

第5.2节 两因素方差分析

一、双因素非重复试验的方差分析

二、双因素等重复试验的方差分析



一、两因素非重复试验的方差分析

1、两因素试验

设有两个因素 A, B , 因素 A 有 r 个不同的水平;
 B 有 s 个不同水平, A, B 的每一种组合水平 (A_i, B_j)
下做一次试验, 试验结果为 X_{ij} , 所有 X_{ij} 相互独立,
所有试验结果为

因素A \ 因素B	B_1	B_2	...	B_s
A_1	X_{11}	X_{12}	...	X_{1s}
A_2	X_{21}	X_{22}	...	X_{2s}
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots		\vdots
A_r	X_{r1}	X_{r2}	...	X_{rs}



为了方便计算, 记 $\bar{X}_{\cdot j} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r X_{ij}$, $\bar{X}_{i \cdot} = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij}$,

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{rs} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij}.$$

2、两因素非重复试验

对两个因素的每一组合只做一次试验, 称其为
两因素非重复试验.



3、数学模型

假设 $X_{ij} \sim N(\mu_{ij}, \sigma^2), i = 1, \dots, r, j = 1, \dots, s$. 各 X_{ij} 独立,

μ_{ij}, σ^2 均为未知参数.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_{ij} &= \mu_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}, \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, r, j = 1, 2, \dots, s, \\ \varepsilon_{ij} &\sim N(0, \sigma^2), \text{各 } \varepsilon_{ij} \text{ 独立}, \end{aligned} \right\}$$

为了应用方差分析此模型，需要做如下变换



设

$$\mu = \frac{1}{rs} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij}$$

—总平均

$$\mu_{i\cdot} = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij}, i = 1, \dots, r \quad \mu_{\cdot j} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_{ij}, j = 1, \dots, s$$

$$\alpha_i = \mu_{i\cdot} - \mu, \quad i = 1, \dots, r$$

—水平 A_i 的效应，表示 A_i 在总体平均数上引起的偏差

$$\beta_j = \mu_{\cdot j} - \mu, \quad j = 1, \dots, s$$

—水平 B_j 的效应，表示 B_j 在总体平均数上引起的偏差

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i = 0, \quad \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_j = 0.$$



$$\mu_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + (\mu_{ij} - \alpha_i - \beta_j - \mu)$$

$$= \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \delta_{ij},$$

因素A, B在组合水平 (A_i, B_j) 交互效应

其中 $\delta_{ij} = \mu_{ij} - \alpha_i - \beta_j - \mu, \sum_{i=1}^r \delta_{ij} = 0, j = 1, \dots, s$

$\sum_{j=1}^s \delta_{ij} = 0, i = 1, \dots, r$. 又由于只做一次试验, 没有

交互效应, 因而 $\delta_{ij} = 0$. 因而原模型可以转化为



$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_{ij} &= \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \varepsilon_{ij}, \\ \varepsilon_{ij} &\sim N(0, \sigma^2), \varepsilon_{ij} \text{相互独立}, \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, r, j = 1, 2, \dots, s, \\ \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i &= 0, \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_j = 0. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

称其为两因素非重复试验方差分析的数学模型

要推断因素A的影响是否显著，就等价于假设检验

$$H_{01} : \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_r = 0, \leftrightarrow H_{11} : \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \text{不全为零.}$$

要推断因素B的影响是否显著，就等价于假设检验

$$H_{02} : \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_s = 0, \leftrightarrow H_{12} : \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s \text{不全为零.}$$



3. 离差平方和分解

$$\bar{X}_{i\cdot} = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij}, \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, r) \quad \bar{X}_{\cdot j} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r X_{ij}, \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, s)$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{rs} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{X}_{i\cdot} = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{X}_{\cdot j}$$

$$Q_T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (X_{ij} - \bar{X})^2$$

总离差平方和(总变差)

$$= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s [(X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j} + \bar{X}) + (\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}) + (\bar{X}_{\cdot j} - \bar{X})]^2$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s [(X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j} + \bar{X})]^2 + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s [(\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X})]^2 \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s [(\bar{X}_{\cdot j} - \bar{X})]^2 \\
&+ 2 \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j} + \bar{X}) \square (\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}) \\
&+ 2 \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j} + \bar{X}) \square (\bar{X}_{\cdot j} - \bar{X}) \\
&+ 2 \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}) \square (\bar{X}_{\cdot j} - \bar{X})
\end{aligned}$$



$$= s \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X})^2 + r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{\cdot j} - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s [(X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j} + \bar{X})]^2$$

