

#Linear Model Group Project
#Myat R. Phyo and Marietta O. Ezeoke
#BIOL 483M

#Here we will run through a series of linear model tests using three different data sets.
#Here is an explanation of each test we will use:
#lm() << This allows us to calculate the linear model regression of our dependent variable and independent variables.
#summary() << This allows us to test the significance of the linear model results using a T-test.
#anova() << This allows us to test the significance of the linear model results using an F-Test otherwise known as the “anova.”
#While not shown in these tests, we could have used data containing factors which we would have specified in the independent variables in this manner:
#X=factor()
#Since our data did not include factors this was not necessary. However, R would still provide results based on this new consideration.
#In each case, the decision rule is that if the p value is less than alpha we reject the null hypothesis.
#In the case of the F and T tests, the Null Hypothesis is that there is no relationship whereas the Alternate Hypothesis is that there is at least one relationship between an independent variable (X value) and the dependent variable (Y).
#The X variable is the independent variable and the Y variable is the dependent variable.
#Assumptions: Linear Regression depends on specifying in advance which variable is to be considered 'dependent' and which 'independent'. Also, the values in the Y set are random with one X value matched to one Y value.

#In the case of the Linear Model the null and alternate hypotheses are as follows:
#Null Hypothesis: The resulting slope is zero, implying no relationship between X and Y
#Alternative Hypothesis: A relationship exists between X and Y.
#extractAIC() << This allows an individual test of the AIC value. A lower AIC value implies a better fit.

#First Test: FIQ

```
> FIQ=read.table("C:/Users/Etta/Documents/FIQ.txt",header=TRUE)
```

```
> FIQ
```

	FSIQ	Weight	Height	MRI_Count
1	133	118	64.5	816932
2	139	143	73.3	1038437
3	133	172	68.8	965353
4	137	147	65.0	951545
5	99	146	69.0	928799
6	138	138	64.5	991305
7	92	175	66.0	854258
8	89	134	66.3	904858
9	133	172	68.8	955466
10	132	118	64.5	833868
11	141	151	70.0	1079549
12	135	155	69.0	924059
13	140	155	70.5	856472
14	96	146	66.0	878897
15	83	135	68.0	865363
16	132	127	68.5	852244
17	100	178	73.5	945088
18	101	136	66.3	808020
19	80	180	70.0	889083
20	97	186	76.5	905940
21	135	122	62.0	790619
22	139	132	68.0	955003
23	91	114	63.0	831772
24	141	171	72.0	935494
25	85	140	68.0	798612
26	103	187	77.0	1062462
27	77	106	63.0	793549
28	130	159	66.5	866662
29	133	127	62.5	857782
30	144	191	67.0	949589
31	103	192	75.5	997925
32	90	181	69.0	879987
33	83	143	66.5	834344
34	133	153	66.5	948066
35	140	144	70.5	949395
36	88	139	64.5	893983
37	81	148	74.0	930016

```
38 89 179 75.5 935863
```

```
> attach(FIQ)
```

```
> Y=FSIQ
```

```
> x1f=Weight
```

```
> x2f=Height  
> x3f=MRI_Count  
> LMF=lm(Y~x1f+x2f+x3f)  
> LMF
```

Call:
lm(formula = Y ~ x1f + x2f + x3f)

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	x1f	x2f	x3f
1.174e+02	-6.436e-02	-2.641e+00	2.057e-04

```
> summary(LMF)
```

Call:
lm(formula = Y ~ x1f + x2f + x3f)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-34.056	-17.818	-1.373	18.048	42.537

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	1.174e+02	6.776e+01	1.733	0.09219 .
x1f	-6.436e-02	2.121e-01	-0.304	0.76334
x2f	-2.641e+00	1.323e+00	-1.996	0.05397 .
x3f	2.057e-04	6.063e-05	3.393	0.00177 **

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 21.3 on 34 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.2649, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2001
F-statistic: 4.085 on 3 and 34 DF, p-value: 0.01402

```
> anova(LMF)  
Analysis of Variance Table
```

Response: Y

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
x1f	1	55.6	55.6	0.1226	0.728397
x2f	1	279.3	279.3	0.6156	0.438127
x3f	1	5224.6	5224.6	11.5156	0.001768 **
Residuals	34	15425.8	453.7		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

#step(**,direction="backward") << This allows us to get an optimal model which is the best fit we can use in our tests. Once this is done, we can compare the given model to the Full Model to determine which the better model is.

```
> step(LMF,direction="backward")
```

