

# Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Stat 543  
4-30-15

Compare the means of several populations

(1)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \dots = \mu_k$$

$H_a$ : The population means are not all equal

Procedure: decompose the total sum of squares  
into 2 parts  $\begin{cases} \text{Treatment} \\ \text{Error} \end{cases}$

ANOVA table

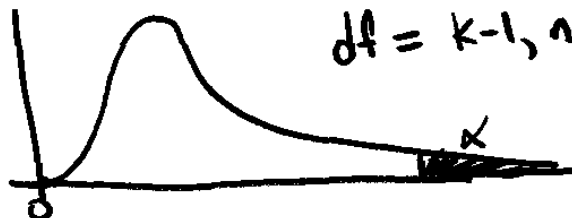
Source	SS	df	MS	F
TRT	$SS_{TRT}$	$k-1$	$\frac{SS_{TRT}}{k-1}$	$\frac{MS_{TRT}}{MS_E}$
ERR	$SS_{ERR}$	$n-k$	$\frac{SS_E}{n-k}$	—
TOT	$SS_{TOT}$	$n-1$	—	—

— sum of squares  
— degrees of freedom  
— mean square

(2)

Compare the F test stat to the F table

$$df = k-1, n-k$$



(3)

In any ANOVA, when  $H_0$  is rejected,

a post hoc analysis is required

The post hoc analysis consists of pairwise comparisons.

Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) (only liberal)

Bonferroni method (overly conservative)

Tukey's method - moderate

(4)

Underline method for summarizing the post-hoc comparisons.

Write the sample means in increasing order

①	②	③
36.75	46.58	60.25
<hr/>		

Tukey

①	②	③
36.75	46.58	60.25
<hr/>		

Fisher

HW #5 follows this page

15. **Concrete** As concrete cures, it gains strength. The following data represent the 7-day and 28-day strength (in pounds per square inch) of a certain type of concrete:

7-Day Strength, $x$	28-Day Strength, $y$	7-Day Strength, $x$	28-Day Strength, $y$
2,300	4,070	2,480	4,120
3,390	5,220	3,380	5,020
2,430	4,640	2,660	4,890
2,890	4,620	2,620	4,190
3,330	4,850	3,340	4,630

- (a) Treating the 7-day strength as the explanatory variable,  $x$ , determine the estimates of  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$ .
- (b) What is the estimated mean 28-day strength of this concrete if the 7-day strength is 3,000 psi?

- 18. Heat Index** A researcher wanted to determine whether there was a linear relation among heat index, air temperature, and dew point. The following data show the heat index, air temperature (in degrees Fahrenheit), and dew point for various days.

Air Temp.	Dew Point	Heat Index
90	64	93
90	68	95
94	66	99
94	70	102
96	70	105
96	76	111
99	68	107
99	72	111
100	74	114
100	80	123
93	72	103
93	78	109
97	80	118
92	82	114
95	66	100
95	82	118

Find the least-squares regression equation  $\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2$ , where  $x_1$  is air temperature,  $x_2$  is dew point, and  $y$  is the response variable “heat index.”

	turnout	type
1	33	1
2	78	1
3	32	1
4	28	1
5	10	1
6	12	1
7	61	1
8	28	1
9	29	1
10	45	1
11	44	1
12	41	1
13	35	2
14	56	2
15	35	2
16	40	2
17	45	2
18	42	2
19	65	2
20	62	2
21	25	2
22	47	2
23	52	2
24	55	2
25	42	3
26	40	3
27	52	3
28	66	3
29	78	3
30	62	3
31	57	3
32	75	3
33	72	3
34	51	3
35	69	3
36	59	3

# Oneway

## ANOVA

TURNOUT

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3342.889	2	1671.444	7.592	.002
Within Groups	7265.417	33	220.164		
Total	10608.306	35			