交叉项等于零后面给出证明

$$Q_A = s \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X})^2 \quad Q_B = r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{\cdot j} - \bar{X})^2$$

$$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s [(X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j} + \bar{X})]^2$$

$$Q_T = Q_E + Q_A + Q_B$$

随机误差平方和

因素A引起的离差平方和

因素B引起的离差平方和



上式成立是由于三个交叉项相乘都等于零

$$\begin{aligned}& \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j} + \bar{X})(\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}) \\&= \sum_{i=1}^r [\sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij} - \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{X}_{\cdot j} + \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{X}](\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}) \\&= \sum_{i=1}^r [s\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - s\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - s\bar{X} + s\bar{X}](\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}) = 0\end{aligned}$$



$$\sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^r (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i.} - \bar{X}_{.j} + \bar{X})(\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X})$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^s [r\bar{X}_{\square j} - r\bar{X} - r\bar{X}_{\square j} + r\bar{X}](\bar{X}_{\square j} - \bar{X}) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{i.} - \bar{X})(\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X})$$

$$= \left[\sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X}) \right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i.} - \bar{X}) \right]$$

$$= (s\bar{X} - s\bar{X})(r\bar{X} - r\bar{X}) = 0$$



3. 离差平方和的统计特性

$$\text{令 } \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot} = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s \varepsilon_{ij}, \quad i = 1, \dots, r, \quad \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot j} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r \varepsilon_{ij}, \quad j = 1, \dots, s,$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{rs} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot} = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot j}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} Q_A &= s \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij} - \frac{1}{rs} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij} \right)^2 = s \sum_{i=1}^r \left[\frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s \left(X_{ij} - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r X_{ij} \right) \right]^2 \\ &= s \sum_{i=1}^r \left\{ \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s \left[(\mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \varepsilon_{ij}) - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r (\mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \varepsilon_{ij}) \right] \right\}^2 \\ &= s \sum_{i=1}^r (\alpha_i + \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2 \end{aligned}$$



同理

$$Q_B = r \sum_{j=1}^s (\beta_j + \bar{\varepsilon}_{\square j} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2$$

$$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s [\varepsilon_{ij} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\square} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\square j} + \bar{\varepsilon}]^2$$

又因为

$$\varepsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \quad \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\square} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{s}), \quad \bar{\varepsilon}_{\square j} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{r})$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{sr})$$



因而

$$\begin{aligned} E(Q_A) &= sE\left[\sum_{i=1}^r(\alpha_i + \bar{\varepsilon}_{i.} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2\right] \\ &= s\sum_{i=1}^r\alpha_i^2 + sE\left[\sum_{i=1}^r(\bar{\varepsilon}_{i.} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2\right] + 2s\sum_{i=1}^r\alpha_i E(\bar{\varepsilon}_{i.} - \bar{\varepsilon}) \\ &= s\sum_{i=1}^r\alpha_i^2 + sE\left[\sum_{i=1}^r\bar{\varepsilon}_{i.}^2 - r\bar{\varepsilon}^2\right] + 2s\sum_{i=1}^r\alpha_i[E\bar{\varepsilon}_{i.} - E\bar{\varepsilon}] \\ &= s\sum_{i=1}^r\alpha_i^2 + (r-1)\sigma^2 + 0 \\ &= s\sum_{i=1}^r\alpha_i^2 + (r-1)\sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$



同理

$$E(Q_B) = r \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_i^2 + (s-1)\sigma^2$$

$$E(Q_E) = (r-1)(s-1)\sigma^2$$

令 $\bar{Q}_A = \frac{1}{r-1}Q_A$, $\bar{Q}_B = \frac{1}{s-1}Q_B$, $\bar{Q}_E = \frac{1}{(r-1)(s-1)}Q_E$,