Start: AIC=236.24

Y ~ x1f + x2f + x3f

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
- x1f	1	41.8	15468	234.34
<none>			15426	236.24
- x2f	1	1808.0	17234	238.45
- x3f	1	5224.6	20651	245.32

Step: AIC=234.34

Y ~ x2f + x3f

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
<none>			15468	234.34
- x2f	1	3180.7	18648	239.44
- x3f	1	5223.3	20691	243.40

Call:

```
lm(formula = Y ~ x2f + x3f)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	x2f	x3f
1.264e+02	-2.871e+00	2.025e-04

```
> extractAIC(LMF)
```

```
[1] 4.0000 236.2361
```

#Once we find a “best fit model” we can compare the full and reduced model to check if the reduced or the full model is the better fit model.

#The Null Hypothesis in this case: The Reduced Model is the Preferred Model.

#The Alternative Hypothesis in this case: the Full Model is the Preferred Model.

#The decision rule: If p is less than alpha then we reject the null hypothesis.

```
> FMF=lm(Y~x1f+x2f+x3f)
```

```
> RMF=lm(Y~x2f+x3f)
```

```
> anova(RMF,FMF)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Model 1: $Y \sim x2f + x3f$

Model 2: $Y \sim x1f + x2f + x3f$

	Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
1	35	15468				
2	34	15426	1	41.798	0.0921	0.7633

#Based on our results, we reject the null hypothesis and decide that the Full Model is the preferred model.

#Below are two more examples of the linear regression tests:

#Second Test

```
> VIQD=read.table("C:/Users/Etta/Documents/VIQ.txt",header=TRUE)
> VIQD
  VIQ Weight Height MRI_Count
 1 132   118   64.5   816932
 2 123   143   73.3   1038437
 3 129   172   68.8   965353
 4 132   147   65.0   951545
 5 90    146   69.0   928799
 6 136   138   64.5   991305
 7 90    175   66.0   854258
 8 93    134   66.3   904858
 9 114   172   68.8   955466
10 129   118   64.5   833868
11 150   151   70.0   1079549
12 129   155   69.0   924059
13 120   155   70.5   856472
14 100   146   66.0   878897
15 71    135   68.0   865363
16 132   127   68.5   852244
17 96    178   73.5   945088
18 112   136   66.3   808020
19 77    180   70.0   889083
20 107   186   76.5   905940
21 129   122   62.0   790619
22 145   132   68.0   955003
23 86    114   63.0   831772
24 145   171   72.0   935494
25 90    140   68.0   798612
26 96    187   77.0   1062462
27 83    106   63.0   793549
28 126   159   66.5   866662
29 126   127   62.5   857782
30 145   191   67.0   949589
```

```

31 96 192 75.5 997925
32 96 181 69.0 879987
33 90 143 66.5 834344
34 129 153 66.5 948066
35 150 144 70.5 949395
36 86 139 64.5 893983
37 90 148 74.0 930016
38 91 179 75.5 935863

```

```

> attach(VIQD)
> Y=VIQ
> x1v=Weight
> x2v=Height
> x3v=MRI_Count
> LMV=lm(Y~x1v+x2v+x3v)
> LMV

```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Y ~ x1v + x2v + x3v)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	x1v	x2v	x3v
1.136e+02	-9.968e-02	-2.241e+00	1.841e-04

```
> summary(LMV)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Y ~ x1v + x2v + x3v)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-36.06	-14.14	-2.51	17.45	37.59

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	1.136e+02	6.684e+01	1.700	0.09829 .
x1v	-9.968e-02	2.092e-01	-0.477	0.63675
x2v	-2.241e+00	1.305e+00	-1.717	0.09506 .
x3v	1.841e-04	5.981e-05	3.077	0.00411 **

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 21.01 on 34 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.229, Adjusted R-squared: 0.161
F-statistic: 3.366 on 3 and 34 DF, p-value: 0.02971

```
> anova(LMV)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: Y

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
x1v	1	112.7	112.7	0.2553	0.616622
x2v	1	164.8	164.8	0.3733	0.545248
x3v	1	4181.4	4181.4	9.4706	0.004109 **
Residuals	34	15011.4	441.5		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

> step(LMV,direction="backward")

Start: AIC=235.2

Y ~ x1v + x2v + x3v

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
- x1v	1	100.3	15112	233.45
<none>		15011	235.20	
- x2v	1	1301.8	16313	236.36
- x3v	1	4181.4	19193	242.54

Step: AIC=233.45

Y ~ x2v + x3v

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
<none>		15112	233.45	
- x2v	1	2603.1	17715	237.49
- x3v	1	4083.1	19195	240.54

Call:

lm(formula = Y ~ x2v + x3v)

