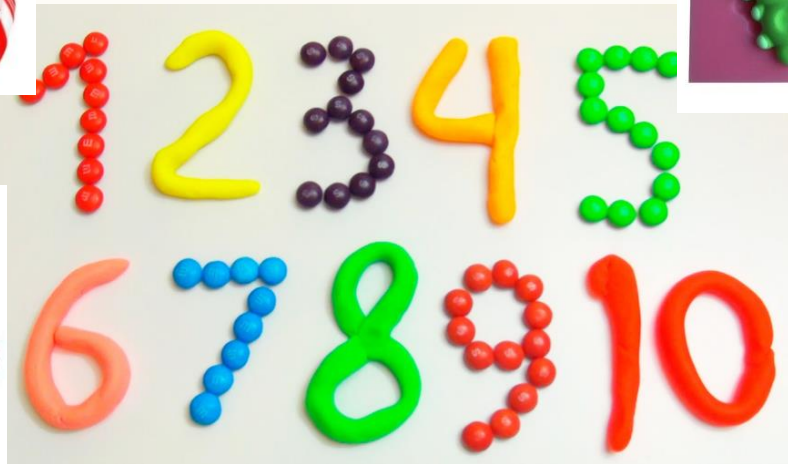


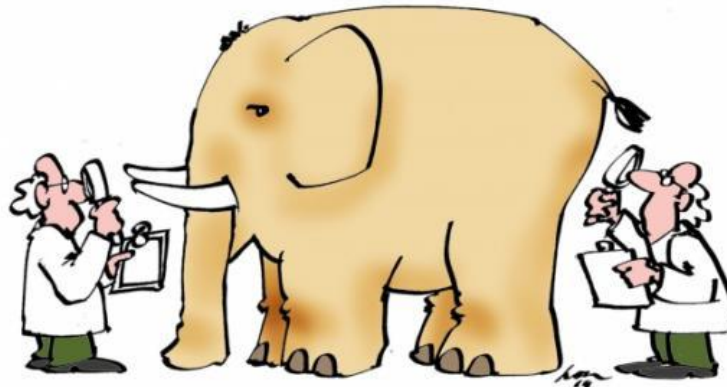
Goodies*



* Goodies related to animals, plants and numbers...



Cyanide and Happiness © Explosm.net



"Statistics: The only science that enables different experts using the same figures to draw different conclusions."
Evan Esar



← Tweet

Home

Explore

Notifications

Messages

Bookmarks

Lists

Profile

More

Tweet



Stuart Ritchie
@StuartJRitchie

I made this meme for our stats class last week and I thought you might like to see it.



11:54 AM · Oct 27, 2019 · Twitter Web App

370 Retweets 1.9K Likes



Search Twitter

Relevant people



Stuart Ritchie
@StuartJRitchie

Follow

Lecturer at @SGDPCentreKCL, King's College London. Looks like a 'cartoonish' 'startled hedgehog'.

Trends for you



Trending in Portugal

Halloween

1.39M Tweets

Trending in Portugal

Queen

267K Tweets

Trending in Portugal

Star Wars

65K Tweets

Trending in Portugal

Malta

11.9K Tweets

Trending in Portugal

Argentina

739K Tweets

Show more

Terms Privacy policy Cookies Ads info

More ▾ © 2019 Twitter, Inc.

PROGRAMME

09:00-09:10 *Welcome words* (L. Carriço, Dean)

09:10-09:25 *Facts and figures about research @ CIÊNCIAS* (M Santos-Reis, Vice Dean for Research)

SESSION I - Top Notch Science

09:25-09:40 *Out of this world atmospheres* (Pedro Machado)

09:40-09:55 *Active matter* (Nuno Araújo)

09:55-10:10 *The 1755 earthquake and the closing of the Atlantic Ocean* (João C. Duarte)

10:10-10:25 *Transcutaneous electric stimulation of the spinal cord: a modelling study* (Pedro C. Miranda)

10:25-11:00 Coffee-break

11:00-11:15 *Glycofighting bacteria: a new mode of action* (Rodrigo Almeida)

11:15-11:30 *A new mechanism to inhibit amyloid aggregation in Alzheimer's Disease* (Cláudio M. Gomes)

11:30-11:45 *How Mediterranean and Tropical forests react to groundwater change?* (Cristina Antunes)

11:45-12:00 *Vulnerability & Blame: making sense of unauthorized access to smartphones* (Diogo Marques)

12:00-14:30 Bring a sandwich, look at the posters and have a speed date

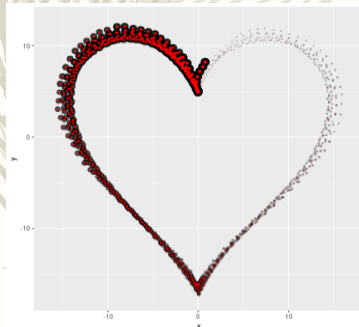
Speed dating the (great) experts behind great scientists! (12:30-13:30 - C3 Building, Atrium)

Speed dating a statistician (13:00-14:00 - C3 Building, Atrium)

Speed dating mathematicians (13:00-14:30 - C6 Building, Room 6.1.8)

THE LAST M_{(e)}LE_{(l)} (13:00-14:30 - C6 Building, Room 6.1.8)

(More info about the speed dating sessions [available here](#)).



@accidental_aRt by @csmarcum



/ Sociedade / Eventos /

Ciências Research Day - programme now available

Share (0) Tweet (0) LinkedIn (0)

Out
30
2019

Localização
Edifício C3, FCUL, Lisboa



A melhor Ciência faz-se em CIÊNCIAS!

SESSION II - Recognising Excellence (ERC grantees)

14:30-14:40 *Why this, why now, why me?* (Joaquim Gaspar)

14:40-14:50 *Competition under (niche) construction: an ERC project (not so) easy to construct* (Sara Magalhães)

14:50-15:00 *Where's Wally?: Spotting the next ERC grantees at CIÊNCIAS* (Henrique Leitão)

SESSION III - Networking and Science for Society

15:00-15:15 *Intelligent infection management and precision antibiotherapy* (Ricardo Dias)

15:15-15:30 *Estimating the efficacy of mass rescue operations in ocean areas with vehicle routing models and heuristics* (Rui de Deus)

15:30-15:45 *CoastNet - Portuguese Coastal Monitoring Network* (José L. Costa)

15:45-16:00 *SmartHub Energy* (Miguel Brito)

16:00-16:30 Coffee Break

16:30-16:45 *Ciências at the core of European efforts to push the boundary of physics* (António Amorim)

16:45-17:00 *Making the added value of networking tangible* (Raquel Conceição)

17:00-17:15 *The Art of spinning-off* (Fadhil Musa)

SESSION IV - Challenging Ideas for Ciências: Creative Minds Contest

17:15-17:45 *Pitch talks*

17:45-18:00 *Closing remarks and Awards* (Pedro Almeida, Vice Dean for Communication and Image)

Ecología Numérica - Aula Teórica 13 – 29-10-2018

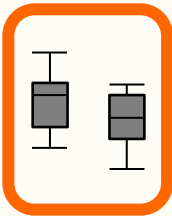


Regression toward the mean. That is, in any series of random events an extraordinary event is most likely to be followed, due purely to chance, by a more ordinary one.

— Leonard Mlodinow —

AZ QUOTES

<https://www.azquotes.com/quote/1393944>



testes de hipóteses a uma ou duas amostras (emparelhadas ou não)

Síntese

1 amostra

Teste t

Paramétrico (P)

Teste Wilcoxon

Não P (NP)

2 amostras:

Teste t

P

Teste Mann-Whitney

NP

2 amostras emparelhadas:

Teste t
para amostras emparelhadas

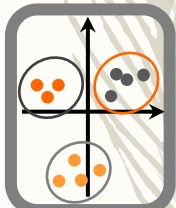
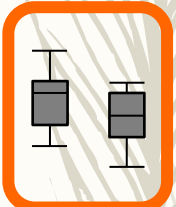
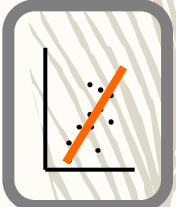
P

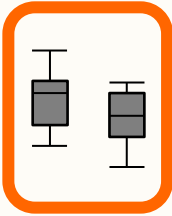
Teste Wilcoxon
para amostras emparelhadas

NP

Ecologia Numérica

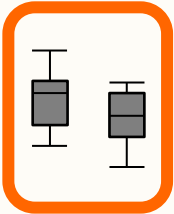
testes a mais de duas amostras
análise de variância e
equivalente não paramétrico





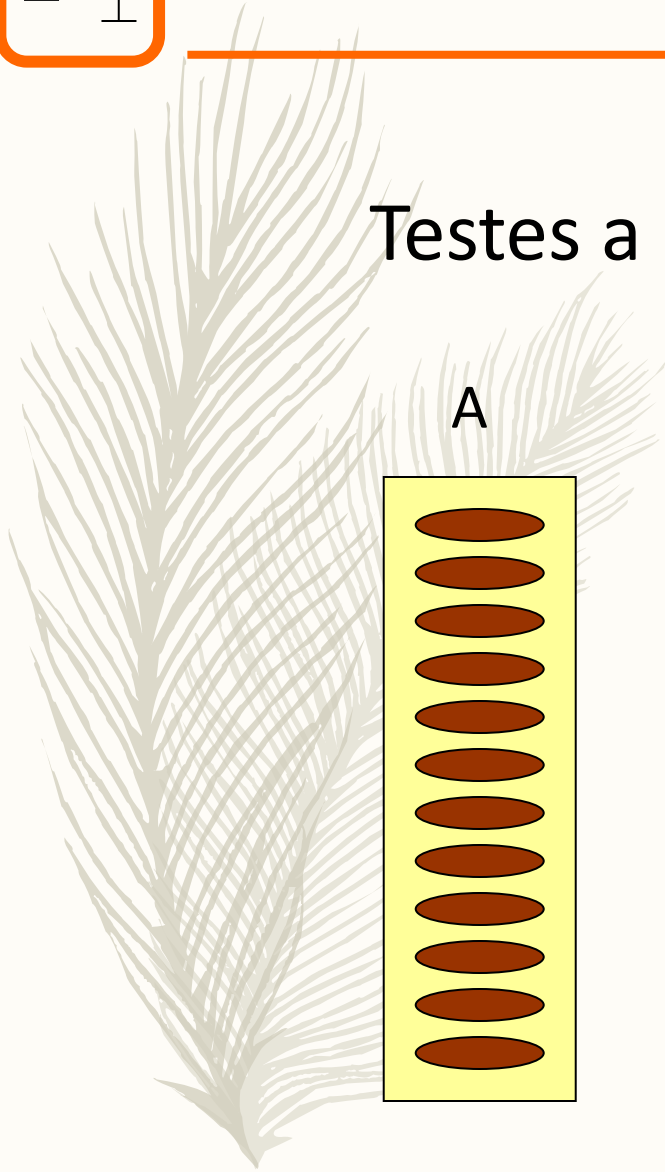
anova e equivalente não paramétrico

- Quais os testes mais correntes para situações de 3 ou mais amostras?
- Quais as condições para a sua aplicação?
- Como interpretar os seus resultados?