则

$$E\bar{Q}_A = \sigma^2 + \frac{s}{r-1} \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i^2, \quad E\bar{Q}_B = \frac{r}{s-1} \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_i^2 + \sigma^2,$$

$$E(\bar{Q}_E) = \sigma^2$$



由于 H_{01} 成立时, $E(\bar{Q}_A) = E\bar{Q}_E$, 否则 $E(\bar{Q}_A) > E\bar{Q}_E$;

由于 H_{02} 成立时, $E(\bar{Q}_B) = E\bar{Q}_E$, 否则 $E(\bar{Q}_B) > E\bar{Q}_E$,

因此 构造统计量

$$F_A = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E}, \quad F_B = \frac{\bar{Q}_B}{\bar{Q}_E},$$

4. 统计量的分布

由于 H_{01}, H_{02} 成立时, $\alpha_i = \beta_j = 0 (i = 1, \dots, r, j = 1, \dots, s)$

因而 $X_{ij} = \mu + \varepsilon_{ij}$, 则离差平方和可以改写为



$$Q_A = s \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2 \quad Q_B = r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot j} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2$$

$$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s [\varepsilon_{ij} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot j} + \bar{\varepsilon}]^2$$

$$Q_T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (\varepsilon_{ij} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2 = Q_A + Q_B + Q_E$$

又由于 $\frac{\varepsilon_{ij}}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$, 由定理1.12可知,

$$\frac{Q_T}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{ij} - \bar{\varepsilon}}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(rs-1).$$

$$\frac{Q_A}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{\bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}}{\sigma / \sqrt{s}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(r-1).$$



$$\frac{Q_B}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^s \left(\frac{\bar{\varepsilon}_{\square j} - \bar{\varepsilon}}{\sigma / \sqrt{r}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(s-1).$$

而 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} Q_E$ 具有约束 $\sum_{i=1}^r (\varepsilon_{ij} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\square} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\square j} + \bar{\varepsilon}) = 0 (j = 1, \dots, s)$

以及约束 $\sum_{j=1}^s (\varepsilon_{ij} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\square} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\square j} + \bar{\varepsilon}) = 0 (i = 1, \dots, r)$, 而最后

一个约束可以由前 $s + r - 1$ 得到, 因而其独立约束条件共 $s + r - 1$.

显然, 离差平方和公式的左右两边自由度满足:

$$rs - 1 = (r - 1) + (s - 1) + (rs - r - s + 1)$$



由柯赫伦因子分解定理(p16定理1.7)可知:

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mathbf{Q}_E \sim \chi^2(rs - r - s + 1)$$

因而

$$F_A = \frac{\frac{\mathbf{Q}_A}{\sigma^2(r-1)}}{\frac{\mathbf{Q}_E}{\sigma^2(r-1)(s-1)}} = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_A}{\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_E} \sim F(r-1, (r-1)(s-1))$$

$$F_B = \frac{\frac{\mathbf{Q}_B}{\sigma^2(s-1)}}{\frac{\mathbf{Q}_E}{\sigma^2(r-1)(s-1)}} = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_B}{\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_E} \sim F(s-1, (r-1)(s-1))$$



5. 方差分析对应的拒绝域

在给定显著性水平 α 下，因素 A 对试验结果有显著影响的拒绝域为

$$W_A = \{F_A \mid F_A \geq F_\alpha(r-1, (r-1)(s-1))\}$$

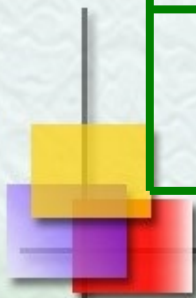
在给定显著性水平 α 下，因素 B 对试验结果有显著影响的拒绝域为

$$W_B = \{F_B \mid F_B \geq F_\alpha(s-1, (r-1)(s-1))\}$$



表5.9 双因素非重复试验的方差分析表

方差来源	平方和	自由度	均 方	F 比
因素 A	Q_A	$r-1$	$\bar{Q}_A = \frac{Q_A}{r-1}$	$F_A = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E}$
因素 B	Q_B	$s-1$	$\bar{Q}_B = \frac{Q_B}{s-1}$	$F_B = \frac{\bar{Q}_B}{\bar{Q}_E}$
误 差	Q_E	$(r-1)(s-1)$	$\bar{Q}_E = \frac{Q_E}{(r-1)(s-1)}$	
总 和	Q_T	$rs-1$		



