

# Lecture 31 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

BIO210 Biostatistics

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School of Life Sciences

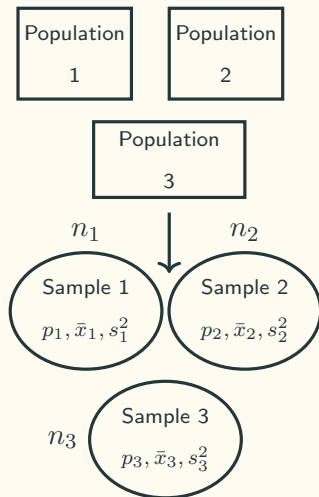
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# Compare More Than Two Means

## More than two-samples



**Intuitive way:** compare all possible pairs using two-sample independent t test:

Samples 1 vs 2:  $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ ;  $H_1 : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

Samples 1 vs 3:  $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_3$ ;  $H_1 : \mu_1 \neq \mu_3$

Samples 2 vs 3:  $H_0 : \mu_2 = \mu_3$ ;  $H_1 : \mu_2 \neq \mu_3$

Good enough?

## Compare More Than Two Means

What if we have 15 samples from 15 different populations ?

- **Intuitive way:** compare all possible pairs using two-sample independent t test:
  - Number of comparisons:  $\binom{15}{2} = \frac{15 \times 14}{2} = 105$
  - Significance level:  $\alpha = 0.05$
  - When we set  $\alpha = 0.05$ , we want to tolerate a 5% of chance of making a type I error. That is, the intended number of tests of making a type I error:  $\approx 5$
- Assume that the means are all the same, what is the probability of making a type I error in at least one test ?

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\text{reject } H_0 \text{ in at least one test} \mid H_0 \text{ is true}) \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(\text{not rejecting } H_0 \text{ in all tests} \mid H_0 \text{ is true}) \\ &= 1 - 0.95^{105} \\ &= 0.995 \end{aligned}$$

## Source of Variation - Total

Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
3	5	5
2	3	6
1	4	7
$\bar{x}_1 = 2$	$\bar{x}_2 = 4$	$\bar{x}_3 = 6$

sum of squares (SS): add up the **squared distance** between an observation and the mean:

$$\sum (X - \bar{X})^2$$

SST: total sum of squares

The grand mean:  $\bar{\bar{x}} = \frac{3 + 2 + 1 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7}{9} = 4$

$$SST = (3 - 4)^2 + (2 - 4)^2 + (1 - 4)^2 + (5 - 4)^2 + (3 - 4)^2 + (4 - 4)^2 + (5 - 4)^2 + (6 - 4)^2 + (7 - 4)^2 = 30$$

What is the  $df$  ?  $df_T = 9 - 1 = 8$

## Source of Variation - Within Groups

Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
3	5	5
2	3	6
1	4	7
$\bar{x}_1 = 2$	$\bar{x}_2 = 4$	$\bar{x}_3 = 6$

sum of squares (SS): add up the **squared distance** between an observation and the mean:

$$\sum (X - \bar{X})^2$$

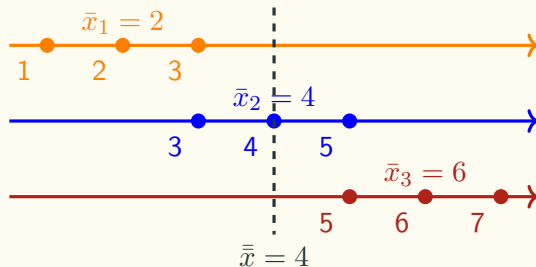
SSW: sum of squares within

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SSW} &= (3 - 2)^2 + (2 - 2)^2 + (1 - 2)^2 + (5 - 4)^2 + (3 - 4)^2 + (4 - 4)^2 + (5 - 6)^2 + (6 - 6)^2 + (7 - 6)^2 \\ &= df_1 \cdot s_1^2 + df_2 \cdot s_2^2 + df_3 \cdot s_3^2 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

