



Teaching Guide

Identifying Data					2015/16
Subject (*)	Deseño e Análise de Experimentos		Code	614493010	
Study programme	Mestrado Universitario en Técnicas Estadísticas (Plan 2011)				
Descriptors					
Cycle	Period	Year	Type	Credits	
Official Master's Degree	2nd four-month period	First-Second	Optativa	5	
Language					
Teaching method	Face-to-face				
Prerequisites					
Department	Matemáticas				
Coordinador	Vilar Fernandez, Jose Antonio	E-mail	jose.vilarf@udc.es		
Lecturers	Vilar Fernandez, Jose Antonio	E-mail	jose.vilarf@udc.es		
Web					
General description	This subject provides an introduction to the basic principles of the experimental planning process and a broad range of statistical models to deal with data coming from planned designs. Particular emphases is put on evaluating the pros and cons of various design strategies and the applicability of the statistical techniques based on the pursued objectives and the structural assumptins behind data. Statistical software is also used to complement the practical and theoretical learning.				

Study programme competences

Code	Study programme competences
A2	Capacidade para comprender, formular, formular e resolver aqueles problemas susceptibles de ser abordados a través de modelos da estatística e da investigación operativa.
A4	Coñecer algoritmos de resolución dos problemas e manexar o software axeitado.
A6	Realizar inferencias respecto aos parámetros que aparecen no modelo.
A9	Obter os coñecementos precisos para unha análise crítica e rigorosa dos resultados.
A10	Complementar a aprendizaxe dos aspectos metodolóxicos con apoio de software.
B6	Capacidade para iniciar a investigación e para participar en proxectos de investigación que poden culminar na elaboración dunha tese doutoral.
B10	Capacidade de identificar e resolver problemas
B11	Capacidade de integrarse nun equipo multidisciplinar para a análise experimental
B12	Adquirir destreza para o desenvolvemento de software
B13	Capacidade de análise estatística crítica das mostras, as formulacións e resultados
C1	Ser capaz de identificar un problema da vida real.
C2	Dominar a terminoloxía científica-metodolóxica para comprender e interactuar con outros profesionais.
C3	Habilidade para traballar os aspectos metodolóxicos da investigación en colaboración con outros colegas a través do Campus Virtual co foro.
C4	Habilidade para realizar a análise estatística con ordenador.
C5	Escoller o deseño máis axeitado para responder á pregunta de investigación.
C6	Utilizar as técnicas estatísticas máis axeitadas para analizar os datos dunha investigación.
C7	Planificar, analizar e interpretar os resultados dunha investigación considerando tanto os aspectos teóricos coma os metodolóxicos.
C8	Habilidade de xestión administrativa do proceso dunha investigación.
C9	Comunicación e difusión dos resultados das investigacións.
C10	Lectura con xuízo crítico de artigos científicos dende unha perspectiva metodolóxica.

Learning outcomes

Learning outcomes	Study programme competences



To be able of planning experiments following a set of suitable stages, identifying all sources of variation, specifying the experimental procedure and the anticipated difficulties, and formulating proper mathematical models.	AC2 AC9	BJ6 BJ10 BJ11	CJ1 CJ2 CJ3 CJ5 CJ7 CJ8
To use statistical software fluently.	AC4 AC10	BJ12	CJ4
To acquire capability to take part from a multidisciplinary team by working on experimental analysis.		BJ11	CJ8 CJ9
To be able of performing a critical review of the attained results.	AC9	BJ10 BJ13	CJ10
To obtain knowledge on the basic principles of the design of experiments.	AC4 AC6	BJ6 BJ10 BJ11	CJ1 CJ2 CJ5 CJ6
To manage a broad range of suitable design structures to be able of describing properly the performance of data coming from experimental planning processes.	AC2 AC6 AC10	BJ11 BJ13	CJ1 CJ5 CJ6 CJ7
To know a range of statistical techniques to analyze data coming from the experimental planning processes. Specifically, knowlegede on how performing inference on model parameters.	AC4 AC6 AC10	BJ13	CJ5 CJ6
To know specific procedures to perform a critical and rigorous analysis of the results.	AC2 AC9	BJ13	CJ2 CJ10
To complete the learning process with the support of statistical software.	AC4 AC10	BJ12	CJ4