为了计算方便，通常可以采用如下公式：令

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij}, \quad P = \frac{1}{rs} T^2, \quad R = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij}^2,$$

$$Q_I = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^r (\sum_{j=1}^s X_{ij})^2, \quad Q_{II} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{j=1}^s (\sum_{i=1}^r X_{ij})^2,$$

则

$$\begin{cases} Q_A = Q_I - P, \\ Q_B = Q_{II} - P, \\ Q_E = R - Q_I - Q_{II} + P, \\ Q_T = R - P \end{cases}$$



例1 (p165例5.5) 为了提高某种合金钢的强度，需要同时考察炭C以及钛Ti的含量对强度的影响，以便选取合理的成份组合使得强度达到最大，在试验中分别取因素A(C的含量)3个水平，因素B(Ti的含量)4个水平，在组合 (A_i, B_j) ($i = 1, 2, 3, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$)条件下各炼一炉测得的强度为：

<div>A水平 \ B水平</div>	B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4
A_1	63.1	63.9	65.6	66.8
A_2	65.1	66.4	67.8	69.0
A_3	67.2	71.0	71.9	73.5



试问：炭与钛的含量对合金钢的强度是否有显著影响 ($\alpha=0.01$).

解 $r = 3, s = 4, rs = 12$, 经计算

$$Q_T = 113.29, Q_A = 74.91, Q_B = 35.7, Q_E = 3.21$$

$$F_A = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E} = 70.02 > F_{0.01}(2, 6) = 10.9$$

$$F_B = \frac{\bar{Q}_B}{\bar{Q}_E} = 21.91 > F_{0.01}(3, 6) = 9.78$$

因而炭与钛的含量对合金钢的强度是有显著影响.



二、两因素等重复试验的方差分析

因素 $A: A_1, A_2, \dots, A_r$, 因素 $B: B_1, B_2, \dots, B_s$, 每一个组合水平 (A_i, B_j) 下重复试验 t 次, 测得的数据为 X_{ijk} , 如表.5.12

因素 B 因素 A	B_1	B_2	\dots	B_s
A_1	$X_{111}, X_{112}, \dots, X_{11t}$	$X_{121}, X_{122}, \dots, X_{12t}$	\dots	$X_{1s1}, X_{1s2}, \dots, X_{1st}$
A_2	$X_{211}, X_{212}, \dots, X_{21t}$	$X_{221}, X_{222}, \dots, X_{22t}$	\dots	$X_{2s1}, X_{2s2}, \dots, X_{2st}$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots		\vdots
A_r	$X_{r11}, X_{r12}, \dots, X_{r1t}$	$X_{r21}, X_{r22}, \dots, X_{r2t}$	\dots	$X_{rs1}, X_{rs2}, \dots, X_{rst}$



1. 数学模型

假设

$$X_{ijk} \sim N(\mu_{ij}, \sigma^2), i = 1, \dots, r, j = 1, \dots, s, k = 1, \dots, t.$$

各 X_{ijk} 独立, μ_{ij}, σ^2 均为未知参数.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_{ijk} &= \mu_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk}, \\ \varepsilon_{ijk} &\sim N(0, \sigma^2), \text{各} \varepsilon_{ijk} \text{独立}, \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, r, j = 1, 2, \dots, s, \\ k &= 1, 2, \dots, t. \end{aligned} \right\}$$



设

$$\mu = \frac{1}{rS} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij}$$

—总平均

$$\mu_{i\cdot} = \frac{1}{S} \sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij}, i = 1, \dots, r \quad \mu_{\cdot j} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_{ij}, j = 1, \dots, s$$

$$\alpha_i = \mu_{i\cdot} - \mu, i = 1, \dots, r$$

—水平 A_i 的效应，表示 A_i 在总体平均数上引起的偏差

$$\beta_j = \mu_{\cdot j} - \mu, j = 1, \dots, s$$

—水平 B_j 的效应，表示 B_j 在总体平均数上引起的偏差



$\delta_{ij} = \mu_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i - \beta_j,$ 一组合水平 (A_i, B_j) 的交互作用效应

