

Using F table (2 degrees of freedom numerator and 44 denominator), p -value is less than 0.01
 Actual p -value = 0.0000 (to 4 decimal places)
 Because p -value $\leq \alpha = 0.05$, we reject the hypothesis that the treatment means are equal.

26 a.

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square	F
Treatments	2	4 560	2280	9.87
Error	27	6 240	231.11	
Total	29	10 800		

b. Using F table (2 degrees of freedom numerator and 27 denominator), p -value is less than 0.01
 Actual p -value = 0.0006
 Because p -value $\leq \alpha = 0.05$, we reject the null hypothesis that the means of the three assembly methods are equal.

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	50°	60°	70°
Sample Mean	33	29	28
Sample Variance	32	17.5	9.5

$\bar{x} = (33 + 29 + 28)/3 = 30$
 $SSTR = 70$
 $MSTR = SSTR/(k - 1) = 70/2 = 35$
 $SSE = 236$
 $MSE = SSE/(n_r - k) = 236/(15 - 3) = 19.67$
 $F = MSTR/MSE = 35/19.67 = 1.78$

Using F table (2 degrees of freedom numerator and 12 denominator), p -value is greater than 0.10
 Actual p -value = 0.2104
 Because p -value $> \alpha = 0.05$, we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the mean yields for the three temperatures are equal.

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	Paint 1	Paint 2	Paint 3	Paint 4
Sample	133	139	136	144
Mean				
Sample	47.5	0.50	21	54.5
Variance				

$\bar{x} = (133 + 139 + 136 + 144)/3 = 138$
 $SSTR = \sum_{j=1}^k n_j(x_j - \bar{x})^2 = 5(133 - 138)^2 + 5(139 - 138)^2 + 5(136 - 138)^2 + 5(144 - 138)^2 = 338$

$$MSTR = SSTR/(k - 1) = 338/3 = 110$$

$$\begin{aligned} SSE &= \sum_{j=1}^k (n_j - 1)s_j^2 = 4(47.5) + 4(50) \\ &\quad + 4(21) + 4(54.5) = 692 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MSE &= SSE/(n_r - k) = 692/(20 - 4) = 43.25 \\ F &= MSTR/MSE = 110/43.25 = 2.54 \end{aligned}$$

Using F table (3 degrees of freedom numerator and 16 denominator), p -value is between 0.05 and 0.10
 Actual p -value = 0.0931

Because p -value $> \alpha = 0.05$, we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the mean drying times for the four paints are equal.

32 Note: degrees of freedom for $t_{\alpha/2}$ are 18

$$\begin{aligned} LSD &= t_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{MSE \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)} = t_{0.025} \sqrt{5.09 \left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} \right)} \\ &= 2.101 \sqrt{1.4543} = 2.53 \\ |\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2| &= |17.0 - 20.4| = 3.4 > 2.53, \text{ significant difference} \\ |\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_3| &= |17.0 - 25.0| = 8 > 2.53, \text{ significant difference} \\ |\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_3| &= |20.4 - 25| = 4.6 > 2.53, \text{ significant difference} \end{aligned}$$

34 Treatment Means:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 13.6 \quad \bar{x}_2 = 11.0 \quad \bar{x}_3 = 10.6$$

Block Means:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 9 \quad \bar{x}_2 = 7.67 \quad \bar{x}_3 = 15.67 \quad \bar{x}_4 = 18.67 \quad \bar{x}_5 = 7.67$$

Overall Mean:

$$\bar{x} = 176/15 = 11.73$$

Step 1

$$\begin{aligned} SST &= \sum_j (x_j - \bar{x})^2 = (10 - 11.73)^2 + (9 - 11.73)^2 \\ &\quad + \dots + (8 - 11.73)^2 = 354.93 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2

$$\begin{aligned} SSTR &= b \sum_{j=1}^k (\bar{x}_j - \bar{x})^2 = 5[(13.6 - 11.73)^2 \\ &\quad + (11.0 - 11.73)^2 + (10.6 - 11.73)^2] = 26.53 \end{aligned}$$

Step 3

$$\begin{aligned} SSBL &= k \sum_i (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2 = 3[(9 - 11.73)^2 \\ &\quad + (7.67 - 11.73)^2 + (15.67 - 11.73)^2 \\ &\quad + (18.67 - 11.73)^2 + (7.67 - 11.73)^2] \\ &= 312.32 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4

$$\begin{aligned} SSE &= SST - SSTR - SSBL = 354.93 - 26.53 \\ &\quad - 312.32 = 16.08 \end{aligned}$$

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square	F
Treatments	2	26.53	13.27	6.60
Blocks	4	312.32	78.08	
Error	8	16.08	2.01	
Total	14	354.93		

Using F table (2 degrees of freedom numerator and 8 denominator), p -value is between 0.01 and 0.025

Actual p -value = 0.0203

Because p -value $\leq \alpha = 0.05$, we reject the null hypothesis that the means of the three treatments are equal.

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Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square	F
Treatments	3	900	300	12.60
Blocks	7	400	57.14	
Error	21	500	23.81	
Total	31	1800		

Using F table (3 degrees of freedom numerator and 21 denominator), p -value is less than 0.01

Actual p -value = 0.0001

Because p -value $\leq \alpha = 0.05$, we reject the null hypothesis that the means of the treatments are equal.

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Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square	F
Cloth(block)	2	0.389	0.195	9.00
Silicone	4	16.103	4.026	
Error	8	3.577	0.447	
Total	14	20.069		

Using F table (4 degrees of freedom numerator and 8 denominator), p -value is less than 0.01

Actual p -value = 0.005

Because p -value $\leq \alpha = 0.05$, we reject the null hypothesis that the mean indices corresponding to the five silicone solution strengths are equal. Note that the highest mean index is for the 15 per cent solution.

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	Factor B			Factor A
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Factor A	$\bar{x}_{11} = 150$	$\bar{x}_{12} = 78$	$\bar{x}_{13} = 84$	$\bar{x}_{1..} = 104$
	$\bar{x}_{21} = 110$	$\bar{x}_{22} = 116$	$\bar{x}_{23} = 128$	$\bar{x}_{2..} = 118$
Factor B	$\bar{x}_{11} = 130$	$\bar{x}_{12} = 97$	$\bar{x}_{13} = 106$	$\bar{x}_{..1} = 111$

Step 1

$$\begin{aligned} SST &= \sum_i \sum_k (x_{ik} - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= (135 - 111)^2 + (165 - 111)^2 \\ &\quad + \dots + (136 - 111)^2 = 9028 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2

$$\begin{aligned} SSA &= br \sum_i (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2 = 3(2)[(104 - 111)^2 \\ &\quad + (118 - 111)^2] = 588 \end{aligned}$$

Step 3

$$\begin{aligned} SSB &= ar \sum_j (\bar{x}_j - \bar{x})^2 = 2(2)[(130 - 111)^2 \\ &\quad + (97 - 111)^2 + (106 - 111)] \\ &= 2328 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4

$$\begin{aligned} SSAB &= r \sum_i \sum_j (\bar{x}_{ij} - \bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j + \bar{x})^2 \\ &= 2[(150 - 104 - 130 - 111)^2 \\ &\quad + (78 - 104 - 97 + 111)^2 + (128 - 118 - 106 + 111)^2] = 4392 \end{aligned}$$

Step 5

$$\begin{aligned} SSE &= SST - SSA - SSB - SSAB = \\ &= 9028 - 588 - 2328 - 4392 = 1720 \end{aligned}$$

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square	F

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