

Index

Items in the index are referenced to the section or chapter in which they occur.

- additional factors in experiments 19.3
- additional information 4.8
- adjusted treatment means 4.8.3
- aliases 14.2
- aliasing systems 14.4, 14.5
 - partial aliasing 14.5
- alpha designs 7.6.1, 8.5, 0.7
- analysis of block-treatment designs 7.3
- analysis of experimental data 2.2, 2.3, 3.4
 - complex split-unit design 18.3.2
 - confounded experiments 15.2.3, 15.5
 - covariance analysis 4.8.3
 - do not ignore block effects 11.5
 - fractional replicate design 14.3.1
 - incomplete block designs 7.3.1
 - non-linear response surface 17.7
 - pain relief experiment 6.2, 8.6, 9.2.3
 - unreplicated factorials 13.5, 13.6
- analysis of variance 2.2
 - practical examples 4.6
- analysis of variance identity 2.2, 3.4
 - under randomisation 10.4
- assumptions 4.2
 - distributional 4.6
 - covariance analysis 4.8.4
 - mixed models 9.3
- asymptotic response models 16.1

- balance 7.3
- balanced incomplete block (BIB) designs 7.4
- balancing consequences 18.4.1
- between-patient information 8.6
- blindness in trials 10.2, 11.7
- block contrasts 4.7.2
 - covariance or blocking 11.6
- blocking 2.1, 7.1
 - block-treatment interaction 4.7.2
 - design principles 7.2
 - do not ignore in analysis 11.5
 - practical forms 2.1, 2.6
 - two systems of 8.1
 - using previous information 20.2
- blocking and control Chapter 7
- blocking factors 2.1
- Box-Behnken designs 17.2
- broken stick model 16.1

- catalogues of designs 0.7
- central composite designs 17.2
- classical confounding systems 15.6, 15.7.3
- clinical trials 5.0, 5.1
 - cross over trials 8.6
 - final stage trials 19.4.2
 - in sequential programmes 20.5
 - local recruitment 19.4.2
 - meta analysis 19.5
 - sequences of treatments in 5.3
 - sequential allocation 11.7, 20.6
 - within-patient information 5.3.1
- combination of information 19.5
- comparisons between treatments 2.3, 12.2
- competing criteria 16.6
- completely orthogonal squares 8.2
- completely randomised design 2.2, 6.2
- component sums of squares 4.7
- compromise designs 16.6
- computer analysis of data 4.9
- computer packages and programs 4.9.1
 - design support 0.7
 - factor philosophy 4.9.4
 - generality 4.9.2
 - implications for design 4.9.6
 - regression models 4.9.5
 - requirements 4.9.3
 - user friendliness 4.9.2
- confidence regions 16.4
- confounded effects 15.1, 15.2.1, 15.2.2
 - choosing set of effects 15.6.3, 15.7.5
 - identifying effects 15.6.2
 - incomplete confounding 15.3
 - partial confounding 15.4
- confounded experiments 15.1
- confounding Chapter 15

