



Analysis and General Solution of Normal Equations for Five Associate Class PBIB Designs

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ABSTRACT

With the availability of the general solution of the normal equations in the intra – block analysis of PBIB designs, it becomes very easy to get the estimates of various treatment effects and also to get the estimates of different elementary treatment contrasts. In this paper, we have attempted to find the general solution of the normal equations in the intra – block analysis of PBIB designs having five associate classes which is not available in the available literature. Here, we have provided the general solution of normal equations of PBIB designs with five associate classes by solving five normal equations simultaneously and get the efficiencies factors for five kinds of comparisons as well as average efficiency factor (A.E.F).

KEYWORDS : Partially balanced incomplete block designs, association class, normal equations, intra – block analysis

Introduction

With the construction of new PBIB designs having higher associate classes, the need arises to analysis these designs. The general analysis of PBIB designs with $m (m \geq 2)$ associate classes and the general solution of the normal equations in the intra – block analysis and general solution of normal equations for $(m=2)$ two associate class PBIB designs given by Dey (1986) is available in literature. Also Rao (1947) provides the general solution of normal equations of three associate classes PBIB designs. Thereafter, the general solution of normal equations for four associate class PBIB designs was given by Garg and Mishra (2013). After studying the available literature, we have successfully extended the literature and obtained the general solution of the normal equations in the intra – block analysis of PBIB designs for five associate class PBIB designs. We have verified it for $m = 2,3,4$ and also obtained general solution for five associate class PBIB designs. For $m = 2$, solution obtained is equivalent to Dey (1986) for $m= 3$ and $m= 4$, solution obtained are equivalent to Rao (1947b) and Garg and Mishra (2013) respectively.

2. General Analysis of Higher Associate Class PBIB Design

Let us first reproduce an m associate class PBIB designs having v treatments in b blocks with plot size k and replicates r . Then, reduced normal equations of intra block model for treatment effects are

Let us first reproduce an m associate class PBIB designs having v treatments in b blocks with plot size k and replicates r . Then, reduced normal equations of intra block model for treatment effects are

$$r(k-1)\tau_i - \lambda_1 S_1(\tau_i) - \lambda_2 S_2(\tau_i) - \dots - \lambda_m S_m(\tau_i) = k Q_i \quad \text{--- (2.1)}$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$.

$S_j(\tau_i)$ represent the sum of treatment effects those n_j treatments which are j -th associates of treatment 'i' for $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$.

Suppose, n_j be the j th associates of i th treatment effects $a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{inj}$.

Now, Rewriting the normal equations in respect of $a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{inj}$, we get

$$r(k-1) a_{i1} - \lambda_1 S_1(a_{i1}) - \lambda_2 S_2(a_{i1}) - \lambda_3 S_3(a_{i1}) - \dots - \lambda_m S_m(a_{i1}) = k Q(a_{i1})$$

$$r(k-1) a_{i2} - \lambda_1 S_1(a_{i2}) - \lambda_2 S_2(a_{i2}) - \lambda_3 S_3(a_{i2}) - \dots - \lambda_m S_m(a_{i2}) = k$$

$$Q(a_{i2})$$

$$r(k-1) a_{i3} - \lambda_1 S_1(a_{i3}) - \lambda_2 S_2(a_{i3}) - \lambda_3 S_3(a_{i3}) - \dots - \lambda_m S_m(a_{i3}) = k Q(a_{i3})$$

$$\dots$$

$$r(k-1) a_{inj} - \lambda_1 S_1(a_{inj}) - \lambda_2 S_2(a_{inj}) - \lambda_3 S_3(a_{inj}) - \dots - \lambda_m S_m(a_{inj}) = k Q(a_{inj})$$

--- (2.2)

