**Exercise 1**

**Exercise 2**

**Exercise 3**

1. The p-values produced with anova and summary commands are not simultaneous. The p-values in the lines starter2 to starter5 are for the hypothesis , and so on for the main effect of starter. This is the same for batch and position. According to the summary, starter4 has the least p-value equals to 6.10e-05. Therefore, we can conclude that the null hypothesis is strongly rejected and starter4 plays a significant role in the main model of the acidity. Similarly, bath2 and batch4 null hypothesis can be rejected as well with p-values equal to 0.0137 and 0.0127 respectively. The abstract model is: . To sum up, equals to for i = 2,3,5 (except ). For j = 2 and 4, is similar to (excluding . Finally, all in range (2,5) is the same as .
2. Here the table is based on simultaneous p-values for the null hypothesis. As it is clear from the table, starter4 has the most difference with others and significantly affects the acidity. P-values for cases, , , and, are less than 0.001 hence null hypothesis are rejected.
3. In simultaneous comparisons, the more inferences are made, the more likely erroneous inferences are to occur. Consequently, the p-value in part 2 is less trusted than in part 1 because of the error.
4. The intervals for , ,and, don’t contain 0. As we concluded in part 2, the starter4 lead to significantly different acidity. So, the confidence intervals shouldn’t include 0.

**Exercise 4**

**Exercise 5**

**Exercise 6**

1. According to scatterplots, wind and temperature have the most influence on oxidant. Their plots approximately show linear correlation. Afterward, insolation and humidity could affect oxidant linearly.
2. Among all explanatory variables, wind has the least p-values. (8.20e-07). Therefore, it should be selected as the basis to start to find linear regression model. In step 2, temperature is chosen to be added to the model with p-value 1.17e-06. Adding insolation (third smallest p-value) to the model in step 3, its p-value demonstrates it doesn’t lead to significant affect. Finally, the appropriate model consists of two explanatory variables which are wind and temperature.
3. In the first and second and third step, day, insolation and humidity are removed from the model respectively due to their p-values. In this part, similarly we reach to the same model as in previous part. This model is: oxidant ~ wind + temperature
4. Wind and temperature equal to -0.427and 0.52 respectively.
5. To investigate the normality of residuals, we consider the QQ-plot. We can assume normality based on the graph. Moreover, the samples are scattered approximately in whole area according to the fitted-residuals plot.

**Exercise 7**