- for fractional replicates 15.8
- general block size 15.5
- in rows and columns 15.9
- split units as a form of 18.6
- theory 15.6, 15.7
- three-level factors 15.2.2
- two-level factors 15.2.1
- constraints 4.4
- contrasts 4.7
 - component SS 4.7.1
 - orthogonal 4.7
- covariance adjustment 4.8.2
- covariance models and analysis 4.8
 - assumptions and implications 4.8.4
 - blocking or covariance 11.6
 - for spatial modelling 11.2
 - randomised block design 4.8.2
- criss-cross design 18.3.1
- cross-over designs 5.3, 8.6
 - residual effects 8.7
- cuboctahedron design 17.2
- cyclic designs 7.4, 14.7
- defining contrasts 14.2, 14.4
 - choice of 14.4, 14.5, 14.6
- degrees of freedom (df) 2.2
 - for error 1.5, 0.4
- design criteria 16.4, 16.6
 - competing criteria 16.6
 - D-optimality 16.4
 - generalised variance 16.4
- design objectives 16.2
- design principles 0.1
 - for blocking 7.2
- discrimination between models 16.5
- Duncan's multiple range test 12.2.1
- efficiency 15.3
- elementary ideas
 - blocking Chapter 2
 - treatments Chapter 3
- error distribution 4.6
- error sum of squares 2.2
 - expected values in split units 18.1.1
 - and in split-split units 18.3
- estimation of σ^2 2.3, 4.3.1, 0.4
 - choice of estimate 13.2.2, 13.6
 - prior information 20.2
- estimation of parameters 4.2
 - normally distributed 4.6
- expectations of sums of squares 4.6, 4.7
 - under randomisation theory 10.4
- expected treatment mean square 4.7, 12.7
- experiment-treatment interaction 19.2
- experimental objectives 3.1, 17.1
- experimental treatments 0.3
- experimental units Chapter 5, 0.2
 - groups as units 5.2
 - in clinical trials 5.1
 - microarray experiments 5.1
 - parts as units 5.3
- experimental unit structure 0.2
 - inevitable 0.2
 - suspected 0.2
- experimentwise error rate 12.3
- extra sum of squares 4.5
- F*-distribution 4.6
- F*-ratios 4.6
- factorial efficiency 3.6
- factorial treatment structure Chapter 13, 3.2, 12.5
 - incomplete 12.6
 - single replicate 13.5
 - three-level factors 13.4
 - two-level factors 13.1
- factors 12.5, 13.1, 13.4
- fan design 16.7
- finite set of experimental units 10.5
- Fisher's multiple confounding rule 15.6.1, 15.7.4
- four-level factors 14.3.1
- fractional partial confounding 15.4.4
- fractional polynomials 16.1
- fractional replication Chapter 14
 - design construction 14.2, 14.3, 14.4
 - half-replicates 14.2
 - irregular fractions 14.5
 - mixed level designs 14.6.1
 - one-third replicates 14.3
 - non-orthogonal estimation 14.5
 - quarter-replicate analysis 14.3.1
 - response surface designs 17.2
 - smaller fractions 14.4, 14.6
- function optimisation 20.8
- general analysis package 4.9.2
- general confounding 15.5
- generalised least squares 9.4
- generalised variance 16.4
- Gompertz function 16.1
- Graeco-Latin square 8.2
- graphical methods of analysis 13.6.1
- guard areas 18.5
- half-normal plots 13.6.1
- half-replicates 14.2
- hidden replication 3.6, 12.5, 13.2.1
- identifying multiple strata 18.4
- improved yield comparisons 13.2
- incomplete block designs 7.1, 7.2, 7.4
 - balanced 7.4
 - cyclic 7.4
 - for factorial experiments Chapter 15
 - lattice 7.4
- incomplete confounding 15.3
- incomplete factorial structure 12.6

indirect comparisons 7.1
 inefficient experiments 1.5
 inferences about parameter values 4.6
 inferences need wider population 19.1
 interaction 3.3
 interaction effects 12.5
 three-level factors 13.4
 two-level factors 13.1
 interaction sum of squares 3.4
 interblock analysis 9.2
 interblock information 9.2
 interpretation of effects 3.5, 12.5
 natural order of effects 12.5
 inverse polynomial models 16.1

joint analysis of experiments 19.5

lack of fit 3.7, 17.4
 Latin rectangle 8.1
 Latin square design 8.1
 Latin square randomisation 10.6
 lattice designs 7.4
 least squares estimators 4.2
 properties of estimators 4.3
 constrained estimates 4.4.1, 4.4.2
 generalised least squares 9.4
 randomisation theory for 10.4, 10.5
 simple examples 4.2.1
 least squares equations 4.2
 practical solutions of 4.4
 least squares principle 4.2
 linked experiments 18.8
 linear contrasts 13.4
 linear effect 13.4
 linear models Chapter 4

main effects 3.3, 12.5
 two-level factors 13.1
 three-level factors 13.4
 saturated designs 14.7
 main effect sum of squares 3.4
 main units 18.1, 18.3
 marriage of resources and treatments 0.5
 meta analysis of clinical trials 19.5.1
 microarray experiments 7.0, 7.5.2
 Michaelis–Menten function 16.1
 Mitscherlich response 16.1
 mixed factor levels 14.6.1, 15.1
 mixed models 9.3
 multiple blocking systems 9.5
 mixtures experiments 17.6
 simplex designs 17.6
 modelling effects 3.3, 3.7,
 models Chapters 3, 4, 9, 11, 16, 17
 asymptotic response 16.1
 broken stick 16.1
 building in stages 4.5
 covariance analysis models 4.8

