# Question 2

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#### Part A

```
Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 treatment_{ij} + \beta_2 time_{ij} + \beta_3 (treatment_{ij} * time_{ij}) + b_i + \epsilon_{ij}
* b_i \sim N(0, \sigma_b^2)
* \epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)
* Corr(\epsilon_{ij}, \epsilon_{ik}) = 0
* Corr(b_i, \epsilon_{ij}) = 0
```

# Part B

In the model above, the fixed effects are the treatment, time, and the interaction term of treatment and time, whose coefficients are represented by  $\beta_i$ . The random effects for the model above are the subject ID's, represented by  $b_i$ .

#### Part C

```
model0 = lmer(y ~ (1 | id) + factor(trt) + time + factor(trt) * time , data = data)
output = summary(model0)
fixed = coef(output)
rand = data.frame(
  'variance' = c(10.678, 1.212)
rownames(rand) = c('Intercept', 'Residual')
fixed
##
                        Estimate Std. Error
                                                    df
                                                         t value
                                                                     Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                     80.11214904 0.83882705 37.50971 95.504966 2.147974e-46
## factor(trt)2
                      1.21644032 1.11353140 37.52302
                                                        1.092417 2.816144e-01
                      0.12145189 0.02695975 199.06278
## time
                                                        4.504933 1.130501e-05
## factor(trt)2:time 0.03398007 0.03667787 199.15549 0.926446 3.553356e-01
rand
             variance
               10.678
## Intercept
## Residual
                1.212
```

### Part D

```
sigma_b = 10.678
sigma = 1.212
icc = sigma_b / (sigma + sigma_b)
```

The estimated variance of the random intercepts is 10.678. The differences between subjects is accounting for 89.81% of variability in strength, relative to the variability within subjects.

#### Part E

The fixed effect for the second treatment group is not significant (p > 0.05). However, the fixed effect for the covariate of interest time, is significant (p < 0.001). The average increase in strength for a one day increase is 0.12145. The interaction between linear time measured in days, and treatment group is not significant (p > 0.05).

#### Part F

The random intercept term, when treatment group is 1, was statistically significant (p < 0.001). The average population-level strength at baseline (time = 0 days) for treatment group 1 was 80.11. This is interpretable, because measurements for baseline were taken at 0 days.

## Part G

While it appeared from our plots that there may be a difference between the two treatment groups in strength, nothing in our analysis has suggest a statistically significant difference between the two treatment groups.