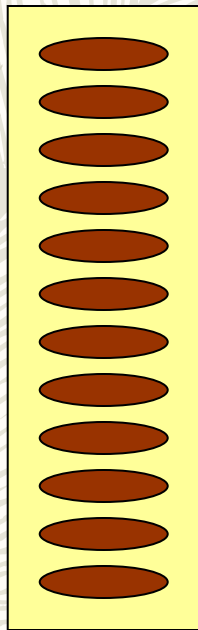


anova e equivalente não paramétrico

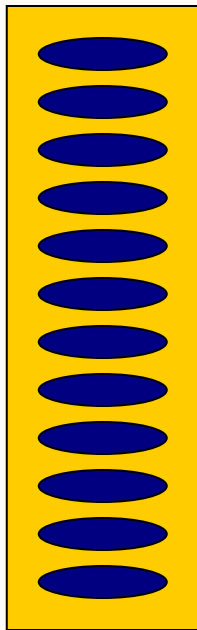
Testes a mais de duas amostras



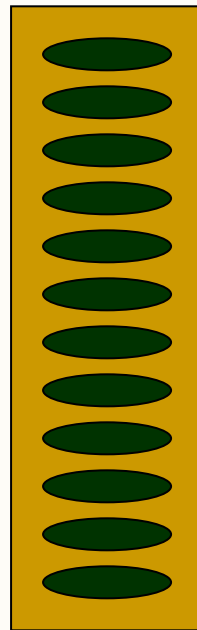
A



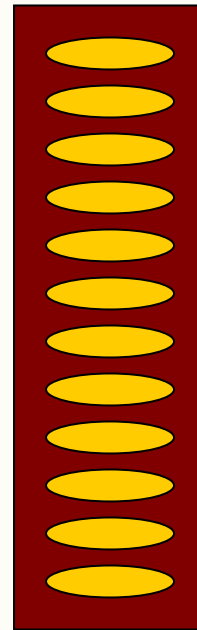
B

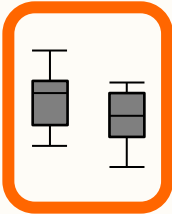


C



D





anova e equivalente não paramétrico

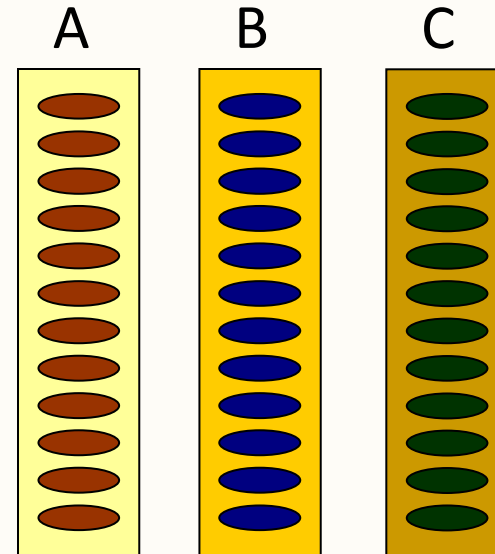
Testes a mais de duas amostras

Realizar todos os testes de pares de amostras, duas a duas:

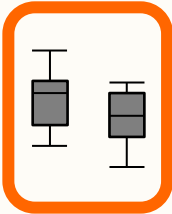
A vs B

B vs C

A vs C



Mas isso não é uma boa ideia...Porque não?



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Testes a mais de duas amostras

Testes a duas amostras:

A vs B

B vs C

A vs C

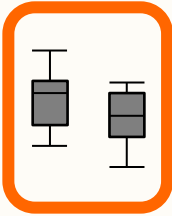
Porque não?

Para o conjunto das 3 hipóteses a probabilidade de correctamente não rejeitar todas as H_0 seria $0.95^3 = 0.86$

ou seja, $\alpha = 0.14$!!!!

Hipótese nula

	Hipótese nula	
	Não Rejeitar	Rejeitar
Verdadeira	Não há erro	α
Falsa	β	Não há erro



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

A análise de variância (ANOVA)

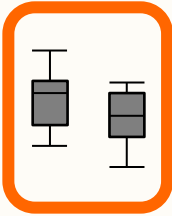
$$H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C$$

H_1 : Há pelo menos uma média diferente das outras = as médias não são todas iguais

Fontes de variação:

Intra-amostra ou intra-grupos (erro)

Entre-amostras ou entre-grupos



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Fontes de variação:

Somas dos quadrados

Total:

$$SQ_T = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X})^2$$

Entre-grupos:

$$SQ_G = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^2$$

Intra-grupos (erro):

$$SQ_{erro} = \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2 \right]$$

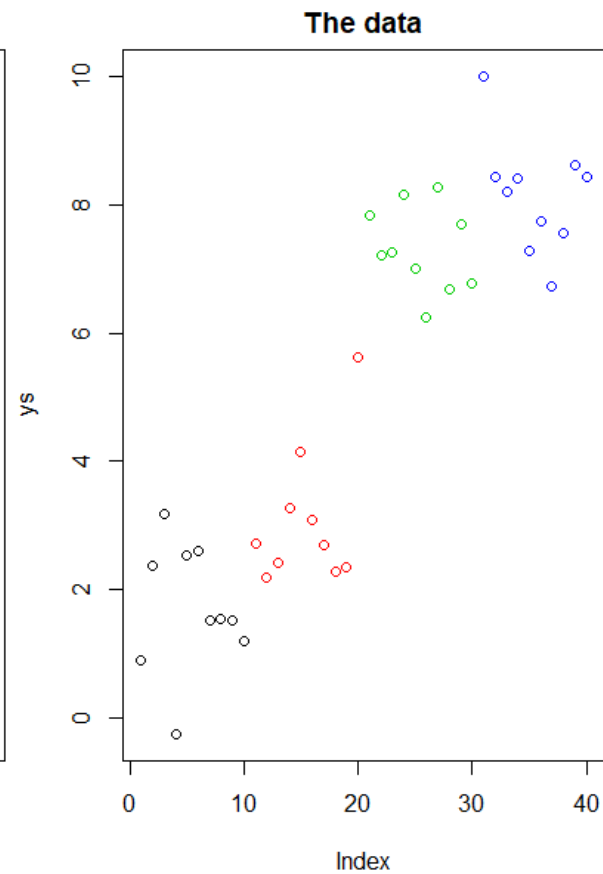
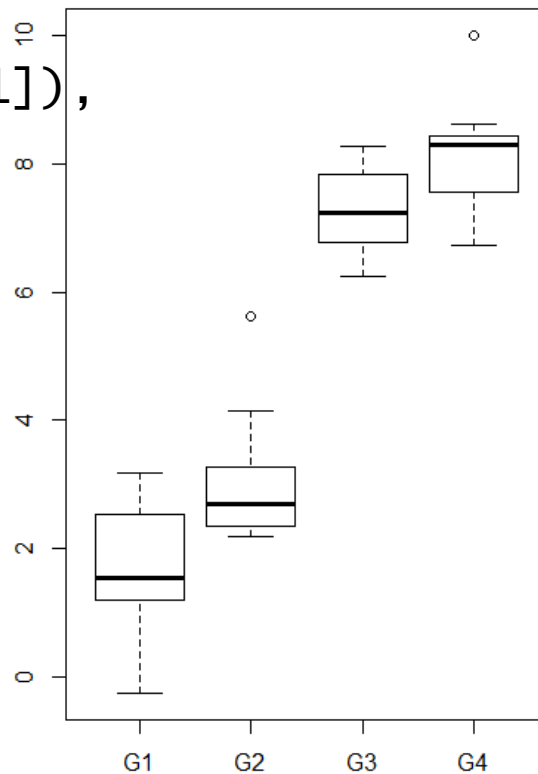
An example with 4 groups, 10 observations per group

```
set.seed(1234)
#observações por tratamento
n=10
#número de tratamentos
ng=4
N=n*ng
group=rep(paste0("G",1:ng),each=n)
means=c(2.1,3.2,7.7,8.9)
#gerar os dados
ys=c(rnorm(n,mean=means[1]),
     rnorm(n,mean=means[2]),
     rnorm(n,mean=means[3]),
     rnorm(n,mean=means[4]))
#media global estimada
```

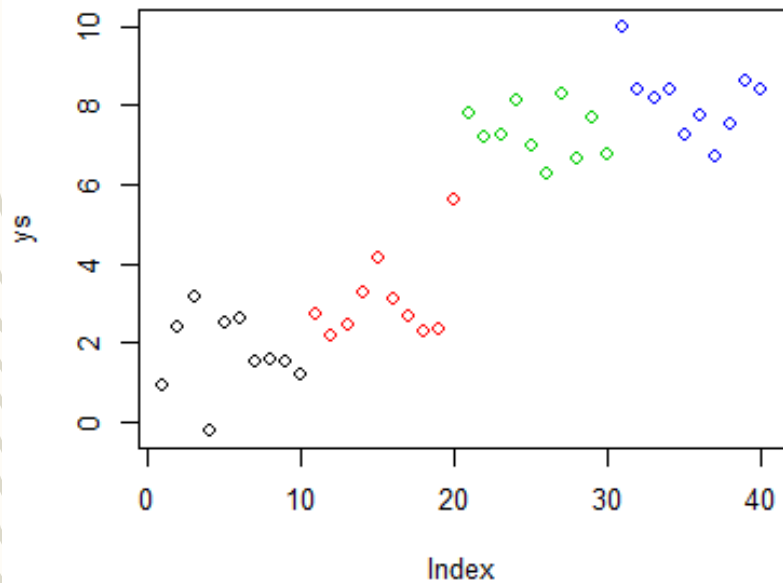
anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Hipóteses:
 $H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C$
 $H_1: \text{As médias não são todas iguais}$