Summing over n_j equations as given above, we get an equation given below as

$$r(k-1) S_j(\tau_i) - \lambda_1 P_1 - \lambda_2 P_2 - \lambda_3 P_3 - \dots - \lambda_m P_m = k S_j(Q_i) \quad \text{--- (2.3)}$$

where P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m are linear functions of treatment effects and $S_j(Q_i)$. Now, from the definition of a PBIB design, we write

$$P_u = \sum_{t \neq i} p_{tj} \tau_t \quad \text{for } u \neq j, u = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

$$P_u = n_j \tau_i + \sum_{t \neq i} p_{tj} \tau_t(\tau_i)$$

Now, substituting for P_u 's in above equation (7.3) and rearrange, we get the equation as given below

$$r(k-1) S_j(\tau_i) - S_1(\tau_i) \sum \lambda t p_{1j} - S_2(\tau_i) \sum \lambda t p_{2j} - S_3(\tau_i) \sum \lambda t p_{3j} - \dots - S_m(\tau_i) \sum \lambda t p_{mj} - n_j \lambda_j \tau_i = k S_j(Q_i) \quad \text{--- (2.4)}$$

and solved these equations to get a solution for τ_i by taking the restriction for conveniently is

$$\tau_i + S_1(\tau_i) + S_2(\tau_i) + S_3(\tau_i) + \dots + S_m(\tau_i) = 0 \quad \text{---(2.5)}$$

3. Reduced Normal Equations for Five Associate Class PBIB Design

Let us consider a five associate class PBIB design ($m = 5$) having ' v ' treatments, ' b ' blocks, ' r ' replications with ' k ' block size. Applying the least square method of estimation, the reduced normal equation of linear model are given by

$$r(k-1) \tau_i - [\lambda_1 S_1(\tau_i) + \lambda_2 S_2(\tau_i) + \lambda_3 S_3(\tau_i) + \lambda_4 S_4(\tau_i) + \lambda_5 S_5(\tau_i)] = k Q_i \quad \text{---(3.1)}$$

where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, v$ and $S_j(\tau_i)$ denoted the sum of those n_j treatment effects which are the j th associates of i , for $j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$. Now, let the n_j , j th associates of i th treatment effects $a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{inj}$. Rewriting the normal equations in respect of $a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{inj}$, we get

$$r(k-1) \alpha_1^i - \lambda_1 S_1(\alpha_1^i) - \lambda_2 S_2(\alpha_1^i) - \lambda_3 S_3(\alpha_1^i) - \lambda_4 S_4(\alpha_1^i) - \lambda_5 S_5(\alpha_1^i) = k Q(\alpha_1^i)$$

$$r(k-1) \alpha_2^i - \lambda_1 S_1(\alpha_2^i) - \lambda_2 S_2(\alpha_2^i) - \lambda_3 S_3(\alpha_2^i) - \lambda_4 S_4(\alpha_2^i) - \lambda_5 S_5(\alpha_2^i) = k Q(\alpha_2^i)$$

$$r(k-1) \alpha_3^i - \lambda_1 S_1(\alpha_3^i) - \lambda_2 S_2(\alpha_3^i) - \lambda_3 S_3(\alpha_3^i) - \lambda_4 S_4(\alpha_3^i) - \lambda_5 S_5(\alpha_3^i) = k Q(\alpha_3^i)$$

$$\dots$$

$$r(k-1) \alpha_{nj}^i - \lambda_1 S_1(\alpha_{nj}^i) - \lambda_2 S_2(\alpha_{nj}^i) - \lambda_3 S_3(\alpha_{nj}^i) - \lambda_4 S_4(\alpha_{nj}^i) - \lambda_5 S_5(\alpha_{nj}^i) = k Q(\alpha_{nj}^i) \quad \text{--- (3.2)}$$

Summing over nj equations in set (7.2.2) for j = 1,2,3,4,5 we get an equation as

$$r(k-1) S_j(\tau_i) - \lambda_1 P_1 - \lambda_2 P_2 - \lambda_3 P_3 - \lambda_4 P_4 - \lambda_5 P_5 = k S_j(Q_i) \quad \text{---(3.3)}$$

where P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 and P_5 are linear functions of treatment effects and $S_j(Q_i)$. From the definition of a PBIB design, we write

$$Pu = \sum ptjuSt(\tau_i) \quad \text{for } u \neq j, u=1,2,3,4,5$$

$$Pj = nj + by \quad Pu = nj\tau_i + \sum ptjuSt(\tau_i)$$

Now, substituting for P_u 's in equation (3.3) and rearranging, we get equations as given below

$$r(k-1) S_j(\tau_i) - S_1(\tau_i) \sum \lambda t p1jt - S_2(\tau_i) \sum \lambda t p2jt - S_3(\tau_i) \sum \lambda t p3jt - S_4(\tau_i) \sum \lambda t p4jt - S_5(\tau_i) \sum \lambda t p5jt - nj \lambda j \tau_i = k S_j(Q_i) \quad \text{--- (3.4)}$$

