

ANALISIS VARIANSI MULTIVARIAT DUA JALAN

Presented by :

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ANALISIS VARIANSI UNIVARIAT DUA JALAN

- Model

$$y_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + (\alpha\beta)_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} \sim NID(0, \sigma^2)$$

Tabel letak data

| Faktor A | Faktor B | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|
| | B ₁ | B ₂ | ... | B _b |
| A ₁ | Y ₁₁₁ | Y ₁₂₁ | ... | Y _{1b1} |
| | Y ₁₁₂ | Y ₁₂₂ | ... | Y _{1b2} |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Y _{11n} | Y _{12p} | ... | Y _{1br} |
| A ₂ | Y ₂₁₁ | Y ₂₂₁ | ... | Y _{2b1} |
| | Y ₂₁₂ | Y ₂₂₂ | ... | Y _{2b2} |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Y _{21r} | Y _{22n} | ... | Y _{2bm} |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| A _a | Y _{a11} | Y _{a21} | ... | Y _{ab1} |
| | Y _{a12} | Y _{a22} | ... | Y _{ab2} |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Y _{a1n} | Y _{a2m} | ... | Y _{abn} |

$$JK_{Subtotal} = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \frac{Y_{ij*}^2}{n_{ij}} - \frac{Y_{***}^2}{N}$$

$$JK_{AB} = JK_{Subtotal} - JK_A - JK_B$$

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

$$JK_T = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^{n_{ij}} Y_{ijk}^2 - \frac{Y_{***}^2}{N}$$

$$JK_A = \sum_{i=1}^a \frac{Y_{i**}^2}{n_{i*}} - \frac{Y_{***}^2}{N}$$

$$JK_B = \sum_{j=1}^b \frac{Y_{*j*}^2}{n_{*j}} - \frac{Y_{***}^2}{N}$$

Tabel rerata dan jumlah rerata

| Faktor A | Faktor B | | | | Total |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | B ₁ | B ₂ | ... | B _b | |
| A ₁ | $\bar{Y}_{11\bullet}$ | $\bar{Y}_{12\bullet}$ | | $\bar{Y}_{1b\bullet}$ | $\bar{Y}_{1\bullet\bullet}$ |
| A ₂ | $\bar{Y}_{21\bullet}$ | $\bar{Y}_{22\bullet}$ | | \bar{Y}_{a**} | $\bar{Y}_{2\bullet\bullet}$ |
| | | | | | |
| A _a | $\bar{Y}_{a1\bullet}$ | $\bar{Y}_{a2\bullet}$ | | $\bar{Y}_{ab\bullet}$ | $\bar{Y}_{a\bullet\bullet}$ |
| Total | $\bar{Y}_{\bullet 1\bullet}$ | $\bar{Y}_{\bullet 2\bullet}$ | | $\bar{Y}_{\bullet b\bullet}$ | $\bar{Y}_{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$ |

| Sumber variansi | JK | Dk | RK | Statistik uji |
|-----------------|------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| A (baris) | JKA | a-1 | $RKA = JKA/a - 1$ | $F_a = RKA/RKS$ |
| B (kolom) | JKB | b-1 | $RKB = JKB/b - 1$ | $F_b = RKB/RKS$ |
| AB (interaksi) | JKAB | (a-1)(b-1) | $RKAB = JKAB/(a - 1)(b - 1)$ | $F_{ab} = RKAB/RKS$ |
| S (sesatan) | JKS | N-ab | $RKS = JKS/N - ab$ | — |
| Total | JKT | N-1 | — | — |

ANALISIS MULTIVARIAT DUA JALAN VARIANSI

Two way manova

MODEL

$$X_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + (\alpha\beta)_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ijk}$$

Dengan $X_{ijk}, \mu, \alpha_i, \beta_j, (\alpha\beta)_{ij}, \varepsilon_{ijk}$ adalah matriks

Hipotesis

1. $H_0 : (\mu_{1..}) = (\mu_{2..}) = \cdots = (\mu_{a..})$ $H_1 : (\mu_{1..}) \neq (\mu_{2..}) \neq \cdots \neq (\mu_{a..})$
2. $H_0 : (\mu_{.1.}) = (\mu_{.2.}) = \cdots = (\mu_{.b.})$ $H_1 : (\mu_{.1.}) \neq (\mu_{.2.}) \neq \cdots \neq (\mu_{.b.})$
3. H_0 : Tidak ada interaksi antara faktor a dan faktor B
 H_1 : terdapat interaksi antara faktor a dan faktor B

