

Mixed ANOVA

Psychology 3256

Introduction

- So far we have talked about
- simple between and within
- factorial between and within
- What about combinations?
- Why of course, let's!

Ummm, why?

- There are cases when we might want one or more between and one or more within
- say oh, species and learning
- sex differences
- etc

An example

	5 min	1 hr	24 hr
Implicit	G1	G1	G1
Explicit	G2	G2	G2

- There may be some concern about the implicit test being contaminated
- We still want a decay function

What are the sources of variation?

- test type
- retention interval
- subjects(test type)
- “subjects nested with in test type”

	5 min	1 hr	24 hr
I	GI	GI	GI
E	GI	GI	GI

$$GI = S1 - S10 \quad G2 = S11 - S20$$

Build the ANOVA table

- How do you know what to test with what?
- Yates' order says use the first term below with subjects and the variable we want to test

SV	df
test	1 (test-1)
S(test)	18 (n-1)test
RI	2 (ri-1)
RIxTest	2 (ri-1)(Test-1)
RIxS(Test)	36 (ri-1)(n-1)(test)
TOTAL	59 N-1

To review

- Between
- Subjects
- Within
- Do the interactions
- Then just figure out the error terms
- This assumes everything is fixed and subjects are random

Another example (n=5)

		B1	B1	B2	B2	B3	B3
• E		C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2
s							
v							
• E	A1	$eG + >$	aG1	G1	G1	G1	G1
• v		$n \rightarrow B$					
a	A2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2

sv	df	test
A	$(a-1) = 1$	S(A)
S(A)	$(n-1)a = 8$	
C	$(c-1) = 1$	CS(A)
CA	$(c-1)(a-1) = 1$	CS(A)
CS(A)	$(c-1)(n-1)a = 8$	
B	$(b-1) = 2$	BS(A)
BA	$(b-1)(a-1) = 2$	BS(A)
BS(A)	$(b-1)(a-1)n = 16$	
BC	$(b-1)(c-1) = 2$	BCS(A)
BCA	$(b-1)(c-1)(a-1) = 2$	BCS(A)
BCS(A)	$(b-1)(c-1)(a-1)n = 16$	
TOTAL	$N-1 = 59$	

Yet another one...

- T
- A
- b
- S
- n

	C1	C1	C2	C2	C3	C3	
	A1	A2	A1	A2	A1	A2	
	B1	G1	G3	G1	G3	G1	G3
	B2	G2	G4	G2	G4	G2	G4

sv	df	test
A	$a-1 = 1$	S(AB)
B	$b-1 = 1$	S(AB)
AB	$(a-1)(b-1) = 1$	S(AB)
S(AB)	$(n-1)ab = 20$	
C	$c-1 = 2$	CS(AB)
CA	$(a-1)(c-1) = 2$	CS(AB)
CB	$(b-1)(c-1) = 2$	CS(AB)
CAB	$(a-1)(b-1)(c-1) = 2$	CS(AB)
CS(AB)	$(c-1)(n-1)ab = 40$	
TOTAL	$N-1 = 71$	