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	x2v	x3v
1.275e+02	-2.597e+00	1.790e-04

```
> extractAIC(LMV)
[1] 4.0000 235.2012
>
> FMV=lm(Y~x1v+x2v+x3v)
> RMV=lm(Y~x2v+x3v)
> anova(RMV,FMV)
Analysis of Variance Table
```

Model 1: Y ~ x2v + x3v

Model 2: Y ~ x1v + x2v + x3v

Res.Df RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F)

```
1 35 15112  
2 34 15011 1 100.26 0.2271 0.6368  
>
```

#Third Test

```
> PIQD=read.table("C:/Users/Etta/Documents/PIQ.txt",header=TRUE)  
> PIQD
```

	PIQ	Weight	Height	MRI	Count
1	124	118	64.5	816932	
2	150	143	73.3	1038437	
3	128	172	68.8	965353	
4	134	147	65.0	951545	
5	110	146	69.0	928799	
6	131	138	64.5	991305	
7	98	175	66.0	854258	
8	84	134	66.3	904858	
9	147	172	68.8	955466	
10	124	118	64.5	833868	
11	128	151	70.0	1079549	
12	124	155	69.0	924059	
13	147	155	70.5	856472	
14	90	146	66.0	878897	
15	96	135	68.0	865363	
16	120	127	68.5	852244	
17	102	178	73.5	945088	
18	84	136	66.3	808020	
19	86	180	70.0	889083	
20	84	186	76.5	905940	
21	134	122	62.0	790619	
22	128	132	68.0	955003	
23	102	114	63.0	831772	
24	131	171	72.0	935494	
25	84	140	68.0	798612	
26	110	187	77.0	1062462	
27	72	106	63.0	793549	
28	124	159	66.5	866662	
29	132	127	62.5	857782	
30	137	191	67.0	949589	
31	110	192	75.5	997925	
32	86	181	69.0	879987	
33	81	143	66.5	834344	
34	128	153	66.5	948066	
35	124	144	70.5	949395	
36	94	139	64.5	893983	
37	74	148	74.0	930016	

38 89 179 75.5 935863

> attach(PIQD)

The following object(s) are masked from 'VIQD':

Height, MRI_Count, Weight

> Y=PIQ

> x1p=Weight

> x2p=Height

> x3p=MRI_Count

> LMP=lm(Y~x1p+x2p+x3p)

> LMP

Call:

lm(formula = Y ~ x1p + x2p + x3p)

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	x1p	x2p	x3p
1.114e+02	7.164e-04	-2.732e+00	2.060e-04

> summary(LMP)

Call:

lm(formula = Y ~ x1p + x2p + x3p)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-32.73	-12.09	-3.84	14.17	51.70

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	1.114e+02	6.297e+01	1.769	0.085914 .
x1p	7.164e-04	1.971e-01	0.004	0.997121
x2p	-2.732e+00	1.230e+00	-2.222	0.033018 *
x3p	2.060e-04	5.635e-05	3.656	0.000856 ***

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 19.79 on 34 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.2949, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2327

F-statistic: 4.74 on 3 and 34 DF, p-value: 0.007221

> anova(LMP)

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: Y

Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
----	--------	---------	---------	--------

```

x1p      1   0.1   0.1  0.0003 0.9861839
x2p      1 333.4 333.4  0.8508 0.3628125
x3p      1 5238.5 5238.5 13.3690 0.0008565 ***
Residuals 34 13322.5 391.8
---
Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1
> step(LMP,direction="backward")
Start: AIC=230.67
Y ~ x1p + x2p + x3p

```

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
- x1p	1	0.0	13322	228.67
<none>			13322	230.67
- x2p	1	1935.2	15258	233.82
- x3p	1	5238.5	18561	241.27

```

Step: AIC=228.67
Y ~ x2p + x3p

```

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
<none>		13322	228.67	
- x2p	1	2875.4	16198	234.09
- x3p	1	5408.1	18731	239.61

Call:
`lm(formula = Y ~ x2p + x3p)`

Coefficients:
`(Intercept) x2p x3p`
`1.113e+02 -2.730e+00 2.061e-04`

```

> extractAIC(LMP)
[1] 4.0000 230.6658
>
> FMP=lm(Y~x1p+x2p+x3p)
> RMP=lm(Y~x2p+x3p)
> anova(RMP,FMP)
Analysis of Variance Table

```

Model 1: $Y \sim x2p + x3p$
 Model 2: $Y \sim x1p + x2p + x3p$

Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
1	35	13322			
2	34	13322	1	0.0051787	0 0.9971