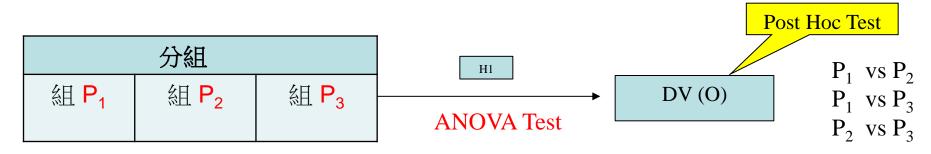


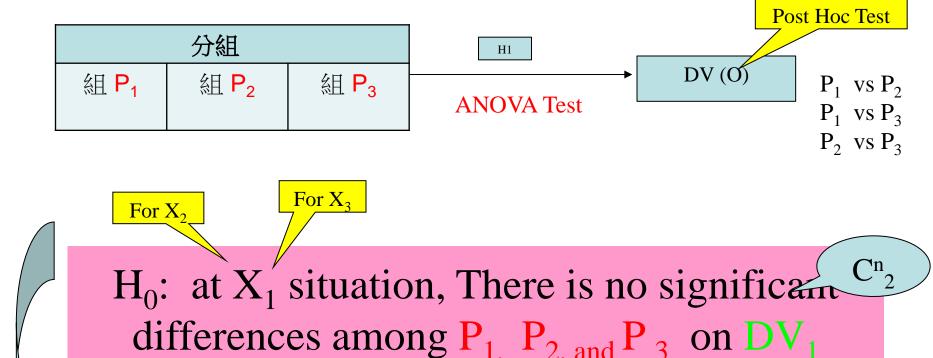
 $H_0$ : for  $G_1$ , There is no significant differences among  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$  on  $DV_1$ 

• 統計分析: ANOVA Test + Post Hoc Test

#### 實驗處理







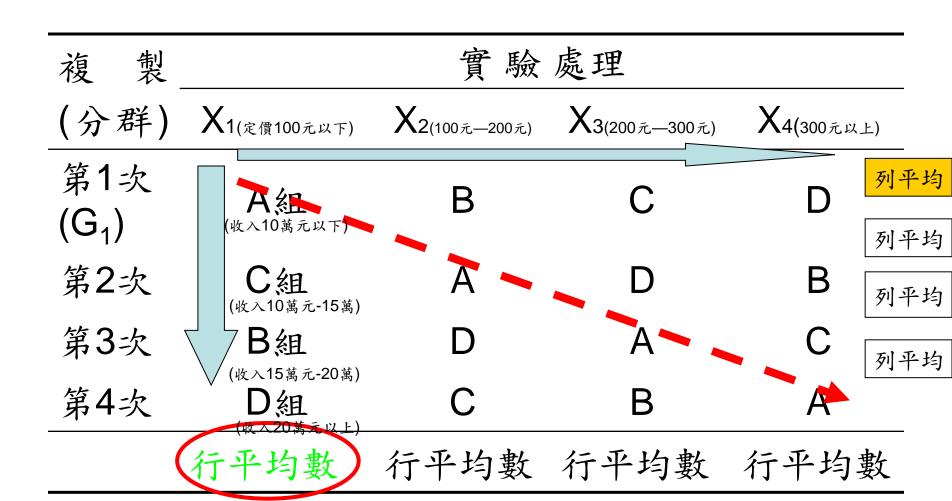
• 統計分析: ANOVA Test + Post Hoc Test

Count-balance design

Treatment number = group number = time interval

Concurrence?