discrimination between 16.5
 general linear models 4.2
 inverse polynomial 16.1
 linear models Chapter 4
 main effects and interactions 3.3
 mixed models 9.3
 non-linear models 16.1
 overparametrisation 4.4
 quadratic models 17.2
 random effects models 9.3
 randomised block design 2.2
 reciprocal models 17.7
 spatial covariance models 11.2
 spatial variation 11.2
 split-unit designs 18.1.1
 treatment models 3.7

multifactorial designs Chapter 17
 multiple blocking designs Chapter 8
 multiple comparison methods 12.2
 misuse of 12.2.2, 12.2.3, 12.2.4
 problems of 12.2.1
 multiple confounding rule 15.6.1, 15.7.4
 multiple errors 18.1, 18.3
 multiple experiments Chapter 19
 multiple Latin squares 8.2
 multiple levels of units 5.4, 18.1
 multiple levels of information Chapter 9
 analysis of data using REML 9.4
 combining information 9.2
 effects of extreme balancing 18.4.1
 identifying strata 18.4
 linked experiments 18.8
 models for split-unit designs 18.1.1
 multiple blocking systems Chapter 8, 9.5
 multisite experiments 19.2

nearest-neighbour analysis 11.2
 neighbour balanced designs 11.3
 Nelder–Mead optimisation method 20.8
 new variation Chapter 19
 noise factors 19.3.1
 non-linear models 16.1, 17.7
 non-linear parameters 16.1, 17.7
 non-orthogonal cross-over designs 8.7.1
 non-orthogonal row–column designs 8.3.1
 non-orthogonal split unit designs 18.7
 normal distribution 4.6
 normal plot method of analysis 13.6.1

occurrence matrix 7.5
 on-farm experiments 19.4.1
 optimal design theory 16.4
 optimisation methods 20.8
 optimum response 16.2, 17.3
 optimum seeking 20.7, 0.3
 orthogonal contrasts 4.7
 orthogonality 7.5
 overparameterisation 4.4

- parameters 4.2
 - subsets of 4.5
- partially balanced designs 7.4, 7.5.2
- partial confounding 15.4
- partition of parameters 4.5
- pooling sums of squares 13.5, 13.6, 0.6.3
- population of units 10.1
 - randomisation inference 10.1, 10.5
 - restrictions of inferences 19.1
- practical construction of design Chapter 0
 - confounded experiments 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.5.1, 15.6.4, 15.7.5, 15.8, 15.9
 - fractional replicates 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6.1, 14.7
 - four-factor response surface design 17.2
 - incomplete blocks 7.2, 7.4
 - larger IB designs 7.5.1
 - microarray experiments 7.5.2
 - mowing and species 0.6.2
 - recognising daddies 0.6.3
 - row-and-column designs 8.5
 - the moving cups 0.6.1
- practical context experiments 19.4
 - agricultural trials 19.4.1
 - clinical trials 19.4.2
- practical randomisation 10.2, 10.6
- precision 1.1
 - of adjusted estimates 4.8.1
 - of estimating error variance 1.5, 6.5
 - relative 0.5
- prediction variances 17.3
- presentation of results 12.3
- prior information for design 20.2
- priority ordering of effects 13.2
- protection of units 5.6
- pseudo-random numbers 2.5

- quadratic effects 13.4
- quadratic model 17.2
- qualitative treatments 12.4
- quantitative factors Chapter 16
- quantitative treatments 12.4
 - interpretation example 12.4
- quarter-replicate designs 14.3.1, 14.4
- questions 0.3
 - treatments to answer 0.3

- random effects 9.3
- randomisation Chapter 10, 2.5
 - distribution 10.3
 - for incomplete blocks 10.6
 - restricted 11.1
 - row-and-column designs 10.6
 - tests 10.3
 - theory 10.4
- randomisation inference 10.5
- randomisation procedures 2.5, 10.2, 10.6
- randomised block design 2.2