What is the  $df$  ?  $df_W = (3 - 1) + (3 - 1) + (3 - 1) = 6$

## Source of Variation - Between Groups

Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
3	5	5
2	3	6
1	4	7
$\bar{x}_1 = 2$	$\bar{x}_2 = 4$	$\bar{x}_3 = 6$



SSB: sum of squares between

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SSB} &= (2 - 4)^2 + (2 - 4)^2 + (2 - 4)^2 + (4 - 4)^2 + (4 - 4)^2 + (4 - 4)^2 + (6 - 4)^2 + (6 - 4)^2 + (6 - 4)^2 \\ &= n_1 \cdot (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{\bar{x}})^2 + n_2 \cdot (\bar{x}_2 - \bar{\bar{x}})^2 + n_3 \cdot (\bar{x}_3 - \bar{\bar{x}})^2 \\ &= 24 \end{aligned}$$

What is the  $df$  ?  $df_B = 3 - 1 = 2$

## Summary of The Source of Variation

Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
3	5	5
2	3	6
1	4	7
$\bar{x}_1 = 2$	$\bar{x}_2 = 4$	$\bar{x}_3 = 6$

Source of Variation	SS (sum of squares)	df	Variance-like
			MS (mean square)
Between	24	2	12
Within	6	6	1
Total	30	8	

## Multiple Samples From Multiple Populations

Population 1	Sample 1 ( $n_1, \bar{x}_1, s_1^2$ )
Population 2	Sample 2 ( $n_2, \bar{x}_2, s_2^2$ )
Population 3	Sample 3 ( $n_3, \bar{x}_3, s_3^2$ )
$\vdots$	$\vdots$
Population $k$	Sample $k$ ( $n_k, \bar{x}_k, s_k^2$ )

$$\bar{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} x_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i \bar{x}_i}{n}$$



# The ANOVA Table

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS
Between	$SSB = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\bar{x}})^2$	$k - 1$	$MSB = \frac{SSB}{k - 1}$
Within	$SSW = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k df_i s_i^2$	$n - k$	$MSW = \frac{SSW}{n - k}$
Total	$SST = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{\bar{x}})^2 = SSB + SSW$	$n - 1$	

# The $F$ -test

$$\begin{cases} H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \cdots = \mu_k \\ H_1 : \text{not all equal} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} H_0 : \text{The main variation is from SSW} \\ H_1 : \text{The main variation is from SSB} \end{cases}$$

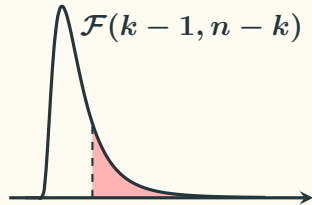
Under the null hypothesis:

$$\frac{\text{SSB}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(k-1) \text{ and } \frac{\text{SSW}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-k), \text{ where } \sigma^2 \text{ is the common variance}$$

The test statistic:

$$F = \frac{\frac{\text{SSB}}{(k-1)\sigma^2}}{\frac{\text{SSW}}{(n-k)\sigma^2}} = \frac{\text{MSB}}{\text{MSW}} \sim \mathcal{F}(k-1, n-k)$$

$$p\text{-value: } \mathbb{P}(\text{data} \mid H_0 \text{ is true}) = \mathbb{P}\left(F_{k-1, n-k} \geq \frac{\text{MSB}}{\text{MSW}}\right)$$



## Summary of an ANOVA result

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	p-value
Between	$SSB = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{x}_i - \bar{\bar{x}})^2$	$k - 1$	$MSB = \frac{SSB}{k - 1}$	$\frac{MSB}{MSW}$	$\mathbb{P} \left( F \geq \frac{MSB}{MSW} \right)$
Within	$SSW = \sum_{i=1}^k df_i s_i^2$	$n - k$	$MSW = \frac{SSW}{n - k}$		
Total	$SST = SSB + SSW$	$n - 1$			