

Design of Experiments: Factorial Designs

Prof. Daniel A. Menasce
Dept. of Computer Science
George Mason University

1

© 2001. D. A. Menasce. All Rights Reserved.

Basic Concepts

- Factorial design: more than one factor is studied simultaneously.

$$2^k$$

number of factors

number of levels of each factor

2^3 design: three factors, each with two levels. Total of 8 (2^3) combinations

2

© 2001. D. A. Menasce. All Rights Reserved.

Two-factor Design with Equal Number of Replicates (n')

		Factor B			
		1	2	...	c
Factor A	1	X111	X121	...	X1c1
		X112	X122	...	X1c2
	
	X11n'	X12n'	...	X1cn'	
	2	X211	X221	...	X2c1
		X212	X222	...	X2c2
	
	X21n'	X22n'	...	X2cn'	

	r	Xr11	Xr21	...	Xrc1
		Xr12	Xr22	...	Xrc2
	
Xr1n'	Xr2n'	...	Xrcn'		

3

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Notation

r : number of levels of factor A

c : number of levels of factor B

n' : number of replications for each cell

n : total number of observations ($n = rcn'$)

X_{ijk} : k - th observation for level i of factor A
and level j of factor B

4

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Means

$$\bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \sum_{k=1}^{n'} X_{ijk}}{rcn} \quad (\text{overall or grand mean})$$

$$\bar{X}_{i..} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^c \sum_{k=1}^{n'} X_{ijk}}{cn} \quad (\text{mean of } i\text{-th level of factor A})$$

$$\bar{X}_{.j.} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^{n'} X_{ijk}}{rn} \quad (\text{mean of } j\text{-th level of factor B})$$

$$\bar{X}_{ij.} = \sum_{k=1}^{n'} \frac{X_{ijk}}{n} \quad (\text{mean of cell } i,j)$$

5

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

$$\bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \sum_{k=1}^{n'} X_{ijk}}{rcn} \quad \text{Area for Grand Mean}$$

		Factor B			
		1	2	...	c
Factor A	1	X111	X121	...	X1c1
		X112	X122	...	X1c2
	
	X11n'	X12n'	...	X1cn'	
	2	X211	X221	...	X2c1
		X212	X222	...	X2c2
	
	X21n'	X22n'	...	X2cn'	

	r	Xr11	Xr21	...	Xrc1
		Xr12	Xr22	...	Xrc2
	
Xr1n'	Xr2n'	...	Xrcn'		

6

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Area for Mean of a Level of Factor A

$$\bar{X}_{i..} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^c \sum_{k=1}^{n'} X_{ijk}}{cn'}$$

		Factor B				
		1	2	...	c	
i →	Factor A	1	X111	X121	...	X1c1
			X112	X122	...	X1c2
		
			X11n'	X12n'	...	X1cn'
	2	X211	X221	...	X2c1	
		X212	X222	...	X2c2	
		
		X21n'	X22n'	...	X2cn'	
	
		r	Xr11	Xr21	...	Xrc1
			Xr12	Xr22	...	Xrc2
		
Xr1n'	Xr2n'		...	Xrcn'		

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

7

Area for Mean of a Level of Factor B

$$\bar{X}_{.j.} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^{n'} X_{ijk}}{rn'}$$

		Factor B				
		1	2	...	c	
Factor A	1	X111	X121	...	X1c1	
		X112	X122	...	X1c2	
		
		X11n'	X12n'	...	X1cn'	
	2	X211	X221	...	X2c1	
		X212	X222	...	X2c2	
		
		X21n'	X22n'	...	X2cn'	
	
		r	Xr11	Xr21	...	Xrc1
			Xr12	Xr22	...	Xrc2
		
Xr1n'	Xr2n'		...	Xrcn'		

