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Optimal Kiefer Ordering of Simplex Designs for Third-Degree Mixture Kronecker-Models with three ingredients.

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Abstract

This paper investigates the Kiefer optimality in the third-degree Kronecker model for mixture experiments. For mixture models on the simplex, a better design is obtained, by matrix majorization that yields a larger moment matrix due to increase of symmetry and Loewner ordering. The two criteria together constitute the Kiefer design ordering and any such criteria single out one or a few designs that are Kiefer optimal. For the third-degree mixture models with three ingredients, an exchangeable moment matrix was constructed by use of Kronecker product algebra. These moment matrices are symmetrical, balanced, invariant and have homogenous regression entries which are good and have desirable properties for an optimal design. Then, the necessary and sufficient conditions for two exchangeable third-degree K-moment matrices to be comparable in the Loewner matrix ordering were set up. The weights obtained from the original design were used in the construction of the weighted centroid designs. Based on the results obtained, it was shown that the set of the weighted centroid designs constitutes a minimal complete class designs for the Kiefer design ordering and that any design that is not weighted centroid design can be improved upon by convex combination of an appropriate elementary designs.

Key words: Kiefer optimality, Kronecker product, weighted centroid designs, simplex centroid design.

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1. Introduction

The description of the original mixture problem is when two or more ingredients are mixed together to form a product. This product has desirable properties that are of interest to the manufacturers. It is assumed that these properties are functionally related to the product composition and that by varying the composition through the changing of ingredients proportions, the properties of the product will also vary. In the general mixture problem, the measured response is assumed to depend only on the relative proportions of the ingredients present in the mixtures and not on the amount of the mixture Cornell (1990). The study of functional relationship between the measured property (response) and the controllable variables is to determine the best combination of ingredients that yield the desired product. In this basic example of Cake formulations using baking powder, shortening, flour, sugar, eggs and water, the experimenter is looking for fluffiness of the cake, such that fluffiness is related to the ingredient proportions. Similarly, in building construction concrete formed by mixing sand, water, and one or more types of cement building, then the desired property is the hardness or compression strength of the concrete, where the hardness is a function of the percentages of cement, sand, and water in the mix. Cornell (1990) lists numerous examples and provides a thorough discussion of both theory and in practice. Therefore, a mixture experiment involves varying the proportions of two or more ingredients, called components of the mixture, and studying the changes that occur in the measured properties (responses) of the resulting end products. Clearly, if we let q represent the number of ingredients (or constituents) in the system under study and if we represent the proportion of the i th constituent in the mixture by t_i , then;

$$t_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, q \quad (1)$$

$$\text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^q t_i = t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + \dots + t_q = 1.0 \quad (2)$$

According to Eq. (2), the sum of the nonnegative component proportions or fractions is unity. This latter condition (2) will be the fundamental restriction assigned to the proportions comprising the mixture experiment. Satisfying

the restrictions in Eqs (1) and (2) means only that a mixture composition will be formed by adding together nonnegative quantities. Actually, since in Eq (2) an individual proportion t_i , could be unity, a mixture could be a single ingredient or constituent. Such a mixture is called a *pure* mixture or a "*single-component*" mixture. Single-component mixtures are used mainly as a benchmark or as a standard against which multicomponent blends are compared. By virtue of the constraints on the t_i , shown in Eqs.(1) and (2) the geometric description of the factor space containing the q components consists of all points on or inside the boundaries (vertices, edges, faces, etc.) of a regular $(q - 1)$ -dimensional simplex. For $q = 2$ components, the simplex factor space is a straight line. With three components $q = 3$, the simplex factor space is an equilateral triangle, and for $q = 4$ the simplex is a tetrahedron.

1.1 Mixture Experiments

A mixture experiment is an experiment in which the m factors t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m are non-negative and subject to the simplex restrictions $t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_m = 1$, that is the factors represent relative proportions of m ingredients blended in a mixture (Cheruiyot et al, 2017). The experimental conditions are points in the probability simplex, which constitute the independent and controlled variables (factors). A real-valued quantity Y_t , observed under the experimental condition $t \in T$ assumed random with an expected value, $E[Y_t]$ forms the dependent variable. Under experimental conditions $t \in \tau$, the experimental response Y_t is taken to be a scalar random variable. Replication under identical experimental conditions or responses from distinct experimental conditions are assumed to be of equal (unknown) variance σ^2 and uncorrelated. The functional relationship between dependent and independent variable within the range of interest is represented by a Taylor polynomial of low degree, d . There are three types of mixture design; simplex-lattice design, simplex-centroid design and simplex axial design. When the mixture components are subject to the constraint that they must sum to one, then standard mixture designs for fitting standard models used are Simplex-Lattice designs and the Simplex-Centroid designs. A simplex design is a mixture design in which the design points are arranged in a uniform way known as lattice. The word, lattice means an array of points and is used in reference to specific Taylor polynomial equation. The simplex centroid design is constructed to form a triangle with data points located at each corner, at the three midpoints on each side and as well as the point located in the centre(centroid). In the simplex lattice design, the points are located on the vertices and mid-edges of an equilateral triangle only, gives more information about response surface behaviour for binary blends, while the points that are located within(inside) the triangle in simplex centroid design and axial design, more uniform distribution is in the interior of the triangle (Draper and Pukelsheim, 1998a, 1999).

1.2 Simplex centroid Designs

The simplex is defined in geometrical terms as a regular figure, where all of its angles are congruent and all of its sides are congruent, such as equilateral (3-sided), tetrahedron (4-triangular faces), and other polygons with triangular faces. In the simplex centroid design, the points are located on the vertices, mid-edges and in the centre (centroid) a triangle .Generally, in a q -component simplex-centroid design, the number of distinct points is $2^q - 1$. These points correspond to q permutations of $(1,0,0, \dots, 0)$ or q single-component blends, the $\binom{q}{2}$ permutations of $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$ or all binary mixtures, the $\binom{q}{3}$ permutations of $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$, ...and so on, with finally the overall centroid point $(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{q}, \dots, \frac{1}{q})$ or q -nary mixture. In other words, the design consists of every (nonempty) subset of the q components, but only with mixtures in which the components that are present appear in equal proportions. Such mixtures are located at the centroid of the $(q-1)$ -dimensional simplex and at the centroids of all the lower dimensional simplices contained within the $(q-1)$ -dimensional simplex. At the points of the simplex-centroid design, data on the response are collected and a polynomial is fitted that has the same number of terms (or parameters) to be estimated as there are points in the associated design (Muriungi et al, 2017). For example, a case where $q = 3$ component system and the factor space for all blends is an equilateral triangle, then each component assumes the proportions

$$t_i = 0, \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 1 \text{ for } i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (3)$$

Setting $d = 2$ for the proportions in equation (1), that is the second-degree model is used to represent the response surface over the triangle, then $\{3, 2\}$ Simplex centroid designs consist of the seven points on the boundary of the triangle such that;

$$\{t_1, t_2, t_3\} = \left\{ (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1), \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \right\} \quad (4)$$

The three points which are defined as

$$(1, 0, 0) \text{ or } t_1 = 1, t_2 = t_3 = 0; (0, 1, 0) \text{ or } t_1 = t_3 = 0, t_2 = 1 \text{ and } (0, 0, 1) \text{ or } t_1 = t_2 = 0, t_3 = 1$$

represent pure blend or single-component mixture and these are the three vertices of the triangle as shown in fig.1.

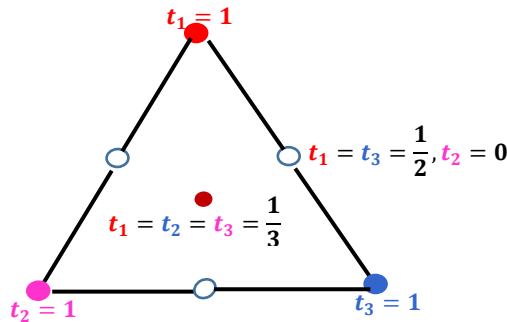


Fig. 1: $\{3, 2\}$ Simplex Centroid design (Cornell, 1990, 2002)

The points $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$, $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$ and $(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ represent the binary blends or two-component mixtures $t_i = t_j = \frac{1}{2}, t_k = 0, k \neq i, j$ for which non-zero components proportions are equal. The binary blends are located at the midpoints of the three-edges of an equilateral triangle and the centroid point $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ is located at Centre of the triangle. For a $\{3, 2\}$ Simplex centroid designs with 7 points as in equation (4), then if the second-degree model is used for a three-component system, we have the expected responses and the polynomial equation of the form;

$$\eta = \beta_1 t_1 + \beta_2 t_2 + \beta_3 t_3 + \beta_{12} t_1 t_2 + \beta_{13} t_1 t_3 + \beta_{23} t_2 t_3 + \beta_{123} t_1 t_2 t_3 \quad (5)$$

which is a polynomial fitted that has the same number of terms (or parameters to be estimated) as there are points in the associated design where $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_{12}, \beta_{13}, \beta_{23}$, and β_{123} unknown parameters.