则 $\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i = 0, \quad \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_j = 0.$

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \delta_{ij} = 0, j = 1, \cdots, s, \quad \sum_{j=1}^s \delta_{ij} = 0, i = 1, \cdots, r.$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i &= \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s (\mu_{ij} - \mu) \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij} - \frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \mu = \frac{1}{s} rs\mu - \frac{1}{s} rs\mu = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_j &= \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r (\mu_{ij} - \mu) \\
 &= \frac{1}{r} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_{ij} - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^r \mu = \frac{1}{r} sr \mu - \frac{1}{r} sr \mu = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{i=1}^r \delta_{ij} &= \sum_{i=1}^r (\mu_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i - \beta_j) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^r \mu - \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i - \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_j \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^r (\mu_{ij} - \mu) - r \beta_j = 0
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j=1}^s \delta_{ij} &= \sum_{j=1}^s (\mu_{ij} - \mu - \alpha_i - \beta_j) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^s \mu_{ij} - \sum_{j=1}^s \mu - \sum_{j=1}^s \alpha_i - \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_j \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^s (\mu_{ij} - \mu) - s\alpha_i = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left.
\begin{aligned}
&X_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk}, \\
&\varepsilon_{ijk} \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \text{各 } \varepsilon_{ijk} \text{ 相互独立,} \\
&i = 1, 2, \dots, r, j = 1, 2, \dots, s, k = 1, 2, \dots, t, \\
&\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i = 0, \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_j = 0, \sum_{i=1}^r \delta_{ij} = 0, \sum_{j=1}^s \delta_{ij} = 0.
\end{aligned}
\right\}$$

称其为两因素等重复试验方差分析的数学模型



判断因素以及因素的交互作用对试验结果是否有显著影响等价于检验假设：

$$\begin{cases} H_{01} : \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \cdots = \alpha_r = 0, \\ H_{11} : \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r \text{不全为零}. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_{02} : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \cdots = \beta_s = 0, \\ H_{12} : \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s \text{不全为零}. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_{03} : \delta_{11} = \delta_{12} = \cdots = \delta_{rs} = 0, \\ H_{13} : \delta_{11}, \delta_{12}, \cdots, \delta_{rs} \text{不全为零}. \end{cases}$$



2. 分解离差平方和

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{rst} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk}$$

$$\bar{X}_{ij\cdot} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk}$$

$$\bar{X}_{i\cdot\cdot} = \frac{1}{st} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk}$$

$$\bar{X}_{\cdot j\cdot} = \frac{1}{rt} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk}$$

$$Q_T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (X_{ijk} - \bar{X})^2 \quad \text{总离差平方和(总变差)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t [(X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{ij\cdot}) + (\bar{X}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{X}) + (\bar{X}_{\cdot j\cdot} - \bar{X}) \\ &\quad + (\bar{X}_{ij\cdot} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j\cdot} + \bar{X})]^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t [(X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{ij\cdot}) + (\bar{X}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{X}) + (\bar{X}_{\cdot j\cdot} - \bar{X}) \\
&\quad + (\bar{X}_{ij\cdot} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j\cdot} + \bar{X})]^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{ij\cdot})^2 + st \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{X})^2 \\
&\quad + rt \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{\cdot j\cdot} - \bar{X})^2 + t \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{X}_{ij\cdot} - \bar{X}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot j\cdot} + \bar{X})^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$Q_T = Q_E + Q_A + Q_B + Q_{A \times B}$$