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

8

Area for Mean of a Cell

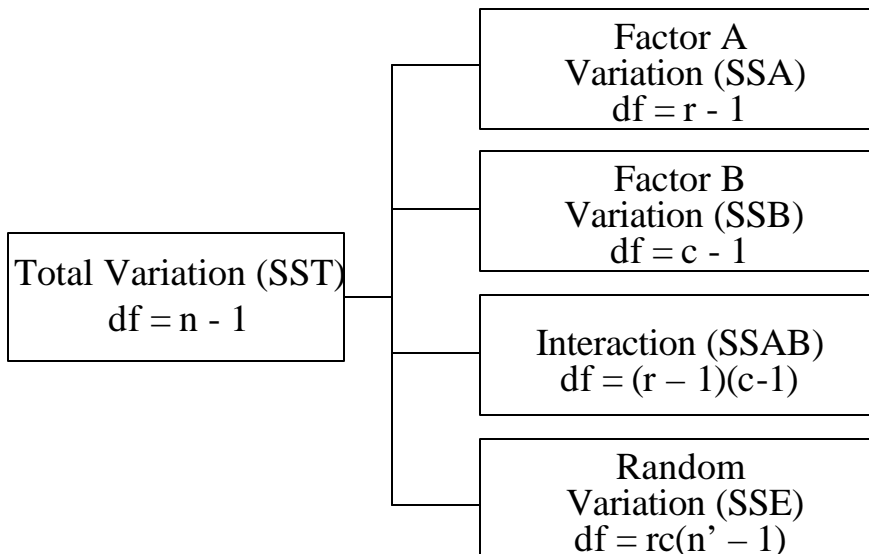
$$\bar{X}_{ij.} = \sum_{k=1}^{n'} \frac{X_{ijk}}{n'}$$

		Factor B			
		1	2	...	c
Factor A	1	X111	X121	...	X1c1
		X112	X122	...	X1c2
	
	X11n'	X12n'	...	X1cn'	
2	X211	X221	...	X2c1	
	X212	X222	...	X2c2	
...	
r	Xr11	Xr21	...	Xrc1	
Xr12	Xr22	...	Xrc2		
...		
Xr1n'	Xr2n'	...	Xrcn'		