Now, we expand equation (3.4) for j = 1,2,3,4,5 as given below respectively

$$r(k-1) S_1(\tau_i) - S_1(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{11}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{12}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{13}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{14}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{15}^1] - S_2(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{21}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{22}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{23}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{24}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{25}^1] - S_3(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{31}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{32}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{33}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{34}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{35}^1] - S_4(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{41}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{42}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{43}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{44}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{45}^1] - S_5(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{51}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{52}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{53}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{54}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{55}^1] - n_1 \lambda_1 \tau_i = k S_1(Q_i) \quad \text{---(3.5)}$$

$$r(k-1) S_2(\tau_i) - S_1(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{21}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{22}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{23}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{24}^2 + \lambda_5 p_{25}^2] - S_2(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{22}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{23}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{24}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{25}^2] - S_3(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{31}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{32}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{33}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{34}^2 + \lambda_5 p_{35}^2] - S_4(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{41}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{42}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{43}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{44}^2 + \lambda_5 p_{45}^2] - S_5(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{51}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{52}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{53}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{54}^2 + \lambda_5 p_{55}^2] - n_2 \lambda_2 \tau_i = k S_2(Q_i) \quad \text{--- (3.6)}$$

$$r(k-1) S_3(\tau_i) - S_1(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{31}^3 + \lambda_2 p_{32}^3 + \lambda_3 p_{33}^3 + \lambda_4 p_{34}^3 + \lambda_5 p_{35}^3] - S_2(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{32}^3 + \lambda_2 p_{33}^3 + \lambda_3 p_{34}^3 + \lambda_4 p_{35}^3] - S_3(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{33}^3 + \lambda_2 p_{34}^3 + \lambda_3 p_{35}^3] - S_4(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{41}^3 + \lambda_2 p_{42}^3 + \lambda_3 p_{43}^3 + \lambda_4 p_{44}^3 + \lambda_5 p_{45}^3] - S_5(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{51}^3 + \lambda_2 p_{52}^3 + \lambda_3 p_{53}^3 + \lambda_4 p_{54}^3 + \lambda_5 p_{55}^3] - n_3 \lambda_3 \tau_i = k S_3(Q_i) \quad \text{--- (3.7)}$$

$$r(k-1) S_4(\tau_i) - S_1(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{41}^4 + \lambda_2 p_{42}^4 + \lambda_3 p_{43}^4 + \lambda_4 p_{44}^4 + \lambda_5 p_{45}^4] - S_2(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{42}^4 + \lambda_2 p_{43}^4 + \lambda_3 p_{44}^4 + \lambda_4 p_{45}^4] - S_3(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{43}^4 + \lambda_2 p_{44}^4 + \lambda_3 p_{45}^4] - S_4(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{44}^4 + \lambda_2 p_{45}^4] - S_5(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{51}^4 + \lambda_2 p_{52}^4 + \lambda_3 p_{53}^4 + \lambda_4 p_{54}^4 + \lambda_5 p_{55}^4] - n_4 \lambda_4 \tau_i = k S_4(Q_i) \quad \text{---(3.8)}$$

$$r(k-1) S_5(\tau_i) - S_1(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{51}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{52}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{53}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{54}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{55}^5] - S_2(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{52}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{53}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{54}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{55}^5] - S_3(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{53}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{54}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{55}^5] - S_4(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{54}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{55}^5] - S_5(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{55}^5] - n_5 \lambda_5 \tau_i = k S_5(Q_i) \quad \text{---(3.9)}$$