2. Methodology

The Kronecker product has been applied in this study to derive the exchangeable moment matrices since Kiefer design ordering does not depend on the coordinate system that is used to represent the regression function, though both Kronecker and the Scheffe' are based on the same space of regression polynomials, but differ in their choice of representing this space. (Draper and Pukelsheim, 1998) and (Prescott, et. Al, 2002) put forward several advantages of the Kronecker model such as homogeneity of regression terms, attractive symmetry, compact notation, great transparency, and invariance properties. We refer to the corresponding expressions as K-models or K-polynomials. In particular, polynomial regression model for mixture experiments as suggested (Draper and Pukelsheim, 1998a, 1999) in the first and second-degree Kronecker mixture models in which they obtained the results for Kiefer design ordering of mixture experimental design were reviewed.

For a linear model with regression function $f(t)$, the statistical properties of a design τ are captured by its moment matrix

$$M(\tau) = \sum_{j \leq l} w_j f(t_j) f(t_j)' = \int_{\mathcal{T}} f(t) f(t)' d\tau \quad (6)$$

and its regression function is given by

$$f(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \end{pmatrix}, \quad f(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ t \otimes t \end{pmatrix}, \quad f(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ t \otimes t \\ t \otimes t \otimes t \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

for first, second- and third-degree Kronecker model respectively.

2.1 Kronecker product

The Kronecker product, denoted by \otimes , is an operation on two matrices of arbitrary size resulting in a block matrix. The Kronecker product should not be confused with the usual matrix multiplication which is an entirely different operation. For a $k \times m$ matrix A and an $l \times n$ matrix B , their Kronecker product $A \otimes B$ is defined to be the $kl \times mn$ block matrix

$$A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & \Lambda & a_{1m}B \\ \text{M} & \text{O} & \text{M} \\ a_{k1}B & \Lambda & a_{km}B \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8)$$

The Kronecker product approach bases second-degree polynomial regression in m variables such that

$t = (t_1, t_2, \Lambda, t_m)'$ on the matrix of all cross products is given by,

$$tt' = \begin{pmatrix} t_1^2 & t_1t_2 & \Lambda & t_1t_m \\ t_2t_1 & t_2^2 & \Lambda & t_2t_m \\ \text{M} & \text{M} & \text{O} & \text{M} \\ t_mt_1 & t_mt_2 & \Lambda & t_m^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

rather than reducing them to the Box-Hunter minimal set of monomials

$(t_1^2, t_2^2, \Lambda, t_m^2, t_1t_2, \Lambda, t_{m-1}t_m)$.

The benefits are that distinct terms are repeated appropriately, according to the number of times they can arise, so that transformational rules with a conformable matrix R become simple $(Rt)(Rt)' = R(tt')R'$ and that the approach extends to third-degree polynomial regression. However, the arrangement of triple products $t_it_jt_k$ in a set of "layered" matrices appears rather awkward. This is where Kronecker products prove useful; they achieve the same goal with a more pleasing algebra. The idea underlying the use of Kronecker products is familiar from elementary statistics, that is the Kronecker product of a vector $s \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and another vector $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$ then simply is a special case,

$$s \otimes t = \begin{pmatrix} s_1t \\ \text{M} \\ s_mt \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_it_j \end{pmatrix}_{i=1,\Lambda,m; j=1,\Lambda,n} \in \mathbb{R}^{mn} \quad (10)$$

in lexicographic order

One of the key property of Kronecker product is the product rule $(A \otimes B)(s \otimes t) = (As) \otimes (Bt)$. Therefore, the transpose, $(A \otimes B)' = (A') \otimes (B')$, for Moore-Penrose inversion, $(A \otimes B)^+ = (A^+) \otimes (B^+)$, and if possible, for regular inversion, $(A \otimes B)^{-1} = (A^{-1}) \otimes (B^{-1})$. The other properties of Kronecker product are $(A \otimes B) \otimes C = A \otimes (B \otimes C)$ for associativity, $(A + B) \otimes C = (A \otimes C) + (B \otimes C)$ for distributive property, $\text{Trace}(A \otimes B) = \text{Trace}(B \otimes A) = \text{Trace}(A) \otimes \text{Trace}(B)$ and $\det(A \otimes B) = \det(B \otimes A) = (\det(A))^n (\det(B))^m \forall A \in M, B \in N$. Thus while the matrix tt' assembles the cross products t_it_j in an $m \times m$ array, the Kronecker square $t \otimes t$ arranges the same numbers as a long $m^2 \times 1$ vector. The Kronecker cube $t \otimes t \otimes t$ is an even longer $m^3 \times 1$ vector, listing the triple products $t_it_jt_k$ in lexicographic order. Yet the algebra is easy to handle. The transformation with a conformable matrix R simply amounts to $(Rt) \otimes (Rt) = (R \otimes R)(t \otimes t)$. This greatly facilitates our calculations when we now apply Kronecker products to response surface models of third-degree K-model.

2.1.1 The first-degree K-model

The first-degree K-model which was proposed by Draper, N. R., Pukelsheim, F, (1998) is of the form

$$E [Y_t] = \sum_{i=1}^m t_i \theta_i = t' \theta \quad (11)$$

If the linear model has regression function $f(t) = t$, which is an identity matrix, the statistical properties of a design τ are captured by its moment matrix,

$$M(\tau) = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i f(t_i) f(t_i)' = \int_{\tau} f(t) f(t)' d\tau = \int_{\tau} t t' d\tau \quad (12)$$

The first-degree moment matrix of an exchangeable design $\bar{\tau}$ is the $m \times m$ matrix

$$M(\bar{\tau}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_2 & \mu_{11} & \Lambda & \mu_{11} \\ \mu_{11} & \mu_2 & \Lambda & \mu_{11} \\ M & M & O & M \\ \mu_{11} & \mu_{11} & \Lambda & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (13)$$

with identical on-diagonal entries μ_2 , the pure second moments and identical off-diagonal entries μ_{11} , the mixed second moments. Furthermore, the simplex restriction entails

$$1_m' M(\bar{\tau}) 1_m = m \mu_2 + m(m-1) \mu_{11} = 1 \quad (14)$$

that is, the entries of any first-degree moment matrix sum to one, for every design on the simplex. For the first-degree model on the simplex, the regression function is the identity whence the groups \mathcal{G} and perm (m) coincide,

$$f(Rt) \equiv Rt = Qt \equiv Qf(t) \text{ for all } t \in \tau \Rightarrow Q = R$$

The group $\mathcal{G} = \text{perm}(m)$ acts on moment matrices by congruence, $M \rightarrow QMQ'$.

A first-degree moment matrix M is said to be permutationally invariant when $M = RMR'$ for all $R \in \text{perm}(m)$. We call a design with this invariance property an exchangeable design.

Lemma 1

Let $\bar{\tau}$ be an exchangeable design on the simplex T . Then we have $M(\eta_1) \geq M(\bar{\tau})$ with equality if and only if $\bar{\tau} = \eta_1$.

Proof:

From Lemma 2.1 (Korir, 2008), we have $M(\eta_1) - M(\bar{\tau}) = \frac{m}{m-1} \delta K_m$, with $\delta = \frac{1}{m} - \mu_2(\bar{\tau})$. The

simplex restriction yields $\delta = (m-1) \mu_{11}(\bar{\tau}) \geq 0$. This proves $M(\eta_1) \geq M(\bar{\tau})$. Equality holds if and only if

$$0 = \mu_{11}(\bar{\tau}) = \int_{\tau} t_i t_j d\bar{\tau} \text{ for all } i \neq j.$$

Therefore the support points of $\bar{\tau}$ must be among the vertices e_i . Because of exchangeability the design $\bar{\tau}$ assigns constant weight $1/m$ to each vertex, whence $\bar{\tau} = \eta_1$. Now we view matrix majorization and Loewner ordering together, to obtain the main result on the Kiefer design ordering in first-degree models.