误差
平方和

因素 A 的
效应平方和

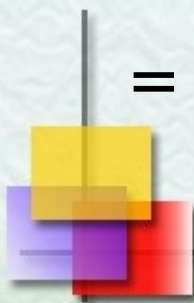
因素 B 的
效应平方和

因素 A, B 的交
互效应平方和



这里仅证明两个交叉项相乘等于零，其余类似可证)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (\bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{X})(\bar{X}_{\Box j\Box} - \bar{X}) \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (\bar{X}_{\Box j\Box} - \bar{X}) \left[\sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{X}) \right] \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (\bar{X}_{\Box j\Box} - \bar{X}) \left[\sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{1}{st} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk} - \bar{X} \right) \right] \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (\bar{X}_{\Box j\Box} - \bar{X}) \left[\frac{1}{st} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk} - \sum_{i=1}^r \bar{X} \right] \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (\bar{X}_{\Box j\Box} - \bar{X}) \left[r \frac{1}{rst} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk} - r\bar{X} \right] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (\bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{X})(\bar{X}_{ij\Box} - \bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{X}_{\Box j\Box} + \bar{X}) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{X}) \left[\sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (\bar{X}_{ij\Box} - \bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{X}_{\Box j\Box} + \bar{X}) \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{X}) \left[\sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t \bar{X}_{ij\Box} - \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t \bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t \bar{X}_{\Box j\Box} + \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t \bar{X} \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{X}) \left[\sum_{j=1}^s t \bar{X}_{ij\Box} - st \bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \sum_{j=1}^s t \bar{X}_{\Box j\Box} + \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t \bar{X} \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{X}) [st \bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - st \bar{X}_{i\Box\Box} - st \bar{X} + st \bar{X}] = 0
\end{aligned}$$



3. 离差平方和的统计特性

令 $\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{rst} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t \varepsilon_{ijk}$, $\bar{\varepsilon}_{ij\cdot} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=1}^t \varepsilon_{ijk}$,

$\bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot\cdot} = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{\varepsilon}_{ij\cdot}$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot j\cdot} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r \bar{\varepsilon}_{ij\cdot}$, $j = 1, \dots, s$,

$Q_A = st \sum_{i=1}^r (\alpha_i + \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2$

$Q_B = rt \sum_{j=1}^s (\beta_j + \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot j\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2$

$Q_{A \times B} = t \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (\delta_{ij} + \bar{\varepsilon}_{ij\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot j\cdot} + \bar{\varepsilon})^2$

$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (\varepsilon_{ijk} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{ij\cdot})^2$

易得



这里仅给出 Q_A 的推导

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_A &= st \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{1}{st} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk} - \frac{1}{rst} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk} \right)^2 \\
 &= st \sum_{i=1}^r \left[\frac{1}{st} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (X_{ijk} - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r X_{ijk}) \right]^2 \\
 &= st \sum_{i=1}^r \left\{ \frac{1}{st} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t \left[(\mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk}) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r (\mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk}) \right] \right\}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= st \sum_{i=1}^r \left\{ \frac{1}{st} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t \left[\alpha_i + \beta_j + \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk} - \beta_j - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r \varepsilon_{ijk} \right] \right\}^2 \\
&= st \sum_{i=1}^r \left\{ \frac{1}{st} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t \left[\alpha_i + \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk} - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^r \varepsilon_{ijk} \right] \right\}^2 \\
&= st \sum_{i=1}^r (\alpha_i + \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2
\end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \quad \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\Box\Box} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{st}), \quad \bar{\varepsilon}_{\Box j \Box} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{rt})$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{ij\Box} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{t}), \quad \bar{\varepsilon} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{srt})$$



因此

$$\begin{aligned}EQ_A &= E \left[st \sum_{i=1}^r (\alpha_i + \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2 \right] \\&= stE \left[\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{\varepsilon}) + \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2 \right] \\&= st \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i^2 + 2st \alpha_i \sum_{i=1}^r E(\bar{\varepsilon}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{\varepsilon}) + stE \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i\Box\Box} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2 \\&= st \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i^2 + st \left[\sum_{i=1}^r E(\bar{\varepsilon}_{i\Box\Box}^2) - rE(\bar{\varepsilon}^2) \right] \\&= (r-1)\sigma^2 + st \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i^2\end{aligned}$$



同理 $E(Q_B) = r \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_i^2 + (s-1)\sigma^2$ $E(Q_E) = rs(t-1)\sigma^2$

$$E(Q_{A \times B}) = (r-1)(s-1)\sigma^2 + t \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \delta_{ij}^2$$

