

Package ‘OPDOE’

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Title Optimal Design of Experiments

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Description Several function related to Experimental Design are implemented here, see
``Optimal Experimental Design with R" by Rasch D. et. al (ISBN 9781439816974).

Imports mvtnorm, orthopolynom, nlme, crossdes, polynom

Depends gmp

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cattle	<i>Cattle data</i>
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Description

milk fat performance (in kg per lactation) of heifers of three sires from Holstein Frisian cattle to select the sire with the highest breeding value for milk fat performance.

Usage

```
data(cattle)
```

Format

The format is: num [1:5, 1:3] 132 128 135 121 138 173 166 172 176 169 ...

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

Examples

```
data(cattle)
size.seq_select.mean(data=cattle,delta=10, P=0.95)
```

design.reg.polynom	<i>Design for Polynomial Regression</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Determines locations and number of replications for a polynomial regression design.

Needs specification of order of polynomial, borders of interval and total number of measurements as input.

Usage

```
design.regression.polynom(a, b, k, n)  
design.reg.polynom(...)
```

Arguments

a	lower bound of interval
b	upper bound of interval
k	order of polynomial
n	total number of planned measurements
...	only used for call wrapper design.reg.polynom

Details

Uses Legendre Polynomials to determine the support points for the design:

If $a = -1$, $b = 1$: places $k + 1$ support points in $[-1, 1]$, located at the roots of $(1 - x^2) \frac{dP_k(x)}{dx}$ where $P_k(x)$ is the Legendre polynomial of degree k .

Distributes the n measurements almost equally over the support points.

Value

Object of class `design.regression`

Note

`design.reg.polynom` is a call wrapper for backward compatibility for `design.regression.polynom`

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

Examples

```
x <- design.reg.polynom(10, 100, 3, 45)
x
```

design.regression	<i>Regression Design Object</i>
-------------------	---------------------------------

Description

An `design.regression` object is created with `design.regression.polynom`

Arguments

A `triangular.test` object is a list of

<code>model</code>	character, currently only "polynomial" is implemented
<code>locations</code>	chosen locations
<code>replications</code>	chosen replications per location
<code>interval</code>	vector of size 2 storing the given interval

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

`design.regression.polynom`

had	<i>Stored Hadmard matrices</i>
-----	--------------------------------

Description

Some stored Hadmard matrices, used in `hadamard.matrix`

Details

Stored matrices from <http://www2.research.att.com/~njas/hadamard/> filling the gaps up to 256 in `hadamard.matrix`, 260 is the next gap.

heights	<i>male / female heights data</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

Body heights of male and female students collected in a classroom experiment.

Usage

```
data(heights)
```

Format

A data frame with 7 observations on the following 2 variables.

female a numeric vector

male a numeric vector

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

Examples

```
data(heights)
attach(heights)
tt <- triangular.test.norm(x=female[1:3],
  y=male[1:3], mu1=170,mu2=176,mu0=164,
  alpha=0.05, beta=0.2,sigma=7)
# Test is yet unfinished, add the remaining values:
tt <- update(tt,x=female[4:7], y=male[4:7])
# Test is finished now
```

hemp

Hemp data

Description

age and height of hemp plants.

Usage

data(hemp)

Format

A data frame with 14 observations on the following 2 variables.

x a numeric vector

y a numeric vector

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

OPDOE-undocumented

(still) undocumented functions

Description

Undocumented / internal functions

Details

Some of these functions are not intended to be called by the user, others still lack their own documentation page. In the mean time see the referenced book.