Theorem 1

Among all designs on the simplex T , the unique Kiefer optimal design for a first-degree model is the vertex

$$\text{points design } \eta_1, \text{ with moment matrix } M(\eta_1) = \frac{1}{m} I_m.$$

Proof:

Let τ be an arbitrary design on the simplex T . Lemma 1 yield $M(\eta_1) \geq M(\bar{\tau}) \pi M(\tau)$. This establishes Kiefer optimality of $M(\eta_1)$. Let τ be also Kiefer optimal. Then τ and η_1 are Kiefer equivalent, and the antisymmetric property of the Kiefer ordering entails $M(\tau) = M(\eta_1)$. Now Lemma 1 proves uniqueness, so $\tau = \eta_1$. While there are plenty of exchangeable designs, just two of them suffice to generate all possible

exchangeable first-degree moment matrices. To this end let η_m be the overall centroid design, that is the one-point design in the overall centroid point of the simplex T,

$\eta_m \left(\frac{1}{m} \mathbf{1}_m \right) = 1$ and therefore, the moment matrix is $M(\eta_m) = \frac{1}{m^2} \mathbf{1}_m \mathbf{1}_m'$. For an arbitrary exchangeable

design $\bar{\tau}$ with moments μ_2 and μ_{11} we define $\alpha_1 = m(\mu_2 - \mu_{11})$, $\alpha_m = m^2 \mu_{11}$. These two numbers satisfy $\alpha_1 \geq 0$ and $\alpha_1 + \alpha_m = 1$. Hence the convex combination $\alpha_1 \eta_1 + \alpha_m \eta_m$ is a legitimate design. Infact, this design reproduces the given moments,

$$\mu_2(\alpha_1 \eta_1 + \alpha_m \eta_m) = \alpha_1 \mu_2(\eta_1) + \alpha_m \mu_2(\eta_m) = \mu_2,$$

$\mu_{11}(\alpha_1 \eta_1 + \alpha_m \eta_m) = \alpha_1 \mu_{11}(\eta_1) + \alpha_m \mu_{11}(\eta_m) = \mu_{11}$. The convex combinations of the vertex points design η_1 and of the overall centroid design η_m exhaust all possible exchangeable first-degree moment matrices.

2.1.2 The second-degree K-model

The second-degree K-model which was proposed by Draper and Pukelsheim (1998b) is of the form

$$E [Y_t] = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m t_i t_j \theta_{ij} = (t \otimes t)' \theta \quad (15)$$

An arbitrary design τ has second-degree K-moment matrix

$$M(\tau) = \int_{\tau} (t \otimes t)(t \otimes t)' d\tau \quad (16)$$

The K-regression function chosen is $f(t) = (t \otimes t)$ which proves convenient in determining the group \mathcal{G} that is induced on the K-regression range, $f(Rt) \equiv (Rt \otimes Rt) = Q(t \otimes t) \equiv Qf(t)$ for all $t \in \tau \Rightarrow Q = R \otimes R$. Therefore, the induced group consists of the Kronecker squares of all permutation matrices $\mathcal{G} = \{(R \otimes R) : R \in Perm(m)\}$

This is a proper subgroup of the permutation matrices on the space \mathcal{R}^{m^2} where the regression function takes its values. In fact, \mathcal{G} only has order m: while $Perm(m^2)$ has order m^2 . A second-degree K-moment matrix is said to be permutationally invariant when $M = (R \otimes R) M (R \otimes R)'$ for all $R \in Perm(m)$. We call a design with this invariance property an exchangeable design.

(a) Two factors

For the second-degree K-model with **two-ingredient**, let $\bar{\tau}$ be an arbitrary exchangeable design on τ , then, the second-degree K-moment matrix is of the form;

$$M(\bar{\tau}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_4 & \mu_{31} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{22} \\ \mu_{31} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{31} \\ \mu_{31} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{31} \\ \mu_{22} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{31} & \mu_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)$$

An exchangeable second-degree K-moment matrix depends on the various pure moments of order four, μ_4 , mixed fourth order moments, μ_{31} and μ_{22} such that, $\mu_4 = \int_{\tau} t_1^4 d\bar{\tau}$, $\mu_{31} = \int_{\tau} t_1^3 t_2 d\bar{\tau}$ and $\mu_{22} = \int_{\tau} t_1^2 t_2^2 d\bar{\tau}$.

The simplex restriction has the effect on moment matrix, that is the entries of any second-degree K-moment matrix sum to one;

$$(\mathbf{1}_2 \otimes \mathbf{1}_2)' M(\tau) (\mathbf{1}_2 \otimes \mathbf{1}_2) = \int_{\tau} (\mathbf{1}_2' t)^4 d\tau = 1 \quad (18)$$

and its simplex restrictions entail:

$$1 = 2\mu_4 + 8\mu_{31} + 6\mu_{22} \tag{19}$$

Lemma 2

Let η and $\bar{\tau}$ be two exchangeable designs on the simplex T . Then we have

$$M(\eta) \geq M(\bar{\tau}) \Leftrightarrow \mu_{(2)}(\eta) = \mu_{(2)}(\bar{\tau}), \mu_4(\eta) \geq \mu_4(\bar{\tau}).$$

Proof:

For the direct part we assume $\Delta = M(\eta) - M(\bar{\tau})$ is nonnegative. Then $(1_2 \otimes 1_2)' \Delta (1_2 \otimes 1_2) = 1 - 1 = 0$ forces $\Delta(1_2 \otimes 1_2) = 0$, which implies $M(\eta)(1_2 \otimes 1_2) = M(\bar{\tau})(1_2 \otimes 1_2)$. This means $\mu_{(2)}(\eta) = \mu_{(2)}(\bar{\tau})$, since

$$M(\bar{\tau})(1_2 \otimes 1_2) = \int_{\tau} (t \otimes t)(t \otimes t)'(1_2 \otimes 1_2) d\bar{\tau} = \int_{\tau} (t \otimes t) d\bar{\tau} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_2(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{11}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{11}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_2(\bar{\tau}) \end{bmatrix}$$

In addition, we have $0 \leq (e_1 \otimes e_1)' \Delta (e_1 \otimes e_1) = \mu_4(\eta) - \mu_4(\bar{\tau})$. For the converse part note that for two ingredients, equality of second order moments implies equality of third order moments. The fourth order moment differences then are, using $\gamma = \mu_4(\eta) - \mu_4(\bar{\tau}) \geq 0$, $\mu_{31}(\eta) - \mu_{31}(\bar{\tau}) = -\gamma$, $\mu_{22}(\eta) - \mu_{22}(\bar{\tau}) = \gamma$. In terms of matrices this means

$$M(\eta) - M(\bar{\tau}) = \gamma \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \gamma E \geq 0, \text{ where } E = w_{12} w_{12}' \text{ and } w_{12} = (e_1 - e_2) \otimes (e_1 - e_2).$$

Again the be vertex points design η_1 and the overall centroid design η_2 play a special role

$$\eta_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \eta_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = 1. \quad \text{Their moments of order four are}$$

$$\mu_4(\eta_1) = \frac{1}{2}, \mu_{31}(\eta_1) = \mu_{22}(\eta_1) = 0 \text{ and } \mu_4(\eta_2) = \mu_{31}(\eta_2) = \mu_{22}(\eta_2) = \frac{1}{16}. \text{ We call the designs}$$

η_1 and η_2 elementary centroid designs. They are used to generate weighted centroid designs; in the sense of the following definition.

Definition 1

For weights $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \geq 0$ with $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1$, the design $\eta = \alpha_1 \eta_1 + \alpha_2 \eta_2$ is called a weighted centroid design. In order to find a weighted centroid design $\eta = \alpha_1 \eta_1 + \alpha_2 \eta_2$ that improves upon a given exchangeable design $\bar{\tau}$, in the Loewner ordering sense of having $M(\eta) \geq M(\bar{\tau})$, Lemma 2 is instrumental. We determine the

$$\text{weights } \alpha_1 \text{ and } \alpha_2 \text{ by equating selected lower order moments, } \mu_1(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\mu_{11}(\eta) = \frac{1}{4} \alpha_2 = \mu_{11}. \text{ The solutions are } \alpha_2 = 4\mu_{11} \geq 0, \text{ and } \alpha_1 = 1 - 4\mu_{11} = 2(\mu_2 - \mu_{11}) \geq 0. \text{ In the}$$

$$\text{fourth order terms we get } \alpha_2 = 8(\mu_{31} + \mu_{22}) \text{ and } \alpha_1 = 2(\mu_4 - \mu_{22})$$

Lemma 3

Let $\bar{\tau}$ be an exchangeable design on the simplex T , with fourth order moments $\mu_4, \mu_{31}, \mu_{22}$. Then the weighted centroid design $\eta = \alpha_1 \eta_1 + \alpha_2 \eta_2$, with weights $\alpha_1 = 2(\mu_4 - \mu_{22})$ and $\alpha_2 = 8(\mu_{31} + \mu_{22})$, satisfies $M(\eta) \geq M(\bar{\tau})$ with equality if and only if $\bar{\tau} = \eta$.

