<u>Chapter 3 Class Notes – 4 classes</u>

<u>Class 1</u>

- One-way versus Two-way ANOVA
- Using MCP's/software to determine which means differ
- Understanding and visualizing interaction (Ex. 3.2 vs 3.3)
- ANOCOV, confounding and sums of squares (Ex. 3.4)
- SLR may be a good alternative to a paired t-test analysis (Ex. 3.5 and Hwk 2, Ex. 2)

<u>Class 2</u>

- Discussion of twins studies and pairing
- Grouping EU's of larger groups is called 'blocking' and can be extremely helpful
- Ex. 3.6 gives an excellent illustration of the importance of blocking (since the results change)
- Gives another illustration of using the SNK and Tukey HSD MCP's to "separate the means" and conclude which treatment is best

Class 3

- Need for IBD's and what's good about balance
- Illustration Ex 3.7 on p.13, and understanding λ
- Another illustration Ex 3.8; use Block Type I SS when block is first & use Type III SS for Treatments; unadjusted means and SNK are wrong here, "LSMeans" are right p.15

- Weird: the order of means change in Means vs. LSMeans
- COD first e.g. is Ex. 3.9, data on p.16, format on p.17 is helpful
- Proper "error term" for SEQ is Sub(Seq) here due to something called EMS (expected mean squares) – it doesn't look to be significant (p = 0.0973): meaning?
- Time or period is significant (p < 0.0001): meaning?
- There is a significant carryover effect here (p = 0.0114): meaning?
- Treatment (formulation) means differ (p = 0.0050), and we can write our conclusion using the underline method and Output 3.11c (p.19). Do so!
- A second COD example on p.20 is there a significant carryover effect? Read p.20 and see Outputs 3.12a&b

<u>Class 4 – several error terms and choosing the right one</u>

- Mixed models (Ex. 3.11) pp.21-23
- Nested models (Ex. 3.12) pp.23-4
- Split plot experiments (Ex. 3.13) pp. 24-28
- A wrinkle (and transformation) on p.27; are blocks significant here?
- In Output 3.15b, how are the F values obtained? Need to consult "EMS" again
- Output 3.15c and graph go one step further here with the (quantitative) density factor which has levels: 10, 15, 25, 40 plants per meter of row. What do we obtain when we add up the SS for dlin, dquad and dcub in

Output 3.15c in relation to the density SS in Output 3.15b?

- Section 3.6.1 underscores that the usual LOF test in SLR is just a Full-and-Reduced F test with the one-way ANOVA (or highest order polynomial) as the FULL model and the SLR as the REDUCED model. Ex. 3.16 on p.32 extends this LOF test to unequal variances.
- One way ANOVA with unequal variances see Ex. 3.17 on p.33; wrong analysis is on p.33 (p = 0.061) – why is this wrong? Right analysis is on pp. 36-7. Test statistic is $\chi_2^2 = 16.7157$, p = 0.0002; conclusion?