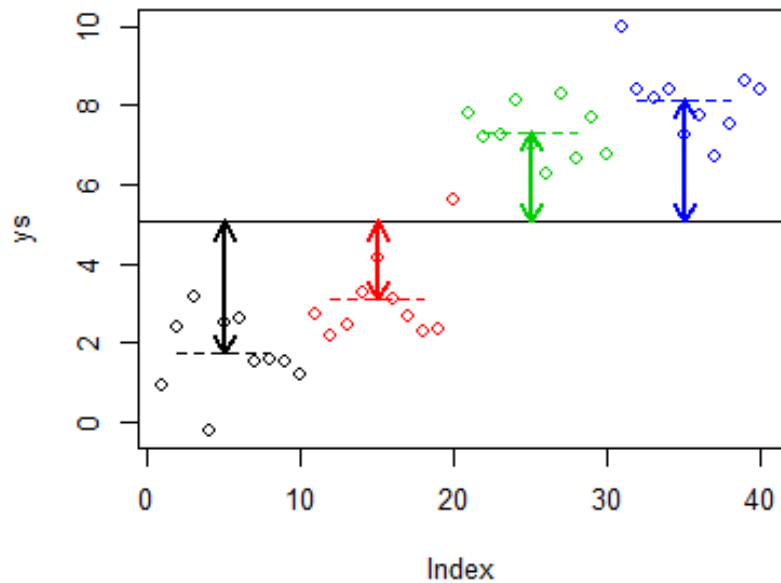
Estadística de teste:

$$F = \frac{\frac{SQ_{Grupos}}{k-1}}{\frac{SQ_{erro}}{N-k}} = \frac{QM_{Grupos}}{QM_{erro}}$$


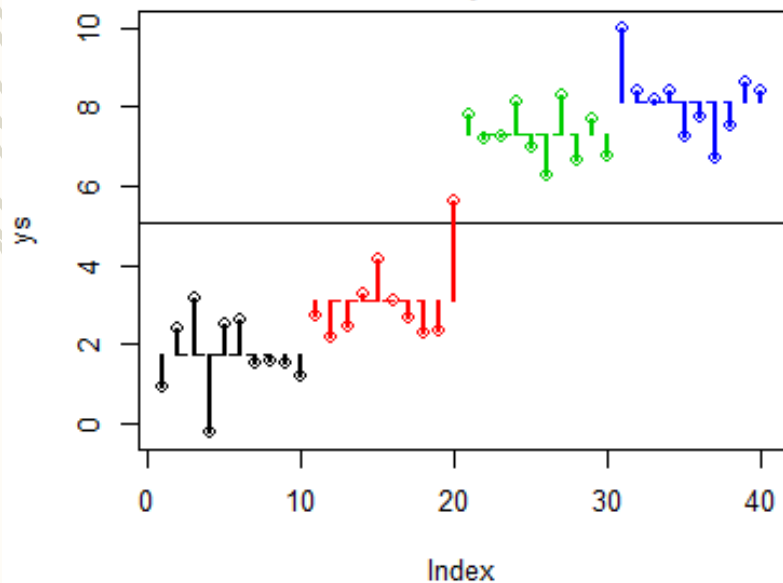
The data



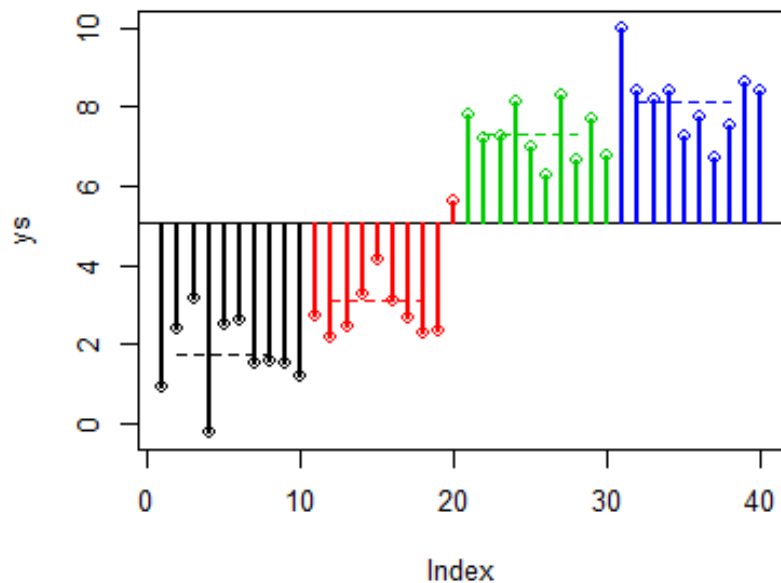
Between Group Variance

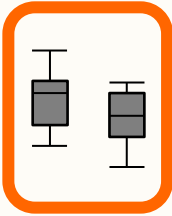


within Group Variance



Total Variance



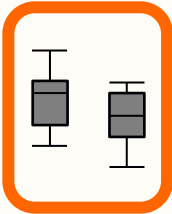


anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Fontes de variação:

Somas dos quadrados

$$SQ_{TOTAL} = SQ_{GRUPOS} + SQ_{erro}$$



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

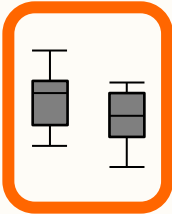
Hipóteses:

$$H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C$$

H_1 : As médias não são todas iguais

Estatística de teste:

$$F = \frac{\frac{SQ_{Grupos}}{k-1}}{\frac{SQ_{erro}}{N-k}} = \frac{QM_{Grupos}}{QM_{erro}}$$



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Fontes de variação:

Soma dos quadrados

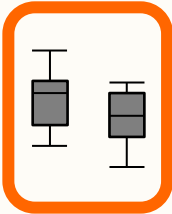
$$SQ_{TOTAL} = SQ_{GRUPOS} + SQ_{erro}$$

$$gl_{TOTAL} = gl_{GRUPOS} + gl_{erro}$$



$$N - 1 = k - 1 + N - k$$

k é o número de grupos, N é o número total de observações



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Estatística de teste:

$$F = \frac{QM_{Grupos}}{QM_{erro}}$$

Valor crítico:

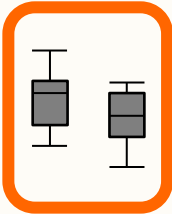
$$F_{\alpha, \nu_g, \nu_{erro}}$$

Critério de decisão:

Rejeitar H_0 se:

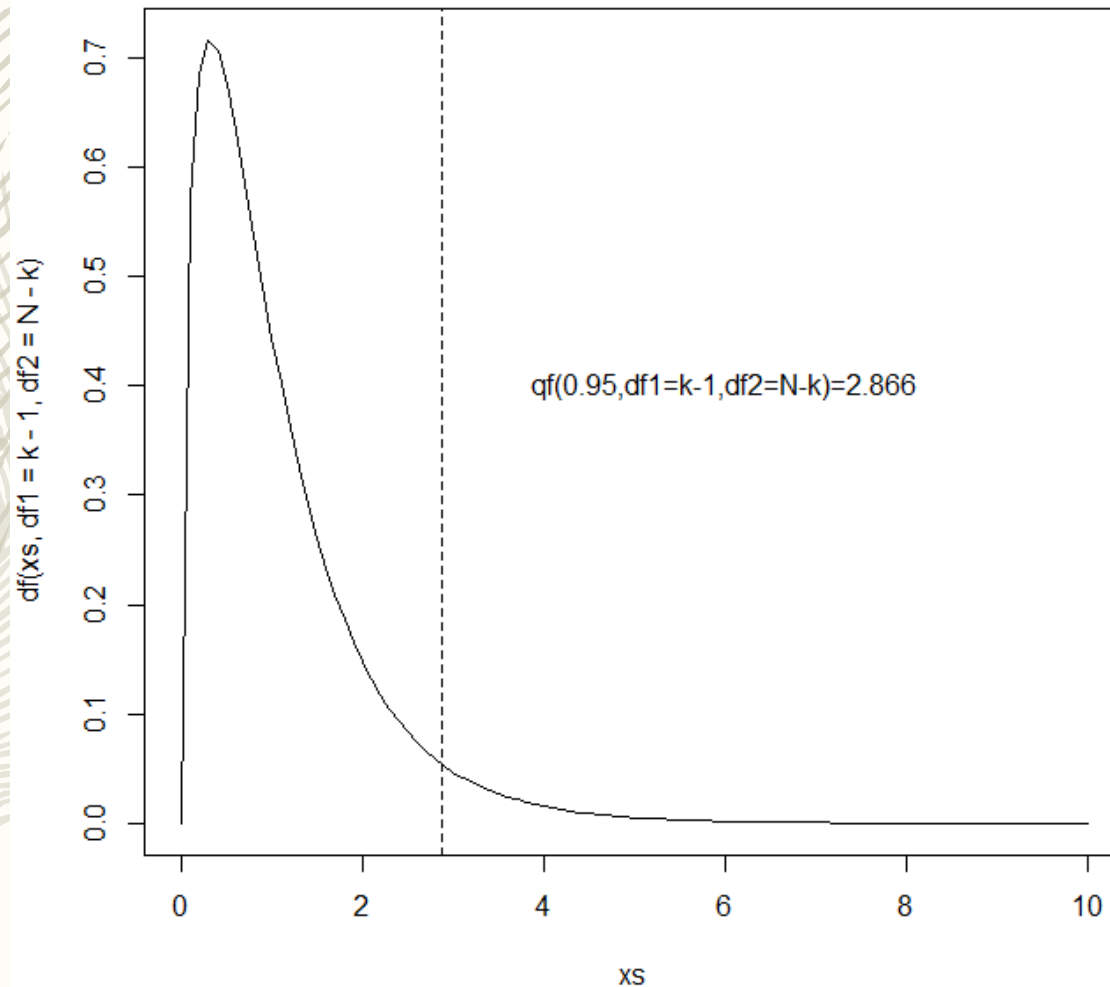
$$F > F_{\alpha, \nu_g, \nu_{erro}}$$

Não rejeitar H_0 caso contrário



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

A distribuição F



K=4

N=40

```

> #ANOVA BY HAND
> #Total sum of squares
> sum((ys-grandmean)^2)
[1] 326.4652
> #between groups sum of squares
> sum(10*(estmeans-grandmean)^2)
[1] 296.0989
> #within groups sum of squares
> sum((rep(estmeans,each=10)-ys)^2)
[1] 30.36632

