

## BAB 4

### ANAVA 2 JALAN



# Contoh di bidang biologi

Seorang ahli biologi ingin mengetahui pengaruh vaksin dengan dosis berbeda terhadap waktu hidup seekor tikus yang menderita sakit XX dengan dosis 1, dosis 2 dan dosis 3. dosis-dosis tersebut diberikan pada waktu yang berbeda yaitu waktu 1 (pagi), 2 (siang) dan 3 (malam). Berikut datanya:

| Dosis/waktu | 1 (pagi) | 2 (siang) | 3 (malam) |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1           | 93, 98   | 97, 97    | 91, 90    |
| 2           | 80, 67   | 75, 76    | 79, 78    |
| 3           | 68, 78   | 65, 80    | 72, 75    |

Pertanyaan yang muncul adalah :

1. Apakah faktor dosis berpengaruh terhadap lama hidup tikus?
2. Apakah faktor waktu pemberian vaksin berpengaruh terhadap lama hidup tikus?
3. Apakah jenis dosis memberikan lama hidup tikus yang sama tanpa tergantung dari waktu pemberian vaksin?

**Pertanyaan kedua inilah yang mengindikasikan kita menggunakan rancangan faktorial 2 faktor ( 2 jalan)**

**→ adanya interaksi antara faktor dosis (faktor A) dengan faktor suhu (B)**

## ► Contoh di atas merupakan dari rancangan faktorial (anava 2 jalan).

Jika  $y_{ijk}$  variabel respon saat faktor A pada tingkat ke -  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, a$ ) dan faktor B pada tingkat ke -  $j$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, b$ ) untuk replikasi ke- $k$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) maka model linier nya adalah :

$$y_{ijk} = \mu + \tau_i + \beta_j + (\tau\beta)_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk} \begin{cases} i = 1, 2, \dots, a \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, b \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

### ASUMSI

1.  $\sum_{i=1}^a \tau_i = 0, \sum_{j=1}^b \beta_j = 0, \sum_{i=1}^a (\tau\beta)_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^b (\tau\beta)_{ij} = 0$
2.  $\varepsilon_{ijk} \sim NID(0, \sigma^2)$

# Step-step uji Anava 2 jalan

## 1. Susun Hipotesis

$$H_{0A} : \tau_1 = \tau_2 = \dots = \tau_a = 0$$

$$H_{1A} : \text{paling tidak ada satu } \tau_i \neq 0$$

$$H_{0B} : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_b = 0$$

$$H_{1B} : \text{paling tidak ada satu } \beta_j \neq 0$$

$$H_{0AB} : (\tau\beta)_{ij} = 0, \forall ij$$

$$H_{1AB} : \text{paling tidak ada satu } (\tau\beta)_{ij} \neq 0$$

## 2. Pilih tingkat signifikansi

## 3. Susun Tabel ANAVA 2 Jalan

Factor A

|          |          | Factor B                                |                                         |     |                                         |
|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|
|          |          | 1                                       | 2                                       | ... | b                                       |
| Factor A | 1        | $y_{111}, y_{112},$<br>$\dots, y_{11n}$ | $y_{121}, y_{122},$<br>$\dots, y_{12n}$ |     | $y_{1b1}, y_{1b2},$<br>$\dots, y_{1bn}$ |
|          | 2        | $y_{211}, y_{212},$<br>$\dots, y_{21n}$ | $y_{221}, y_{222},$<br>$\dots, y_{22n}$ |     | $y_{2b1}, y_{2b2},$<br>$\dots, y_{2bn}$ |
|          | $\vdots$ |                                         |                                         |     |                                         |
|          | a        | $y_{a11}, y_{a12},$<br>$\dots, y_{a1n}$ | $y_{a21}, y_{a22},$<br>$\dots, y_{a2n}$ |     | $y_{ab1}, y_{ab2},$<br>$\dots, y_{abn}$ |

$$y_{i..} = \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^n y_{ijk} \quad \bar{y}_{i..} = \frac{y_{i..}}{bn} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, a$$

$$y_{.j.} = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{k=1}^n y_{ijk} \quad \bar{y}_{.j.} = \frac{y_{.j.}}{an} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, b$$

$$y_{ij.} = \sum_{k=1}^n y_{ijk} \quad \bar{y}_{ij.} = \frac{y_{ij.}}{n} \quad \begin{matrix} i = 1, 2, \dots, a \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, b \end{matrix}$$

$$y_{...} = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^n y_{ijk} \quad \bar{y}_{...} = \frac{y_{...}}{abn}$$