令 $\bar{Q}_A = \frac{Q_A}{r-1}$, $\bar{Q}_B = \frac{Q_B}{s-1}$, $\bar{Q}_{A \times B} = \frac{Q_{A \times B}}{(r-1)(s-1)}$,

$$\bar{Q}_E = \frac{Q_E}{rs(t-1)}$$

则

$$E\bar{Q}_A = \sigma^2 + \frac{st}{r-1} \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i^2, \quad E\bar{Q}_B = \frac{rt}{s-1} \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_i^2 + \sigma^2,$$

$$E(\bar{Q}_E) = \sigma^2, \quad E(\bar{Q}_{A \times B}) = \sigma^2 + \frac{t}{(r-1)(s-1)} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \delta_{ij}^2$$



由于 H_{01} 成立时, $E(\bar{Q}_A) = E\bar{Q}_E$, 否则 $E(\bar{Q}_A) > E\bar{Q}_E$;

由于 H_{02} 成立时, $E(\bar{Q}_B) = E\bar{Q}_E$, 否则 $E(\bar{Q}_B) > E\bar{Q}_E$,

由于 H_{03} 成立时, $E(\bar{Q}_{A \times B}) = E\bar{Q}_E$, 否则 $E(\bar{Q}_{A \times B}) > E\bar{Q}_E$,

因此 构造统计量

$$F_A = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E}, \quad F_B = \frac{\bar{Q}_B}{\bar{Q}_E}, \quad F_{A \times B} = \frac{\bar{Q}_{A \times B}}{\bar{Q}_E}$$

4. 统计量的分布

由于 H_{01}, H_{02}, H_{03} 成立时, $\alpha_i = \beta_j = \delta_{ij} = 0 (i = 1, \dots, r, j = 1, \dots, s)$, 因而 $X_{ijk} = \mu + \varepsilon_{ijk}$, 则离差平方和可以改写为



$$Q_A = st \sum_{i=1}^r (\bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2, Q_B = rt \sum_{j=1}^s (\bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot j \cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2$$

$$Q_{A \times B} = t \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s [\bar{\varepsilon}_{ij\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{i\cdot\cdot} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{\cdot j \cdot} + \bar{\varepsilon}]^2$$

$$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (\varepsilon_{ijk} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{ij\cdot})^2$$

又由于 $\frac{\varepsilon_{ijk}}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$, 由定理1.12可知,

$$\frac{Q_T}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t (\varepsilon_{ijk} - \bar{\varepsilon})^2 \sim \chi^2(rst - 1).$$

$\frac{Q_A}{\sigma^2}$ 的自由度为 $r-1$, $\frac{Q_B}{\sigma^2}$ 的自由度为 $s-1$, $\frac{Q_{A \times B}}{\sigma^2}$ 的自由

度为 $(s-1)(r-1)$, $\frac{Q_E}{\sigma^2}$ 的自由度为 $rs(t-1)$,



显然，离差平方和公式的左右两边自由度满足：

$$rst - 1 = (r - 1) + (s - 1) + (rs - r - s + 1) + rs(t - 1)$$

由柯赫伦因子分解定理(p26定理1.7)可知：

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} Q_A \sim \chi^2(r - 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} Q_B \sim \chi^2(s - 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} Q_{A \times B} \sim \chi^2(rs - r - s + 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} Q_E \sim \chi^2(rst - rs)$$



因而

$$F_A = \frac{\frac{Q_A}{\sigma^2(r-1)}}{\frac{Q_E}{\sigma^2 rs(t-1)}} = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E} \sim F(r-1, rs(t-1))$$

$$F_B = \frac{\frac{Q_B}{\sigma^2(s-1)}}{\frac{Q_E}{\sigma^2 rs(t-1)}} = \frac{\bar{Q}_B}{\bar{Q}_E} \sim F(s-1, rs(t-1))$$

$$F_{A \times B} = \frac{\frac{Q_{A \times B}}{\sigma^2(s-1)(r-1)}}{\frac{Q_E}{\sigma^2 rs(t-1)}} = \frac{\bar{Q}_{A \times B}}{\bar{Q}_E} \sim F((s-1)(r-1), rs(t-1))$$