```

```
> aov(ys~group)
```

Call:

```
aov(formula = ys ~ group)
```

Terms:

	group	Residuals
Sum of Squares	296.09888	30.36632
Deg. of Freedom	3	36

Residual standard error: 0.9184274

Estimated effects may be unbalanced

```
> summary(aov(ys~group))
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
group	3	296.10	98.70	117	<2e-16 ***
Residuals	36	30.37	0.84		

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

```
> (296.10/3)/(30.37/36)
```

```
[1] 116.997
```

```
> 1-pf((296.10/3)/(30.37/36), 3, 36)
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
> 1-pf(98.7/0.84, 3, 36)
```

```
[1] 0
```

Rejeitamos H0 para qualquer nivel de significância!

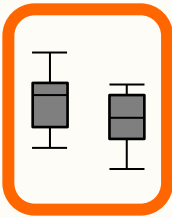
Duas formas de fazer a mesma coisa (e uma *preview* sobre a relação entre modelos de regressão e análise de variância)

```
> anova(lm(ys~group))
Analysis of Variance Table

Response: ys
      Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
group   3 296.099   98.700  117.01 < 2.2e-16 ***
Residuals 36  30.366    0.844
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
> aov(ys~group)
Call:
  aov(formula = ys ~ group)

Terms:
              group Residuals
Sum of Squares 296.09888  30.36632
Deg. of Freedom      3         36

Residual standard error: 0.9184274
Estimated effects may be unbalanced
```



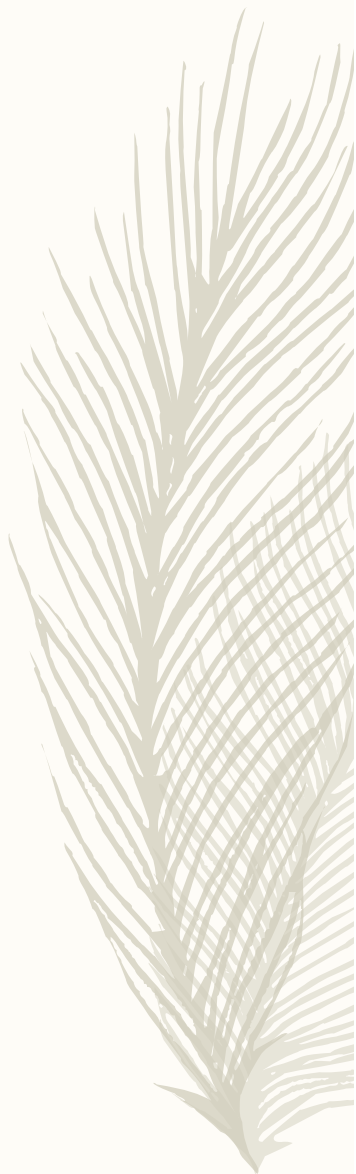
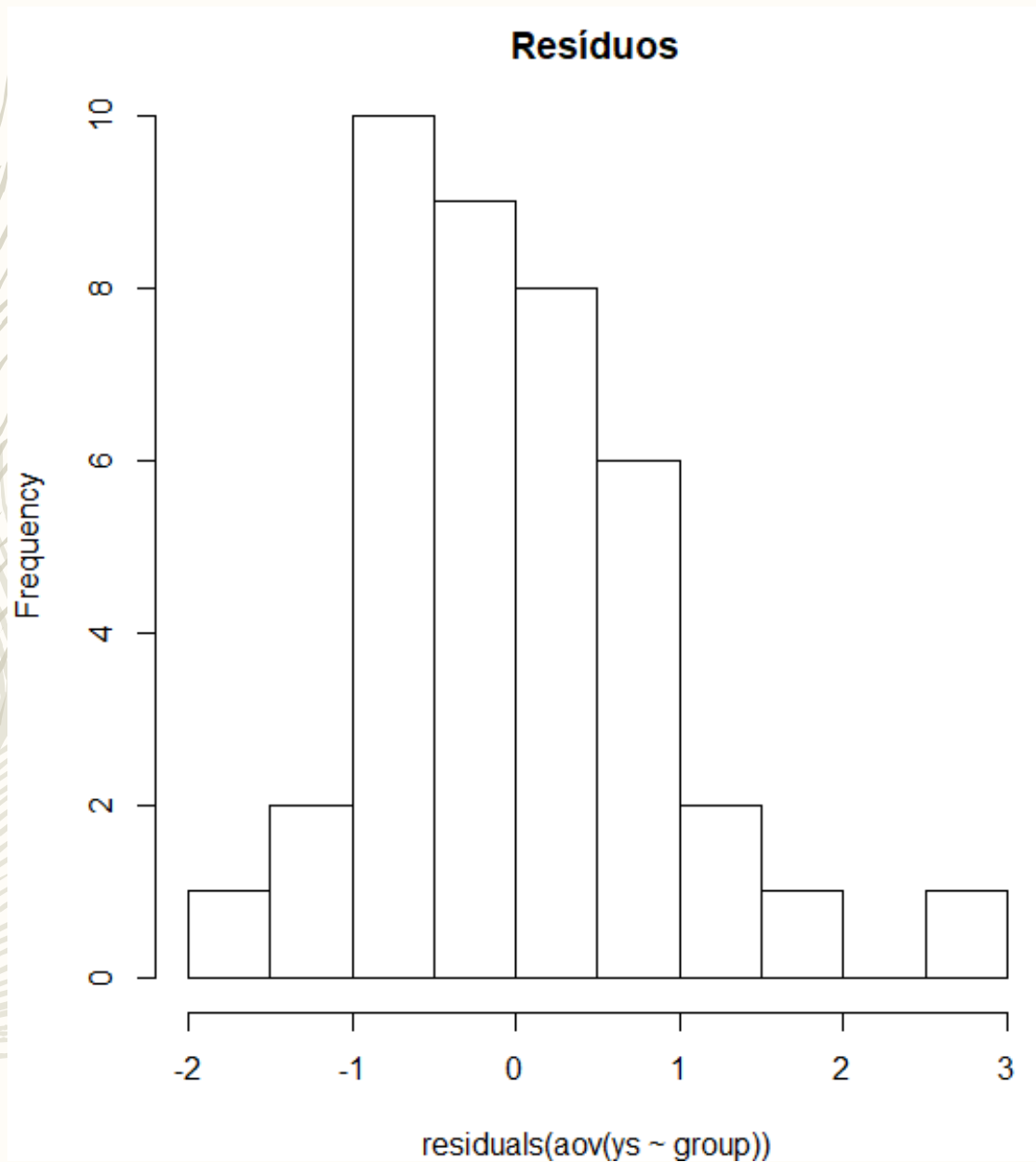
anova e equivalente não paramétrico

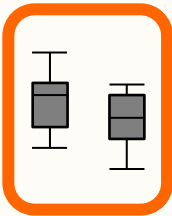
Pressupostos da ANOVA

- Os resíduos provêm duma população Gaussiana
- As variâncias dos diferentes tratamentos são homogéneas

No entanto, à semelhança do referido para o teste t , a análise de variância é bastante robusta, i.e. o seu desempenho não é profundamente afectado por desvios moderados dos pressupostos

```
hist(residuals(aov(ys~group)),main="Resíduos")
```





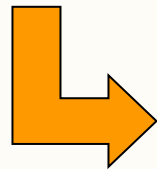
anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Pressupostos da ANOVA

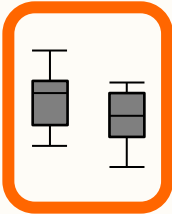
As amostras provêm de populações normais com variância igual



Como verificar os pressupostos?



O que fazer caso não sejam cumpridos?



testes de hipóteses a 2 amostras

Teste sobre diferença no valor médio entre mais de duas amostras

Avaliar se os pressupostos são cumpridos

Não

Sim

Transformação dos dados

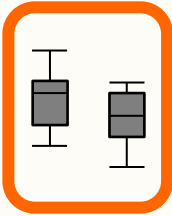
Não

Testes não paramétricos

Testes paramétricos

Teste de Kruskal-Wallis

ANOVA



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Teste de Kruskal-Wallis: abordagem não-paramétrica

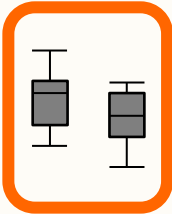
Hipóteses:

H_0 : as amostras provêm da mesma população

H_1 : as amostras não provêm da mesma população

Estatística de teste:

$$H = \frac{12}{N(N + 1)} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \bar{r}_i^2 - 3(N + 1)$$



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Teste de Kruskal-Wallis

Quando há empates deve ser utilizado um factor de correcção:

$$C = 1 - \frac{\sum t}{N^3 - N}$$

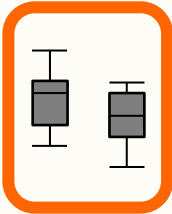
onde

$$\sum t = \sum_{i=1}^m (t_i^3 - t_i)$$

m=número de empates
ti = número de observações empatadas no grupo i

A estatística de teste deve ser corrigida do seguinte modo:

$$H_C = \frac{H}{C}$$



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Teste de Kruskal-Wallis

Estatística de teste:

$$H_c = \frac{H}{C}$$

Valor crítico:

$$\chi^2_{\alpha, gl}$$

sendo $gl = k - 1$ ($k = \text{número de grupos}$)

Critério de decisão:

Rejeitar H_0 se:

$$\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha, gl}$$

Não rejeitar H_0 caso contrário

```
> 1-pchisq(32.0839,3)
[1] 5.024662e-07
```

```
> kruskal.test(x=ys,g=as.factor(group))
```

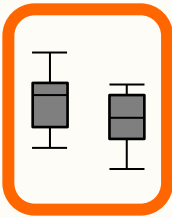
Kruskal-wallis rank sum test

data: ys and as.factor(group)

Kruskal-wallis chi-squared = 32.084, df = 3, p-value = 5.025e-07