# **Basic Concept**

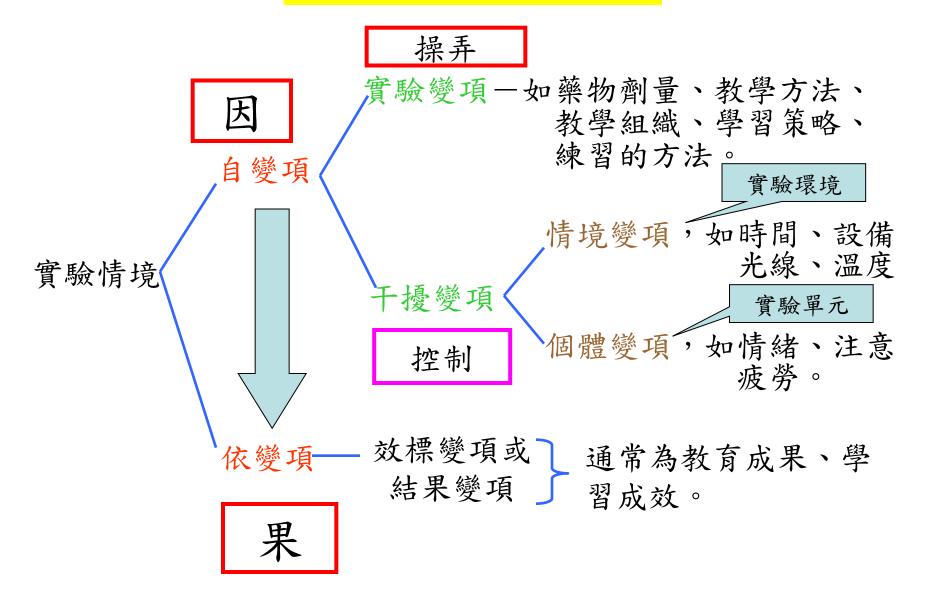
Count-balance design

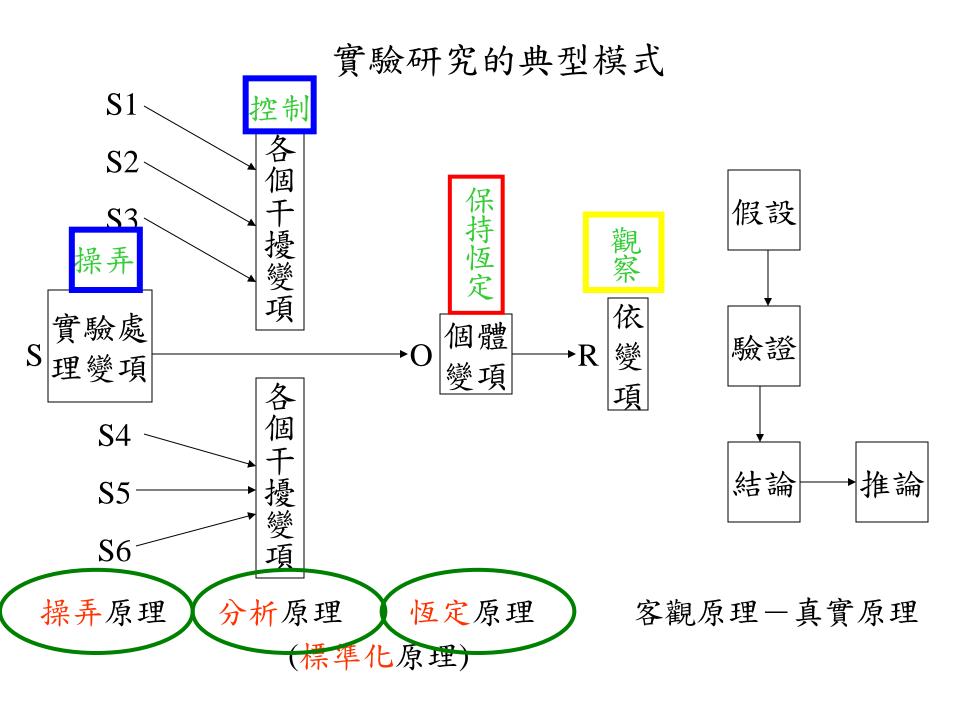
Different group
Experiment unit
repeat type