9

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

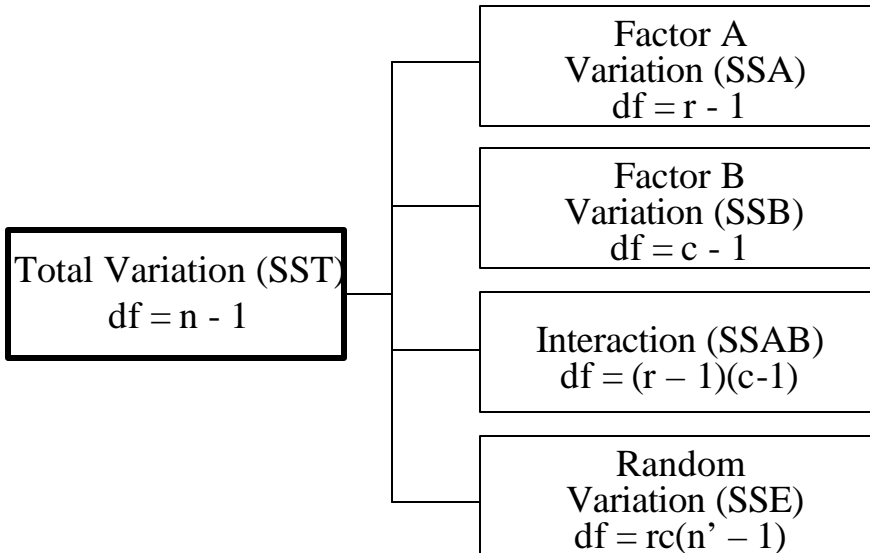
Partitioning the Variation



10

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Partitioning the Variation



11

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

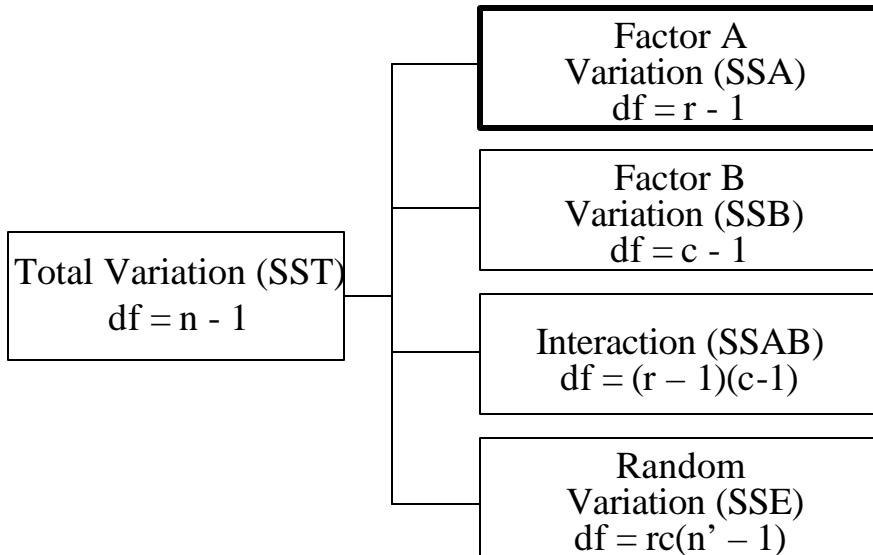
Total Variation (SST)

$$SST = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \sum_{k=1}^{n'} \left(X_{ijk} - \bar{\bar{X}} \right)^2$$

12

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Partitioning the Variation



13

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

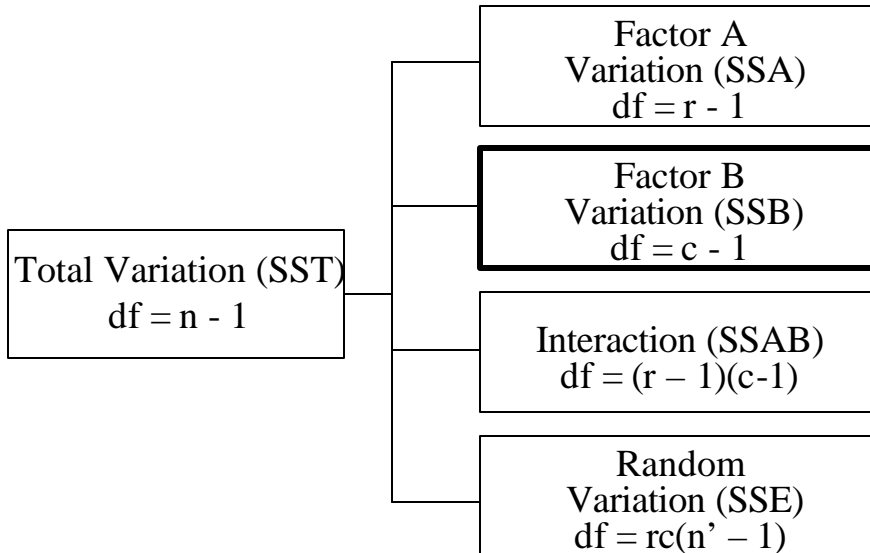
Factor A Variation (SSA)

$$SSA = cn' \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{\bar{X}} \right)^2$$

