

1. Differences between simple and complex (mixed)

Simple: single subject, single treatment, single measurement, single condition. Example: 2×2 factorial design.

Complex (mixed): multiple subjects, multiple treatments, multiple measurements, multiple conditions. Example: $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design.

2. Researcher's role in the design process

The researcher's role is to identify the research question, select the appropriate design, and implement the design. The researcher must also consider the ethical implications of the design and ensure that the design is feasible and practical.

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