# Tabel ANAVA

| SV      | db         | JK     | RK                       | F   |
|---------|------------|--------|--------------------------|-----|
| A       | a-1        | JKA    | $RKA = JKA/dbA$          | FA  |
| B       | b-1        | JKB    | $RKB = JKB/dbB$          | FB  |
| AB      | (a-1)(b-1) | JK(AB) | $RK(AB) = JK(AB)/db(AB)$ | FAB |
| Sesatan | ab(n-1)    | JKS    | $RKS = JKS/db(S)$        |     |
| Total   | abn-1      | JKT    |                          |     |

dengan

$$JK_T = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^n y_{ijk}^2 - \frac{y_{\bullet\bullet\bullet}^2}{abn}$$

$$JK_A = \frac{1}{bn} \sum_{i=1}^a y_{i\bullet\bullet}^2 - \frac{y_{\bullet\bullet\bullet}^2}{abn}$$

$$JK_B = \frac{1}{an} \sum_{j=1}^b y_{\bullet j\bullet}^2 - \frac{y_{\bullet\bullet\bullet}^2}{abn}$$

$$JK_{\text{Sub total}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b y_{ij\bullet}^2 - \frac{y_{\bullet\bullet\bullet}^2}{abn}$$

$$JK_{AB} = JK_{\text{Sub total}} - JK_A - JK_B$$

$$JK_S = JK_T - JK_{AB} - JK_A - JK_B$$

# Contoh soal

| Material<br>Type | Temperature (°F) |     |       |      |     |       |     |     |       | $y_{i..}$        |
|------------------|------------------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|------------------|
|                  | 15               |     |       | 70   |     |       | 125 |     |       |                  |
| 1                | 130              | 155 | (539) | 34   | 40  | (229) | 20  | 70  | (230) | 998              |
|                  | 74               | 180 |       | 80   | 75  |       | 82  | 58  |       |                  |
| 2                | 150              | 188 | (623) | 136  | 122 | (479) | 25  | 70  | (198) | 1300             |
|                  | 159              | 126 |       | 106  | 115 |       | 58  | 45  |       |                  |
| 3                | 138              | 110 | (576) | 174  | 120 | (583) | 96  | 104 | (342) | 1501             |
|                  | 168              | 160 |       | 150  | 139 |       | 82  | 60  |       |                  |
| $y_{.j.}$        | 1738             |     |       | 1291 |     |       | 770 |     |       | $3799 = y_{...}$ |

Temperature (°F)

| 70        |    | 125       |  | $y_{i..}$        |
|-----------|----|-----------|--|------------------|
| 40 (229)  | 20 | 70 (230)  |  | 998              |
| 75        | 82 | 58        |  |                  |
| 122 (479) | 25 | 70 (198)  |  | 1300             |
| 115       | 58 | 45        |  |                  |
| 120 (583) | 96 | 104 (342) |  | 1501             |
| 139       | 82 | 60        |  |                  |
| 1291      |    | 770       |  | 3799 = $y_{...}$ |

$$SS_T = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^n y_{ijk}^2 - \frac{y_{...}^2}{abn}$$

$$= (130)^2 + (155)^2 + (74)^2 + \dots + (60)^2 - \frac{(3799)^2}{36} = 77,646.97$$

$$SS_{\text{Material}} = \frac{1}{bn} \sum_{i=1}^a y_{i..}^2 - \frac{y_{...}^2}{abn}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(3)(4)} [(998)^2 + (1300)^2 + (1501)^2] - \frac{(3799)^2}{36} = 10,683.72$$

$$SS_{\text{Temperature}} = \frac{1}{an} \sum_{j=1}^b y_{.j.}^2 - \frac{y_{...}^2}{abn}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(3)(4)} [(1738)^2 + (1291)^2 + (770)^2] - \frac{(3799)^2}{36} = 39,118.72$$

$$SS_{\text{Interaction}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b y_{ij.}^2 - \frac{y_{...}^2}{abn} - SS_{\text{Material}} - SS_{\text{Temperature}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [(539)^2 + (229)^2 + \dots + (342)^2] - \frac{(3799)^2}{36} - 10,683.72$$

$$- 39,118.72 = 9613.78$$

$$SS_E = SS_T - SS_{\text{Material}} - SS_{\text{Temperature}} - SS_{\text{Interaction}}$$

$$= 77,646.97 - 10,683.72 - 39,118.72 - 9613.78 = 18,230.75$$

# Tabel ANAVA

Analysis of Variance for Battery Life Data

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | Degrees of Freedom | Mean Square | $F_0$ |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------|
| Material types      | 10,683.72      | 2                  | 5,341.86    | 7.91  |
| Temperature         | 39,118.72      | 2                  | 19,559.36   | 28.97 |
| Interaction         | 9,613.78       | 4                  | 2,403.44    | 3.56  |
| Error               | 18,230.75      | 27                 | 675.21      |       |
| Total               | 77,646.97      | 35                 |             |       |

- Tolak  $H_A$  karena  $F=7.91 > F(0.05,2,27)=3.35$ . Jadi *material types* (jenis lempeng) berpengaruh terhadap daya hidup baterai
- Tolak  $H_B$  karena  $F=28.97 > F(0.05,2,27)=3.35$ . jadi *temperature* (suhu) berpengaruh terhadap daya hidup baterai
- Tolak  $H_{AB}$  karena  $F_{AB}=3.56 > F(0.05,4,27)=2.73$ . Jadi faktor interaksi berpengaruh terhadap daya hidup baterai. D.K.L jenis lempeng material tergantung dari suhu terhadap daya hidup baterai

# Plot Interaksi antara A dan B