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

```
print.design.regression
```

Prints a regression design object

Description

Print method for a [design.regression](#) object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'design.regression'  
print(x, epl = 6, ...)
```

Arguments

x	design.regression object
epl	integer, entries per line
...	additional print arguments

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[design.regression](#)

```
print.triangular.test
```

Print method for Triangular Test Objects

Description

Prints a `triangular.test` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'triangular.test'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x [triangular.test](#) object
 ... additional parameters for print

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[triangular.test.norm](#), [triangular.test.prop](#)

size.anova	<i>Design of Experiments for ANOVA</i>
------------	--

Description

This function provides access to several functions returning the optimal number of levels and / or observations in different types of One-Way, Two-Way and Three-Way ANOVA.

Usage

```
size.anova(model, hypothesis = "", assumption = "",
           a = NULL, b = NULL, c = NULL, n = NULL, alpha, beta, delta, cases)
```

Arguments

model	A character string describing the model, allowed characters are (>x) and the letters abcABC, capital letters stand for random factors, lower case letters for fixed factors, x means cross classification, > nested classification, brackets () are used to specify mixed model, the term in brackets has to come first. Spaces are allowed. Examples: One-Way fixed: a, Two-Way: axB, a>b, Three-Way: axbxc, axBxC, a>b>c, (axb)>C, ...
hypothesis	Character string describing Null hypothesis, can be omitted in most cases if it is clear that a test for no effects of factor A is performed, "a". Other possibilities: "axb", "a>b", "c" and some more.
assumption	Character string. A few functions need an assumption on sigma, like "sigma_AB=0,b=c", see the referenced book until this page is updated.
a	Number of levels of fixed factor A

b	Number of levels of fixed factor B
c	Number of levels of fixed factor C
n	Number of Observations
alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
delta	The minimum difference to be detected
cases	Specifies whether the "maximin" or "minimin" sizes are to be determined.

Details

see chapter 3 in the referenced book

Value

named integer giving the desired size(s)

Note

Depending on the selected model and hypothesis omit one or two of the sizes a, b, c, n. The function then tries to get its optimal value.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

Examples

```
size.anova(model="a",a=4,
           alpha=0.05,beta=0.1, delta=2, case="maximin")
size.anova(model="a",a=4,
           alpha=0.05,beta=0.1, delta=2, case="minimin")

size.anova(model="axb", hypothesis="a", a=6, b=4,
           alpha=0.05,beta=0.1, delta=1, cases="maximin")
size.anova(model="axb", hypothesis="a", a=6, b=4,
           alpha=0.05,beta=0.1, delta=1, cases="minimin")

size.anova(model="axb", hypothesis="axb", a=6, b=4,
           alpha=0.05,beta=0.1, delta=1, cases="minimin")
size.anova(model="axb", hypothesis="axb", a=6, b=4,
           alpha=0.05,beta=0.1, delta=1, cases="minimin")

size.anova(model="axBxC",hypothesis="a",
           assumption="sigma_AC=0,b=c",a=6,n=2,
```

```

        alpha=0.05, beta=0.1, delta=0.5, cases="maximin")
size.anova(model="aBxC", hypothesis="a",
        assumption="sigma_AC=0, b=c", a=6, n=2,
        alpha=0.05, beta=0.1, delta=0.5, cases="minimin")

size.anova(model="a>B>c", hypothesis="c", a=6, b=2, c=4,
        alpha=0.05, beta=0.1, delta=0.5, case="maximin")
size.anova(model="a>B>c", hypothesis="c", a=6, b=20, c=4,
        alpha=0.05, beta=0.1, delta=0.5, case="maximin")

size.anova(model="a>B>c", hypothesis="c", a=6, b=NA, c=4,
        alpha=0.05, beta=0.1, delta=0.5, case="maximin")

size.anova(model="(axb)>c", hypothesis="a", a=6, b=5, c=4,
        alpha=0.05, beta=0.1, delta=0.5, case="maximin")
size.anova(model="(axb)>c", hypothesis="a", a=6, b=5, c=4,
        alpha=0.05, beta=0.1, delta=0.5, case="minimin")

size.anova(model="(axb)>c", hypothesis="a", a=6, b=5, c=4,
        alpha=0.05, beta=0.1, delta=0.5, case="maximin")
size.anova(model="(axb)>c", hypothesis="a", a=6, b=5, c=4,
        alpha=0.05, beta=0.1, delta=0.5, case="minimin")

```

size_a.three_way	<i>Three-way analysis of variance – mixed classification ($A \times B$) $\succ$ C model III and VII</i>
------------------	---

Description

Returns the optimal number of levels for factor A (and B).

Usage

