

11-1-2005

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Recommended Citation

Thomas, Seemon; Thannippara, Alex; Bagui, S. C.; and Ghosh, D. K. (2005) "Determination of Optimal Block Designs With Pre-assigned Variance For Elementary Contrasts," *Journal of Modern Applied Statistical Methods*: Vol. 5: Iss. 2, Article 13.

Available at: <http://digitalcommons.wayne.edu/jmasm/vol5/iss2/13>

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Determination of Optimal Block Designs With Pre-assigned Variance For Elementary Contrasts

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A method for obtaining optimal designs from the class of variance balanced and connected designs was developed for comparing treatment effects with a pre-assigned variance. The properties of the C-matrix of a block design are employed in developing this method. Some new results concerning the design parameters and the non-zero characteristic root of the C-matrix are also presented.

Key words: Contrasts, C-matrix, connected design, balanced incomplete block design, optimal design.

Introduction

Block designs have a wide range of applications in agriculture, engineering, medicine, social and behavioral sciences. In experimental designs for social and behavioral sciences problems, the

choice of appropriate design with a specified variance for the elementary (estimable) contrasts is very useful for inference purposes. Similar issues also arise in the design of industrial experiments for statistical quality control problems. There are situations where the value of σ^2 is known, but there is no procedure available for determining the parameters of a block design in order to compare treatment effects with a pre-determined variance for the elementary (estimable) contrasts under consideration.

Let there be v treatments arranged in b blocks, such that the j -th block contains k_j experimental units and the i -th treatment appears r_i times in the entire design, $i = 1, 2, \dots, v$; $j = 1, 2, \dots, b$. The $v \times b$ matrix $N = (n_{ij})$, where n_{ij} is the number of times i -th treatment occurs in the j -th block, is the incidence matrix of the block design. If $K = \text{diag}(k_1, \dots, k_b)$ and $R = \text{diag}(r_1, \dots, r_v)$, then the C-matrix of the design is defined as

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$$C = R - NK^{-1}N' \quad (1)$$

The following discussion is based on Gini (1986).

Definition 1.1

A contrast $\sum_j C_j t_j = C't$ with $C = (C_1, \dots, C_v)'$ in the treatment effects $t = (t_1, \dots, t_v)'$ is called an elementary contrast if C has only two non-zero elements 1 and -1. It is often desirable to design experiments where all elementary contrasts $t_i - t_j, i \neq j$ are estimable.

Definition 1.2

A design where all elementary contrasts are estimable is called a connected design.

Definition 1.3

A connected design is said to be balanced if all elementary contrasts in the treatment effects can be estimated with the same precision.

Definition 1.4

A balanced incomplete block design (BIBD) is an arrangement of v treatments in b blocks each containing k experimental units ($k < v$) such that

- (i) every treatment occurs at most once in each block,
- (ii) every treatment occurs exactly in r blocks
- (iii) every pair of treatments occur together in exactly λ blocks.

For any estimable contrast $\psi = \sum_j C_j t_j$ corresponding to a BIBD, the variance of its unbiased estimator $\hat{\psi} = \sum_j C_j \hat{t}_j$ is given by

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\psi}) = (r\epsilon)^{-1} \sigma^2 \sum_j C_j^2$$

Where $\epsilon = \frac{v(k-1)}{k(v-1)}$ is called the efficiency factor of BIBD. If it is a randomized block design (RBD), then

$$\text{Var}(\tilde{\psi}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{r} \sum_j C_j^2.$$

Definition 1.5

If the elements of the incidence matrix take only values 0 or 1, then the incomplete block design is called a binary design.

Definition 1.6

An incomplete block design with $k_1 = \dots = k_b = k$ is called a proper design.

Some Properties of C -matrix

The C -matrix of block designs is very useful in the analysis and construction of various block designs. The following results on C -matrix are well known and more details can be seen from Dey(1986) and Raghavarao(1971).

1. For a balanced design all the non-zero characteristic roots of its C -matrix are equal.
2. For a balanced design each of the elementary contrasts is estimated with a variance $\frac{2\sigma^2}{\theta}$, where θ is the non zero characteristic root of the C -matrix.
3. For a balanced design the C -matrix is of the form $C = \theta(I_v - v^{-1}JJ')$ where $J = (1, \dots, 1)'$.
4. A block design is connected if the rank of its C -matrix is $v-1$.
5. In a connected design the diagonal elements of the C -matrix are all positive. Further, the principal minors of all orders $(1, 2, \dots, v-1)$ of C are all positive.
6. A connected block design is variance balanced if its C -matrix has all its diagonal elements equal and all its off diagonal elements equal. That is, C is given by $C = (a-b)I + bJJ'$ where a and b are some scalars.

7. For an equireplicate, proper block design,

$$C = rI - \frac{NN'}{k}$$

and if the design is binary,

$$\text{tr}(C) = vr - \frac{vr}{k} = vr - b.$$

If it is variance balanced, then

$$\text{tr}(C) = \theta(v-1).$$

If all the above conditions hold, then

$$\theta = \frac{(vr - b)}{(v-1)}.$$

8. For any general incomplete block design with $\sum_{ij} n_{ij} = bk$,

$$\text{tr}(C) = bk - k^{-1} \sum_{ij} n_{ij}^2$$

is maximized by the BIBD whenever it exists.

Methodology

A method for identifying optimal designs for comparing treatment effects of equireplicate, proper, variance balanced, and connected block designs is introduced. The procedure can be extended to other cases also.

Determination of Optimal Designs

Suppose that the process variability σ^2 is known. Then, following are the steps involved in determining the parameters of the corresponding design.

