ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA):

ANOVA is a technique that will enable us to test the significance of the difference among more than two sample mean.

ASSUMPTION:

1) The observations are random.
2) The observations are independent.
3) The samples are drawn from normal populations.
4) Population variances are equal.

BASIC PRINCIPLES:

1) Randomisation
2) Replication
3) Local control.

BASIC DESIGN:

* Completely randomised design (CRD) One-way classifi
* Randomised Block design (RBD) Two-way classifica
* Latin square design (LSD) Three-way classificati
* Two square factorial design

Hint :- F- Ratio : $F = \dfrac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$ where $S_1^2 > S_2^2$

procedure to find :—

2). Sum of all the terms (T) & total no. of Sample size(N)

3) Correction factor (C·F) , $C \cdot F = \dfrac{T^2}{N}$

4) TSS : Total sum of squares
   = (sum of the squares of all the terms) – C·F.

5) SSC : Sum of squares between samples

5) SSE : Error sum of squares
   = TSS – SSC

7) Annova table

8) Conclusion :

1) Formulating Ho & H₁