# Hungry Mice

When laboratory mice (and maybe other animals) are fed a nutritionally adequate but near-starvation diet, they may live longer on average than mice that eat a normal amount of food. In this experiment, mice were randomly assigned to one of six experimental treatments. The dependent variable was how long they lived before dying of old age. The experimental treatments were:

**NP**: Mice in this group ate as much as they pleased of a non-purified, standard diet for laboratory mice.

**N/N85**: This group was fed normally both before and after weaning. (The slash distinguishes the two periods.) After weaning, the ration was controlled at 85 kcal/wk. This, rather than NP, serves as the control group because caloric intake is held reasonably constant.

**N/R50**: This group was fed a normal diet before weaning and a reduced-calorie diet of 50 kcal/wk after weaning.

**R/R50**: This group was fed a reduced-calorie diet of 50 kcal/wk both before and after weaning.

**N/R50 lopro**: This group was fed a normal diet before weaning, a restricted diet of 50 kcal/wk after weaning, and had dietary protein content decreased with advancing age.

**N/R40**: This group was fed normally before weaning and was given a severely reduced diet of 40 kcal/wk after weaning.

The investigators were not interested in every possible comparison between treatment means. They had *very* specific research questions.

NP	N/N85	N/R50	R/R50	N/R50 lopro	N/R40
$\mu_1$	μ <sub>2</sub>	μ3	μ4	μ <sub>5</sub>	$\mu_6$

Writing a contrast of the treatment means as

 $c = a_1 \mu_1 + a_2 \mu_2 + a_3 \mu_3 + a_4 \mu_4 + a_5 \mu_5 + a_6 \mu_6$ 

Give the coefficients of the contrast you would test to answer each of the following questions. In each case you will test the null hypothesis that the contrast equals zero.

1) Do control mice have the same average lifetimes as laboratory mice?

<b>a</b> <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>3</sub>	<b>a</b> 4	$a_5$	$a_6$

2) Does reducing calorie intake from 85 to 50 kcal per week increase average life-span?

a	ı a	2 <b>a</b> <sub>3</sub>	<b>a</b> 4	<b>a</b> <sub>5</sub>	$a_6$

### 3) Is there an effect of pre-weaning diet restriction?

$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$\mathbf{a}_4$	$a_5$	$\mathbf{a}_6$

4) Does further restriction from 50 to 40 kcal per week further increase average life-span?

<b>a</b> <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>3</sub>	$\mathbf{a}_4$	$a_5$	$\mathbf{a}_6$

5) Does reduction in protein, with the same calories, change average life length?

$a_1$	$a_2$	<b>a</b> <sub>3</sub>	$\mathbf{a}_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$



## My Answers

NP	N/N85	N/R50	R/R50	N/R50 lopro	N/R40
$\mu_1$	$\mu_2$	$\mu_3$	$\mu_4$	$\mu_5$	$\mu_6$

#### Do control mice have the same average lifetimes as laboratory mice?

$a_1$	$a_2$	<b>a</b> <sub>3</sub>	$a_4$	<b>a</b> <sub>5</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>6</sub>
1	-1	0	0	0	0

Does reducing calorie intake from 85 to 50 kcal per week increase average life-span?

<b>a</b> <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>3</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>4</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>5</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>6</sub>
0	1	-1	0	0	0

Is there an effect of pre-weaning diet restriction?

<b>a</b> <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>3</sub>	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$
0	0	1	-1	0	0

Does further restriction from 50 to 40 kcal per week further increase average life-span?

$\mathbf{a}_1$	$a_2$	<b>a</b> <sub>3</sub>	$a_4$	<b>a</b> <sub>5</sub>	$a_6$
0	0	1	0	0	-1

Does reduction in protein, with the same calories, change average life length?

$\mathbf{a}_1$	$a_2$	<b>a</b> <sub>3</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>4</sub>	<b>a</b> 5	$a_6$
0	0	0	1	-1	0

#### What's the most promising multiple comparison method? Why?