

Extra Practice for Exam2 Solutions

#1 Plants

A. Plant is nested within Condition.

B. ANOVA Table and Variance Parameter Estimates

Analysis of Variance Table of type III with Kenward-Roger approximation for degrees of freedom

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F.value	Pr(>F)
Condition	4.0416	4.0416	1	6	2.8274	0.1437

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
Condition:Plant	(Intercept)	2.019	1.421
Residual		1.429	1.196

C. No, we fail to reject H_0 . Estimated difference = 1.8783, p-value = 0.1437.

\$emmeans

Condition	emmean	SE	df	lower.CL	upper.CL
Ctrl	10.44333	0.7898919	6	8.510538	12.37613
Trt	8.56500	0.7898919	6	6.632204	10.49780

\$contrasts

contrast	estimate	SE	df	t.ratio	p.value
Ctrl - Trt	1.878333	1.117076	6	1.681	0.1437

D. Estimated difference = 1.8783, p-value = 0.1437.

```
Two Sample t-test
data: Y by Condition
t = 1.6815, df = 6, p-value = 0.1437
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 -0.8550527  4.6117193
sample estimates:
mean in group Ctrl mean in group Trt
      10.44333           8.56500
```

E. Yes, the results from parts C and D are the same.

F. No, this analysis would not be appropriate. Triplicates from the same plant cannot be considered independent observations.

G. No. The estimated difference matches parts C and D but the p-value = 0.0156.

```
Two Sample t-test
data: Y by Condition
```

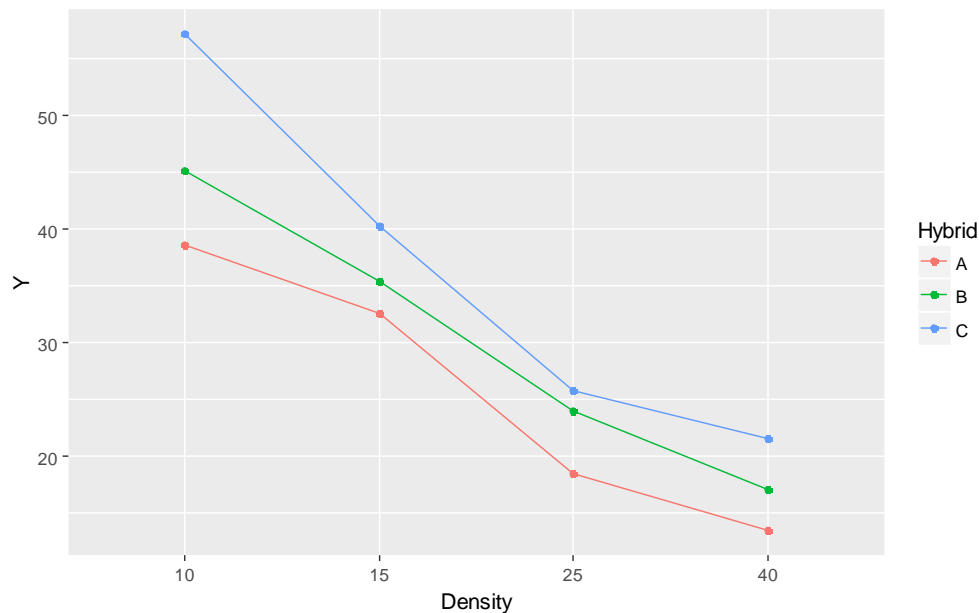
```

t = 2.621, df = 22, p-value = 0.0156
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to
0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.392085 3.364582
sample estimates:
mean in group Ctrl  mean in group Trt
    10.44333         8.56500

```

#2 Split Plot

A. Interaction plot



B. Model Results

```

Random effects:
Groups          Name          Variance Std.Dev.
Block:Density (Intercept)  9.006   3.001
Block           (Intercept)  7.041   2.653
Residual                                24.821   4.982
Number of obs: 48, groups:  Block:Density, 16; Block, 4

```

Analysis of Variance Table of type III with Kenward-Roger approximation for degrees of freedom