Proof:

The simplex restriction entails $2\mu_4 + 8\mu_{31} + 6\mu_{22} = 1$ and $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1$. Clearly we have $\alpha_2 \geq 0$. We also have $\alpha_1 \geq 0$, since the function $\psi(t_1, t_2) = (t_1^2 - t_2^2)^2$ is nonnegative and satisfies $\alpha_1 = \int_{\tau} \psi(t_1, t_2) d\bar{\tau} \geq 0$. Hence the weighted centroid design η is well defined. The following theorem joins the partial steps together to obtain the main result on the Kiefer ordering, that the mixtures of the vertex points designs η_1 and of the overall centroid design η_2 form a minimal complete class.

Theorem 2

In the two-ingredient second-degree model, the set of weighted centroid designs

$C = \{\alpha_1\eta_1 + \alpha_2\eta_2 : (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)' \in T\}$, constitutes a minimal complete class of designs for the Kiefer ordering.

Proof:

Completeness of C means that for every design τ not in C there is a member η in C that is Kiefer better than τ . That is, we must show that η is more informative than τ , $M(\eta) \gg M(\tau)$, but that the two are not Kiefer equivalent, $M(\tau) \gg M(\eta)$. From the above section and with the weights from Lemma 3, the weighted centroid design $\eta = \alpha_1\eta_1 + \alpha_2\eta_2$ satisfies $M(\eta) \geq M(\bar{\tau}) \pi M(\tau)$, that is, $M(\eta) \gg M(\tau)$. The implication of the above is that any design which does not consist of a mixture of elementary centroid designs can be improved upon, in terms of symmetry and Loewner ordering, by using an appropriate combination of elementary centroid designs.

(b) *Three factors*

The second-degree K-moment matrix with **three-ingredients** is of the form;

$$M(\bar{\tau}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_4 & \mu_{31} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} \\ \mu_{31} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} \\ \mu_{31} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{31} \\ \mu_{31} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} \\ \mu_{22} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{31} & \mu_4 & \mu_{31} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{22} \\ \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{31} \\ \mu_{31} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{31} \\ \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{31} \\ \mu_{22} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{211} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{31} & \mu_{31} & \mu_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (20)$$

With an additional moment of mixed order four given by, $\mu_{211} = \int_{\tau} t_1^2 t_2 t_3 d\bar{\tau}$. The simplex restriction has the effect on moment matrix, that is the entries of any second-degree K-moment matrix sum to one;

$$(1_3 \otimes 1_3)' M(\tau) (1_3 \otimes 1_3) = \int_{\tau} (1_3' t)^4 d\tau = 1 \quad (21)$$

And its simplex restriction entails;

$$1 = 3\mu_4 + 24\mu_{31} + 18\mu_{22} + 36\mu_{211} \quad (22)$$

2.1.3 The Third-degree K-model

The third-degree K-model, which was proposed by (Korir, 2008), is of the form;

$$E[Y_t] = f(t)' \theta = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m t_i t_j t_k \theta_{ijk} = (t \otimes t \otimes t)' \theta$$

Let $\bar{\tau}$ be an arbitrary exchangeable design on τ , the third-degree K-moment matrix for two-ingredient is of the form;

(Korir, et al, 2009)

$$M(\bar{\tau}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_6 & \mu_{51} & \mu_{51} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} \\ \mu_{51} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} \\ \mu_{51} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} \\ \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} \\ \mu_{51} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} \\ \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} \\ \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} \\ \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} & \mu_{51} & \mu_6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (23)$$

The sixth order moment μ_6 , and the mixed sixth order moments μ_{51} , μ_{42} , and μ_{33} are the averages over the corresponding; possibly distinct individual moments of $\bar{\tau}$ such that;

$$\mu_6 = \mu_6(\bar{\tau}) = \int_{\tau} t_1^6 d\bar{\tau} = \int_{\tau} t_m^6 d\bar{\tau} = \int_{\tau} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m t_i^6 d\bar{\tau}$$

$$\mu_{51} = \mu_{51}(\bar{\tau}) = \int_{\tau} t_1^5 t_2 d\bar{\tau}, \mu_{33} = \mu_{33}(\bar{\tau}) = \int_{\tau} t_1^3 t_2^3 d\bar{\tau}, \mu_{42} = \mu_{42}(\bar{\tau}) = \int_{\tau} t_1^4 t_2^2 d\bar{\tau}$$

The simplex restriction has the effect on moment matrix, that is the entries of any K-moment matrix sum to one (Korir, et al, 2009).

$$(1_2 \otimes 1_2 \otimes 1_2)' M(\bar{\tau}) (1_2 \otimes 1_2 \otimes 1_2) = \int_{\tau} (1_2' t)^6 d\bar{\tau} = 1 \quad (24)$$

Therefore, its simplex restrictions entail;

$$1 = 2\mu_6 + 12\mu_{51} + 30\mu_{42} + 20\mu_{33} \quad (25)$$

Definition 2:

For the weights $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \geq 0$ with $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 1$, the design $\eta = \alpha_1\eta_1 + \alpha_2\eta_2 + \alpha_3\eta_3$ is called a weighted centroid design. In order to find an appropriate set of weights, we equate selected moments of order lower than four:

$$\mu_1(\eta) = \frac{1}{3} \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{3} \alpha_2 + \frac{1}{3} \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{3}, \mu_{11}(\eta) = \frac{1}{12} \alpha_2 + \frac{1}{3} \alpha_3 = \mu_{11}, \mu_{111}(\eta) = \frac{1}{27} \alpha_3 = \mu_{111}$$

The solutions are $\alpha_3 = 27\mu_{111}$, $\alpha_2 = 12(\mu_{11} - 3\mu_{111})$, and $\alpha_1 = 1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3$. When the lower order moments are expressed using fourth order moments, these weights are seen to be the ones given in the following Lemma.

Lemma 4

Let $\bar{\tau}$ be an exchangeable designs on the simplex \bar{T} , with fourth order moments $\mu_4, \mu_{31}, \mu_{22}, \mu_{211}$. Then the weighted centroid design $\eta = \alpha_1\eta_1 + \alpha_2\eta_2 + \alpha_3\eta_3$, with weights $\alpha_1 = 3(\mu_4 - 2\mu_{22} + \mu_{211})$, $\alpha_2 = 24(\mu_{31} + \mu_{22} - 2\mu_{211})$ and $\alpha_3 = 81\mu_{211}$ satisfies $M(\eta) \geq M(\bar{\tau})$, with equality if and only if $\eta = \bar{\tau}$.

Proof:

The relation $3\mu_4 + 24\mu_{31} + 18\mu_{22} + 36\mu_{211} = 1$ entails $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 1$. Clearly we have $\alpha_3 \geq 0$.

We also $\alpha_2 \geq 0$, since the function $\phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = 12(t_1 - t_2)^2(t_1 t_2 + 2t_3^2)$ is nonnegative and integrates to α_2 . For α_1 , we use the symmetric function

$$\psi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = t_1^4 + t_2^4 + t_3^4 - 2t_1^2 t_2^2 - 2t_1^2 t_3^2 - 2t_2^2 t_3^2 + t_1^2 t_2 t_3 + t_1 t_2^2 t_3 + t_1 t_2 t_3^2$$

It can be shown that, on the simplex, ψ is nonnegative. This ensures $\alpha_1 \geq 0$. Hence the weighted design η is well-defined. Again, we conclude that, in the Kiefer design ordering it suffices to restrict attention to the vertex points design η_1 , the edge midpoint design η_2 , and the overall centroid design η_3 as indicated in the following theorem:

Theorem 3

In the three-ingredient second-degree model, the set of weighted centroid designs

$C = \{\alpha_1\eta_1 + \alpha_2\eta_2 + \alpha_3\eta_3 : (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)' \in T\}$ constitutes a minimal complete class of designs for the Kiefer ordering.