For simplicity, we can solved these equation by taking a condition or restriction

$$\tau_i + S_1(\tau_i) + S_2(\tau_i) + S_3(\tau_i) + S_4(\tau_i) + S_5(\tau_i) = 0 \quad \text{---(3.10)}$$

4. Solution of Normal Equations for Five Associate Class PBIB Design

To get the solution of τ_i for $m=5$, equation (2.1) can be written as

$$r(k-1) \tau_i - \lambda_1 S_1(\tau_i) - \lambda_2 S_2(\tau_i) - \lambda_3 S_3(\tau_i) - \lambda_4 S_4(\tau_i) - \lambda_5 S_5(\tau_i) = k Q_i$$

Substitute ' $S_5(\tau_i)$ ' from equation (3.10) in above equation and we get

$$r(k-1) \tau_i - \lambda_1 S_1(\tau_i) - \lambda_2 S_2(\tau_i) - \lambda_3 S_3(\tau_i) - \lambda_4 S_4(\tau_i) + \lambda_5 [\tau_i + S_1(\tau_i) + S_2(\tau_i) + S_3(\tau_i) + S_4(\tau_i)] = k Q_i$$

or

$$[r(k-1) + \lambda_5] \tau_i + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_1) S_1(\tau_i) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2) S_2(\tau_i) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3) S_3(\tau_i) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4) S_4(\tau_i) = k Q_i \quad \text{---(4.1)}$$

Substitute ' $S_5(\tau_i)$ ' from equation (3.10) in equation (3.5), we get

$$r(k-1) S_1(\tau_i) - S_1(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{11}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{12}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{13}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{14}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{15}^1] - S_2(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{21}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{22}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{23}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{24}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{25}^1] - S_3(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{31}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{32}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{33}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{34}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{35}^1] - S_4(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{41}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{42}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{43}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{44}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{45}^1] + [\tau_i + S_1(\tau_i) + S_2(\tau_i) + S_3(\tau_i) + S_4(\tau_i)] [\lambda_1 p_{51}^1 + \lambda_2 p_{52}^1 + \lambda_3 p_{53}^1 + \lambda_4 p_{54}^1 + \lambda_5 p_{55}^1] - n_1 \lambda_1 \tau_i = k S_1(Q_i)$$

or

$$[\lambda_1 p_{11}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{12}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{13}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{14}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{15}^5 - n_1 \lambda_1] \tau_i + S_1(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{11}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{12}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{13}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{14}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{15}^5] - (\lambda_1 p_{11}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{12}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{13}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{14}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{15}^5) + [r(k-1) + \lambda_5] S_1(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{11}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{12}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{13}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{14}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{15}^5] - (\lambda_1 p_{21}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{22}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{23}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{24}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{25}^5) + S_2(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{21}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{22}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{23}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{24}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{25}^5] + S_3(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{31}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{32}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{33}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{34}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{35}^5] + S_4(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{41}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{42}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{43}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{44}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{45}^5] + S_5(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{51}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{52}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{53}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{54}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{55}^5] - (\lambda_1 p_{11}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{12}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{13}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{14}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{15}^5) = k S_1(Q_i)$$