```
> ranks=rank(ys)
> meanranks=capply(X=ranks,INDEX=group,FUN=mean)
> H=12/(N*(N+1))*(sum(meanranks^2*10))-3*(N+1)
> H
[1] 32.0839
```

Decisão: rejeitar H0 para os níveis usuais de significância

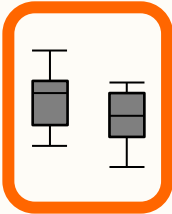


anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Procedimentos de teste a posteriori

Quando a H_0 é rejeitada numa hipótese envolvendo 3 ou mais amostras, não é sempre óbvio qual ou quais das amostras diferem das outras.

Há, por isso, a necessidade de efectuar testes *a posteriori* de comparações múltiplas



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Testes a posteriori

ANOVA

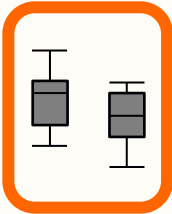
Teste de Tukey (tipo Tukey)

Teste de Newman-Keuls

Teste de Scheffé

Teste de Kruskal-Wallis

Teste de Dunn



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Teste de Tukey

Estatística de teste:

$$q = \frac{\bar{X}_B - \bar{X}_A}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2}{n}}}$$

Valor crítico:

$$q_{\alpha, \nu, k}$$

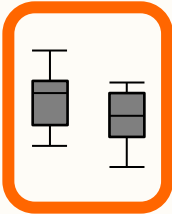
Sendo $gl=N-k$ (N =número total de observações; k =número de grupos)

Critério de decisão:

Rejeitar H_0 se:

$$q > q_{\alpha, \nu, k}$$

Não rejeitar H_0 caso contrário



anova e equivalente não paramétrico

Teste de Dunn

Estatística de teste:

$$Q = \frac{\bar{R}_B - \bar{R}_A}{SE}$$

onde

$$SE = \sqrt{\left(\frac{N(N+1)}{12} - \frac{\sum t}{12(N-1)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B} \right)}$$

Valor crítico:

$$Q_{\alpha, k}$$

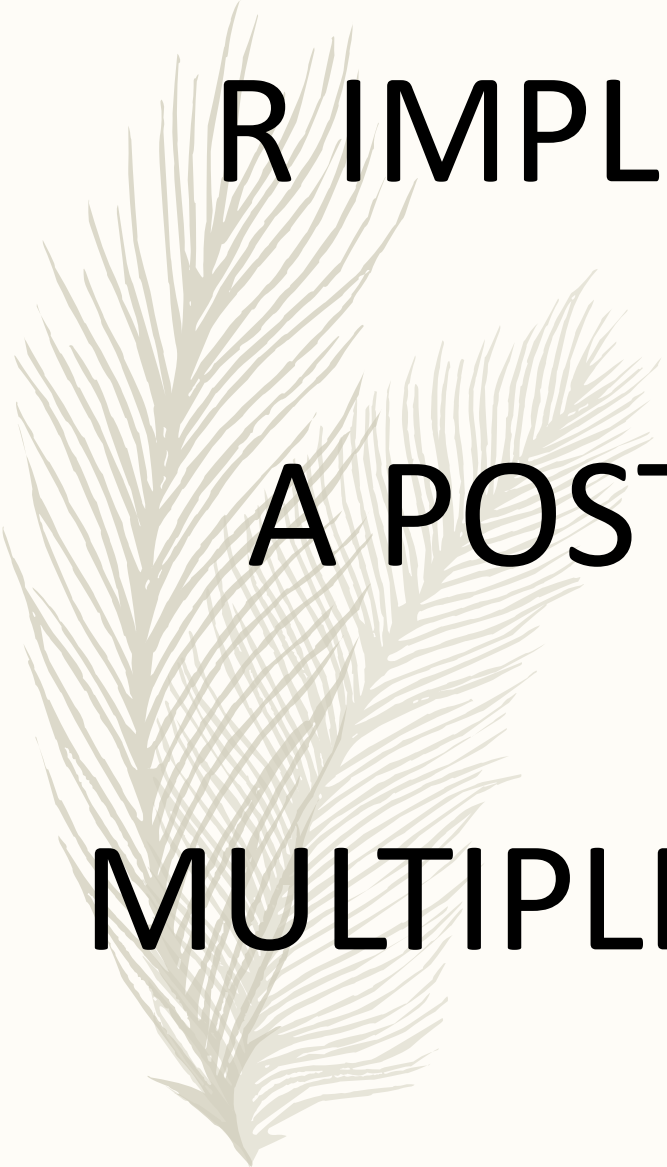
sendo k=número de grupos

Critério de decisão:

Rejeitar H_0 se:

$$Q > Q_{\alpha, k}$$

Não rejeitar H_0 caso contrário



**R IMPLEMENTATIONS
OF
A POSTERIORI TESTS
FOR
MULTIPLE COMPARISONS**

Teste de Tukey

```
> myanova=aov(ys~group)
> TukeyHSD(myanova)
Tukey multiple comparisons of means
 95% family-wise confidence level
```

```
Fit: aov(formula = ys ~ group)
```

```
$group
```

	diff	lwr	upr	p adj
G2-G1	1.3649867	0.2587888	2.471185	0.0105651
G3-G1	5.5952106	4.4890127	6.701408	0.0000000
G4-G1	6.4169643	5.3107665	7.523162	0.0000000
G3-G2	4.2302239	3.1240260	5.336422	0.0000000
G4-G2	5.0519776	3.9457798	6.158176	0.0000000
G4-G3	0.8217538	-0.2844441	1.927952	0.2066495

Apenas os grupos 3 e 4 parecem não ser diferentes entre si, o que faz sentido (ver gráfico)

```
> library(agricolae)
> out <- SNK.test(myanova, trt="group")
> out
```

\$statistics

MSerror	Df	Mean	CV
0.8435089	36	5.061133	18.14668

\$parameters

test name	t	ntr	alpha
SNK	group	4	0.05

Teste de Newman-Keuls

\$snk

	Table	CriticalRange
2	2.868158	0.8330056
3	3.456758	1.0039540
4	3.808798	1.1061979

\$means

	ys	std	r	Min	Max	Q25	Q50	Q75
G1	1.716843	0.9957875	10	-0.2456977	3.184441	1.288787	1.544458	2.491201
G2	3.081829	1.0673376	10	2.2016136	5.615835	2.378058	2.705899	3.220773
G3	7.312053	0.6660013	10	6.2517951	8.274756	6.824608	7.234383	7.796782
G4	8.133807	0.8942458	10	6.7199604	10.002298	7.602350	8.294651	8.431679

\$comparison

NULL

\$groups

	ys	groups
G4	8.133807	a
G3	7.312053	a
G2	3.081829	b
G1	1.716843	c

Teste de Scheffé

```
> library(DescTools)
```

```
Warning message:
```

```
package 'DescTools' was built under R version 3.4.4
```

```
> ScheffeTest(myanova)
```

```
Posthoc multiple comparisons of means : Scheffe Test  
95% family-wise confidence level
```

```
$group
```

	diff	lwr.ci	upr.ci	pval	
G2-G1	1.3649867	0.1605647	2.569409	0.0207	*
G3-G1	5.5952106	4.3907886	6.799633	2.8e-14	***
G4-G1	6.4169643	5.2125424	7.621386	4.2e-16	***
G3-G2	4.2302239	3.0258019	5.434646	7.9e-11	***
G4-G2	5.0519776	3.8475557	6.256400	5.7e-13	***
G4-G3	0.8217538	-0.3826682	2.026176	0.2784	

```
---
```

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

```
> dunn.test(x=ys,g=group)
Kruskal-wallis rank sum test
```

Teste de Dunn

```
data: ys and group
```

```
Kruskal-wallis chi-squared = 32.0839, df = 3, p-value = 0
```

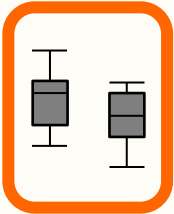
Comparison of ys by group
(No adjustment)

Col Mean-			
Row Mean	G1	G2	G3
G2	-1.224147 0.1104		
G3	-3.863714 0.0001*	-2.639567 0.0042*	
G4	-5.011352 0.0000*	-3.787205 0.0001*	-1.147638 0.1256

