## Homework 3

### 2024-09-27

Read the data in the chunk below. The data come from of a study that investigated the flood tolerance of three different clover species.

The data can be interpreted as arising from an experiment with a  $5 \times 2$  factorial treatment structure in a completely randomized design with 24 repetitions. The experimental units were pots in the greenhouse. The researchers cultivated the pots under two growing conditions: one was normally irrigated (control treatment), and one was left 12 days under flooded conditions. After the flooding, the researchers measured the aboveground biomass (in grams). The objective of the study is to find out if the flooding treatment affects the plant biomass, and if this effect is different for different species.

#### library(tidyverse)

```
url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jlacasa/stat705_fall2024/main/classes/data/lotus_hw3.csv"
dd <- read.csv(url)</pre>
```



#### a. Propose a statistical model (using mathematical notation) to describe the relationship between aboveground biomass, legume species and treatment. Fit that model to the data.

We can describe the data using the model

$$y_{ijk} = \mu + \tau_i + \rho_j + (\tau \rho)_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk},$$

where  $y_{ijk}$  is the observation of biomass for the *i*th treatment (i = 1, 2), the *j*th species (j = 1, 2, ..., 5) and *k*th repetition,  $\mu$  is the overall mean,  $\tau_i$  is the effect of the *i*th treatment,  $\rho_j$  is the effect of the *j*th species,  $(\tau \rho)_{ij}$  is the interaction between the *i*th treatment and *j*th species, and  $\varepsilon_{ijk}$  is the error for the *i*th treatment (i = 1, 2), the *j*th species (j = 1, 2, ..., 5) and *k*th repetition. We assume that  $\varepsilon_{ijk}$  is i.i.d.  $\sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ .

b. Mention the assumptions in your model and check them. If you believe one of the assuptions is badly wrong and should be changed, name a possible alternative. (Note: you only have to state if you think they are approximately appropriate or not, and name a possible alternative. You do not need to do it!)

The deterministic part of the model

```
y_hat <- m1$fitted.values
epsilon_hat <- m1$residuals
plot(y_hat, abs(epsilon_hat))</pre>
```



#### **Constant variance**

summary(lm(abs(epsilon\_hat) ~ y\_hat))

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = abs(epsilon_hat) ~ y_hat)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q Median
                                ЗQ
                                       Max
## -2.4061 -1.1775 -0.4944 0.8293 6.2516
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                 0.4417
                            1.1974
                                     0.369
                                              0.713
## (Intercept)
                 0.1872
                            0.1242
                                     1.508
                                              0.134
## y_hat
##
## Residual standard error: 1.747 on 114 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.01955,
                                    Adjusted R-squared:
                                                         0.01095
## F-statistic: 2.273 on 1 and 114 DF, p-value: 0.1344
```

#### Independent residuals

hist(epsilon\_hat)

# Histogram of epsilon\_hat



Normally sitributed residuals



car::qqPlot(epsilon\_hat)



norm quantiles

```
## [1] 58 23
```

```
shapiro.test(epsilon_hat)
```

```
##
```

```
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
```

## data: epsilon\_hat
## W = 0.98512, p-value = 0.2298

## 6 flood

## 8 flood

## 10 flood

ctrl

ctrl

## 7

## 9

C 8.79 7.09 10.49

D 10.08 8.38 11.77 D 8.96 7.27 10.66

E 11.43 9.57 13.29

E 6.75 4.89 8.61

c. Provide point estimates and 95% confidence intervals of the different species under both treated and control conditions.

```
newdata <- expand.grid(trt = c("ctrl", "flood"),</pre>
                       species = c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E"))
newdata %>%
  bind_cols(as.data.frame(predict(m1, newdata = newdata, interval = "confidence"))) %>%
  mutate(across(fit:upr, ~round(., 2)))
##
       trt species
                     fit lwr
                                 upr
## 1
       ctrl
                  A 10.50 8.80 12.19
## 2 flood
                  A 8.27 6.57 9.97
## 3
      ctrl
                  B 10.85 9.16 12.55
## 4 flood
                  B 9.04 7.35 10.74
## 5
                  C 10.70 9.01 12.40
      ctrl
```