

# Printout

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## Section 1

### MANE 6313

## Subsection 1

Week 6, Module G

## Student Learning Outcome

- Select an appropriate experimental design with one or more factors,
- Select an appropriate model with one or more factors,
- Evaluate statistical analyses of experimental designs,
- Assess the model adequacy of any experimental design, and
- Interpret model results.

## Module Learning Outcome

*Judging models for factorial designs.*

## Judging Models

*Fitting the correct regression model can be as much art as it is a science.*

Source: <https://blog.minitab.com/en/adventures-in-statistics-2/when-should-you-fit-a-non-hierarchical-regression-model#:~:text=Topics%3A%20Design%20of%20Experiments%20-%20DOE%2C%20Regression%20Analysis,terms%3A%20A%2C%20B%2C%20C%2C%20A%2AB%2C%20A%2AC%2C%20and%20B%2AC.>

- Parsimonious model
- Hierarchical Model
- Example Problem

## Parsimonious Model

A ***parsimonious model*** is a model that achieves a desired level of goodness of fit using as few explanatory variables as possible

Source: <https://www.statology.org/parsimonious-model/>

- Occam's Razor states that the simplest explanation is most likely the right one
- Statistical Reasons:
  - Parsimonious models are easier to interpret and understand
  - Parsimonious models tend to have more predictive ability
  - Parsimonious models are less likely to be impacted by multicollinearity

## Hierarchical Model

*In the world of linear models, a hierarchical model contains all lower-order terms that comprise the higher-order terms that also appear in the model. For example, a model that includes the interaction term  $ABC$  is hierarchical if includes these terms:  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ ,  $AB$ ,  $AC$ , and  $B*C$*

Source: <https://blog.minitab.com/en/adventures-in-statistics-2/when-should-you-fit-a-non-hierarchical-regression-model#:~:text=Topics%3A%20Design%20of%20Experiments%20%20DOE%2C%20Regression%20Analysis,terms%3A%20A%2C%20B%2C%20C%2C%20A%2AB%2C%20A%2AC%2C%20and%20B%2AC.>



### Example Problem

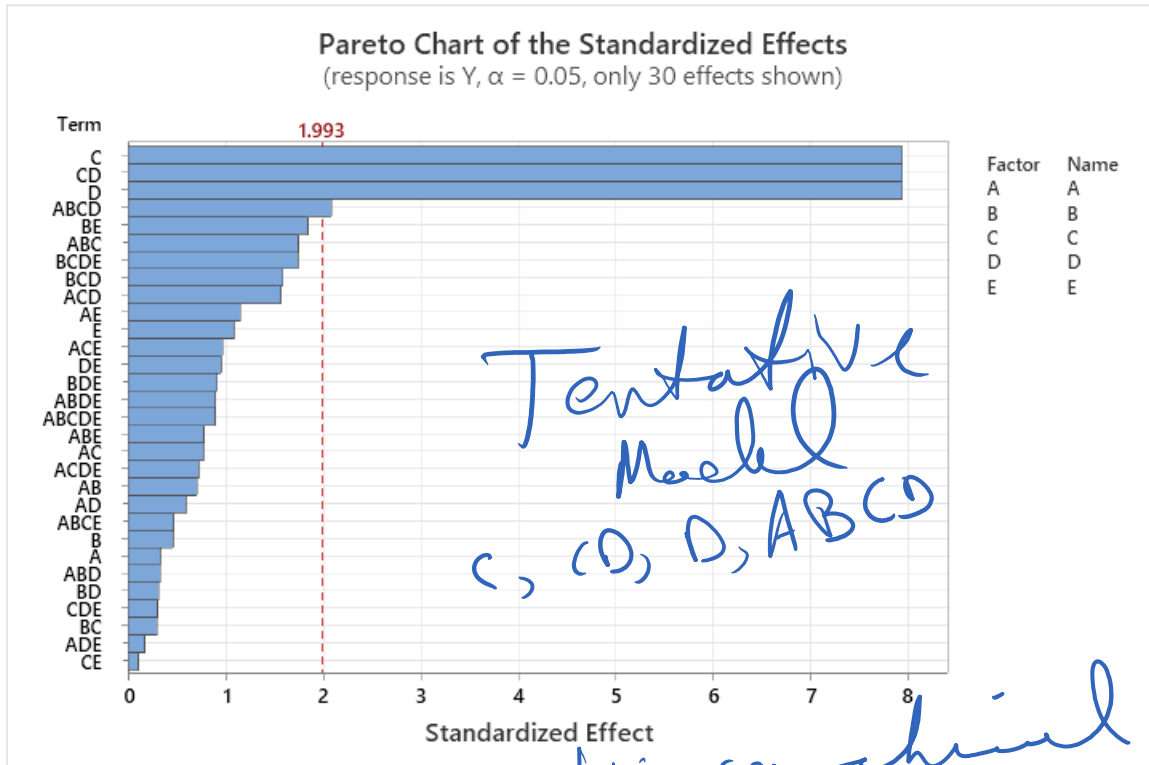
Consider two replicates of a factorial design with the following factors.

Factor	Levels
A	25,100
B	1,7
C	8,12,16
D	.1,.15,.2
E	20,80

$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \rightarrow 72 \text{ obs/rep}$

# Initial Model

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*Hierarchical Model keep all terms associated with ABCD*

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Model	35	67660.6	1933.2	65.61	0.000
Linear	6	60846.8	10141.1	344.18	0.000
A	1	3.3	3.3	0.11	0.739
B	1	6.3	6.3	0.22	0.643
C	2	11169.2	5584.6	189.54	0.000
D	2	49667.9	24834.0	842.85	0.000
2-Way Interactions	13	5874.3	451.9	15.34	0.000
A*B	1	14.9	14.9	0.51	0.479
A*C	2	49.3	24.6	0.84	0.436
A*D	2	35.5	17.8	0.60	0.549
B*C	2	15.8	7.9	0.27	0.766
B*D	2	16.7	8.4	0.28	0.753
C*D	4	5742.1	1435.5	48.72	0.000
3-Way Interactions	12	625.0	52.1	1.77	0.063
A*B*C	2	152.3	76.2	2.58	0.080
A*B*D	2	17.8	8.9	0.30	0.740
A*C*D	4	226.0	56.5	1.92	0.113
B*C*D	4	228.9	57.2	1.94	0.109
4-Way Interactions	4	314.5	78.6	2.67	0.036
A*B*C*D	4	314.5	78.6	2.67	0.036
Error	108	3182.1	29.5		
Lack-of-Fit	36	1035.6	28.8	0.96	0.536
Pure Error	72	2146.5	29.8		
Total	143	70842.7			

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Simplify to C, D, C\*D

### Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Model	8	66579	8322.4	263.52	0.000
Linear	4	60837	15209.3	481.59	0.000
C	2	11169	5584.6	176.83	0.000
D	2	49668	24834.0	786.35	0.000
2-Way Interactions	4	5742	1435.5	45.46	0.000
C*D	4	5742	1435.5	45.46	0.000
Error	135	4263	31.6		
Lack-of-Fit	63	2117	33.6	1.13	0.310
Pure Error	72	2147	29.8		
Total	143	70843			

$H_0$ : LOF is not present  
 $H_1$ : LOF is present

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fail to reject  $H_0$   $\rightarrow$  no LOF