```
alpha = 0.05
```

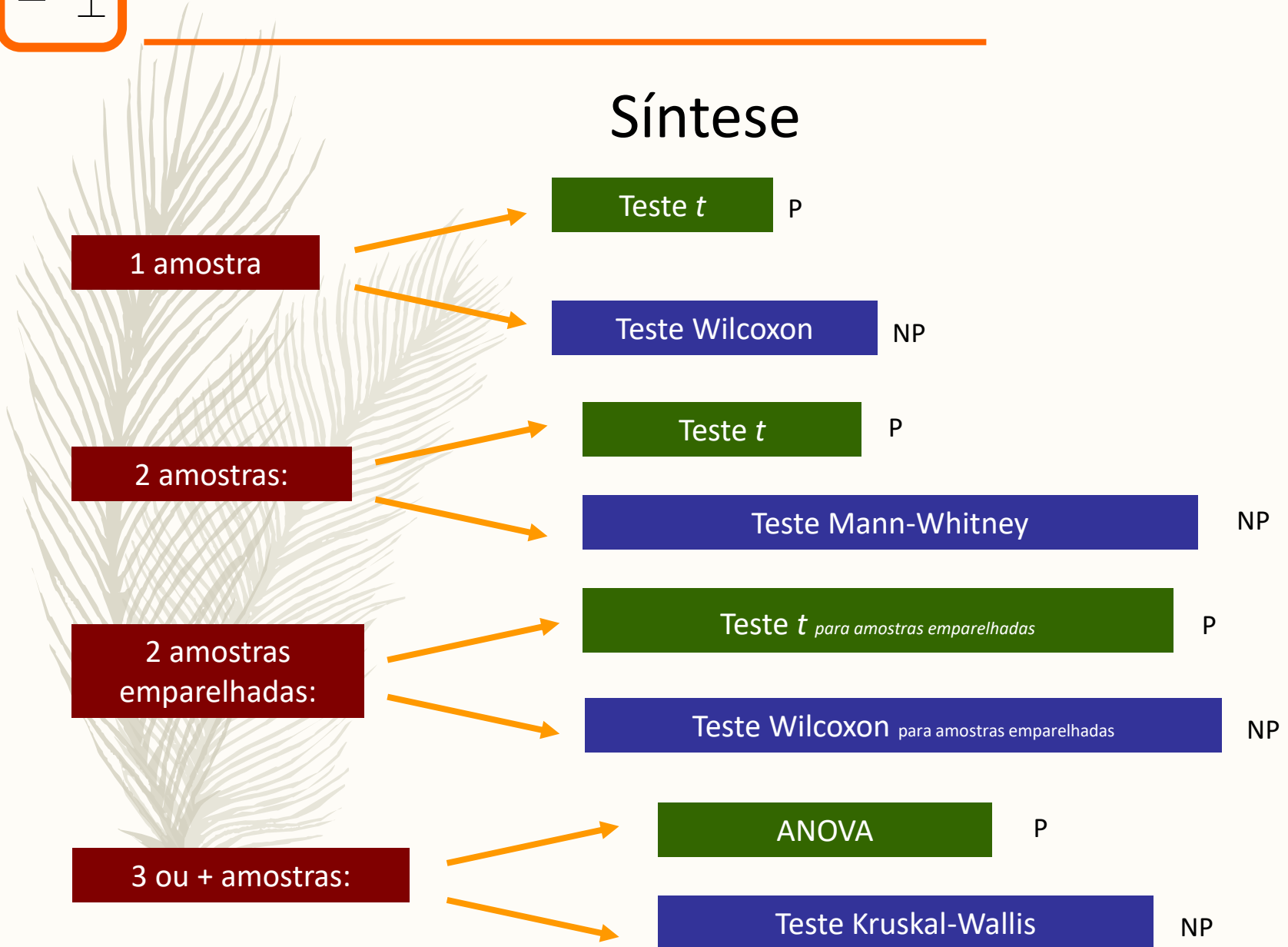
```
Reject Ho if p <= alpha/2
```

Less power, so actually can't tell if Groups 1 and 2 are different!



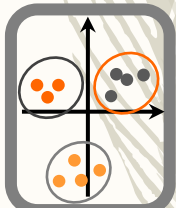
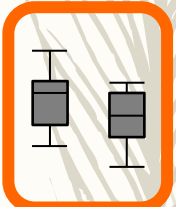
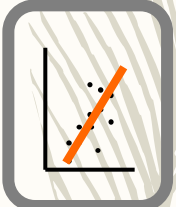
anova e equivalente não paramétrico

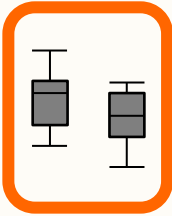
Síntese



Ecologia Numérica

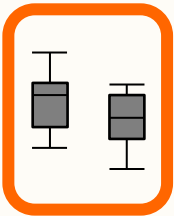
anova multifactorial





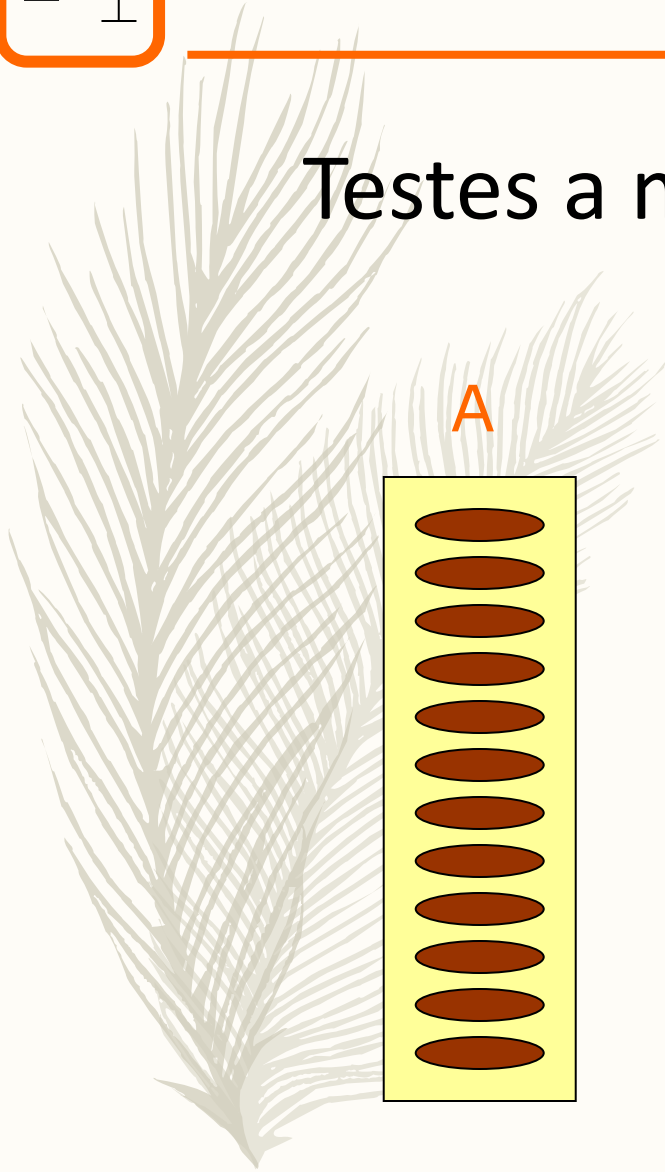
anova multifactorial

- Quais os testes mais correntes para situações com múltiplas amostras e factores?
- Quais as condições para a sua aplicação?
- Como interpretar os seus resultados?

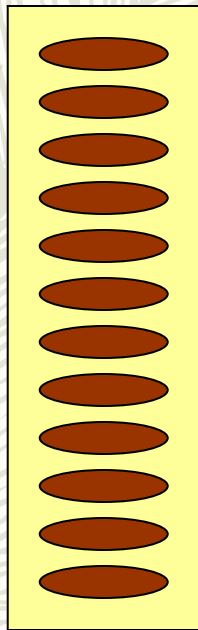


anova multifactorial

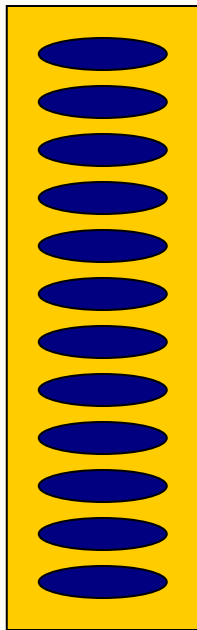
Testes a mais de duas amostras



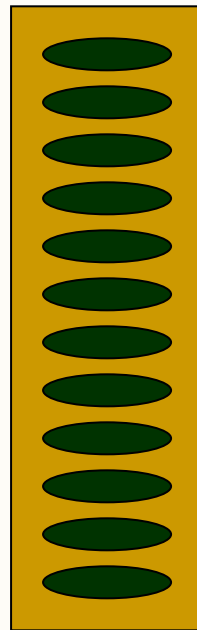
A



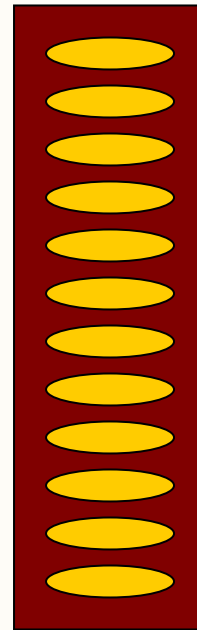
B

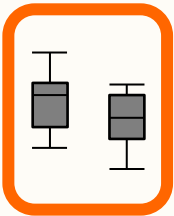


C



D





anova multifactorial

ANOVA multifactorial



Factor B

Factor A

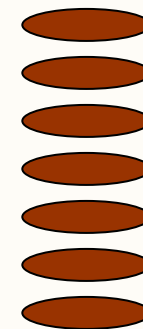
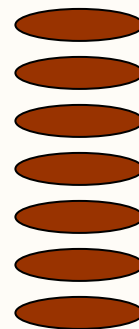
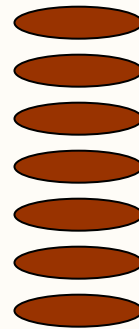
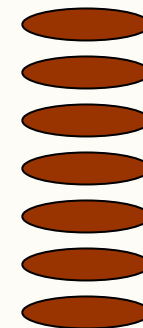
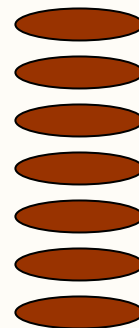
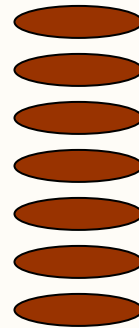
Nível 1

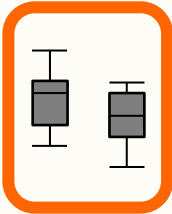
Nível 2

Nível 3

Nível 1

Nível 2





anova multifactorial

ANOVA multifactorial (H0's c/ 2 factores)

H0: $\mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C$ - factor A

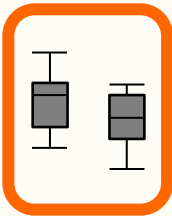
H1: As médias não são todas iguais – factor A

H0: $\mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C$ - factor B

H1: As médias não são todas iguais – factor B

H0: não há interacção entre factor A e B

H1: há interacção entre factor A e B



anova multifactorial

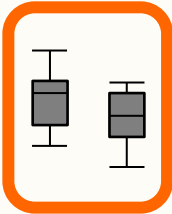
Fontes de variação ANOVA simples:

Somas dos quadrados

$$SQ_{TOTAL} = SQ_{GRUPOS} + Sq_{erro}$$

(às vezes a notação é SS de “sum of squares”, às vezes é SQ de “squares”)

$$SS_{TOTAL} = SS_{GRUPOS} + SS_{erro}$$



anova multifactorial

ANOVA multifactorial

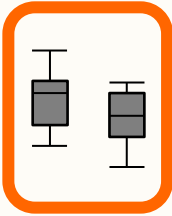
Fontes de variação:
Somas dos quadrados

$$SQ_{TOTAL} = SQ_{GRUPOS} + SQ_{erro}$$

Entre grupos

Intra grupos, ou o que fica por explicar, ou seja, o erro

$$SQ_{factor A} + SQ_{factor B} + SQ_{interacção}$$



anova multifactorial

Fontes de variação ANOVA simples: *Somas dos quadrados*

Total:

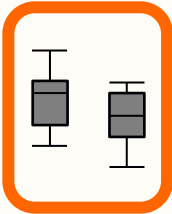
$$SQ_T = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X})^2$$

Entre-grupos:

$$SQ_G = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^2$$

Intra-grupos (erro):

$$SQ_{erro} = \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2 \right]$$



anova multifactorial

Fontes de variação ANOVA simples:

Somas dos quadrados

Total:

$$SQ_T = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} (X_{ijk} - \bar{X})^2$$

$$gl = N - 1$$

Entre-grupos:

$$SQ_G = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b n(\bar{X}_{ij} - \bar{X})^2$$

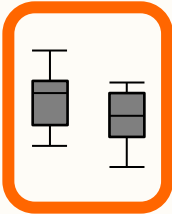
$$gl = ab - 1$$

Intra-grupos (erro):

$$gl = ab(n - 1)$$

$$SQ_{erro} = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \left[\sum_{k=1}^n (X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{ij})^2 \right]$$

A variação total entre grupos pode ser decomposta em mais 3 fontes de variação



anova multifactorial

Com 2 factores, A SQ_G pode ser dividida em:

factor A:

$$SQ_A = bn \sum_{i=1}^a (\bar{X}_{i.} - \bar{X})^2$$

$$gl = a - 1$$

factor B:

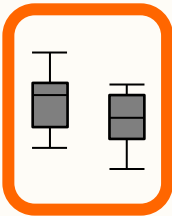
$$SQ_B = an \sum_{j=1}^a (\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X})^2$$

$$gl = a - 1$$

interacção

$$SQ_I = SQ_G - SQ_A - SQ_B$$

$$gl = (a - 1)(b - 1)$$



anova multifactorial

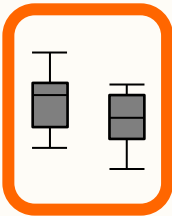
Hipóteses:

$$H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C$$

H_1 : As médias não são todas iguais

Estatística de teste:

$$F = \frac{\frac{SQ_{factor}}{\nu_{factor}}}{\frac{SQ_{erro}}{\nu_{erro}}} = \frac{QM_{factor}}{QM_{erro}}$$



anova multifactorial

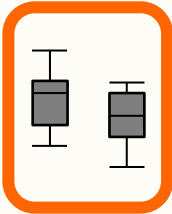
Hipóteses:

H0: não há interacção entre os factores

H1: há interacção entre os factores

Estatística de teste:

$$F = \frac{\frac{SQ_{AxB}}{v_{AxB}}}{\frac{SQ_{erro}}{v_{erro}}} = \frac{QM_{AxB}}{QM_{erro}}$$



anova multifactorial

Estatística de teste:

$$F = \frac{QM_{factor}}{QM_{erro}}$$

$$F = \frac{QM_{AxB}}{QM_{erro}}$$

Valor crítico:

$$F_{\alpha, \nu_{num}, \nu_{erro}}$$

Critério de decisão:

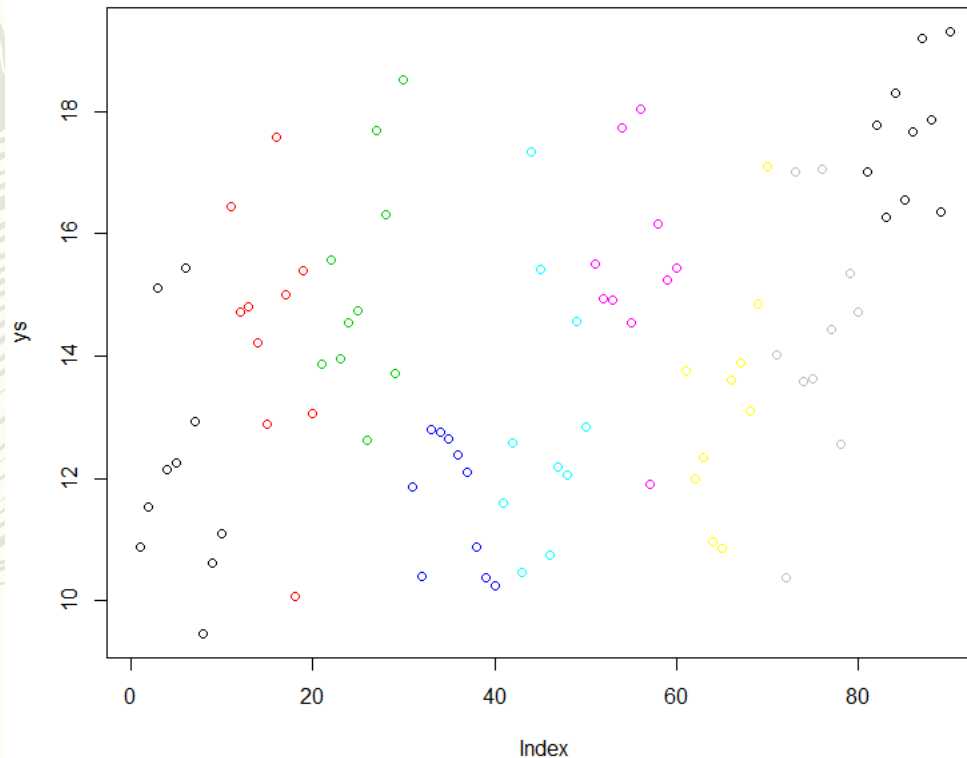
Rejeitar H0 se:

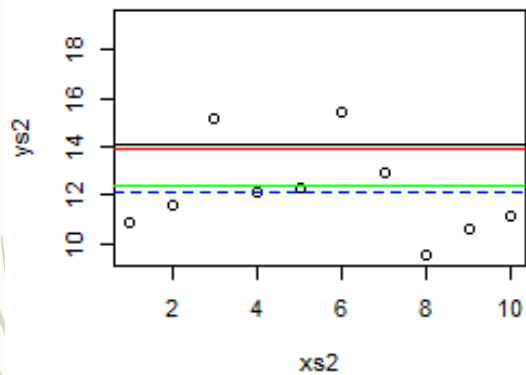
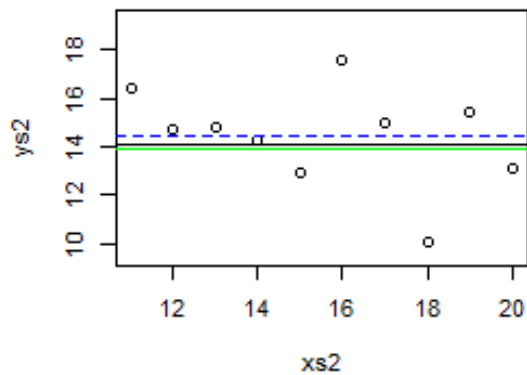
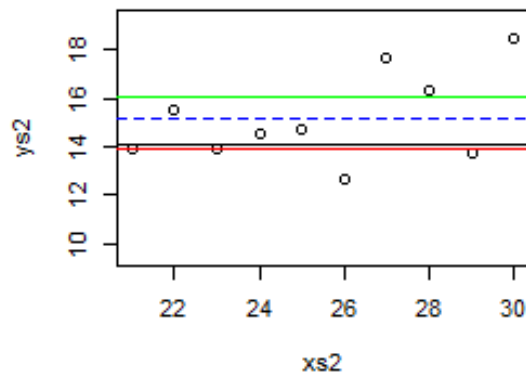
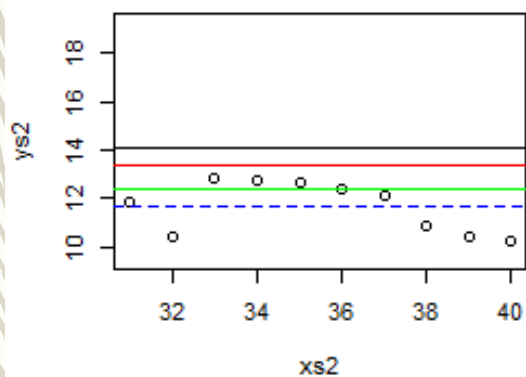
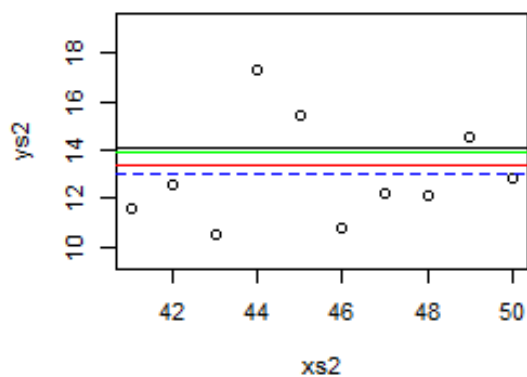
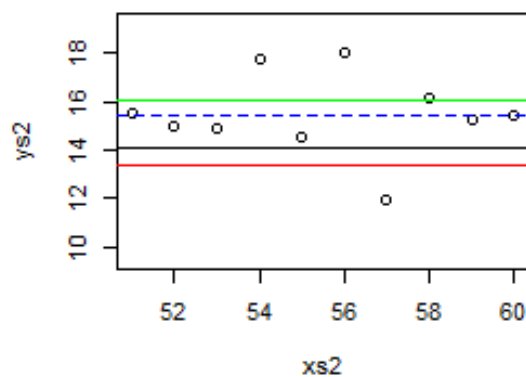
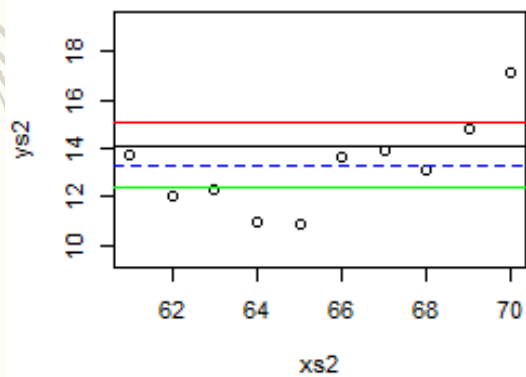
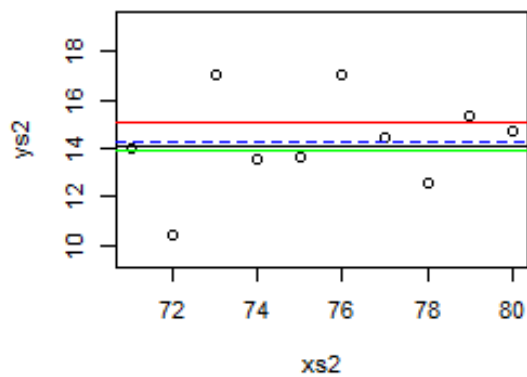
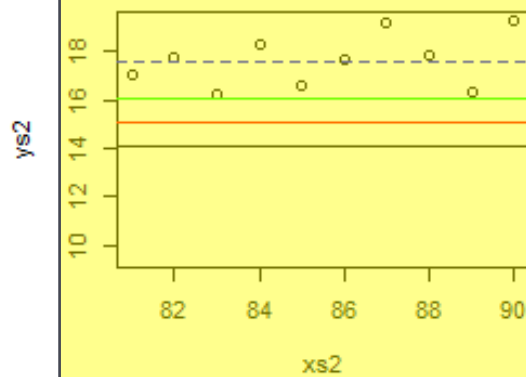
$$F > F_{\alpha, \nu_{num}, \nu_{erro}}$$

Não rejeitar H0 caso contrário

Um exemplo com 2 factores, 3 níveis por factor, 10 observações por grupo (N=90)