5. 方差分析对应的拒绝域

在给定显著性水平 α 下，因素 A 对试验结果有显著影响的拒绝域为

$$W_A = \{F_A \mid F_A \geq F_{\alpha}(r-1, rs(t-1))\}$$

在给定显著性水平 α 下，因素 B 对试验结果有显著影响的拒绝域为

$$W_B = \{F_B \mid F_B \geq F_{\alpha}(s-1, rs(t-1))\}$$



在给定显著性水平 α 下，因素A,B的交互作用对试验结果有显著影响的拒绝域为

$$W_{A \times B} = \{F_{A \times B} \mid F_{A \times B} \geq F_{\alpha}((r-1)(s-1), rs(t-1))\}$$

将上述结果总结，可以得到如下表内容：



表5.13双因素等重复试验的方差分析表

方差来源	平方和	自由度	均 方	F 比
因素 A	Q_A	$r-1$	$\bar{Q}_A = \frac{Q_A}{r-1}$	$F_A = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E}$
因素 B	Q_B	$s-1$	$\bar{Q}_B = \frac{Q_B}{s-1}$	$F_B = \frac{\bar{Q}_B}{\bar{Q}_E}$
交互作用	$Q_{A \times B}$	$(r-1)(s-1)$	$\bar{Q}_{A \times B} = \frac{Q_{A \times B}}{(r-1)(s-1)}$	$F_{A \times B} = \frac{\bar{Q}_{A \times B}}{\bar{Q}_E}$
误 差	Q_E	$rs(t-1)$	$\bar{Q}_E = \frac{Q_E}{rs(t-1)}$	
总 和	Q_T	$rst-1$		



为了计算方便，通常可以采用如下公式：令

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk}, \quad P = \frac{1}{rst} T^2, \quad W = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk}^2,$$

$$U = \frac{1}{st} \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk} \right)^2, \quad V = \frac{1}{rt} \sum_{j=1}^s \left(\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk} \right)^2,$$

$$R = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \left(\sum_{k=1}^t X_{ijk} \right)^2$$

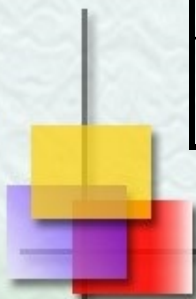
则

$$\begin{cases} Q_A = U - P, & Q_B = V - P, & Q_{A \times B} = R - U - V - P, \\ Q_E = W - R, & Q_T = W - P \end{cases}$$



例2(p171例5.6) 考察合成纤维中对纤维弹性有影响的两个因素，收缩率 A 和总拉伸倍数 B ， A 和 B 各取各取4种水平，每组组合水平重复试验两次，得到下表数据问收缩率和总拉伸倍数以及这两者的交互作用对纤维弹性是否有显著的影响，取显著性水平为0.05.

因素A \ 因素B	B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4
A_1	71,73	72,73	75,73	77,75
A_2	73,75	76,74	78,77	74,74
A_3	76,73	79,77	74,75	74,73
A_4	75,73	73,72	70,71	69,69



解 $r = 4, s = 4, t = 2, rst = 32$, 经计算

$$Q_T = 180.219, Q_A = 70.594, Q_B = 8.594, Q_{A \times B} = 79.531$$

$$Q_E = 21.500$$

$$F_A = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E} = 17.5 > F_{0.05}(3, 16) = 3.24$$

$$F_B = \frac{\bar{Q}_B}{\bar{Q}_E} = 2.1 < F_{0.05}(3, 16) = 3.24$$

$$F_{A \times B} = \frac{\bar{Q}_{A \times B}}{\bar{Q}_E} = 6.6 > F_{0.05}(9, 16) = 2.54$$

因而纤维收缩率对弹性是有显著影响，总拉伸倍数对弹性无显著影响，而它们的相互作用对弹性有显著影响。



三、小结

1.双因素非重复试验的方差分析步骤

- (1)建立数学模型;
- (2)分解平方和;
- (3)研究统计特性;
- (4)确定拒绝域.

2.双因素等重复试验的方差分析步骤

- (1)建立数学模型;
- (2)分解平方和;
- (3)研究统计特性;
- (4)确定拒绝域.



Thank You!