14

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Partitioning the Variation



15

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

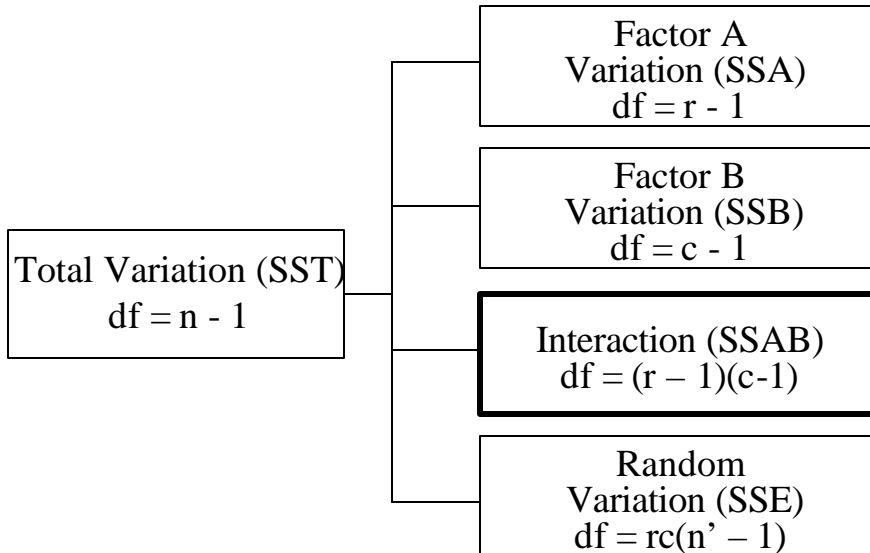
Factor B Variation (SSB)

$$SSB = rn' \sum_{j=1}^c \left(\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{\bar{X}} \right)^2$$

16

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Partitioning the Variation



© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

17

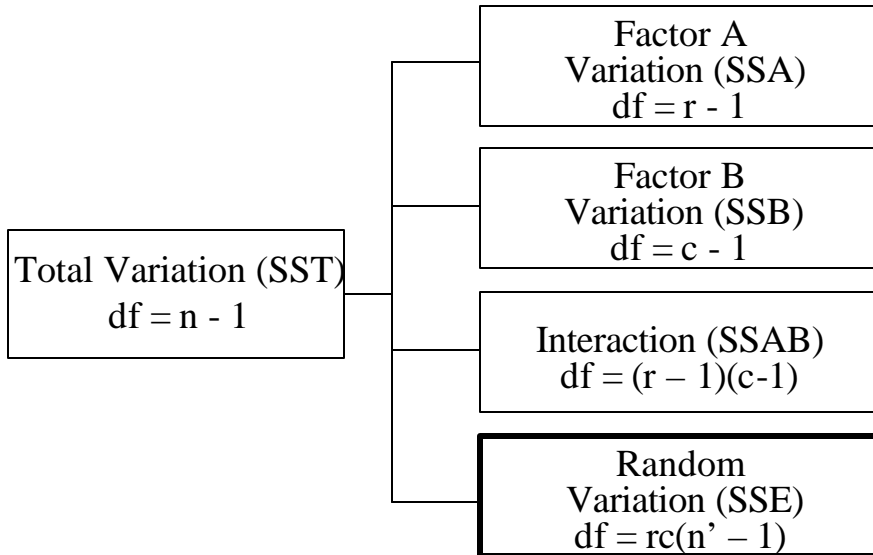
Variation due to Interaction (SSAB)

$$SSAB = n \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \left(\bar{X}_{ij.} - \bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{X}_{.j.} + \bar{\bar{X}} \right)^2$$

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

18

Partitioning the Variation



19

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Random Error (SSE)

$$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \sum_{k=1}^{n'} \left(X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{ij.} \right)^2$$

20

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Mean Squares

$$MSA = \frac{SSA}{r-1}$$

$$MSB = \frac{SSB}{c-1}$$

$$MSAB = \frac{SSAB}{(r-1)(c-1)}$$

$$MSE = \frac{SSE}{rc(n'-1)}$$

21

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Two-Factor ANOVA Model No Difference Due to Factor A

$$H_0 : \mathbf{m}_{1..} = \mathbf{m}_{2..} = \dots = \mathbf{m}_{r..}$$

$$H_1 : \text{Not all } \mathbf{m}_{i..} \text{ (} i = 1, \dots, r \text{) are equal.}$$

$$\text{F-Test statistic for Factor A: } F = \frac{MSA}{MSE}$$

The F-test statistic follows an F distribution with (r-1) degrees of freedom in the numerator and $rc(n'-1)$ in the denominator.