- recipes 0.7
- reciprocal models 17.7
- regression model 4.9.5
- relevance of results 19.1
- REML 7.5, 9.4
- repeated experiments 19.2
 - over sites 19.2
 - over years and sites 19.2
- repeated measurements 5.5
- replication Chapter 6
 - appropriate 6.1
 - different levels 6.3, 6.4
 - effective 13.2.1
 - how much 6.5
 - inappropriate 6.3
 - necessary 6.5
 - of experiments 19.2
 - previous information 6.5
 - relative 0.5
 - unequal 6.5, 12.6, 0.5
- requirements of computer packages 4.9.3
- research programmes 20.1, 0.3
 - experiments within 0.3
 - pharmaceutical development 20.5
- residuals 2.4
 - use in covariance analysis 4.8.1, 4.8.2
- resolvable designs 7.4
- resource equation 1.5, 0.4
- resources 0.2
 - efficient use of 0.4
- response functions Chapter 16
 - exponential functions 16.1
 - fractional polynomials 16.1
 - inverse polynomials 16.1
 - polynomials 16.1
- response surface 17.1
- response surface designs 17.2
 - blocking 17.2, 17.5
 - factorial structure basis 17.2
 - lack of fit 17.4
 - mixtures 17.6
 - optimum seeking sequentially 20.7
 - prediction properties 17.3
- response surface polynomial models 17.1
- restricted randomisation Chapter 11, 5.6
 - advantages and disadvantages 11.4
 - nearest neighbour balance 11.3
 - sequential treatment allocation 11.7
 - time trend resistant orders 11.2
- rotatability 17.3
- row-and-column designs 8.3

- saddle points 17.1
- San Cristobal design 17.2
- saturated fractional replicates 14.7
- screening experiments 12.8.2, 20.4
 - sequential programmes 20.4
- second-degree polynomials 17.2, 17.3

572

selection experiments 12.8.1
 selection programmes 20.3
 semi-Latin squares 8.3.2
 sequences of treatments 5.3
 sequences of experiments 20.1
 in pharmaceutical trials 20.5
 in response optimisation 20.7
 in screening programmes 20.4
 in selection programmes 20.3
 using prior information 20.2
 sequential clinical trials 20.6
 sequential experimentation Chapter 20
 sequential randomised allocation 11.7,
 sets of experiments 19.1
 analysis of results 19.2.1
 choice of sites 19.2
 different locations 19.1, 19.2
 different populations 19.1
 different years 19.1, 19.2
 interpretation of results 19.2.2
 significance level 10.3
 estimated 10.3
 simplex designs 17.6
 single replicate 13.5
 spatial variation modelling 11.2
 covariance models 11.2
 for large-scale variety trials 7.6.2
 split information Chapter 18
 split-unit designs 18.1
 advantages and disadvantages 18.2
 as a form of confounding 18.6
 criss-cross designs 18.3.1
 in practical design 0.5
 models for split-unit designs 18.1.1
 non-orthogonal forms of design 18.7
 for row-and-column designs 18.7.2
 split-split units 18.3
 standard errors (SEs) 18.1.3
 systematic treatment variation 18.5
 subdividing parameters 4.5
 sums and differences for analysis 13.3
 sums of squares (SS) 4.5
 distribution of 4.6
 for covariance effect 4.8.2
 supersaturated fractional designs
 14.7

Index

sweeping methods 4.9.4
 systematic designs 16.7
 systematic treatments within units
 18.5
 testing fit 17.4
 three-dimensional unit structure 8.4
 three-level factors 13.4
 as a blocking factor 8.6
 as a treatment factor 5.5
 time effect 5.5
 treatment choice 3.1
 numbers of factors 0.3
 numbers of levels 0.3
 to answer questions 0.3
 treatment comparisons 2.3, 4.7, 0.5
 treatment contrasts 4.7
 treatment models 3.7
 treatment structure 12.5
 treatments Chapter 12
 as a sample 12.7
 treatments and units 1.4, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3
 Trojan squares 8.3.2, 9.5, 18.7.2
 two-level factors 13.1
 unit structure 0.2
 units and treatments 1.4, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3
 unreplicated factorials 13.6
 variance 2.3, 0.4
 components of 12.7
 for treatment comparisons 7.1, 7.2
 of least squares estimators 4.3
 variation between units 5.1.1, 7.1.1
 variety trials (large) 7.6
 alpha designs 7.6.1
 in selection programmes 20.3
 modelling spatial variation 7.6.2
 weighted sums of concurrences 8.3.1
 within-block information 9.2
 within-patient information 5.3
 within-unit replication 5.3
 Yates' algorithm 13.1
 Youden square 8.3.1, 10.7