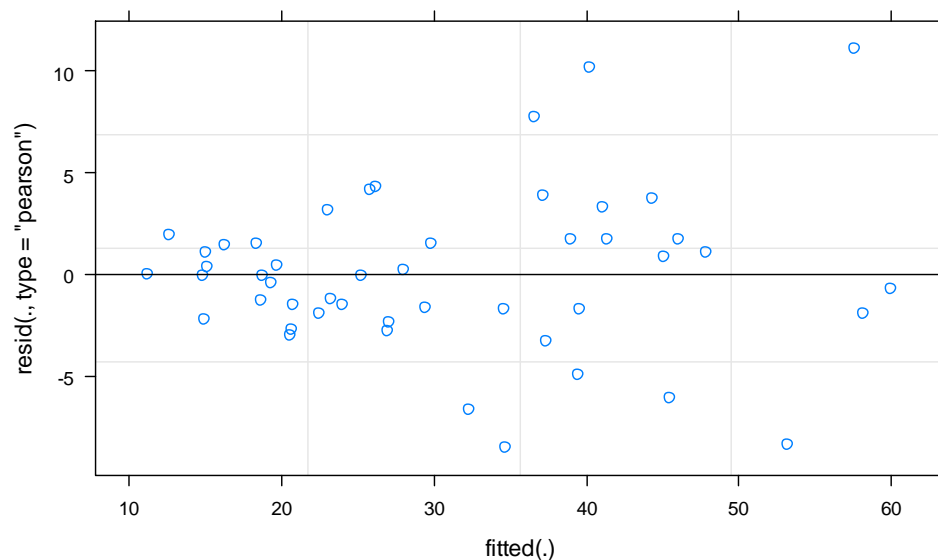
	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F.value	Pr(>F)	
Density	3078.46	1026.15	3	9	41.343	1.370e-05	**
Hybrid	881.41	440.70	2	24	17.756	1.851e-05	**
Density:Hybrid	207.51	34.58	6	24	1.393	0.2577	

C. Pairwise Comparisons

```
$contrasts
contrast estimate SE df t.ratio p.value
10 - 15 10.866667 2.939335 9 3.697 0.0212
10 - 25 24.241667 2.939335 9 8.247 0.0001
10 - 40 29.625000 2.939335 9 10.079 <.0001
15 - 25 13.375000 2.939335 9 4.550 0.0062
15 - 40 18.758333 2.939335 9 6.382 0.0006
25 - 40 5.383333 2.939335 9 1.831 0.3202
```

```
$contrasts
contrast estimate SE df t.ratio p.value
A - B -4.65625 1.761416 24 -2.643 0.0366
A - C -10.47500 1.761416 24 -5.947 <.0001
B - C -5.81875 1.761416 24 -3.303 0.0081
```

- D. The SE for comparing Densities is bigger (2.94) than the SE comparing Hybrids (1.76).
- E. The plot of residuals vs fitted values shows a megaphone shape. This indicates that the assumption of equal variance is violated, could try a transformation.



#1 Plants

```
library(lme4)
library(lmerTest)
library(pbkrtest)
library(emmeans)
Plants <- read.csv("C:/hess/STAT512/Exams_2018/Exam2_Practice/Plants.csv")
str(Plants)
with(table(Plant, Condition), data = Plants)
```

```

#A-C Nested Model
Model3 <- lmer(Y ~ Condition + (1|Condition:Plant), data = Plants)
summary(Model3)
anova(Model3, ddf="Kenward-Roger")
emmeans(Model3, pairwise ~ Condition)
#D-E
SumStats <- aggregate(Y ~ Condition + Plant, data = Plants, FUN = mean)
SumStats
t.test(Y ~ Condition, var.equal = TRUE, data = SumStats)
#G: Just for Illustration: Not appropriate!
t.test(Y ~ Condition, Var.Equal = TRUE, data = Plants)

```

#2 Split Plot Analysis

```

library(ggplot2)
library(lme4)
library(lmerTest)
library(pbkrtest)
library(emmeans)
InData <- read.csv("C:/hess/STAT512/Exams_2018/Exam2_Practice/SeedWeight.csv")
str(InData)
InData$Block <- as.factor(InData$Block)
InData$Density <- as.factor(InData$Density)
str(InData)
#A
SumStats <- aggregate(Y ~ Density + Hybrid, data = InData, FUN = mean)
ggplot(x = Density, y = Y, group = Hybrid, color = Hybrid, data = SumStats) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point()
#B
Modell1 <- lmer(Y ~ Density*Hybrid + (1|Block) + (1|Block:Density), data = InData)
summary(Modell1)
anova(Modell1, ddf = "Kenward-Roger")
#C-D
emmeans(Modell1, pairwise ~ Density)
emmeans(Modell1, pairwise ~ Hybrid)
#E
plot(Modell1)

```