

Data File Used in this Analysis:

```
# Math 3080 - 1            Cleaning Data    March 11, 2010
#
# from Navidi, "Statistics for Engineers and Scientists, 2nd. ed,"
# (McGraw Hill, 2008)
#
# An experiment measured the effect of two factors on the ability of
# a cleaning solution to remove oil from cloth.
# Soap = concentration (Pct. by weight)
# LauricAcid = fraction (pct in solution)
# PctRemoved = percentage of oil removed (response variable)
#
# each combination was replicated twice.
# Estimate the main effects and the interactions. Construct the ANOVA table.
# Is the additive model plausible? Can the effect of soap concentration on the
# amount of oil removed be described by interpreting the main effects? can the
# effect of lauric acid fraction on the amount of oil removed be described by
# interpreting the main effects of lauric acid fraction?
#
"Soap"    "LauricAcid"    "PctRemoved"
15  10    52.8
15  10    54
15  30    57.8
15  30    53.3
25  10    56.4
25  10    58.4
25  30    42.7
25  30    45.1
```

R Session:

R version 2.10.1 (2009-12-14)
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[R.app GUI 1.31 (5538) powerpc-apple-darwin8.11.1]

[Workspace restored from /Users/andrejstreibergs/.RData]

```
> tt <- read.table("Math3081DataCleaning.txt",header=TRUE)
> tt
  Soap LauricAcid PctRemoved
1  15         10      52.8
2  15         10      54.0
3  15         30      57.8
4  15         30      53.3
5  25         10      56.4
6  25         10      58.4
7  25         30      42.7
8  25         30      45.1
> attach(tt)
> A <- factor(Soap)
> B <- factor(LauricAcid)
> Y <- PctRemoved

>#=====PLOT DESIGN AND BOX=====
> layout(matrix(1:2,ncol=2))
> plot.design(data.frame(A,B,Y))
> plot(Y~A)
>#=====PLOT INTERACTION=====
> interaction.plot(A,B,Y)
> interaction.plot(B,A,Y)
>#=====RUN TWO-WAY ANOVA WITH INTERACTIONS=====
> f1 <- aov(Y~A*B)
> anova(f1)
Analysis of Variance Table

Response: Y
      Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
A         1  29.261   29.261   7.4432 0.052539 .
B         1  64.411   64.411  16.3844 0.015504 *
A:B        1 122.461  122.461  31.1507 0.005053 **
Residuals  4  15.725    3.931
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

>#=====NOTE THAT THE INTERACTION IS SIGNIFICANT=====
>#=====THIS MEANS THAT NEITHER MAIN EFFECT CAN BE INTERPRETED AS THE===
>#=====INCREASE ON REMOVAL PCT DUE TO PRESENCE OF FACTOR.=====
```

```
>#=====MEANS, SE=====
```

```
> model.tables(f1,"means",se=TRUE)
```

```
Tables of means
```

```
Grand mean
```

```
52.5625
```

```
A
```

```
    15    25  
54.47 50.65
```

```
B
```

```
    10    30  
55.40 49.72
```

```
A:B
```

```
    B  
A    10    30  
  15 53.40 55.55  
  25 57.40 43.90
```

```
Standard errors for differences of means
```

```
          A      B      A:B  
      1.402 1.402 1.983  
replic.    4      4      2
```

```
>#=====TABLE OF MAIN EFFECTS AND INTERACTIONS=====
```

```
> model.tables(f1,"effects",se=TRUE)
```

```
Tables of effects
```

```
A
```

```
    15    25  
1.9125 -1.9125
```

```
B
```

```
    10    30  
2.8375 -2.8375
```

```
A:B
```

```
    B  
A    10    30  
  15 -3.913  3.913  
  25  3.913 -3.913
```

```
Standard errors of effects
```

```
          A      B      A:B  
      0.9914 0.9914 1.4020  
replic.    4      4      2
```

```
>#=====PLOT USUAL DIAGNOSTICS=====
> layout(matrix(1:4,ncol=2))
> plot(Soap,PctRemoved)
> plot(rstandard(f1)~fitted(f1),ylab="Standard. Resid.",xlab="Predicted Values",
      ylim=max(abs(rstandard(f1)))*c(-1,1));abline(h=c(0,-2,2),lty=c(2,3,3))
> plot(fitted(f1)~Y,ylab="Y hat");abline(0,1)
> qqnorm(rstandard(f1),ylab="Standard. Resid.",
      ylim=max(abs(rstandard(f1)))*c(-1,1))
> abline(h=c(0,-2,2),lty=c(2,3,3));abline(0,1)

>#=====SHAPIRO-WILK TEST FOR NORMALITY=====
> shapiro.test(rstandard(f1))
```

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

```
data:  rstandard(f1)
W = 0.9672, p-value = 0.8752
```





