

balanced design
↓Example: Dear huntingSolution 1. Solution: (a) This is one-way ANOVA with 5 "samples" ($K=5$), and 6 observations per sample ($n_i \equiv n = 6$), and thus the total sample size is $N=30$. The grand mean is

$$\bar{y} = \frac{341.7 + 412.5 + \dots + 430.0}{5} = 411$$

We are testing $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_5$ versus H_a : at least one of these equalities is not true.

The test statistic is

$$F_0 = \frac{MSA}{MSE}$$

where

$$MSA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a n_i (\bar{y}_i - \bar{y})^2}{a - 1} = \frac{6}{4} [(341.7 - 411)^2 + \dots + (430.0 - 411)^2] = 24067.17$$

and

$$MSE = s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a (n_i - 1) s_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^a (n_i - 1)} = \frac{1}{5} [40.8^2 + \dots + 38.1^2] = 1668.588$$

Therefore

$$F_0 = \frac{24067.17}{1668.588} \approx 14.42$$

Since $F_0 \approx 14.42 > F_{4,25,0.05} = 2.67$, we reject the ANOVA hypothesis H_0 and claim that the rifles are not equally good(b) Now we will do the pairwise comparison using Tukey's method. The Tukey method will reject any pairwise null hypothesis $H_{0ij} : \mu_i = \mu_j$ at $FWE=\alpha$ if

$$|t_{ij}| = \frac{|\bar{y}_i - \bar{y}_j|}{\sqrt{MSE/2n}} > \frac{q_{K,N-K,\alpha}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{|\bar{y}_i - \bar{y}_j|}{s/\sqrt{n}} > q_{K,N-K,\alpha}$$

In our case, $K=5$, $n=6$, $s = \sqrt{1668.588} \approx 40.85$, $N-K=25$, $\alpha=0.05$, and $q_{a,N-a,\alpha} = q_{5,25,0.05} \approx 4.17$. Therefore, we would reject H_{0ij} if

$$|\bar{y}_i - \bar{y}_j| > s * q_{a,N-a,\alpha} / \sqrt{n} \approx 69.54$$

The conclusion is that at the familywise error rate of 0.05, we declare that the following rifle pairs are significantly different: 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, 4/5, 5/1, 2/1.