Reject H_0 if $F > F_u$

22

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Two-Factor ANOVA Model No Difference Due to Factor B

$$H_0 : \mathbf{m}_{.1} = \mathbf{m}_{.2} = \dots = \mathbf{m}_{.c}.$$

$$H_1 : \text{Not all } \mathbf{m}_{.j} \text{ (} j = 1, \dots, c \text{) are equal.}$$

$$\text{F-Test statistic for Factor B: } F = \frac{MSB}{MSE}$$

The F-test statistic follows an F distribution with $(c-1)$ degrees of freedom in the numerator and $rc(n'-1)$ in the denominator.

Reject H_0 if $F > F_u$

23

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Two-Factor ANOVA Model No Interaction of Factors A and B

$$H_0 : \text{the interaction of A and B is 0.}$$

$$H_1 : \text{the interaction of A and B } \neq 0.$$

$$\text{F-Test statistic for the interaction: } F = \frac{MSAB}{MSE}$$

The F-test statistic follows an F distribution with $(r-1)(c-1)$ degrees of freedom in the numerator and $rc(n'-1)$ in the denominator.

Reject H_0 if $F > F_u$

24

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Example of Two Factor Design Analysis

Response time (in msec) of a Web Site.

	1 CPU	2 CPUs
1 Server	101.0	98.0
1 Server	103.0	97.5
1 Server	102.4	99.3
1 Server	104.0	100.0
2 Servers	43.0	41.0
2 Servers	46.0	44.0
2 Servers	45.0	42.0
2 Servers	49.0	46.0

25

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.

Anova: Two-Factor With Replication

SUMMARY	1 CPU	2 CPUs	Total
<i>1 Server</i>			
Count	4	4	8
Sum	410.4	394.8	805.2
Average	102.6	98.7	100.65
Variance	1.573333	1.326667	5.588571
<i>2 Servers</i>			
Count	4	4	8
Sum	183	173	356
Average	45.75	43.25	44.5
Variance	6.25	4.916667	6.571429
<i>Total</i>			
Count	8	8	16
Sum	593.4	567.8	1161.2
Average	74.175	70.975	72.575
Variance	926.7593	881.1621	903.9607

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Number of Servers	12611.29	1	12611.29	3586.149	3.11E-16	4.747221
Number of CPUs	40.96	1	40.96	11.64739	0.005146	4.747221
Interaction	1.96	1	1.96	0.557346	0.469706	4.747221
Within	42.2	12	3.516667			
Total	12696.41	15				