Proof:

The Completeness part is as established just as in Theorem 2. For minimal completeness, we remove a weighted centroid τ from C and assume that $\eta \in C$ improves upon τ , $M(\eta) \geq M(\bar{\tau})$. By Lemma 2.7 (Korir,2008), the two designs share the same lower order moments. The latter determine the weights uniquely, contradicting the assumption that τ and η are distinct. Hence the class C is minimal complete.

3. Design problem

Many practical problems are associated with the investigation of mixture ingredients t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m of m factors, with $t_i \geq 0$ and further restricted by $\sum t_i = 1$. Early seminar work was done by Scheffe' (1958; P.347,1963) who suggested and analysed canonical model forms when the regression function for the expected response is a polynomial of degree one, two, or three. We refer to these as the S-polynomial or S-models. In this paper, the alternative representation of mixture models is used to investigate the third-degree mixture models with three ingredients. This version is based on the Kronecker product algebra of vectors which was introduced by Draper and Pukelsheim (1998, 1999). The Kronecker algebra gives rise to homogeneous model function and moment matrices. We refer to the corresponding expressions as K-models or K-polynomials.

In the third-degree mixture model, whereby the S-polynomial and the expected response takes the form;

$$E[Y_t] = f(t)' \theta = \sum_{i=1}^m t_i \theta_i + \sum_{i<j}^m t_i t_j \theta_{ij} + \sum_{i<j<k}^m \theta_{ijk} t_i t_j t_k \tag{26}$$

and when the regression function is the homogeneous third-degree K-polynomial, the expected response takes the form (Korir, 2008), (Gregory et al, 2014).

$$E[Y_t] = f(t)' \theta = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m t_i t_j t_k \theta_{ijk} = (t \otimes t \otimes t)' \theta \tag{27}$$

in which the Kronecker powers $t^{\otimes 3} = (t \otimes t \otimes t)$, $(m^3 \times 1)$ vectors, consists of pure cubic and three-way interactions of components of t in lexicographic order of the subscripts and with evident that third-degree restrictions are $\theta_{ijk} = \theta_{ikj} = \theta_{jik} = \theta_{jki} = \theta_{kij} = \theta_{kji}$ for all i, j , and k .

3.1 Exchangeability in Third-degree K-model

Given an arbitrary design τ , we obtain an exchangeable design (permutation invariant) $\bar{\tau}$ by averaging over the

$$\text{permutation group, } \bar{\tau} = \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{R \in \text{perm}(m)} T \circ R^{-1}$$

If the original design τ itself is exchangeable, then it is reproduced, $\bar{\tau} = \tau$. Otherwise the average $\bar{\tau}$ is an improvement over τ , in that it exhibits more symmetry and balancedness. In terms of matrix majorization, the moment matrix of the average design $\bar{\tau}$ is majorized by the moment matrix of τ , such that $M(\bar{\tau}) \pi M(\tau)$. The moment matrix $M(\bar{\tau})$ is superior to $M(\tau)$ since it exhibits more symmetry than $M(\tau)$. Let Perm (m) be the group of all $m \times m$ permutation matrices. A design τ is said to be permutationally invariant when $\tau^R = \tau$ for all $R \in \text{Perm}(m)$. We call a design with this invariance property an exchangeable design. The group R that acts on the experimental domain T , induces a group

\mathcal{G} that acts on the range of the regression function, $f(t) = t \otimes t \otimes t$; (Korir, B.C, 2008).

$f(Rt) = (Rt \otimes Rt \otimes Rt) \equiv (R \otimes R \otimes R)(t \otimes t \otimes t) \equiv Qf(t)$ for all $t \in T \Rightarrow Q = R \otimes R \otimes R$. This induced group consists of Kronecker cubic of all permutation matrices, $\mathcal{G} = \{R \otimes R \otimes R : R \in \text{Perm}(m)\}$.

This is a proper subgroup of the permutation matrix on the space \mathfrak{R}^{m^3} where the regression takes its values. Therefore, a third-degree K-moment matrix is said to be permutationally invariant when

$M = (R \otimes R \otimes R) M (R \otimes R \otimes R)'$ for all $R \in Perm(m)$ then, we speak of an exchangeable third-degree K-moment matrix. In a third-degree mixture model, the moment matrix is the form;

$M(\tau) = \int_{\tau} (t \otimes t \otimes t)(t \otimes t \otimes t)' d\tau$ and has all entries homogeneous of degree six and the simplex restriction

has an immediate effect on these moment matrices, as follows

$$(1_m \otimes 1_m \otimes 1_m)' M(\tau) (1_m \otimes 1_m \otimes 1_m) = \int_{\tau} (1_m' t)^6 d\tau = 1. \quad (28)$$

That is, all the entries of any third-degree K-moment matrix sum to one; for every design on the simplex.

3.2 Kiefer Design Ordering

The optimality properties of designs are determined by their moment matrices (Pukelsheim 1993, chapter 5). We compute optimal design for the polynomial fit model, the third degree Kronecker model. This involves searching for the optimum in a set of competing exchangeable moment matrices (Gregory et al, 2014). The Kiefer partial ordering is a two-stage ordering, reflecting an increase in symmetry by matrix majorization and a subsequent enlargement in the Loewner ordering (Pukelsheim, 2006). In view of the initial symmetrization step, it suffices to search for improvement in the Loewner ordering sense, among exchangeable moment matrices only. First, we obtain the exchangeable moment matrices, then find the necessary and sufficient conditions for two exchangeable third-degree K-moment matrices to be comparable in the Loewner matrix ordering. The comparison of moment matrix inequalities reduces to the comparison of individual moment inequalities which is part of the condition. In terms of matrix majorization relative to the congruence action that is induced on the moment matrices by $\mathcal{Q} = \{Q_R : R \in Perm(m)\}$, $M \alpha Q_R M Q_R'$, the moment matrix of the averaged design $\bar{\tau}$ is majorized by the moment matrix of τ , $M(\bar{\tau}) \pi M(\tau)$ and of course $M(\bar{\tau})$ being more balanced is superior to $M(\tau)$ since it exhibits more symmetry. When M is greater than or equal to some intermediate matrix F under the Loewner ordering, and F is majorized by A under the group action that leaves the problem invariant, that is, $M \gg A \Leftrightarrow M \geq F \pi A$ for some matrix F . We call two moment matrices M and A Kiefer equivalent when $M \gg A$ and $A \gg M$: we call M Kiefer better than A when $M \gg A$ without M and A being equivalent. We say that two designs τ and ζ are Kiefer equivalent when their moment matrices are Kiefer equivalent, and that τ is Kiefer better than ζ when $M(\tau)$ is Kiefer better than $M(\zeta)$; $M(\tau) \gg M(\zeta)$, hence $M(\tau)$ is Kiefer optimal (Kennedy, et al, 2015).

Further, the weights were derived from the initial design and these are assigned to the points of support in experimental domain \bar{T} , these are points on or inside the boundaries (vertices, edges, faces, Centres) of a regular dimensional simplex. These weights were used to obtain the weighted centroid designs in which a convex combination of the elementary centroid designs give rise to the set of weighted centroid designs. Pukelsheim (1993) gives a review of the general design environment. Klein (2002) showed that the class of weighted centroid designs is essentially complete class for $m \geq 2$ for the Kiefer ordering design. As a consequence, the search for optimal designs may be restricted to weighted centroid designs for most criteria.