```

size_a.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_3_c(alpha, beta, delta, b, c, n, cases)
size_a.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_7_c(alpha, beta, delta, b, c, n, cases)
size_ab.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_7_c(alpha, beta, delta, c, n, cases)

```

Arguments

alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
delta	The minimum difference to be detected
b	Number of levels of fixed factor B
c	Number of levels of fixed factor C
n	Number of replications
cases	Specifies whether the "maximin" or "minimin" sizes are to be determined

Details

see chapter 3 in the referenced book

Value

Integer(s) giving the size(s).

Note

Better use [size.anova](#) which allows a cleaner notation.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[size.anova](#)

Examples

```
size_a.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_3_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 5, 4, 1, "maximin")
size_a.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_3_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 5, 4, 1, "minimin")
size_a.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_7_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 5, 4, 1, "maximin")
size_a.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_7_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 5, 4, 1, "minimin")
size_ab.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_7_c(0.05,0.1,0.50, 5,2, "maximin")
size_ab.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_7_c(0.05,0.1,0.50, 5,2, "minimin")
```

size_b.three_way	<i>Three-way analysis of variance – nested and mixed classification $A \succ B \succ C$ and $(A \times B) \succ C$ model III, IV and VII</i>
------------------	--

Description

Returns the optimal number of levels for factor B.

Usage

```
size_b.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_3_a(alpha, beta, delta, a, c, n, cases)
```

Arguments

alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
delta	The minimum difference to be detected
a	Number of levels of fixed factor A
c	Number of levels of fixed factor C
n	Number of replications
cases	Specifies whether the "maximin" or "minimin" sizes are to be determined

Details

see chapter 3 in the referenced book

Value

Integer giving the size.

Note

Better use [size.anova](#) which allows a cleaner notation.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[size.anova](#)

Examples

```
size_b.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_3_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "maximin")
size_b.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_3_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "minimin")
size_b.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_4_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 1, "maximin")
size_b.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_4_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 1, "minimin")
size_b.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_4_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 1, "maximin")
size_b.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_4_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 1, "minimin")
size_b.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_4_axc(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 1, "maximin")
size_b.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_4_axc(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 1, "minimin")
size_b.three_way_nested.model_6_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 2, "maximin")
size_b.three_way_nested.model_6_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 2, "minimin")
```

size_b.two_way	<i>Design for Two-Way ANOVA</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Returns the optimal number of observations per level of factor B.

Usage

```
size_b.two_way_cross.mixed_model_a_fixed_a(alpha, beta, delta, a, n, cases)
size_b.two_way_nested.b_random_a_fixed_a(alpha, beta, delta, a, cases)
```

Arguments

alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
delta	The minimum difference to be detected
a	Number of levels of fixed factor A
n	Number of replications
cases	Specifies whether the "maximin" or "maximin" sizes are to be determined

Details

see chapter 3 in the referenced book

Value

Integer giving the size.

Note

Better use [size.anova](#) which allows a cleaner notation.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[size.anova](#)

Examples

```
size_b.two_way_cross.mixed_model_a_fixed_a(0.05,0.1, 1, 6, 1, "maximin")
size_b.two_way_cross.mixed_model_a_fixed_a(0.05,0.1, 1, 6, 1, "minimin")
size_b.two_way_cross.mixed_model_a_fixed_a(0.05,0.1, 1, 6, 2, "maximin")
size_b.two_way_cross.mixed_model_a_fixed_a(0.05,0.1, 1, 6, 2, "minimin")
size_b.two_way_nested.b_random_a_fixed_a(0.05, 0.1, 1, 6, "maximin")
size_b.two_way_nested.b_random_a_fixed_a(0.05, 0.1, 1, 6, "minimin")
```

size_bc.three_way	<i>Three-way analysis of variance – cross classification (A in B) x C – model IV, Three-way analysis of variance – mixed classification (A in B) x C model VI</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Returns the optimal number of levels for factor B and C.

Usage

