The CONTRAST subcommand indicates the contrast coefficients for factor CEFFECT. The PARTITION subcommand divides the CEFFECT factor into 2 groups for the contrasts. The first group has one degree of freedom with the contrast (3, -1, -1, -1). The second group (CEFFECT(2)) corresponds to the second and third contrasts lumped together and has two degrees of freedom. The complete MANOVA command file is given in Figure 1.28a.

Figure 1.28a

```
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE WITH CARRY-OVER EFFECTS.

DATA IS TAKEN FROM COCHRAN AND COX(1957) PAGE 135.

CEFFECT REPRESENTS THE CARRY-OVER EFFECTS.

CEFFECT=1 IF NO RESIDUAL EFFECTS.

2 IF RESIDUAL EFFECT A.

3 IF RESIDUAL EFFECT B.

4 IF RESIDUAL EFFECT C.

PERIOD COW SOUARE TREATMENT CEFFECT DEP
RUN NAME
COMMENT
VARIABLE LIST
                                   PERIOD, COW, SQUARE, TREATMNT, CEFFECT, DEP
VARIABLE LIST
INPUT MEDIUM
INPUT FORMAT
N OF CASES
MANOVA
                                   FIXED(2X,5F1.0,F10.0)
                                   DEP BY PERIOD(1,3), COW(1,6), SQUARE(1,2),
TREATMNT(1,3), CEFFECT(1,4)/
                                   CONTRAST(CEFFECT) = SPECIAL(1 1 1 1, 3 -1 -1 -1, 0 2 -1 -1, 0 0 1 -1 )/
                                   PARTITION(CEFFECT) = (1.2)/
                                  DESIGN = COW, PERIOD WITHIN SQUARE,
CEFFECT(2), TREATMINT/
DESIGN = COW, PERIOD WITHIN SQUARE,
TREATMINT, CEFFECT(2)/
READ INPUT DATA
11111 38.
12121 109
                             124.
     14211
15221
                            86.
75.
    16231
21122
22133
23114
                            101
                            86.
72.
76.
     24232
25213
     26224
                            63
15
                            39.
27.
    34224
35232
                            46
FINISH
```

In the first DESIGN specification, treatment effects are adjusted for the residual effects, and the converse holds in the second DESIGN specification. The ANOVA summary tables for both models are given in Figure 1.28b.

Figure 1.28b

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
SOURCE OF VARIATION	SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F	SIG. OF
RESIDUAL	199.25000	4	49.81250		
ONSTANT	61483.55556	1	61483.55556	1234.29974	0.0
COW	5781.11111	5	1156.22222	23.21149	.00
PERIOD WITHIN SQUARE	11489.11111	4	2872.27778	57.66179	.00
CEFFECT(2)	38.42222	2	19.21111	. 38567	.703
TREATMNT	2854.55000	2	1427.27500	28.65295	` .004
rests of significance for dep u	SING SEQUENTIAL SUMS OF SQUARES				
TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR DEP U	SING SEQUENTIAL SUMS OF SQUARES SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	· ·	SIG. OF 1
SOURCE OF VARIATION RESIDUAL		DF	MEAN SQUARE 49.81250	F	SIG. OF
SOURCE OF VARIATION RESIDUAL CONSTANT	SUM OF SQUARES		•	F 1234 . 29974	SIG. OF 1
SOURCE OF VARIATION RESIDUAL CONSTANT COW	SUM OF SQUARES 199.25000 61483.55556 5781.11111		49.81250	·	
SOURCE OF VARIATION RESIDUAL CONSTANT COW PERIOD WITHIN SQUARE	SUM OF SQUARES 199.25000 61483.55556 5781.1111 11489.1111	4 1 5 4	49.81250 61483.55556	1234.29974	0.0
	SUM OF SQUARES 199.25000 61483.55556 5781.11111	4 1 5	49.81250 61483.55556 1156.22222	1234.29974 23.21149	0.0

Note that in this example, the number of observations receiving r_a , r_b , and r_c are equal (4). If the design is not balanced with respect to residual effects, contrast coefficients for unequal numbers of replicates must be used to create the desired residual effects.