## Post Hoc Tests

### Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: TURNOUT

	(I) TYPE	(J) TYPE	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	1	2	-9.83	6.058	.250	-24.70	5.03
		3	-23.50*	6.058	.001	-38.36	-8.64
	2	1	9.83	6.058	.250	-5.03	24.70
		3	-13.67	6.058	.077	-28.53	1.20
	3	1	23.50*	6.058	.001	8.64	38.36
		2	13.67	6.058	.077	-1.20	28.53
LSD	1	2	-9.83	6.058	.114	-22.16	2.49
		3	-23.50*	6.058	.000	-35.82	-11.18
	2	1	9.83	6.058	.114	-2.49	22.16
		3	-13.67*	6.058	.031	-25.99	-1.34
	3	1	23.50*	6.058	.000	11.18	35.82
		2	13.67*	6.058	.031	1.34	25.99

\*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

## Homogeneous Subsets

TURNOUT

TYPE	N	Subset for alpha = .05	
		1	2
Tukey HSD <sup>a</sup>	1	36.75	
	2	46.58	46.58
	3		60.25
	Sig.	.250	.077

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

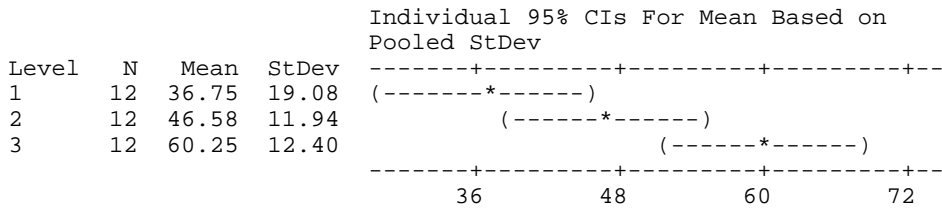
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 12.000.

## Results for: Sheet1

### One-way ANOVA: turnout versus type

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
type	2	3343	1671	7.59	0.002
Error	33	7265	220		
Total	35	10608			

S = 14.84    R-Sq = 31.51%    R-Sq(adj) = 27.36%



Pooled StDev = 14.84

#### Grouping Information Using Tukey Method

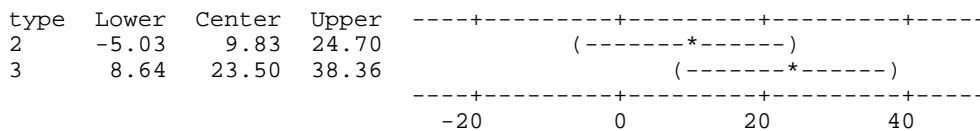
type	N	Mean	Grouping
3	12	60.25	A
2	12	46.58	A B
1	12	36.75	B

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

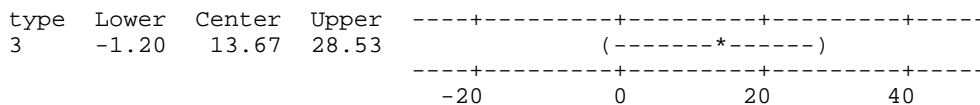
#### Tukey 95% Simultaneous Confidence Intervals All Pairwise Comparisons among Levels of type

Individual confidence level = 98.04%

type = 1 subtracted from:



type = 2 subtracted from:



#### Grouping Information Using Fisher Method

type	N	Mean	Grouping
3	12	60.25	A
2	12	46.58	B
1	12	36.75	B

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

Fisher 95% Individual Confidence Intervals  
All Pairwise Comparisons among Levels of type

Simultaneous confidence level = 88.02%

type = 1 subtracted from:

type	Lower	Center	Upper	
2	-2.49	9.83	22.16	(-----*-----)
3	11.18	23.50	35.82	(-----*-----)

-----+-----+-----+-----+-----  
-16 0 16 32

type = 2 subtracted from:

type	Lower	Center	Upper	
3	1.34	13.67	25.99	(-----*-----)

-----+-----+-----+-----+-----  
-16 0 16 32