

## ภาคผนวก ก

### ສູງທາງການວະນຸມຕົວອ່າງ

Multiple regression: deviation of $R^2$ from zero	$F$ tests	$R_{Y,A}^2 = 0$	$f^2 = \frac{R_{Y,A}^2}{1 - R_{Y,A}^2}$	Number of predictors $p$ (#A)	$\lambda = f^2 N$
					$df_1 = p$ $df_2 = N - p - 1$

**Symbols and Their Meanings As Used in the Tables**

Symbols	Meaning
$\mu(\mu_i)$	population mean (in group $i$ )
$\vec{\mu}(\vec{\mu}_i)$	vector of population means (in group $i$ )
$\mu_{x-y}$	population mean of the difference
$N$	total sample size
$n_i$	sample size in group $i$
$\sigma$	standard deviation in the population
$\sigma_\mu$	standard deviation of the effect
$\sigma_{x-y}$	standard deviation of the difference
$\lambda$	noncentrality parameter of the noncentral $F$ and $\chi^2$ distribution
$\delta$	noncentrality parameter of the noncentral $t$ distribution
$df$	degrees of freedom
$df_1, df_2$	numerator and denominator degrees of freedom, respectively
$\rho(\rho_i)$	population correlation (in group $i$ )
$R_{Y,A}^2, R_{Y,A,B}^2$	squared multiple correlation coefficients, corresponding to the proportion of $Y$ variance that can be accounted for by multiple regression on the set of predictor variables $A$ and $A \cup B$ , respectively
$\Sigma$	population variance-covariance matrix
$M$	matrix of regression parameters (population means)
$C$	contrast matrix (contrasts between rows of $M$ )
$A$	contrast matrix (contrasts between columns of $M$ )
$\pi(\pi_i)$	probability of success (in group $i$ )

#### ຄົດລອກຈາກ

Faul, F., Erdfelder, E., Lang, A.-G., & Buchner, A. (2007). G\*Power 3: A flexible statistical power analysis program for the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences. *Behavior Research Methods*, 39, 175-191

### การคำนวณกลุ่มตัวอย่างจากโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูป Gpower version 3.0.1

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[1] -- Monday, March 08, 2010 -- 13:49:38
F tests - Multiple Regression: Omnibus ( $R^2$  deviation from zero)
Analysis: A priori: Compute required sample size
Input: Effect size  $f^2$  = 0.15
        $\alpha$  err prob = 0.05
       Power ( $1-\beta$  err prob) = 0.80
       Number of predictors = 11
Output: Noncentrality parameter  $\lambda$  = 18.450000
        Critical F = 1.875927
        Numerator df = 11
        Denominator df = 111
        Total sample size = 123
        Actual power = 0.803632
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