Contents	
Topic	Sub-topic
1. Basic principles of experimental design.	1.1. Introduction: Advantages of planning an experiment. Variability sources. 1.2. Basic principles in experimental design. 1.3. Step by step guide to the experimental planing process. A real example. 1.4. Some standard experimental designs.
2. Designs with one source of variation.	2.1. Introduction. 2.2. Randomization. Model for a completely randomized design: Estimation of parameters, one-way analysis of variance, inference on contrasts and means. 2.3. Methods of multiple comparisons. 2.4. Checking the adequacy of the model. 2.5. Alternative approaches.
3. Designs with several sources of variation.	3.1. Introduction. 3.2. Randomization. The meaning of interaction. Complete model. Main effects model. 3.3. Estimation, analysis of variance, inference on contrasts. 3.4. Sample sizes. 3.5. Checking the adequacy of the model.
4. Analysis of covariance.	4.1. Introduction. 4.2. Mathematical models. 4.3. Estimation, analysis of variance, inference on contrasts. 4.3. Checking the adequacy of the model.



5. Random effects models and mixed models.	<p>5.1. Random effects: variance components. Examples.</p> <p>5.2. Mathematical models for random effects models: Estimation and analysis of variance.</p> <p>5.3. Sample sizes.</p> <p>5.4. Checking the adequacy of the model.</p> <p>5.5. Mixed models: los mixtos: Estimation and analysis of variance.</p>
6. Block designs.	<p>6.1. Basic concepts.</p> <p>6.2. Complete block designs: Models, estimatin, analysis of variance, inference on contrasts.</p> <p>6.3. Incomplete block designs: Balanced incomplete block designs; group divisible designs; cyclic designs. Models, estimation, analysis of variance, inference on contrasts.</p> <p>6.4. Row-column design: Latin square designs, Youden designs, cyclic and other row-column designs. Models, estimation, analysis of variance, inference on contrasts.</p> <p>6.5. Alternative approaches.</p>
7. Nested designs.	<p>7.1. Introduction.</p> <p>7.2. Nested designs in two stages..</p> <p>7.3. Nested designs in m stages.</p> <p>7.4. Models including both nested and crossing sources of variation.</p>
8. Split-plot dsigns.	<p>8.1 Introduction: Motivation and examples.</p> <p>8.2. Mathematical modrls.</p> <p>8.3. Estimation and analysis of variance with complete blocks.</p>
9. Designs with repeated measures.	<p>9.1. Introduction: Experimental setup.</p> <p>9.2. Dependence structures for repeated measures.</p> <p>9.3. Mauchly's test of sphericity.</p> <p>9.4. Univariate and multivariate analysis.</p>
10. Factorial designs at two levels.	<p>10.1. Two levels designs with two factors.</p> <p>10.2. Two levels designs with three factors.</p> <p>10.3. Two levels designs for k factors.</p> <p>10.4. Adding centerpoints in a general design at two levels.</p> <p>10.5. Algorithm of Yates.</p>

Planning				
Methodologies / tests	Competencies	Ordinary class hours	Student?s personal work hours	Total hours
Guest lecture / keynote speech	A2 A4 A6 A9 B6 B10 B11 B13 C1 C2 C3 C5 C6 C7 C9 C10	20	30	50
Problem solving	A2 A6 A9 A10 B10 B11 B12 B13 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C9 C10	16	24	40
Case study	A2 A6 A9 A10 B6 B10 B11 B12 B13 C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10	0	25	25
Objective test	A10 B10 B13 C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C9	3	0	3
Personalized attention		7	0	7

(*)The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.