1. Decide upon the precision of the elementary (estimable) contrast to be estimated.

2. Choose an integer value for θ so that the variance of the elementary contrasts $\frac{2\sigma^2}{\theta}$ will meet the specification in step 1.

3. Select an appropriate C -matrix of dimension $v \times v$ such that the non-zero characteristic root is θ which is determined in step 2. The value of v is known from the objective of the underlying experiment.

The exploration of a C -matrix corresponding to a variance balanced and connected design is not tedious as it has the following format.

$$(a_{ij}) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & \dots & b \\ b & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ b & b & \dots & a \end{bmatrix}_{v \times v}$$

The characteristic roots of the above matrix are $a + (v-1)b$ and $(a-b)$ of multiplicity $v-1$.

4. Determine all possible combinations of r and b satisfying the condition $\theta(v-1) = vr - b$.
5. Since θ and v are known quantities, one can consider those combinations of r and b satisfying the above condition. Among these combinations of b and r , those values satisfying the condition $vr = bk$, where k must be an integer such that $k \leq v$ are selected. The existence of an incidence matrix corresponding to the resulting design must be verified. If it is a proper block design, then NN' will be such that

$$NN' = k(rI - C).$$

If it is a BIBD, then

$$NN' = (r - \lambda)I + \lambda JJ'$$

where λ is such that $\lambda(v-1) = r(k-1)$. Hence, the following theorem.

$$\theta = \frac{b(k-1)}{(v-1)}.$$

Theorem 2.1

The above process will lead to a set of optimal designs, which include one RBD and BIBDs provided the latter should exist.

The resulting designs were called optimal designs because Kiefer (1958) proved that RBD and BIBD are A, D, E and L optimum. Further, Roy (1958) proved that in the case of proper binary incomplete block designs, a most efficient design if it exists, is necessarily a BIBD.

Now v and k are equal in the case of RBD and hence $\theta = b$. Because $vr = bk$, $v = k$ implies $r = b$.

The above result is justified because the variance of each elementary contrast of a RBD is $\frac{2\sigma^2}{r}$. Therefore, an RBD with a suitable r will have a required precision for its estimable contrasts. Table 2.1 gives the manner in which θ changes with respect to the other parameters of an RBD having 5 treatments.

Corollary 2.1

Corresponding to a given C -matrix there can be more than one design with the same variance for all the elementary contrasts.

Table 2.1

r	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
k	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
θ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Theorem 2.2

If θ is the non-zero characteristic root of the C -matrix corresponding to an RBD, then $\theta = b = r$.

Suppose one wishes to compare the effects of v treatments with the variance of the elementary contrast being $\frac{2\sigma^2}{\theta}$, where θ is the non-zero characteristic root of the C -matrix of a variance balanced design. The following example illustrates the method of determining the values of b, r , and k corresponding to an optimal design.

Proof. The C -matrix corresponding to an RBD satisfies the condition

$$C = rI - \frac{NN'}{k}$$

and hence

$$\text{tr}(C) = vr - \frac{vr}{k} = vr - b.$$

Example

Let $v = 5$ and $\theta = 5$. Then the C -matrix of a block design with non-zero characteristic root as 5 can be given as

Because $vr = bk$ it can be rewritten as

$$\text{tr}(C) = b(k-1) \tag{2}$$

Further the design is variance balanced and hence all the non-zero characteristic roots of C -matrix are equal to θ . Hence

$$\text{tr}(C) = \theta(v-1) \tag{3}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

From (2) and (3) it follows that

values of b, r , and k are to be determined such that there exists integers satisfying the

conditions $vr = bk$ and $\theta(v-1) = vr - b$. One can easily verify that the following three designs which satisfy all the requirements given in steps 1 to 4.

1. RBD with parameters $b = r = k = 5$
2. BIBD with parameters $b = 10, r = 6, k = 3, \lambda = 3$.
3. BIBD with parameters $b = 10, r = 8, k = 2, \lambda = 2$.

More examples are presented in table 2.2.

From the above examples it can be seen that corresponding to a positive integer θ there always exists an RBD described in Theorem 2 but BIBDs need not exist for a positive integer θ . Note that if BIBDs exist then the parameters will satisfy the relation $\theta = \frac{\lambda v}{k}$.

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Table 2.2

v	θ	C-matrix of order v	RBD Parameters	RBD Parameters
3	3	$c_{ii} = 2, c_{ij} = -1, i \neq j$	$r = b = k = 3$	$b = 6, r = 4, k = 2, \lambda = 2$
5	10	$c_{ij} = 8, c_{ij} = -2, i \neq j$	$r = b = 10, k = 5$	$b = 20, r = 12, k = 3, \lambda = 6$
6	6	$c_{ii} = 5, c_{ij} = -1, i \neq j$	$r = b = k = 6$	$b = 30, r = 10, k = 2, \lambda = 2$
6	12	$c_{ii} = 10, c_{ij} = -2, i \neq j$	$r = b = 12, k = 6$	$b = 24, r = 8, k = 3, \lambda = 2$
9	6	$c_{ii} = \frac{16}{3}, c_{ij} = -\frac{2}{3}, i \neq j$	$r = b = 6, k = 9$	$b = 24, r = 8, k = 3, \lambda = 2$
7	3	$c_{ii} = \frac{5}{2}, c_{ij} = -\frac{1}{2}, i \neq j$	$r = b = 3, k = 7$	Does not exist
8	16	$c_{ii} = 14, c_{ij} = -2, i \neq j$	$r = b = 16, k = 8$	Does not exist