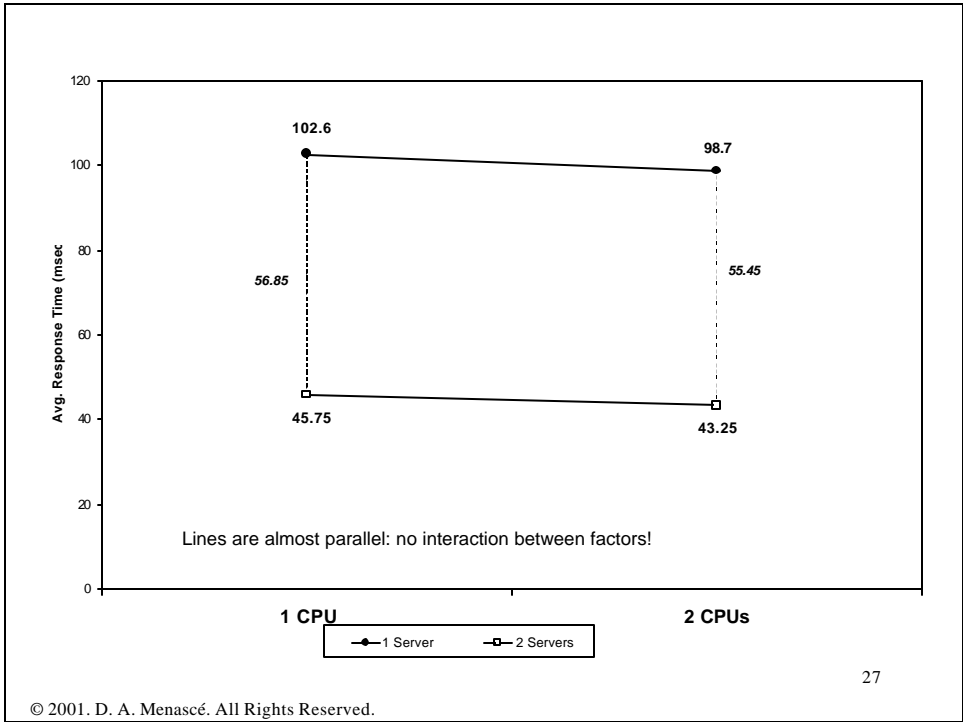
Reject Hypothesis that there is no difference due to number of servers.

Reject Hypothesis that there is no difference due to number of CPUs.

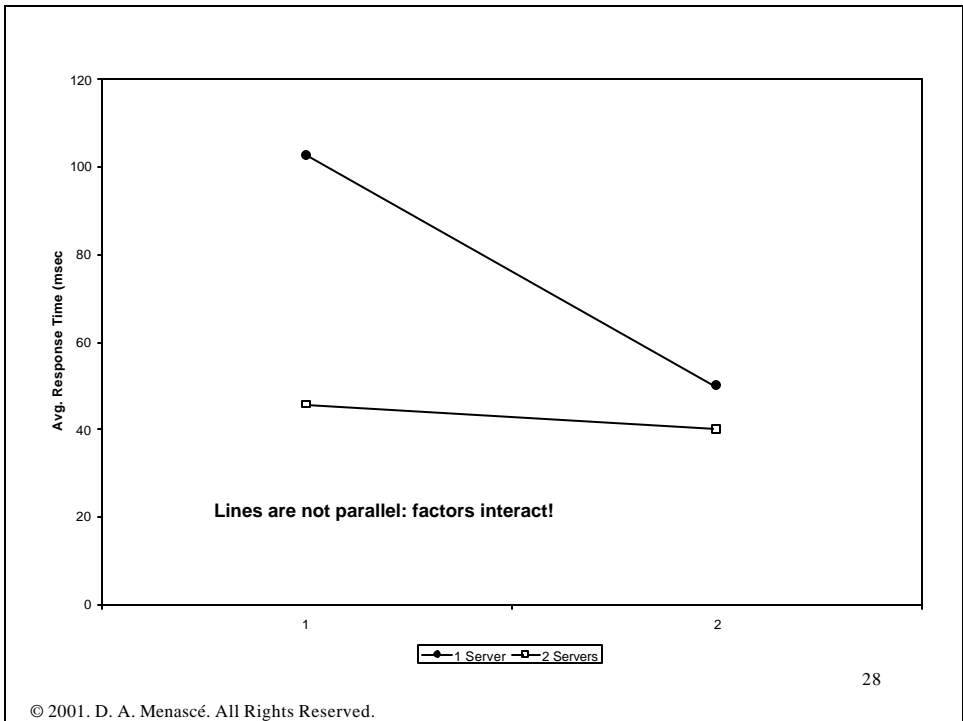
Accept hypothesis that there is no interaction between number of servers and number of CPUs.

26

© 2001. D. A. Menascé. All Rights Reserved.



27



28