

# ANSWERS

## TAMS38 - Experimental Design and Biostatistics, 4 hp / 6 hp Examination on 21 August 2018, 14:00-18:00.

1 a) Model:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + \tau_i + \epsilon_{ij}$ , where  $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_4$  are fixed,  $\epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma)$ , and  $\epsilon_{ij}$  are independent for  $j = 1, \dots, 6, i = 1, \dots, 4$ .

b)  $\bar{y}_{..} = 19.133$

$$SS_{TREAT} = \sum_{i=1}^4 6(\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{..})^2 \approx 34.07, \text{ and } SS_E = \sum_{i=1}^4 (6-1)s_i^2 \approx 63.45, N = 24 \text{ and } a = 4.$$

Analysis of Variance		
	Sum of squares	DF
Between groups	34.07	3
Within group	63.45	20

c)

$$\nu = \frac{SS_{TREAT}/(a-1)}{SS_E/(N-a)} = 3.58 > F_{0.05}(3, 20) = 3.10,$$

then reject  $H_0$ . That is, there exists significant difference in life between those four fluids.

d) t-interval method gives  $1 - \binom{4}{2}\alpha = 94\%$ , then  $\alpha = 0.01$ .

Let  $\mu_i = \mu + \tau_i, i = 1, \dots, 4$ . then

$$I_{\mu_i - \mu_j} = \bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{j.} \pm t_{0.01/2}(24-4)(s) \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j}} = \bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{j.} \pm (2.85) \sqrt{\frac{SS_E}{N-a}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}} = \bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{j.} \pm 2.93.$$

Then  $I_{\mu_1 - \mu_2} = (-2.23, 3.63), I_{\mu_1 - \mu_3} = (-5.4, 0.46), I_{\mu_1 - \mu_4} = (-3.1, 2.76), I_{\mu_2 - \mu_3} = (-6.1, -0.24),$

$I_{\mu_2 - \mu_4} = (-3.8, 2.06), I_{\mu_3 - \mu_4} = (-0.63, 5.23).$

Thus, we get  $\mu_3 > \mu_2$ , so I would select fluid type 3.

2 We choose non-parametric test: Kruskal - wallis test.

$H_0$  : There is no significant difference between 4 fluids.

$H_1$  : There is significant difference between 4 fluids.

Treatments				rank $r_{ij}$
1	2	3	4	
17.6 <i>r,8</i>	16.9 <i>r,3.5</i>	21.4 <i>r,21</i>	19.3 <i>r,13</i>	
18.9 <i>r,12</i>	15.3 <i>r,1</i>	23.6 <i>r,24</i>	21.1 <i>r,20</i>	
16.3 <i>r,2</i>	18.6 <i>r,11</i>	20.4 <i>r,18</i>	16.9 <i>r,3.5</i>	
17.4 <i>r,6</i>	17.1 <i>r,5</i>	18.5 <i>r,10</i>	17.5 <i>r,7</i>	
20.1 <i>r,16</i>	19.5 <i>r,14</i>	20.5 <i>r,19</i>	18.3 <i>r,9</i>	
21.6 <i>r,22</i>	20.3 <i>r,17</i>	22.3 <i>r,23</i>	19.8 <i>r,15</i>	
<i>s</i> <sub>1</sub> = 66	<i>s</i> <sub>2</sub> = 51.5	<i>s</i> <sub>3</sub> = 115	<i>s</i> <sub>4</sub> = 67.5	

$$T = T_{\text{ties}} = \frac{(N-1)(S_a - C)}{S_r - C} \approx 7.63,$$

where  $S_a = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{s_i^2}{n_i} \approx 4131.58$ ,  $C = \frac{N(N+1)^2}{4} = 3750$  and  $S_r = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{j=1}^6 r_{ij}^2 = 4899.5$ .

$T = 7.63 < \chi_{0.05}^2(3) = 7.82$ , we don't reject  $H_0$ . That means, with 95% confidence we can say that there is NO significant difference in life between those four fluids.

3

$$\nu = \frac{SS_{Copper}/4}{SS_E/8} = 20.13 > F_{0.01}(4, 8) = 7.01,$$

then reject  $H_0$ . That is, copper concentration seems to have importance to the BOD value.

4 According to the block  $E = ABCD$ , we have

$E = 1$ , (1) ab ac bc ad bd cd abcd;

$E = -1$ , a b c abc d abd acd bcd.

5 a) e a b abe c ace bce abc d ade bde abd cde acd bcd abcde. The generator for the design is  $I = ABCDE$ .

b) All alias structures are:

$I = ABCDE$ , base effect + ABCDE effect ;  $A = BCDE$ , A effect + BCDE effect ;

$B = ACDE$ , B effect + ACDE effect ;  $AB = CDE$ , AB effect + CDE effect ;

$C = ABDE$ , C effect + ABDE effect ;  $AC = BDE$ , AC effect + BDE effect ;

$BC = ADE$ , BC effect + ADE effect ;  $ABC = DE$ , ABC effect + DE effect ;

$D = ABCE$ , D effect + ABCE effect ;  $AD = BCE$ , AD effect + BCE effect ;

$BD = ACE$ , BD effect + ACE effect ;  $ABD = CE$ , ABD effect + CE effect ;

$CD = ABE$ , CD effect + ABE effect ;  $ACD = BE$ , ACD effect + BE effect ;

$BCD = AE$ , BCD effect + AE effect ;  $ABCD = E$ , ABCD effect + E effect .