```
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case1(alpha, beta, delta, a, n, cases)
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case2(alpha, beta, delta, a, n, cases)
size_bc.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_6_a_case1(alpha, beta, delta, a, n, cases)
size_bc.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_6_a_case2(alpha, beta, delta, a, n, cases)
```

Arguments

alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
delta	The minimum difference to be detected
a	Number of levels of fixed factor A
n	Number of replications
cases	Specifies whether the "maximin" or "minimin" sizes are to be determined

Details

see chapter 3 in the referenced book

Value

Integers giving the sizes.

Note

Better use `size.anova` which allows a cleaner notation.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[size.anova](#)

Examples

```
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case1(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 2, "maximin")
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case1(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 2, "minimin")
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case1(0.05, 0.1, 1, 6, 2, "maximin")
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case1(0.05, 0.1, 1, 6, 2, "minimin")
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case2(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 2, "maximin")
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case2(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 2, "minimin")
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case2(0.05, 0.1, 1, 6, 2, "maximin")
size_bc.three_way_cross.model_4_a_case2(0.05, 0.1, 1, 6, 2, "minimin")
size_bc.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_6_a_case1(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 2, "maximin")
size_bc.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_6_a_case1(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 2, "minimin")
size_bc.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_6_a_case2(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 2, "maximin")
size_bc.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_6_a_case2(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 2, "minimin")
```

size_c.three_way	<i>Three-way analysis of variance – several cross-, nested and mixed classifications.</i>
------------------	---

Description

Returns the optimal number of levels for .

Usage

```
size_c.three_way_cross.model_3_a      (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_cross.model_3_axb    (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_5_a (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_5_axb (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_5_b (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_6_b (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_5_a (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_5_b (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_7_b (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_nested.model_5_a     (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_nested.model_5_b     (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
size_c.three_way_nested.model_7_b     (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, n, cases)
```

Arguments

alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
delta	The minimum difference to be detected
a	Number of levels of fixed factor A
b	Number of levels of fixed factor B
n	Number of replications
cases	Specifies whether the "maximin" or "minimin" sizes are to be determined

Details

see chapter 3 in the referenced book

Value

integer, desired size of factor C

Note

Better use [size.anova](#) which allows a cleaner notation.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[size.anova](#)

Examples

```
size_c.three_way_cross.model_3_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_cross.model_3_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_cross.model_3_axb(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_cross.model_3_axb(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_5_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_5_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_5_axb(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_5_axb(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_5_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "maximin")
```



```

size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_5_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_6_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_6_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 1, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_5_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_5_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_5_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_5_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_7_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_7_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_nested.model_5_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_nested.model_5_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_nested.model_5_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_nested.model_5_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 2, "minimin")

size_c.three_way_nested.model_7_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 1, "maximin")
size_c.three_way_nested.model_7_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 4, 1, "minimin")

```

size_n.one_way.model_1

Design for One-Way ANOVA

Description

Returns the optimal number of observations per level of factor A.

Usage

```
size_n.one_way.model_1(alpha, beta, delta, a, cases)
```

Arguments

alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
delta	The minimum difference to be detected
a	Number of levels of fixed factor A
cases	Specifies whether the "maximin" or "minimin" sizes are to be determined

Details

see chapter 3 in the referenced book

Value

Integer giving the size.

Note

Better use [size.anova](#) which allows a cleaner notation.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[size.anova](#)

Examples

