**Exercise 1**

**Exercise 2**

1. As seen from randomized table, unit 3 will use levels (I=1, B=1), unit 7 will use levels (I=1, B=2), …, and unit 9 will use levels (I=3, B= 5).
2. Given the boxplot of time corresponding with skill time alone, we can observe that different levels of skill certainly affect the time. The higher the skill is, the more time is spent. Glancing at the boxplot of time with interface, it is fairly clear that time has large interval when using interface 3.

The interaction plots show unparalleled lines so we can suspect the interaction between two factors: interface and skill.

1. By applying anova test to our data, we get the p-value for interface factor equals 0.013, which is less than 0.05. It means that we can reject the null hypothesis that the search time is the same for all interfaces.
2. Using the summary table, we can estimate that it takes 24.773 for a typical user of skill level 4 to find the product on the website if the website uses interface 3.
3. Hereby, the data might approximately follow the normal distribution even though there is a slight curve in the QQ-Plot. The plot nearby includes points which are all over the place. In other words, the plot can be considered diagnostic.
4. The Friedman test has the *p*-value for testing null hypothesis of *“*no interface effect” is 0.8187 and therefore we can not reject the null hypothesis.
5. The p-value of one-way anova is 0.09642, which means we can not reject the null hypothesis that there is no interface effect. This test is only valid if we ignore the skill variable as we assumed before. However, it is too wise to apply this test because the data collected is always influenced by the skill factor. To be valid, the test should be taken by the way that skill factor is isolated, which means we should choose experiment units that have the same skill.

**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**

1. The effect of type of feedingstuffs is not significant with the p-value = 0.516 > 0.05. In other words, we can not reject the null hypothesis of “no effect of type of feeding stuffs”

2) TreamentA is estimated to produce 0.51 more milk than TreatmentB

3) With p-value = 0.446 > 0.05 from anova test, we can draw the same conclusion as the first section that we can not reject the null hypothesis that there is no effect of type of feeding stuffs on milk production.

4) The pair t-test is invalid since it only tests whether there is difference between the true mean of the paired samples due to 2 different treatments. Nonetheless, we can not ignore fixed period effect and fixed sequence effect in our current experiment, which in turn leads to the less accuracy of paired-test

**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**