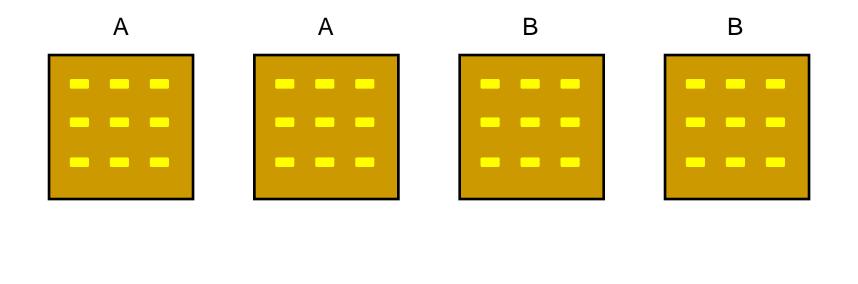
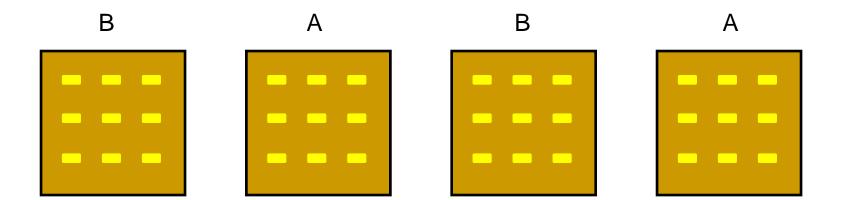
# An Example Analysis Based on the Aitken Model

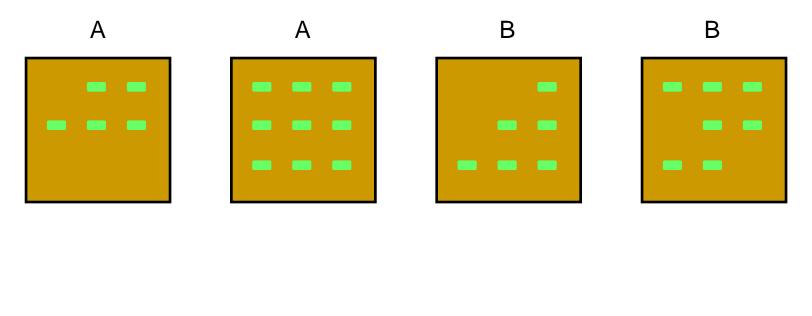
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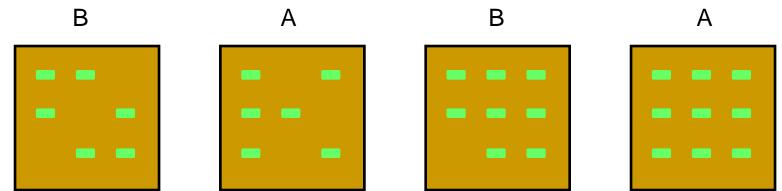
### An Example Experiment

Researchers were interested in comparing the dry weight of maize seedlings from two different genotypes. For each genotype, nine seeds were planted in each of four trays. The eight trays in total were randomly positioned in a growth chamber. Three weeks after the emergence of the first seedling, emerged seedlings were harvested from each tray and weighed together after drying to obtain one weight for each tray. Although nine seeds were planted in each tray, fewer than nine seedlings emerged in many of the trays. Thus, weights were recorded on a per seedling basis, and the number of seedlings that emerged in each tray was also recorded.









```
d=read.delim(
"http://www.public.iastate.edu/~dnett/S511/SeedlingDryWeight.txt")
d
                     AverageWeight
                                           NumberOf
  Genotype Tray PerSeedling Seedlings
1
                                    10
                                                     5
            A
                   1
2
                   2
                                    18
            A
3
                   3
                                    14
                                                     6
            A
4
                   4
                                    19
            A
5
                   5
                                    13
                                                     6
            \mathbf{B}
                                    10
6
                   6
            \mathbf{B}
                                    15
                                                     6
8
                                      9
                                                     8
                   8
            B
```

```
y=d[,3]
geno=d[,1]
count=d[,4]
```

## X=matrix(model.matrix(~geno),nrow=8) X

```
[,1][,2]
[1,]
     1
[2,]
     1
[3,] 1
[4,]
     1
[5,]
     1
        1
[6,]
     1
        1
[7,]
     1
        1
[8,]
     1
        1
```

```
V=diag(1/count)

#Compute V^{-.5}

A=diag(sqrt(count))

#In general, we could compute V^{-.5} as follows:
e=eigen(V)
A=e$vectors%*%diag(1/sqrt(e$values))%*%t(e$vectors)
```

#Now transform y and X to z and W.

$$o=lm(z\sim W-1)$$

#### summary(o)

#### Call:

 $lm(formula = z \sim W - 1)$ 

#### Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
W1 16.103 1.650 9.763 6.64e-05 \*\*\*
W2 -4.622 2.376 -1.946 0.0997 .

Residual standard error: 8.883 on 6 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.959, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9454 F-statistic: 70.21 on 2 and 6 DF, p-value: 6.882e-05

#Because V is diagonal in this case, we can #alternatively analyze using lm and the weights #argument.

```
o2=lm(y~geno,weights=count)
summary(o2)
```

#### Call:

lm(formula = y ~ geno, weights = count)

#### Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 16.103 1.650 9.763 6.64e-05 ***
genoB -4.622 2.376 -1.946 0.0997 .
```

Residual standard error: 8.883 on 6 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.3868, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2847 F-statistic: 3.785 on 1 and 6 DF, p-value: 0.09966

```
#The unweighted (OLS) analysis is inferior in this #case. The OLS estimator of beta is still unbiased, #but it's variance is larger than that of the GLS #estimator. OLS inferences regarding beta are not, #in general, valid.
```

```
o3=lm(y~geno)
summary(o3)
Call:
lm(formula = y ~ geno)
```

#### Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 15.250 1.750 8.714 0.000126 ***
genoB -3.500 2.475 -1.414 0.207031
```

```
Residual standard error: 3.5 on 6 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.25, Adjusted R-squared: 0.125

F-statistic: 2 on 1 and 6 DF, p-value: 0.2070 11
```