using

$$n_1 = p_{11}^5 + p_{12}^5 + p_{13}^5 + p_{14}^5 + p_{15}^5$$

$$p_{15}^1 = n_1 - 1 - p_{11}^1 - p_{12}^1 - p_{13}^1 - p_{14}^1$$

$$p_{25}^1 = n_1 - p_{21}^1 - p_{22}^1 - p_{23}^1 - p_{24}^1$$

$$p_{35}^1 = n_1 - p_{31}^1 - p_{32}^1 - p_{33}^1 - p_{34}^1$$

$$p_{45}^1 = n_1 - p_{41}^1 - p_{42}^1 - p_{43}^1 - p_{44}^1$$

$$p_{55}^1 = n_1 - p_{51}^1 - p_{52}^1 - p_{53}^1 - p_{54}^1$$

in above equation (3.5), it becomes and after solving it , we get

$$[(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) p_{12}^5 + (\lambda_3 - \lambda_1) p_{13}^5 + (\lambda_4 - \lambda_1) p_{14}^5 + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_1) p_{15}^5] \tau_i + [r(k-1) + \lambda_5 + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_1) (p_{11}^5 - p_{12}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2) (p_{12}^5 - p_{13}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3) (p_{13}^5 - p_{14}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4) (p_{14}^5 - p_{15}^5)] S_1(\tau_i) + [(\lambda_5 - \lambda_1) (p_{21}^5 - p_{22}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2) (p_{22}^5 - p_{23}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3) (p_{23}^5 - p_{24}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4) (p_{24}^5 - p_{25}^5)] S_2(\tau_i) + [(\lambda_5 - \lambda_1) (p_{31}^5 - p_{32}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2) (p_{32}^5 - p_{33}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3) (p_{33}^5 - p_{34}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4) (p_{34}^5 - p_{35}^5)] S_3(\tau_i) + [(\lambda_5 - \lambda_1) (p_{41}^5 - p_{42}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2) (p_{42}^5 - p_{43}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3) (p_{43}^5 - p_{44}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4) (p_{44}^5 - p_{45}^5)] S_4(\tau_i) = k S_1(Q_i) \quad \text{--- (4.2)}$$

Substitute ' $S_5(\tau_i)$ ' from equation (3.10) in equation (3.6), we get

$$r(k-1) S_2(\tau_i) - S_1(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{21}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{22}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{23}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{24}^2 + \lambda_5 p_{25}^2] - S_2(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{22}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{23}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{24}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{25}^2] - S_3(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{31}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{32}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{33}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{34}^2 + \lambda_5 p_{35}^2] - S_4(\tau_i) [\lambda_1 p_{41}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{42}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{43}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{44}^2 + \lambda_5 p_{45}^2] + [\tau_i + S_1(\tau_i) + S_2(\tau_i) + S_3(\tau_i) + S_4(\tau_i)] [\lambda_1 p_{51}^2 + \lambda_2 p_{52}^2 + \lambda_3 p_{53}^2 + \lambda_4 p_{54}^2 + \lambda_5 p_{55}^2] - n_2 \lambda_2 \tau_i = k S_2(Q_i)$$

or

$$[\lambda_1 p_{21}^5 + \lambda_2 p_{22}^5 + \lambda_3 p_{23}^5 + \lambda_4 p_{24}^5 + \lambda_5 p_{25}^5 - n_2 \lambda_2] \tau_i + [S_1(\tau_i) + [r(k-1) - \lambda_1 p_{21}^5 - \lambda_2 p_{22}^5 - \lambda_3 p_{23}^5 - \lambda_4 p_{24}^5 - \lambda_5 p_{25}^5] S_2(\tau_i) + [(\lambda_5 - \lambda_1) (p_{21}^5 - p_{22}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2) (p_{22}^5 - p_{23}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3) (p_{23}^5 - p_{24}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4) (p_{24}^5 - p_{25}^5)] S_3(\tau_i) + [(\lambda_5 - \lambda_1) (p_{31}^5 - p_{32}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2) (p_{32}^5 - p_{33}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3) (p_{33}^5 - p_{34}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4) (p_{34}^5 - p_{35}^5)] S_4(\tau_i) + [(\lambda_5 - \lambda_1) (p_{41}^5 - p_{42}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2) (p_{42}^5 - p_{43}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3) (p_{43}^5 - p_{44}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4) (p_{44}^5 - p_{45}^5)] S_5(\tau_i)] = k S_2(Q_i)$$

using

$$n_2 = p_{21}^5 + p_{22}^5 + p_{23}^5 + p_{24}^5 + p_{25}^5$$

$$p_{25}^1 = n_2 - p_{21}^1 - p_{22}^1 - p_{23}^1 - p_{24}^1$$

$$p_{35}^1 = n_2 - 1 - p_{21}^1 - p_{22}^1 - p_{23}^1 - p_{24}^1$$

$$p_{45}^1 = n_2 - p_{41}^1 - p_{42}^1 - p_{43}^1 - p_{44}^1$$

$$p_{55}^1 = n_2 - p_{51}^1 - p_{52}^1 - p_{53}^1 - p_{54}^1$$

in above equation (3.6), it becomes and after solving it

$$D_5 = (\lambda_5 - \lambda_1)(p_{31}^4 - p_{31}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2)(p_{32}^4 - p_{32}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3)(p_{33}^4 - p_{33}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4)(p_{34}^4 - p_{34}^5)$$