Repeated Measured design

Same Experiment unit

#### 實驗情境的變項





# 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

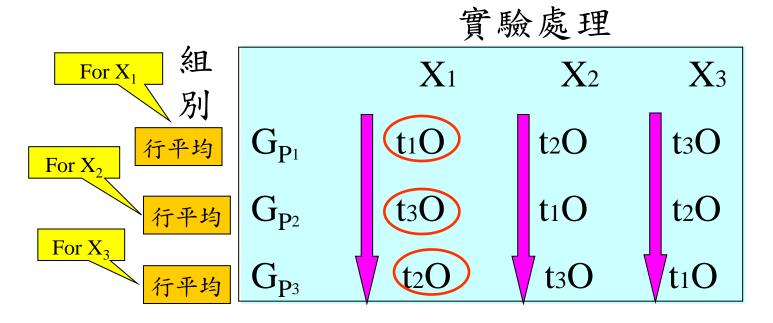
#### ·事後成對比較

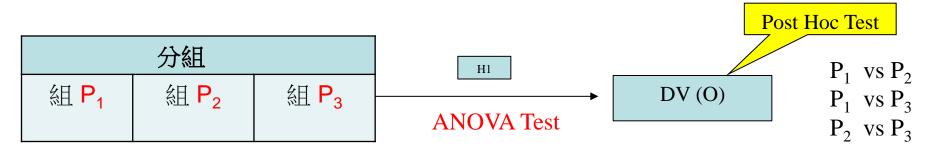
· Levene變異數同質性檢定

## Count-balance design hypothesis

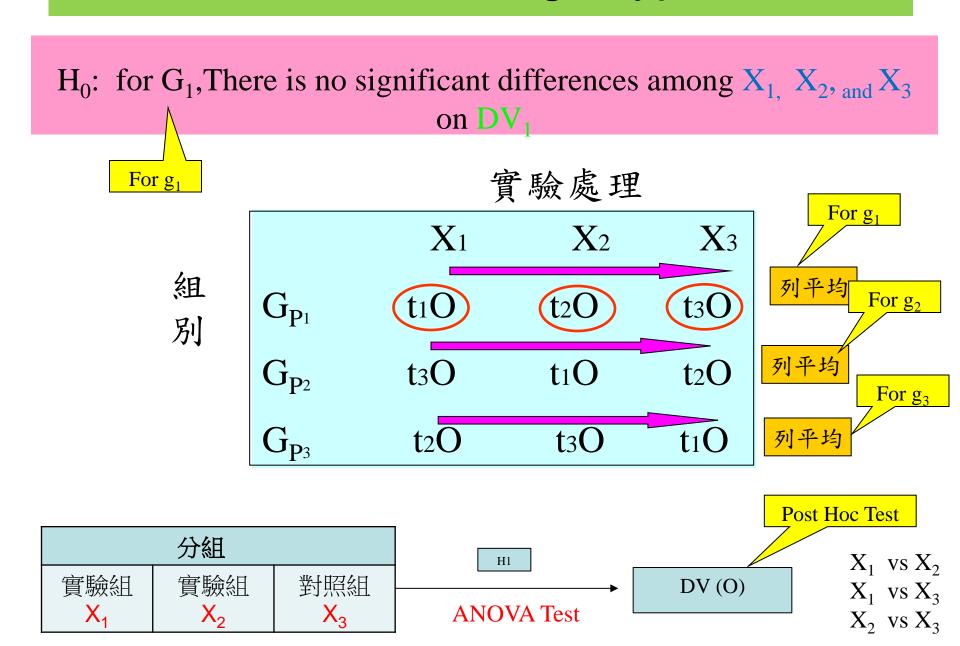
For X<sub>1</sub>

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

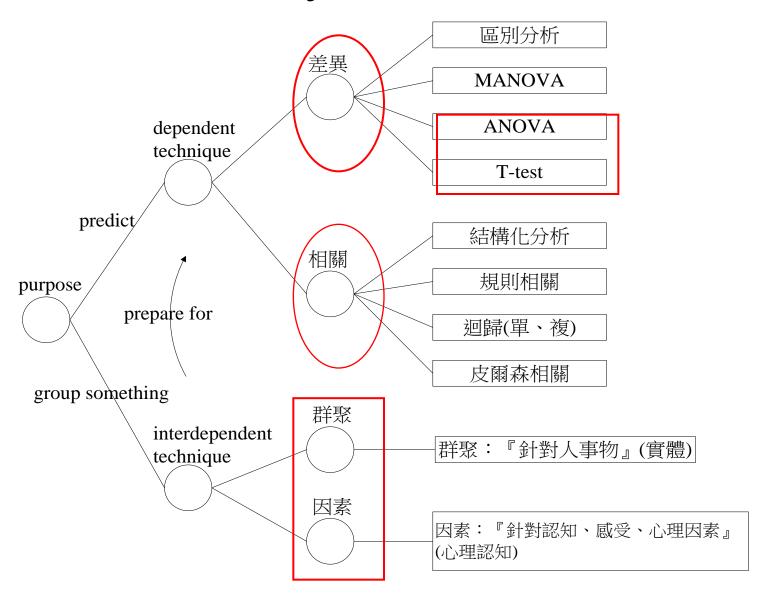
#### ・檢定過程

獨立樣本: Levene變異數同質性檢定

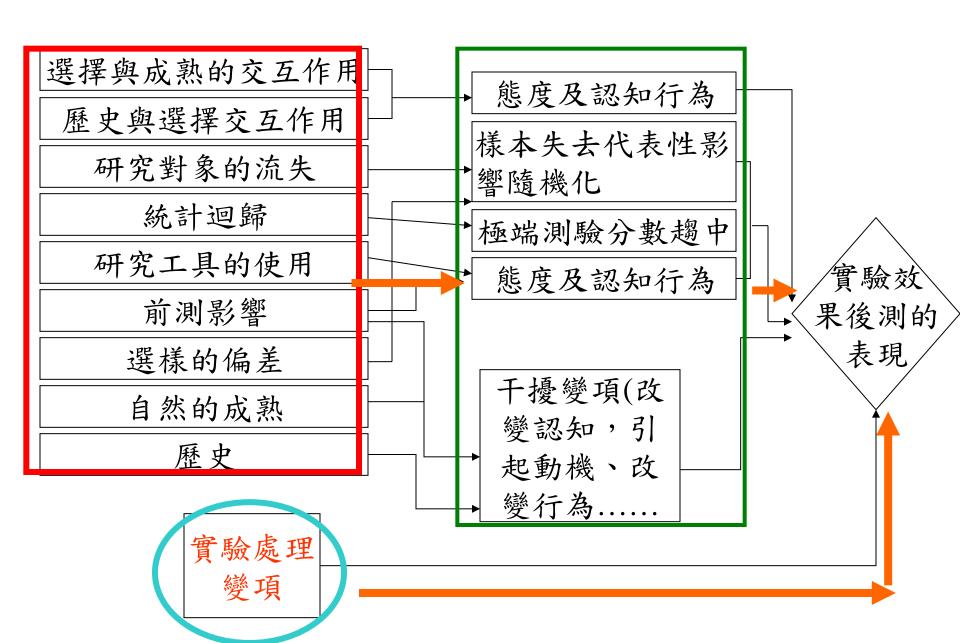
相依樣本:球型檢定

#### ·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