Methodologies

Methodologies	Description
Guest lecture / keynote speech	Lectures addressed to present the main theoretical and methodological concepts. Additional learning resources will be employed, such as slides showing real study cases and the use of statistical software (mainly R packages).
Problem solving	Lectures addressed to solve exercises and practical cases, where students will have an active role and will be gradually introduced in the manage of statistical software. Besides references, lists of exercises and questionnaires will be also provided.
Case study	Students should develop one or two practical works related to the subject contents.
Objective test	Final exam on the theoretical and practical contents of the subject. This exam consists in answering a list of short questions and/or solving some longer exercises in a reasoned way.

Personalized attention

Methodologies	Description
Problem solving Case study	<p>a) Tutorial sessions where students can receive personalized support to clarify doubts and solve exercises.</p> <p>b) Tutorial sessions during the development of the practical works. In these sessions, students can receive personalized support to solve doubts, correct mistakes and overcome possible difficulties in the application of theoretical concepts to the study case.</p>

Assessment

Methodologies	Competencies	Description	Qualification
Case study	A2 A6 A9 A10 B6 B10 B11 B12 B13 C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10	Assessment of practical cases.	30
Objective test	A10 B10 B13 C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C9	Exam for assessment of knowledge consisting of two parts: (i) Test of knowledge about key concepts for planning and analyzing an experiment (nearly one hour), and (ii) Solving one or two practical exercises with help of the statistical software (nearly two hours).	70
Others			

Assessment comments

To attain a satisfactory final assessment is required to pass the two aforementioned evaluations (study case and objective test).

Sources of information

Basic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dean, A. y Voss, D. (1999). Design and Analysis of Experiments. Springer Texts in Statistics, Springer-Verlag, New York - Montgomery, D.C. (2009). Design and Analysis of Experiments. 7a Ed.. J. Wiley and Sons. - Kuehl, R.O. (2001). Diseño de Experimentos. Principios estadísticos para el diseño y análisis de investigaciones. 2a Ed.. Thomson Learning.
--------------	---



Complementary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Berger, P.D. y Maurier, R.E. (2002). Experimental Design With Applications in Management, Engineering, and the Sciences. Belmont, CA: Duxbury Press - Box, G.E.P., Hunter, W.G. y Hunter, J.S. (2005). Statistics for Experimenters: Design, Innovation, and Discovery. 2a. Ed. Wiley, New York. - Coob, G.W. (1998). Introduction to Design and Analysis of Experiments. Springer-Verlag - Cox, D. y Reid, N. (2000). The Theory of the Design of Experiments. Monographs on Statistics and Applied Probability. Chapman & Hall CRC Press - Gibbons, J.D. y Chakraborti, S. (1992). Nonparametric Statistical Inference, 3a. Ed.. Marcel Dekker, New York - Prat, A., Tort-Martorell, X., Groma, P. y Pozueta, L. (1997). Métodos estadísticos. Control y mejora de la calidad. Edicions UPC (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya) <p>Vikneswaran (2005) An R companion to "Experimental Design"URL http://CRAN.R-project.org/doc/contrib/Vik-neswaran-ED-companion.pdf. Vikneswaran (2005) An R companion to "Experimental Design"URL http://CRAN.R-project.org/doc/contrib/Vik-neswaran-ED-companion.pdf.</p>
----------------------	---

Recommendations

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously

Modelos de Regresión/614427105

Análise Multivariante/614427114

Control Estatístico da Calidade/614427121

Subjects that continue the syllabus

Estatística Aplicada/614427104

Other comments

To obtain a satisfactory assessment of this subject is highly recommended regular attendance and active participation at lectures. It is also important to complete exercises and practical applications proposed in the development of the classes, in particular when lectures cannot be regularly attended. Previous knowledge of the basic principles of statistical inference and of the R package eases the learning of the subject. Also, solving questionnaires and list of exercises and taking advantage of the personalized tutorial sessions will be particularly helpful.

(*)The teaching guide is the document in which the URV publishes the information about all its courses. It is a public document and cannot be modified. Only in exceptional cases can it be revised by the competent agent or duly revised so that it is in line with current legislation.