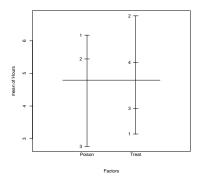
Linear Models: Two-way analysis of variance

The survival data set records survival times for 48 animals, 4 subjected to each combination of one of 3 poisons and one of 4 treatments (antidotes).

```
> survival
   Hours Poison Treat
1
      3.1
                 1
                        1
2
      4.5
                 1
                        1
3
      4.6
                 1
                        1
. . .
                 3
                        4
47
      3.1
48
                 3
                        4
      3.3
```

A simple display of the mean response for each level of each factor is obtained by plot(survival):



We fit a factorial model with interactions:

```
> fit<-lm(Hours~Poison*Treat,survival)</pre>
> anova(fit)
Analysis of Variance Table
Response: Hours
                 Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                            Pr(>F)
              2 103.301
                         51.651 23.2217 3.331e-07 ***
Poison
                 92.121
                         30.707 13.8056 3.777e-06 ***
Treat
                 25.014
                           4.169
                                 1.8743
Poison:Treat
              6
                                            0.1123
Residuals
             36
                 80.072
                           2.224
                0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '. ' 0.1 ' ' 1
Signif. codes:
```

This is an example of the ANOVA table on slide 58, except that the Cells and Total rows are omitted from the **R** output.

There is no significant evidence of any interaction. Thus we might repeat the analysis, omitting the interaction altogether:

```
> fit2<-lm(Hours~Poison+Treat,survival)</pre>
```

```
> anova(fit2)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: Hours

Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)

Poison 2 103.301 51.651 20.643 5.704e-07 ***
Treat 3 92.121 30.707 12.273 6.697e-06 ***

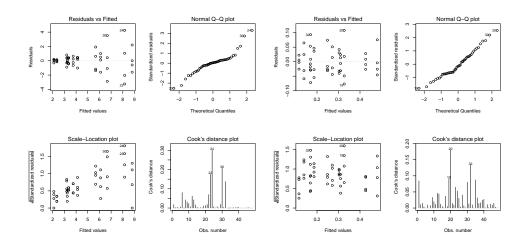
Residuals 42 105.086 2.502

Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

and there is little change.

We should make a diagnostic plot to check all is well:

- > par(mfrow=c(2,2))
- > plot(fit)



and see (on the left) a very pronounced pattern – the sizes of the residuals increase with fitted value. We might try transforming the response: taking reciprocals changes times into rates:

```
> fit3<-lm(1/Hours~Poison*Treat,survival)
> anova(fit3)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: 1/Hours

Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Poison 2 0.34877 0.17439 72.6347 2.310e-13 ***
Treat 3 0.20414 0.06805 28.3431 1.376e-09 ***

Poison:Treat 6 0.01571 0.00262 1.0904 0.3867

Residuals 36 0.08643 0.00240

Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1 > plot(fit3)

There is still no evidence of interaction, and this time the plot (on the right, above) seems fine.