

F_y, F_z	are non-linear functions of the journal center \dot{y} ,		
\dot{Z}	velocity components.		
F_{y0}, F_{z0}	reaction force components.	SS -	1). If you have a total of 30 observations, the degrees of freedom total is 29 (n - 1). sum of squares between groups (factor) and the sum of squares within groups (error).
[K b]	dimensionless stiffness coefficients.	MS -	mean squares are found by dividing the sum of squares by the degrees of freedom.
[C b]	dimensionless damping coefficients.	F -	calculate by dividing the factor MS by the error MS; you can compare this ratio against a critical F found in a table or you can use the p-value to determine whether a factor is significant.
Y	The response .	P -	use to determine whether a factor is significant ; typically compare against an alpha value of 0.05. If the p-value is lower than 0.05, then the factor is significant.
β_0	The model intercept.		
β_i	The linear coefficient.		
X_i	The level of the independent variable.		
Source -	indicates the source of variation, either from the factor, the interaction, or the error. The total is a sum of all the sources.		
DF -	degrees of freedom from each source. If a factor has three levels, the degrees of freedom is 2 (n-		