```
set.seed(123)
F1=rep(paste0("F1",c("A","B","C")),each=30)
F2=rep(paste0("F2",c("A","B","C","A","B","C","A","B","C")),each=10)
table(F1,F2)
#simulate the data
ys=3+ifelse(F1=="F1A",3,ifelse(F1=="F1B",2,4))+ifelse(F2=="F2A",6,if
else(F2=="F2B",8,10))+rnorm(90,mean=0,sd=2)
```

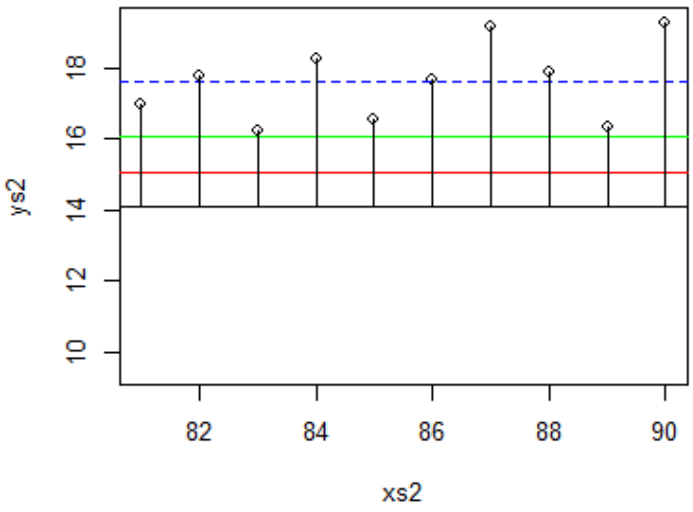


F1AF2A**F1AF2B****F1AF2C****F1BF2A****F1BF2B****F1BF2C****F1CF2A****F1CF2B****F1CF2C**

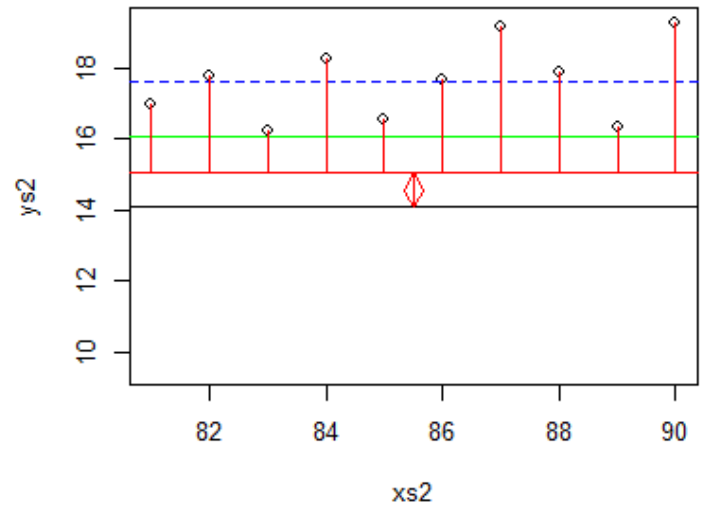
Total error

Level 2 effect

F1CF2C

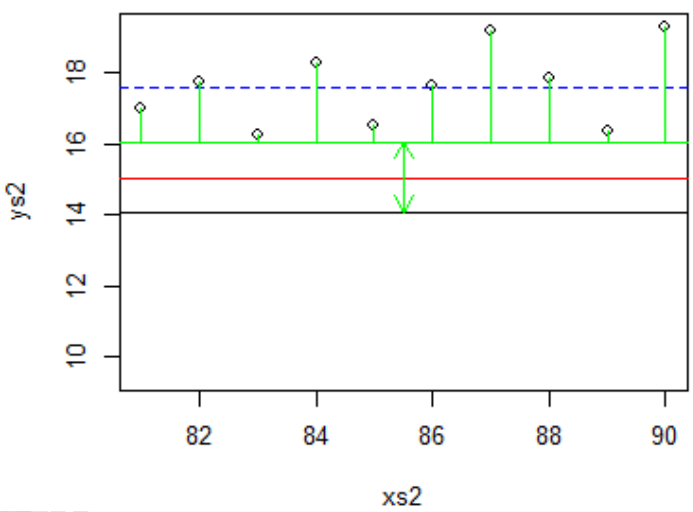


F1CF2C

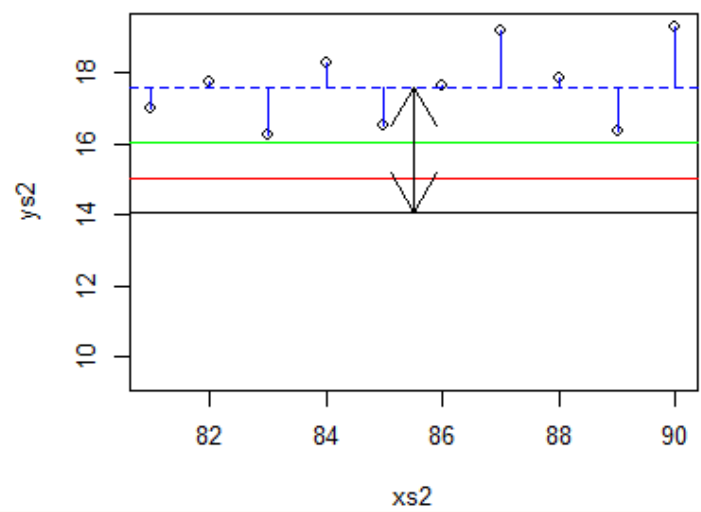


Level 1 effect

F1CF2C



F1CF2C



Interaction effect


