

Stat 8311, Fall 2006, general linear hypothesis

All the contrast functions in R/S-Plus *assume* that you want to define the space spanned by a factor to be orthogonal to the column of ones, J . This is evident from the examples below:

```
> set.seed(112)
> y <- rnorm(8)
> J2 <- c(1,1)
> # cell means parameterization
> (f <- factor( kronecker( 1:4, J2 )))
1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4
> (X <- data.frame(model.matrix(~-1+f)))
  f1 f2 f3 f4
1 1 0 0 0
2 1 0 0 0
3 0 1 0 0
4 0 1 0 0
5 0 0 1 0
6 0 0 1 0
7 0 0 0 1
8 0 0 0 1
> m0 <- lm(y ~ +1 + X$f4) # didn't need to specify intercept
> m1 <- lm(y ~ -1 + X$f1+X$f2+X$f3+X$f4) # again, didn't need intercept
> anova(m0,m1)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Model 1: $y \sim +1 + X\$f4$

Model 2: $y \sim -1 + X\$f1 + X\$f2 + X\$f3 + X\$f4$

	Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
1	6	10.8108				
2	4	4.6866	2	6.1241	2.6135	0.1879

```
> anova(m1)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: y

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
X\$f1	1	2.1823	2.1823	1.8625	0.2441
X\$f2	1	3.0724	3.0724	2.6223	0.1807
X\$f3	1	1.7017	1.7017	1.4524	0.2946
X\$f4	1	1.5525	1.5525	1.3251	0.3138
Residuals	4	4.6866	1.1717		

```

> # helmert parameterization
> (X <- data.frame(const=rep(1,8),kronecker(contr.helmert(4),J2)))
  const X1 X2 X3
1      1 -1 -1 -1
2      1 -1 -1 -1
3      1  1 -1 -1
4      1  1 -1 -1
5      1  0  2 -1
6      1  0  2 -1
7      1  0  0  3
8      1  0  0  3

```

```

> n0 <- lm(y ~ -1 + X$const + X$X3)
> n1 <- lm(y ~ -1 + X$const + X$X1 + X$X2 + X$X3)

```

```

> anova(n0,n1)
Analysis of Variance Table

```

```

Model 1: y ~ -1 + X$const + X$X3
Model 2: y ~ -1 + X$const + X$X1 + X$X2 + X$X3

```

	Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
1	6	10.8108				
2	4	4.6866	2	6.1241	2.6135	0.1879

```

> anova(n1)
Analysis of Variance Table

```

Response: y

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
X\$const	1	0.0279	0.0279	0.0238	0.8848
X\$X1	1	5.2167	5.2167	4.4524	0.1025
X\$X2	1	0.9075	0.9075	0.7745	0.4285
X\$X3	1	2.3568	2.3568	2.0116	0.2291
Residuals	4	4.6866	1.1717		

```

> anova(update(n1,~-1 + X$const + X$X3 + X$X2 + X$X1))
Analysis of Variance Table

```

Response: y

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
X\$const	1	0.0279	0.0279	0.0238	0.8848
X\$X3	1	2.3568	2.3568	2.0116	0.2291
X\$X2	1	0.9075	0.9075	0.7745	0.4285
X\$X1	1	5.2167	5.2167	4.4524	0.1025
Residuals	4	4.6866	1.1717		