

# ANOVA - STAT110 Otago

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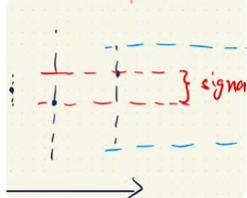
[Hypothesis Testing Overview](#)

16 terms

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## Terms in this set (18)

ANOVA definition	<p>abbr. of <i>analysis of variance</i></p> <p><i>methods for comparing means of continuous responses between multiple groups</i></p>
F-ratio	<p><b>signal/noise</b></p> 
reasons why using "2+2+2=3" is undesirable	<p>It's <b>more work than we need to do</b>. Three tests may not seem too bad, but to <b>compare 10 groups we would have to do 45 different pairwise t-tests</b>.</p> <p>It can lead to lots of <b>false positive results</b>. Every test has the potential to incorrectly reject <math>H_0</math>; i.e. falsely identify a difference between a pair of groups. If we do lots of tests then we risk generating lots of false positives.</p>

ANOVA model	<p><math>\mu_i</math> is the true <b>mean response</b> for the <math>i</math>th group at the population level.</p> <p><math>e_{ij}</math> is the error term for the <math>j</math>th response in the <math>i</math>th group.</p> <p>The error terms are assumed to be independent, and to follow a <math>N(0, \sigma^2)</math> with constant variance.</p> <p>The number of different groups is denoted <math>K</math>, and the number of responses in the <math>i</math>th group is denoted <math>n_i</math>.</p>
est. mean for ANOVA	<p>the "." = est. value</p>
sample mean for the $i$ th group	$\frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} y_{ij}$
[NNTM] formula for residual sum of squares in ANOVA	$SS = \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (y_{ij} - \hat{\mu}_i)^2$ $= \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{i.})^2$
[NNTM] Total sum of squares in ANOVA	$= \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_{..})^2$
$\bar{y}_{..}$	<p>is the sample mean overall the data</p>
[NNTM] formula for GSS in ANOVA	<p><math>GSS = TSS - RSS</math></p> <p><math>GSS</math> can be interpreted as a measure of the variation that is explained by differences between groups.</p> $= \sum_{i=1}^K n_i (\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{..})^2$

Setting up the hypotheses to test ANOVA	<p>Null hypothesis will be the 'no difference' hypothesis</p> $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_K$ <p>Alternative hypothesis implies an expression that the means are not all equal</p> $H_1: \mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_K \text{ not all equal}$												
Equation for F statistic	$F = \frac{GSS / (K - 1)}{RSS / (n - K)}$												
GMS	$GSS / (K - 1)$ is the group mean square												
RMS	$RSS / (n - K)$ is the residual mean square												
what situations would let $H_0$ fail	<p>Large differences between group means</p> <p>Relatively large value of GSS</p> <p>Large value of F</p>												
ANOVA table	<table><tr><th>SS</th><th>DF</th><th>MS</th></tr><tr><td>GSS</td><td><math>K - 1</math></td><td>GL</td></tr><tr><td>RSS</td><td><math>n - K</math></td><td>RI</td></tr><tr><td>TSS</td><td><math>n - 1</math></td><td></td></tr></table>	SS	DF	MS	GSS	$K - 1$	GL	RSS	$n - K$	RI	TSS	$n - 1$	
SS	DF	MS											
GSS	$K - 1$	GL											
RSS	$n - K$	RI											
TSS	$n - 1$												
p-value is ( ) censored	p-value is right censored												
blocking variable	A second treatment variable that when included in ANOVA analysis will have the effect of <b>reducing the SSE term (noise)</b> .												