```

> #ANOVA A DOIS FACTORES
> set.seed(123)
> F1=rep(paste0("F1",c("A","B","C")),each=30)
> F2=rep(paste0("F2",c("A","B","C","A","B","C","A","B","C")),each=10)
> table(F1,F2)
      F2
F1    F2A F2B F2C
F1A   10  10  10
F1B   10  10  10
F1C   10  10  10
> #simulate the data
> ys=3+ifelse(F1=="F1A",3,ifelse(F1=="F1B",2,4))+ifelse(F2=="F2A",6,ifelse(F2=="F2B",8,10))+rnorm(90,mean=0,sd=2)
> my2wayANOVA=aov(ys~F1*F2)
> summary(my2wayANOVA)

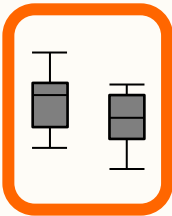
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)	
F1	2	44.72	22.36	6.982	0.00159	**
F2	2	210.39	105.19	32.851	3.57e-11	***
F1:F2	4	17.78	4.45	1.388	0.24532	
Residuals	81	259.37	3.20			

```

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

```

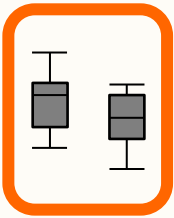


anova multifactorial

Pressupostos da ANOVA:

- Os resíduos provêm duma população normal
- As variâncias são homogéneas

No entanto, à semelhança do referido para o teste t , a análise de variância é bastante robusta, i.e. o seu desempenho não é profundamente afectado por desvios moderados dos pressupostos



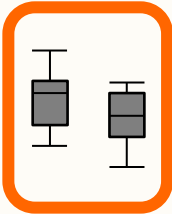
anova multifactorial

Em caso de rejeição da H_0 com mais de dois níveis devem efectuar-se...

Testes a posteriori

ANOVA

Teste de Tukey (tipo Tukey)
Teste de Newman-Keuls
Teste de Scheffé



anova multifactorial

Teste de Tukey

Estatística de teste:

$$q = \frac{\bar{X}_B - \bar{X}_A}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2}{n}}}$$

Valor crítico:

$$q_{\alpha, \nu, k}$$

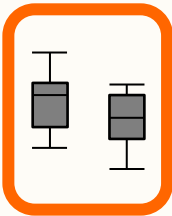
Sendo $gl = N - k$ (N = número total de observações; k = número de grupos)

Critério de decisão:

Rejeitar H_0 se:

$$q > q_{\alpha, \nu, k}$$

Não rejeitar H_0 caso contrário



anova multifactorial

Se os pressupostos não forem cumpridos, qual a abordagem não-paramétrica?

Teste de Kruskal-Wallis de dois factores

Segundo alguns autores o desempenho deste teste, também conhecido por teste de Scheirer Ray Hare é fraco e não constitui uma boa alternativa à ANOVA de dois factores.

```
> library(rcompanion)
> dados=data.frame(ys=ys, F1=F1, F2=F2)
> scheirerRayHare(ys~F1*F2, data=dados)
```

DV: ys

Observations: 90

D: 1

MS total: 682.5

	Df	Sum Sq	H	p.value
F1	2	4475.5	6.557	0.03768
F2	2	23885.9	34.998	0.00000
F1:F2	4	2038.1	2.986	0.56014
Residuals	81	30343.1		