3.3 Third degree K-model with Three Factors

In the third-degree model, with three-ingredients proposed by Korir, B.C.(2008), an exchangeable moment matrix on design $\bar{\tau}$ is of the form

$$M(\bar{\tau}) = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ B & D & F \\ C & F & G \end{pmatrix} \quad (29)$$

where A, B, C, D, F, and G are 9×9 block matrices as follows,

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{411} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{51} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} \\ \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} \\ \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{42} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{42} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} \\ \mu_{33} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{51} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} \\ \mu_{222} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} \\ \mu_{33} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{51} \\ \mu_{321} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{321} & \mu_{33} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} \\ \mu_{42} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{51} & \mu_{411} & \mu_{42} & \mu_{51} & \mu_{51} & \mu_{51} & \mu_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

An exchangeable third-degree K-moment matrix depends on the various moments of order six and its moment of order six as follows; $\mu_{222} = \int_{\tau} t_1^2 t_2^2 t_3^2 d\bar{\tau}$, $\mu_{321} = \int_{\tau} t_1^3 t_2^2 t_3 d\bar{\tau}$ and $\mu_{411} = \int_{\tau} t_1^4 t_2 t_3 d\bar{\tau}$. The simplex restriction has the effect on moment matrix that is

$$(\mathbf{1}_3 \otimes \mathbf{1}_3 \otimes \mathbf{1}_3)' M(\bar{\tau}) (\mathbf{1}_3 \otimes \mathbf{1}_3 \otimes \mathbf{1}_3) = \int_{\tau} (\mathbf{1}_3' t)^6 d\bar{\tau} = 1 \tag{30}$$

That is, the entries of any third-degree K-moment matrix sum to one,

$$1 = 3\mu_6 + 36\mu_{51} + 90\mu_{42} + 90\mu_{411} + 60\mu_{33} + 360\mu_{321} + 90\mu_{222} \tag{31}$$

The Kronecker representation evidently causes over thirty null vectors of (1×27) , e.g.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= (0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ \Lambda \ 0)' , \\
 x &= (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0 \ \Lambda \ 0)' , \\
 x &= (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ \Lambda \ 0)' , \\
 x &= (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ \Lambda \ 0)' , \text{ e.t.c.},
 \end{aligned}$$

such that vector $x' M(\bar{\tau}) = 0$.

The set of moments of order six determines all lower order moments. For instance, the pure fifth moments expand to order six by

$$\mu_5 = \mu_5(\bar{\tau}) = \int_{\tau} t_1^5 (t_1 + t_2 + t_3) d\bar{\tau} = \mu_6 + 2\mu_{51} \tag{32}$$

In this way we get the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_5 &= \mu_6 + 2\mu_{51} \\
 \mu_{41} &= \mu_{51} + \mu_{42} + \mu_{411} \\
 \mu_{32} &= \mu_{42} + \mu_{33} + \mu_{321} \\
 \mu_{311} &= \mu_{411} + 2\mu_{321} \\
 \mu_{221} &= 2\mu_{321} + \mu_{222} \\
 \mu_4 &= \mu_6 + 4\mu_{51} + 2\mu_{42} + \mu_{411} \\
 \mu_{31} &= \mu_{51} + 2\mu_{42} + 2\mu_{411} + \mu_{33} + 3\mu_{321}
 \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{211} &= \mu_{411} + 6\mu_{321} + 2\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{22} &= 2\mu_{42} + 2\mu_{33} + 4\mu_{321} + \mu_{222} \\ \mu_3 &= \mu_6 + 6\mu_{51} + 6\mu_{42} + 2\mu_{33} + 6\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{411} \\ \mu_{21} &= \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{111} &= 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{11} &= 2\mu_{51} + 8\mu_{42} + 9\mu_{411} + 6\mu_{33} + 44\mu_{321} \\ \mu_2 &= \mu_6 + 8\mu_{51} + 14\mu_{42} + 12\mu_{411} + 8\mu_{33} + 32\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, its simplex restrictions entail:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 3\mu_2 + 6\mu_{11} \\ 1 &= 3\mu_3 + 18\mu_{21} + 6\mu_{111} \\ 1 &= 3\mu_4 + 24\mu_{31} + 18\mu_{22} + 36\mu_{211} \\ 1 &= 3\mu_5 + 30\mu_{41} + 60\mu_{32} + 60\mu_{311} + 90\mu_{221} \\ 1 &= 3\mu_6 + 36\mu_{51} + 90\mu_{42} + 90\mu_{411} + 60\mu_{33} + 360\mu_{321} + 90\mu_{222} \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

The Loewner comparison of two third-degree moment matrices can now be expressed in terms of moment conditions. Let $\mu_{(5)} = (\mu_2, \mu_{11}; \mu_3, \mu_{21}, \mu_{111}; \mu_4, \mu_{31}, \mu_{211}, \mu_{22}; \mu_5, \mu_{41}, \mu_{32}, \mu_{221}, \mu_{311})'$ be the vector of moments up to order five as given in lemma 3.1 (Korir, 2008), then the sixth order moment differences are as follows;

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_6(\eta) - \mu_6(\bar{\tau}) &= \gamma \\ \mu_{51}(\eta) - \mu_{51}(\bar{\tau}) &= \frac{-1}{2}\gamma \\ \mu_{42}(\eta) - \mu_{42}(\bar{\tau}) &= \frac{1}{2}\gamma - \delta \\ \mu_{33}(\eta) - \mu_{33}(\bar{\tau}) &= \frac{-1}{2}\gamma + 2\delta \\ \mu_{321}(\eta) - \mu_{321}(\bar{\tau}) &= -\delta \\ \mu_{222}(\eta) - \mu_{222}(\bar{\tau}) &= 2\delta \\ \mu_{411}(\eta) - \mu_{411}(\bar{\tau}) &= \delta \end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

Lemma 5

Let η and $\bar{\tau}$ be two exchangeable designs on the simplex T . Then we have $\mu_6(\eta) - \mu_6(\bar{\tau}) = \gamma$ and

$$\delta = \mu_{3111}(\eta) - \mu_{3111}(\bar{\tau}); M(\eta) \geq M(\bar{\tau}) \Leftrightarrow \mu_{(5)}(\eta) = \mu_{(5)}(\bar{\tau}); \frac{-1}{2}\gamma \leq \delta \leq \frac{2}{11}\gamma.$$

Proof:

For the direct part we assume that $\Delta = M(\eta) - M(\bar{\tau})$ is nonnegative definite. Then

$$(1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3)' \Delta (1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3) = 1 - 1 = 0 \text{ forces } \Delta(1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3) = 0, \text{ which implies that}$$

$$M(\eta)(1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3) = M(\bar{\tau})(1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3). \text{ This means } \mu_{(5)}(\eta) = \mu_{(5)}(\bar{\tau}), \text{ since}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3)' \Delta (1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3) &= 3(a_6 - \mu_6) + 36(a_{51} - \mu_{51}) + 90(a_{42} - \mu_{42}) + 90(a_{411} - \mu_{411}) \\ &\quad + 60(a_{33} - \mu_{33}) + 360(a_{321} - \mu_{321}) + 90(a_{222} - \mu_{222}) \\ &= (3a_6 + 36a_{51} + 90a_{42} + 60a_{33} + 360a_{321} + 90a_{222}) - (3\mu_6 + 36\mu_{51} + 90\mu_{42} + 60\mu_{33} + 360\mu_{321} + 90\mu_{222}) \\ &= 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

The nonnegative definiteness of Δ is equivalent to non-negativity of the two coefficients $\gamma + 2\delta$ and $4\gamma - 22\delta$, that is, $\frac{-1}{2}\gamma \leq \delta \leq \frac{2}{11}\gamma$.

Also

$$\begin{aligned}
 M(\bar{\tau})(1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3) &= \int_{\tau} (t \otimes t \otimes t)(t \otimes t \otimes t)'(1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3) d\bar{\tau} = \int_{\tau} (t \otimes t \otimes t) d\bar{\tau} \\
 M(\bar{\tau})(1_3 \otimes 1_3 \otimes 1_3) &= \begin{pmatrix} \mu_6 + 6\mu_{51} + 6\mu_{42} + 6\mu_{411} + 2\mu_{33} + 6\mu_{321} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_6 + 6\mu_{51} + 6\mu_{42} + 6\mu_{411} + 2\mu_{33} + 6\mu_{321} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222} \\ \mu_6 + 6\mu_{51} + 6\mu_{42} + 6\mu_{411} + 2\mu_{33} + 6\mu_{321} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_3(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{111}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{111}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{111}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_3(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{111}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{111}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{111}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{111}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) \\ \mu_3(\bar{\tau}) \end{pmatrix} \tag{36}
 \end{aligned}$$

Since, $\mu_3(\bar{\tau}) = \mu_6 + 6\mu_{51} + 6\mu_{42} + 6\mu_{411} + 2\mu_{33} + 6\mu_{321}$,
 $\mu_{21}(\bar{\tau}) = \mu_{51} + 4\mu_{42} + 3\mu_{33} + 3\mu_{411} + 13\mu_{321} + 3\mu_{222}$ and $\mu_{111}(\bar{\tau}) = 3\mu_{411} + 18\mu_{321} + 6\mu_{222}$.

