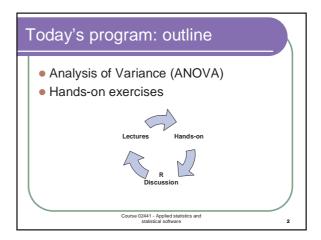
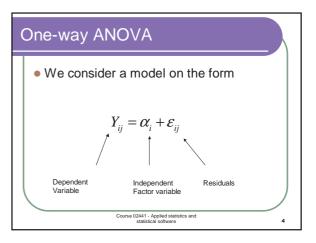
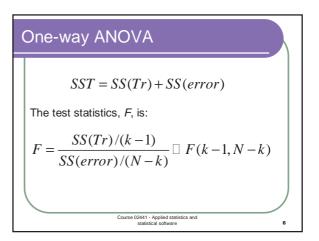
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Methods covered in the course Day I Descriptive statistics Comparing treatment means (t-test and non-parametric tests) Multiple regression analysis Analysis of variance Analysis of proportions and counts The general linear model Day IV Course 02411 - Applied statistics and statistics an



One-way ANOVA $Y_{ij} = \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}, \qquad i=1..k$ The total variation, SST, may be partitioned into: SST = SS(Tr) + SS(error)



Assumptions for ANOVA

- The observations within each group are normally distributed
- The variances in each group are equal
- Non-parametric methods exist when departure from normality
- Transformation of data may be useful when variances are not equal

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Example

- The 'folate' data frame has 22 rows and 2 columns. It contains data on red cell folate levels in patients receiving three different methods of ventilation during anesthesia.
- ventilation a factor with levels:
- 'N2O+O2,24h': 50% nitrous oxide and 50% oxygen, continuously for 24~hours;
- 'N2O+O2,op': 50% nitrous oxide and 50% oxygen, only during operation;
- 'O2,24h': no nitrous oxide, but 35-50% oxygen for 24~hours.

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Two-way ANOVA

We consider a model on the form

$$Y_{ijk} = \alpha_i + \beta_j + \alpha \beta_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk}$$

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Two-way ANOVA

Corresponding to the model

$$Y_{iik} = \alpha_i + \beta_i + \alpha \beta_{ii} + \varepsilon_{iik}$$

The total variation, SST, may be partitioned into:

$$SST = SS(Tr) + SS(Bl) + SS(ab) + SS(error)$$

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Example

- The 'heart.rate' data frame has 36 rows and 3 columns. It contains data for nine patients with congestive heart failure before and shortly after administration of enalaprilat, in a balanced two-way layout.
- Variables:
- hr a numeric vector. Heart rate in beats per minute.
- subj a factor with levels '1' to '9'.
- time a factor with levels '0' (before), '30', '60', and '120' (minutes after administration).

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