TABEL DATA

| Faktor A | Faktor B | | | |
|-------------|----------|------|-----|------|
| | b1 | b2 | ... | bb |
| a1 | X111 | X121 | ... | X1b1 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| a2 | X211 | X221 | ... | X2b1 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| aa | Xa11 | Xa21 | ... | Xab1 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Xa1n | Xa2n | ... | Xabn |

TABEL RERATA

| Faktor A | Faktor B | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| | b1 | b2 | ... | bb | |
| a1 | $\bar{X}11.$ | $\bar{X}12.$ | ... | $\bar{X}1b.$ | $\bar{X}1..$ |
| a2 | $\bar{X}21.$ | $\bar{X}22.$ | ... | $\bar{X}2b.$ | $\bar{X}2..$ |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| aa | $\bar{X}a1.$ | $\bar{X}a2.$ | ... | $\bar{X}ab.$ | $\bar{X}a..$ |
| | $\bar{X}.1.$ | $\bar{X}.2.$ | ... | $\bar{X}.b.$ | $\bar{X}...$ |

KOMPUTASI

| | Matriks SSCP | df (derajat Kebebasan) |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Faktor A | $SSCP_A = nb \sum_{i=1}^a (\bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{X}_{...})(\bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{X}_{...})'$ | a-1 |
| Faktor B | $SSCP_B = na \sum_{j=1}^b (\bar{X}_{.j.} - \bar{X}_{...})(\bar{X}_{.j.} - \bar{X}_{...})'$ | b-1 |
| Interaksi AB | $SSCP_{AB} = n \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b (\bar{X}_{ij.} - \bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{X}_{.j.} + \bar{X}_{...})(\bar{X}_{ij.} - \bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{X}_{.j.} + \bar{X}_{...})'$ | (a-1)(b-1) |
| Sesatan | $SSCP_S = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^n (X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{ij.})(X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{ij.})'$ | ab(n-1) |
| Total | $SSCP_T = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^n (X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{...})(X_{ijk} - \bar{X}_{...})'$ | abn-1 |

PENGARUH TIAP TIAP FAKTOR

- $\Lambda_A = \left(\frac{|\text{SSCP}_S|}{|\text{SSCP}_A + \text{SSCPS}|} \right), F_A = \left(\frac{1 - \Lambda_A}{\Lambda_A} \right) \left(\frac{ab(n-1)-p+1}{|(a-1)-p|+1} \right)$
- $\Lambda_B = \left(\frac{|\text{SSCP}_S|}{|\text{SSCP}_B + \text{SSCPS}|} \right), F_B = \left(\frac{1 - \Lambda_B}{\Lambda_B} \right) \left(\frac{ab(n-1)-p+1}{|(b-1)-p|+1} \right)$
- $\Lambda_{AB} = \left(\frac{|\text{SSCP}_S|}{|\text{SSCP}_A + \text{SSCPS}|} \right), F_{AB} = \left(\frac{1 - \Lambda_{AB}}{\Lambda_{AB}} \right) \left(\frac{ab(n-1)-p+1}{|(a-1)(b-1)-p|+1} \right)$

NILAI TABEL

- $F_{Atabel} = F(|(a - 1) - p| + 1, ab(n - 1) - p + 1)$
- $F_{Btabel} = F(|(b - 1) - p| + 1, ab(n - 1) - p + 1)$
- $F_{ABtabel} = F(|(a - 1)(b - 1) - p| + 1, ab(n - 1) - p + 1)$

KEPUTUSAN UJI

- $F_{HITUNG} \geq F_{TABEL} \rightarrow H_0 \text{ DITOLAK}$

Pada kemampuan matematika siswa yang dibentuk dari pemahaman konsep dan komputasi, ingin dilihat manakah metode yang lebih cocok yaitu metode diskusi atau metode ceramah. Selain itu juga dilihat keefektifannya berdasarkan ukuran kelas. Ukuran kelas besar terdiri lebih dari 20 siswa, sedangkan kelas kecil terdiri dari kurang dari atau sama dengan 20 siswa.

| Metode | Ukuran kelas | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | Kecil | | Besar | |
| | Konsep | Komputasi | Konsep | Komputasi |
| Diskusi | 10 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| | 9 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Ceramah | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| | 4 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 |

Lakukan analisis variansi pada data tersebut dengan tingkat signifikansi 5 %