```
size_n.one_way.model_1(0.05,0.1, 2, 4, "maximin")
size_n.one_way.model_1(0.05,0.1, 2, 4, "minimin")
```

size_n.three_way	<i>Design for Three-Way ANOVA</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Returns the optimal number of observations per level of each factor.

Usage

```
size_n.three_way_cross.model_1_a      (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_cross.model_1_axb    (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_cross.model_1_axbxc  (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_a (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_b (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_c (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_3_c (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_4_c (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_a (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_axc (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_b (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_bxc (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_c (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_3_b (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
```

```

size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_3_bxc (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_nested.model_1_a        (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_nested.model_1_b        (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_nested.model_1_c        (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_nested.model_3_b        (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_nested.model_3_c        (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_nested.model_4_a        (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)
size_n.three_way_nested.model_8_c        (alpha, beta, delta, a, b, c, cases)

```

Arguments

alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
delta	The minimum difference to be detected
a	Number of levels of fixed factor A
b	Number of levels of fixed factor B
c	Number of levels of fixed factor C
cases	Specifies whether the "maximin" or "maximin" sizes are to be determined

Details

see chapter 3 in the referenced book

Value

Integer giving the size.

Note

Better use [size.anova](#) which allows a cleaner notation.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[size.anova](#)

Examples

```

size_n.three_way_cross.model_1_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_cross.model_1_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_cross.model_1_axb(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_cross.model_1_axb(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_cross.model_1_axbxc(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_cross.model_1_axbxc(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_axb(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_axb(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_1_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_3_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_3_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_4_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_ab_in_c.model_4_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_axc(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_axc(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_bxc(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_bxc(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_1_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_3_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_3_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_3_bxc (0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_mixed_cxbina.model_3_bxc (0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_1_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_1_a(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_1_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_1_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_1_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_1_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_3_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_3_b(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_3_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_3_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_4_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, NA, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_4_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, NA, 4, "minimin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_8_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "maximin")
size_n.three_way_nested.model_8_c(0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 6, 5, 4, "minimin")

```

Description

Returns the optimal number of observations per level of factor A.

Usage

```
size_n.two_way_cross.model_1_a(alpha, beta, delta, a, b, cases)
size_n.two_way_cross.model_1_axb(alpha, beta, delta, a, b, cases)
size_n.two_way_nested.model_1_test_factor_a(alpha, beta, delta, a, b, cases)
size_n.two_way_nested.model_1_test_factor_b(alpha, beta, delta, a, b, cases)
size_n.two_way_nested.a_random_b_fixed_b(alpha, beta, delta, a, b, cases)
```

Arguments

alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
delta	The minimum difference to be detected
a	Number of levels of fixed factor A
b	Number of levels of fixed factor B
cases	Specifies whether the "maximin" or "maximin" sizes are to be determined

Details

see chapter 3 in the referenced book

Value

Integer giving the size.

Note

Better use [size.anova](#) which allows a cleaner notation.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt, Minghui Wang

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[size.anova](#)

Examples