In addition, we have

$$(e_1 \otimes e_1 \otimes e_1)' \Delta(e_1 \otimes e_1 \otimes e_1) = \mu_6(\eta) - \mu_6(\bar{\tau}). \text{ That is}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}' (M(\eta) - M(\bar{\tau})) \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \mu_6(\eta) - \mu_6(\bar{\tau}) \tag{37}$$

of course, there is an infinite number of ways to parameterize the two degrees of freedom in equation (35). γ and δ are natural choices to work with. Using the indicator matrices V_i , the moment matrices of η and $\bar{\tau}$ differ by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= M(\eta) - M(\bar{\tau}) \\ &= \gamma V_6 - \frac{1}{2} \gamma V_{51} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \gamma - \delta\right) V_{42} + \left(\frac{-1}{2} \gamma + 2\delta\right) V_{33} - \delta V_{321} + \delta V_{411} + 2\delta V_{222} \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

This decomposition has seven terms although there are only two degrees of freedom, γ and δ . There are, however, simpler representations for Δ involving four matrices, C, X, Y, and Z. A convenient choice for the matrix is

$$C = 22V_6 - 11V_{51} + 7V_{42} + 4V_{411} - 5V_{33} - 2V_{321} + 4V_{222}, \text{ where } C = \begin{pmatrix} H & J & K \\ J & L & M \\ K & M & N \end{pmatrix} \text{ and such}$$

that H, J, K, L, M and N are 9×9 block matrices;

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & -11 & -11 & -11 & 7 & 4 & -11 & 4 & 7 \\ -11 & 7 & 4 & 7 & -5 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -11 & 4 & 7 & 4 & -2 & -2 & 7 & -2 & -5 \\ -11 & 7 & 4 & 7 & -5 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 \\ 7 & -5 & -2 & -5 & 7 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -11 & 4 & 7 & 4 & -2 & -2 & 7 & -2 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 7 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 7 & 4 & 7 & -5 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 \\ 7 & -5 & -2 & -5 & 7 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 7 & -5 & -2 & -5 & 7 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 \\ -5 & 7 & -2 & 7 & -11 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 4 & 7 & 4 & -2 & -2 & 7 & -2 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 7 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 7 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 7 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 7 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 \\ -5 & -2 & 7 & -2 & -2 & 4 & 7 & 4 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -5 & -2 & -5 & 7 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 4 \\ -5 & 7 & -2 & 7 & -11 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -5 & 7 & -2 & 7 & -11 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 7 & -11 & 4 & -11 & 22 & -11 & 4 & -11 & 7 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -11 & 7 & -2 & 7 & -5 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -11 & 7 & -2 & 7 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 7 & -5 & -2 & -5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\eta_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \eta_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \eta_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \eta_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \eta_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \eta_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \text{and } \eta_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix} = 1.$$

The moments of order six of these designs are respectively

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_6(\eta_1) &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \mu_{51}(\eta_1) &= \mu_{42}(\eta_1) = \mu_{33}(\eta_1) = \mu_{411}(\eta_1) = \mu_{222}(\eta_1) = \mu_{321}(\eta_1) = 0 \\ \mu_6(\eta_2) &= \frac{1}{96} \\ \mu_{51}(\eta_2) &= \mu_{42}(\eta_2) = \mu_{33}(\eta_2) = \frac{1}{192} \\ \mu_{411}(\eta_2) &= \mu_{222}(\eta_2) = \mu_{321}(\eta_2) = 0 \\ \mu_6(\eta_3) &= \frac{1}{729} \\ \mu_{51}(\eta_3) &= \mu_{42}(\eta_3) = \mu_{33}(\eta_3) = \frac{1}{729} \\ \mu_{411}(\eta_3) &= \mu_{222}(\eta_3) = \mu_{321}(\eta_3) = \frac{1}{729} \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

These designs η_1 , η_2 and η_3 are elementary centroid designs and they are used to generate the weighted centroid design as given in the definition..

Definition 3:

For the weights $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \geq 0$ with $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 1$, the design $\eta = \alpha_1\eta_1 + \alpha_2\eta_2 + \alpha_3\eta_3$ is called a weighted centroid design.

Lemma 6

Let $\bar{\tau}$ be an exchangeable designs on the simplex T , then we have $\mu_{51}(\bar{\tau}) \geq \mu_{42}(\bar{\tau}) \geq \mu_{33}(\bar{\tau})$, with equality if and only if $\bar{\tau}$ is a weighted centroid design.

Proof:

On the simplex T , the function $\psi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = t_1 t_2 (t_1 - t_2)^4 + t_1 t_3 (t_1 - t_3)^4 + t_2 t_3 (t_2 - t_3)^4$ is nonnegative giving

$$\mu_{51}(\bar{\tau}) - \mu_{42}(\bar{\tau}) + \mu_{33}(\bar{\tau}) = \frac{1}{6} \int_{\bar{\tau}} \psi(t_1, t_2, t_3) d\bar{\tau} \geq 0. \text{ Equality holds if and only if } \psi(t_1, t_2, t_3) \text{ vanishes}$$

for all support points $t = (t_1, t_2, t_3)'$ of $\bar{\tau}$. Hence the support points of $\bar{\tau}$ must be the vertices, edge midpoints or the overall centroid point. Because of exchangeability, $\bar{\tau}$ is a weighted centroid design. For the case when $\eta = \alpha_1\eta_1 + \alpha_2\eta_2 + \alpha_3\eta_3$ is a weighted centroid design, we can now express the difference between the pure sixth moments of η and $\bar{\tau}$ in the converse part of the proof of Lemma 5, solely in terms of moments of $\bar{\tau}$. When we calculate the difference of lines two, three and four of equation (35), the contribution vanishes due to $\mu_{51}(\eta) = \mu_{42}(\eta) = \mu_{33}(\eta)$. Suppressing the dependence on $\bar{\tau}$ of the remaining moments, we get

$$\mu_{51}(\bar{\tau}) - \mu_{42}(\bar{\tau}) + \mu_{33}(\bar{\tau}) = \frac{3}{2}\gamma - 3\delta \tag{43}$$

From this we determine γ in terms of δ and the moments of $\bar{\tau}$, that is

$$\gamma = \frac{2}{3}(\mu_{51}(\bar{\tau}) - \mu_{42}(\bar{\tau}) + \mu_{33}(\bar{\tau}) + 3\delta) \quad (44)$$

The restrictions $\frac{-1}{2}\gamma \leq \delta \leq \frac{2}{11}\gamma$ provide initial bounds for δ ,

$$\frac{-1}{6}(\mu_{51} - \mu_{42} + \mu_{33}) \leq \delta \leq \frac{4}{21}(\mu_{51} - \mu_{42} + \mu_{33}) \quad (45)$$

In order to find an appropriate set of weights for $\eta = \eta_1\alpha_1 + \eta_2\alpha_2 + \eta_3\alpha_3$ we equate sixth order moments,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_6 &= \frac{1}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_2 + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_3 = \mu_6 + \gamma \\ \mu_{51} &= \frac{1}{192}\alpha_2 + \frac{1}{729}\alpha_3 = \mu_{51} - \frac{1}{2}\gamma \\ \mu_{42} &= \frac{1}{192}\alpha_2 + \frac{1}{729}\alpha_3 = \mu_{42} + \frac{1}{2}\gamma - \delta \\ \mu_{33} &= \frac{1}{192}\alpha_2 + \frac{1}{729}\alpha_3 = \mu_{33} - \frac{1}{2}\gamma + 2\delta \\ \mu_{321} &= \frac{1}{729}\alpha_3 = \mu_{321} - \delta \\ \mu_{411} &= \frac{1}{729}\alpha_3 = \mu_{411} + \delta \\ \mu_{222} &= \frac{1}{729}\alpha_3 = \mu_{222} + 2\delta \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

