

Answers

- a. Here is one possible randomization. The restriction is that each treatment (1 to 4) appears exactly once in each litter.

Litter 1:	2	1	3	4
Litter 2:	1	3	2	4
Litter 3:	3	2	4	1
Litter 4:	4	1	2	3

- b. There are 16 observations, so the total degrees of freedom is 15. There are 4 diets, so diet df = 3. There are 4 litters, so litter df = 3. The error df is $15 - 3 - 3 = 9$. Note that we could also get the error df by realizing that the error mean square is the diet by litter mean square, so the error df = $3 \times 3 = 9$.
- c. Here is the analysis of variance table. It shows a significant diet effect ($p=0.0068$) and a significant litter effect ($p=0.0016$). The significant litter effect simply indicates that blocking is effective at explaining excess variation in these data.

Dependent Variable: ADG						
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F	
Model	6	0.02960000	0.00493333	10.09	0.0014	
Error	9	0.00440000	0.00048889			
Corrected Total	15	0.03400000				
	R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	ADG Mean		
	0.870588	2.816666	0.022111	0.785000		
Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F	
Litter	3	0.01800000	0.00600000	12.27	0.0016	
Diet	3	0.01160000	0.00386667	7.91	0.0068	

Here are the marginal means for diet. We see that diet 4 has significantly bigger mean than the other three diets, but diets 1, 2 and 3 do not differ from each other.

The GLM Procedure				
Least Squares Means				
Diet	ADG LSMEAN	Standard Error	Pr > t	LSMEAN Number
1	0.78000000	0.01105542	<.0001	1
2	0.76000000	0.01105542	<.0001	2
3	0.77000000	0.01105542	<.0001	3
4	0.83000000	0.01105542	<.0001	4
Least Squares Means for effect Diet				
Pr > t for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)				
Dependent Variable: ADG				
i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.2328	0.5384	0.0109
2	0.2328		0.5384	0.0015
3	0.5384	0.5384		0.0040
4	0.0109	0.0015	0.0040	
NOTE: To ensure overall protection level, only probabilities associated with pre-planned comparisons should be used.				

Here are the marginal means for litter. Generally, a comparison of means among blocks is not of interest.

The GLM Procedure				
Least Squares Means				
Litter	ADG LSMEAN	Standard Error	Pr > t	LSMEAN Number
1	0.78000000	0.01105542	<.0001	1
2	0.75000000	0.01105542	<.0001	2
3	0.77000000	0.01105542	<.0001	3
4	0.84000000	0.01105542	<.0001	4
Least Squares Means for effect Litter				
Pr > t for H0: LSMean(i)=LSMean(j)				
Dependent Variable: ADG				
i/j	1	2	3	4
1		0.0872	0.5384	0.0040
2	0.0872		0.2328	0.0003
3	0.5384	0.2328		0.0015
4	0.0040	0.0003	0.0015	
NOTE: To ensure overall protection level, only probabilities associated with pre-planned comparisons should be used.				