```
size_n.two_way_cross.model_1_a(0.05,0.1, 1, 6, 4, "maximin")
size_n.two_way_cross.model_1_a(0.05,0.1, 1, 6, 4, "minimin")
size_n.two_way_cross.model_1_axb(0.05,0.1, 1, 6, 4, "maximin")
size_n.two_way_cross.model_1_axb(0.05,0.1, 1, 6, 4, "minimin")
size_n.two_way_nested.model_1_test_factor_a(0.05, 0.1, 1, 6, 4, "maximin")
size_n.two_way_nested.model_1_test_factor_a(0.05, 0.1, 1, 6, 4, "minimin")
size_n.two_way_nested.a_random_b_fixed_b(0.05, 0.1, 1, 2, 10, "maximin")
size_n.two_way_nested.a_random_b_fixed_b(0.05, 0.1, 1, 2, 10, "minimin")
size_n.two_way_nested.a_random_b_fixed_b(0.05, 0.1, 1, 3, 10, "maximin")
size_n.two_way_nested.a_random_b_fixed_b(0.05, 0.1, 1, 3, 10, "minimin")
size_n.two_way_nested.a_random_b_fixed_b(0.05, 0.1, 1, 10, 10, "maximin")
size_n.two_way_nested.a_random_b_fixed_b(0.05, 0.1, 1, 10, 10, "minimin")
```

triangular.test

Triangular Test Object

Description

An `triangular.test` object is created with `triangular.test.norm` or `triangular.test.prop`

Arguments

A `triangular.test` object is a list of

x	data for group 1
y	data for group 2
n	size of group 1
m	size of group 2
alpha	risk of 1st kind
beta	risk of 2nd kind
dist	character, either "normal" or "bernoulli", describing the type of triangular test
sample	character, "one" or "two"
kind	character, "one-sided" or "two-sided"
p0	parameter describing the Null hypothesis, see <code>triangular.test.prop</code>
p1	...
p2	...
mu0	parameter describing the Null hypothesis, see <code>triangular.test.norm</code>
mu1	...
mu2	...
result	character, outcome of the test, "H0" or "H1"
step	total number of steps

and some more components for internal use.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

[triangular.test.norm](#), [triangular.test.prop](#)

triangular.test.norm	<i>Triangular Test for Normal Data</i>
----------------------	--

Description

Performs a sequential test, compares means of two normally distributed groups.

Usage

```
triangular.test.norm(x, y = NULL, mu0 = NULL, mu1, mu2 = NULL,
                     delta = NULL, sigma = NULL, sigma2 = NULL,
                     alpha = 0.05, beta = 0.1, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	initial data for group x, at least 1 entry.
y	initial data for group y, at least 1 entry for a two sample test, otherwise omitted.
mu0	specifies Null and alternative hypothesis, see Details below.
mu1	specifies Null and alternative hypothesis, see Details below.
mu2	specifies Null and alternative hypothesis, see Details below.
delta	The minimum difference to be detected, alternative way to specify $\mu_2 = \mu_1 + \delta$, see above, use either this or mu2.
sigma	prior sigma.
sigma2	prior sigma for group 2 if different than for group 1.
alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
plot	logical, indicates whether a initial plot should be generated.

Details

One-sample:

This function performs a one- or two-sided sequential Test for $\mu = \mu_1$ versus

$\mu > \mu_2$, if $\mu_2 > \mu_1$ (one-sided)

$\mu < \mu_2$, if $\mu_2 < \mu_1$ (one-sided)

$\mu < \mu_0$ or $\mu > \mu_2$, if $\mu_2 > \mu_1$ and $\mu_0 < \mu_1$ (two-sided, possibly unsymmetric)

Two-sample:

This function performs a one- or two-sided sequential Test for equal means $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_1$ in both groups versus

$\mu_2 > \mu_2$, if $\mu_2 > \mu_1$ (one-sided)

$\mu_2 < \mu_2$, if $\mu_2 < \mu_1$ (one-sided)

$\mu_2 < \mu_0$ or $\mu_2 > \mu_2$, if $\mu_2 > \mu_1$ and $\mu_0 < \mu_1$ (two-sided, possibly unsymmetric)

Value

An object of class `triangular.test`, to be used for later update steps.

Note

A two-sided test may be specified by supplying both `mu1` and `mu2`, even unsymmetric if needed.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

`triangular.test`, `triangular.test.prop`, `update.triangular.test`

Examples

```
data(heights)
attach(heights)
# a symmetric two sided alternative:
tt <- triangular.test.norm(x=female[1:3],
  y=male[1:3], mu1=170,mu2=176,mu0=164,
  alpha=0.05, beta=0.2,sigma=7)
# Test is yet unfinished, add the remaining values step by step:
tt <- update(tt,x=female[4])
tt <- update(tt,y=male[4])
tt <- update(tt,x=female[5])
tt <- update(tt,y=male[5])
```



```

tt <- update(tt,x=female[6])
tt <- update(tt,y=male[6])
tt <- update(tt,x=female[7])
tt <- update(tt,y=male[7])
# Test is finished now
# an unsymmetric two sided alternative:
tt2 <- triangular.test.norm(x=female[1:3],
  y=male[1:3], mu1=170,mu2=180,mu0=162,
  alpha=0.05, beta=0.2,sigma=7)
tt2 <- update(tt2,x=female[4])