The solutions are, inserting $\gamma = \frac{2}{3}[\mu_{51} - \mu_{42} + \mu_{33} + 3\delta]$,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -64 & -64 & -64 & -268.5 & -268.5 & -268.5 \\ 0 & 64 & 64 & 64 & -96 & -96 & -96 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 364.5 & 364.5 & 364.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_6 + \frac{2}{3}\mu_{51} - \frac{2}{3}\mu_{42} + \frac{2}{3}\mu_{33} + 2\delta \\ \frac{2}{3}\mu_{51} + \frac{1}{3}\mu_{42} - \frac{1}{3}\mu_{33} + \delta \\ \frac{1}{3}\mu_{51} + \frac{2}{3}\mu_{42} + \frac{1}{3}\mu_{33} \\ -\frac{1}{3}\mu_{51} + \frac{1}{3}\mu_{42} + \frac{2}{3}\mu_{33} + \delta \\ \mu_{321} - \delta \\ \mu_{411} + \delta \\ \mu_{222} + 2\delta \end{bmatrix}$$

which finally gives,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= 3\mu_6 - \frac{122}{3}\mu_{51} - \frac{258}{3}\mu_{42} - \frac{126}{3}\mu_{33} - 268.5\mu_{321} - 268.5\mu_{411} - 268.5\mu_{222} - 659\delta \\ \alpha_2 &= \frac{1}{3}[128\mu_{51} + 256\mu_{42} + 128\mu_{33} - 96\mu_{321} - 96\mu_{411} - 96\mu_{222}] - 64\delta \\ \alpha_3 &= 364.5[\mu_{321} + \mu_{411} + \mu_{222} + 2\delta] \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

In addition to the initial bounds (45), the requirements $\alpha_j \geq 0$ in (47) enforce further bounds on δ . Overall, we get the range $\delta_{\min}(\bar{\tau}) \leq \delta \leq \delta_{\max}(\bar{\tau})$ where

$$\delta_{\max}(\bar{\tau}) = \min \left\{ \frac{4}{21}(\mu_{51} - \mu_{42} + \mu_{33}), \frac{1}{6}(4\mu_{51} + 8\mu_{42} + 4\mu_{33} - 3\mu_{321} - 3\mu_{411} - 3\mu_{222}) \right\},$$

$$\delta_{\min}(\bar{\tau}) = -\min\left\{\frac{1}{6}(\mu_{51} - \mu_{42} + \mu_{33}), \frac{1}{2}(\mu_{321} + \mu_{411} + \mu_{222})\right\}$$

The following lemma shows that $\delta_{\min}(\bar{\tau}) \leq 0 \leq \delta_{\max}(\bar{\tau})$. In particular, $\delta = 0$ is always a feasible choice. The lemma says that, for every exchangeable design $\bar{\tau}$, there indeed exists a weighted centroid design $\eta(\delta)$ improving upon $\bar{\tau}$.

Lemma 7

Let $\bar{\tau}$ be an exchangeable designs on the simplex Γ , with sixth order moments $\mu_6, \mu_{51}, \mu_{33}, \mu_{42}, \mu_{321}, \mu_{222}$, and μ_{411} . Then we have $\delta_{\min}(\bar{\tau}) \leq \delta \leq \delta_{\max}(\bar{\tau})$, and for every $\delta \in [\delta_{\min}(\bar{\tau}), \delta_{\max}(\bar{\tau})]$ the weighted centroid design $\eta(\delta) = \alpha_1 \eta_1 + \alpha_2 \eta_2 + \alpha_3 \eta_3$, with weights from equation (47), satisfies $M(\eta(\delta)) \geq M(\bar{\tau})$, with equality if and only if $\delta = 0$ and $\bar{\tau} = \eta(0)$.

Proof:

The simplex restriction relation is given by $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 3\mu_6 + 36\mu_{51} + 90\mu_{42} + 90\mu_{411} + 60\mu_{33} = 1$

In order to show that the weights α_j are nonnegative, we start with the special case $\delta = 0$. Clearly we have.

$$\alpha_3 = 60.75(t_1^3 t_2^2 t_3 + t_1^2 t_2^3 t_3 + t_1^2 t_2 t_3^2 + t_1^3 t_2 t_3^2 + t_1 t_2^2 t_3^2 + t_1^3 t_2^2 t_3) + 364.5 t_1^2 t_2^2 t_3^2 + 121.5(t_1^4 t_2 t_3 + t_1 t_2^4 t_3 + t_1 t_2 t_3^4)$$

which integrates to $364.5[\mu_{321} + \mu_{222} + \mu_{411}] \geq 0$. We also have,

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{3} [128\mu_{51} + 256\mu_{42} + 128\mu_{33} - 96\mu_{321} - 96\mu_{411} - 96\mu_{222}],$$

since the nonnegative function

$$\psi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \frac{32}{3} \left[\begin{aligned} & t_1^5 t_2 + t_1 t_2^5 + t_1^5 t_3 + t_1^5 t_3 + 4t_1^4 t_2^2 + 4t_1^4 t_3^2 + 2t_1^3 t_2^3 + 2t_1^3 t_3^3 - t_1^3 t_2^2 t_3 - t_1^3 t_2 t_3^2 - t_1^4 t_2 t_3 - t_1 t_2^4 t_3 \\ & - t_1 t_2^4 t_3 - 3t_1^2 t_2^2 t_3^2 \end{aligned} \right]$$

integrates to α_2 . For α_1 , we use the symmetric function

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = & t_1^6 + t_2^6 + t_3^6 - 61(t_1^5 t_2 + t_1^5 t_2 + t_1^5 t_3 + t_1^5 t_3 + t_2^5 t_3 + t_2^5 t_3) - 129(t_1^4 t_2^2 + t_1^2 t_3^4 + t_2^4 t_3^2 + t_1^2 t_3^4) \\ & - 126(t_1^3 t_2^3 + t_1^3 t_3^3 + t_2^3 t_3^3) - 60.75(t_1^3 t_2^2 t_3 + t_1^3 t_2 t_3^2 + t_1^2 t_2^2 t_3^2 + t_1^2 t_2^3 t_3 + t_1^3 t_2 t_3^2 + t_1 t_2^2 t_3^3) \\ & - 121.5(t_1^4 t_2 t_3 + t_1 t_2^4 t_3 + t_1 t_2 t_3^4) - 364.5 t_1^2 t_2^2 t_3^2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, in the special case when $\delta = 0$, the weights α_j are nonnegative. This entails $\delta_{\min}(\bar{\tau}) \leq 0 \leq \delta_{\max}(\bar{\tau})$. Generally then, as long as δ stays in the range $[\delta_{\min}(\bar{\tau}), \delta_{\max}(\bar{\tau})]$, the weights α_j remain nonnegative. Therefore the weighted centroid design $\eta(\delta)$ is well-defined.

Theorem 4

In the three-ingredient third-degree model, the set of weighted centroid designs (Korir, 2008)

$C = \{\alpha_1 \eta_1 + \alpha_2 \eta_2 + \alpha_3 \eta_3 : (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)' \in \Gamma\}$ constitutes a minimal complete class of designs for the Kiefer ordering.

Proof:

The Completeness of C means that for every design τ not in C there is a member η in C that is Kiefer better than τ . That is, we must show that η is more informative than τ , means that $M(\eta) \gg M(\tau)$, but that the two designs are not Kiefer equivalent, $M(\tau) \gg M(\eta)$. The weights obtained are contained in Lemma 6, therefore

the weighted centroid design $\eta = \alpha_1\eta_1 + \alpha_2\eta_2 + \alpha_3\eta_3$ satisfies $M(\eta) \geq M(\bar{\tau}) \pi M(\tau)$, that is, $M(\eta) \gg M(\tau)$. The implication of the above proof is that any design which does not consist of a mixture of elementary centroid designs can be improved upon, in terms of symmetry and Loewner ordering by using an appropriate combination of elementary centroid designs.

4. Conclusion

This study investigated the Kiefer design ordering in the third-degree Kronecker model for mixture experiments. For mixture models on the simplex, the improvement of a given design is obtained, by increase of symmetry that yields a larger moment matrix under the usual Loewner ordering. The two criteria together constitute the Kiefer design ordering. For the third-degree mixture models, three ingredients, an exchangeable moment matrix was obtained for each factor-case, then the conditions of any two designs to be comparable were set up; by use of moment matrices. The construction of weighted centroid designs becomes visible. The weights were obtained from an original design, which are used in the construction of the weighted centroid designs. It is shown that the set of the weighted centroid designs constitutes a minimal complete class designs for the Kiefer design ordering. It is also shown that any design that is not weighted centroid design can be improved upon by convex combination of an appropriate elementary design. This study agrees with other studies done earlier for the second-degree Kronecker mixture models by Draper and Pukelsheim (1998, 1999). The results obtained were used to get the information matrices and therefore Kiefer optimal designs, hence Kiefer optimality (Gregory. K,2012).

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