$$E_1 = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_4)p_{41}^5 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_4)p_{42}^5 + (\lambda_3 - \lambda_4)p_{43}^5 + (\lambda_4 - \lambda_4)p_{44}^5 + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4)p_{45}^5$$

$$E_2 = (\lambda_5 - \lambda_1)(p_{41}^1 - p_{41}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2)(p_{42}^1 - p_{42}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3)(p_{43}^1 - p_{43}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4)(p_{44}^1 - p_{44}^5)$$

$$E_3 = (\lambda_5 - \lambda_1)(p_{41}^2 - p_{41}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2)(p_{42}^2 - p_{42}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3)(p_{43}^2 - p_{43}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4)(p_{44}^2 - p_{44}^5)$$

$$E_4 = (\lambda_5 - \lambda_1)(p_{41}^3 - p_{41}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2)(p_{42}^3 - p_{42}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3)(p_{43}^3 - p_{43}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4)(p_{44}^3 - p_{44}^5)$$

$$E_5 = r(k-1) + \lambda_5 + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_1)(p_{41}^4 - p_{41}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_2)(p_{42}^4 - p_{42}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_3)(p_{43}^4 - p_{43}^5) + (\lambda_5 - \lambda_4)(p_{44}^4 - p_{44}^5)$$

Using these constants, we get a solution

$$= k[Q_i F -] / \Delta$$

where

$$\Delta = [A_1 F - A_2 G + A_3 H - A_4 I + A_5 J]$$

$$F = \begin{vmatrix} B_2 & B_3 & B_4 & B_5 \\ C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 \\ D_2 & D_3 & D_4 & D_5 \\ E_2 & E_3 & E_4 & E_5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{vmatrix} A_2 & A_3 & A_4 & A_5 \\ C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 \\ D_2 & D_3 & D_4 & D_5 \\ E_2 & E_3 & E_4 & E_5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} A_2 & A_3 & A_4 & A_5 \\ B_2 & B_3 & B_4 & B_5 \\ D_2 & D_3 & D_4 & D_5 \\ E_2 & E_3 & E_4 & E_5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} A_2 & A_3 & A_4 & A_5 \\ B_2 & B_3 & B_4 & B_5 \\ C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 \\ E_2 & E_3 & E_4 & E_5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} A_2 & A_3 & A_4 & A_5 \\ B_2 & B_3 & B_4 & B_5 \\ C_2 & C_3 & C_4 & C_5 \\ D_2 & D_3 & D_4 & D_5 \end{vmatrix}$$

and the variance of an estimated elementary contrasts among treatment effects are

$$V(\tau_i - \tau_j) = 2k \sigma^2 [F + G] / \Delta$$

, if i and j are 1st associate

$$V(\tau_i - \tau_j) = 2k \sigma^2 [F - H] / \Delta$$

, if i and j are 2nd associate

$$V(\tau_i - \tau_j) = 2k \sigma^2 [F + I] / \Delta$$

, if i and j are 3rd associate

$$V(\tau_i - \tau_j) = 2k \sigma^2 [F - J] / \Delta$$

, if i and j are 4th associate

$$V(\tau_i - \tau_j) = 2k \sigma^2 [F] / \Delta$$

, if i and j are 5th associate

and the efficiency factors of five kinds are given by

$$E_1 = \Delta / rk [F + G]$$

$$E_2 = \Delta / rk [F - H]$$

$$E_3 = \Delta / rk [F + I]$$

$$E_4 = \Delta / rk [F + J]$$

$$E_5 = \Delta / rk [F]$$

The overall efficiency factor is

$$E = (v - 1) \Delta / rk [(v - 1)F + n_1 G - n_2 H$$

$$+ n_3 I - n_4 J]$$

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