```

triangular.test.prop *Triangular Test for Bernoulli Data*

Description

Performs a sequential test, compares probabilities in two groups.

Usage

```

triangular.test.prop(x, y = NULL, p0 = NULL, p1 = NULL, p2 = NULL, alpha
= 0.05, beta = 0.1, delta = NULL, plot = TRUE)

```

Arguments

x	initial data for group x, at least 1 entry, values restricted to 0 and 1.
y	initial data for group y, at least 1 entry for a two sample test, otherwise omitted, values restricted to 0 and 1.
p0	specifies Null and alternative hypothesis, see Details below.
p1	specifies Null and alternative hypothesis, see Details below.
p2	specifies Null and alternative hypothesis, see Details below.
alpha	Risk of 1st kind
beta	Risk of 2nd kind
plot	logical, indicates whether a initial plot should be generated.
delta	The minimum difference to be detected, alternative way to specify $p_2 = p_1 + \delta$, see above, use either this or p2.

Details

One-sample:

This function performs a one- or two-sided sequential Test for $p = p_1$ versus

$p > p_2$, if $p_2 > p_1$ (one-sided)

$p < p_2$, if $p_2 < p_1$ (one-sided)

$p < p_0$ or $p > p_2$, if $p_2 > p_1$ and $p_0 < p_1$ (two-sided, possibly unsymmetric)

Two-sample:

This function performs a one- or two-sided sequential Test for equal proportions $p_1 = p_2$ versus

$p_2 > p_1$, if $p_2 > p_1$ (one-sided)

$p_2 < p_1$, if $p_2 < p_1$ (one-sided)

$p_2 < p_0$ or $p_2 > p_1$, if $p_2 > p_1$ and $p_0 < p_1$ (two-sided, possibly unsymmetric)

Value

An object of class `triangular.test`, to be used for later update steps.

Note

A two-sided test may be specified by supplying both p_1 and p_2 , even unsymmetric if needed.

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

`triangular.test`, `triangular.test.norm`, `update.triangular.test`

Examples

```
data(heights)
attach(heights)
male180 <- as.integer(male>180)
female164 <- as.integer(female>164)
sum(male180)/length(male180)
tt <- triangular.test.prop(x=female164[1:3],
  y=male180[1:3], p1=0.4, p2=0.8, p0=0.1,
  alpha=0.05, beta=0.2)
tt <- update(tt, x=female164[4])
tt <- update(tt, y=male180[4])
tt <- update(tt, x=female164[5])
sum(female164)/length(female164)
```

`update.triangular.test`*Print method for Triangular Test Objects*

Description

Updates a `triangular.test` object and executes one or more steps in the sequence of tests.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'triangular.test'  
update(object, x=NULL, y=NULL, initial=FALSE,  
plot="last", recursive=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	<code>triangular.test</code> object
<code>x</code>	data for group 1
<code>y</code>	data for group 2
<code>initial</code>	logical, used internally for creating a <code>triangular.test</code> object
<code>plot</code>	character, "all": plot all intermediate steps, "last": plot only the last state
<code>recursive</code>	logical, used internally to decide whether a plot should be generated (will be omitted if recursively called)
<code>...</code>	additional parameters for update

Author(s)

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt

References

Dieter Rasch, Juergen Pilz, L.R. Verdooren, Albrecht Gebhardt: Optimal Experimental Design with R, Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2011

See Also

`triangular.test.norm`, `triangular.test.prop`

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