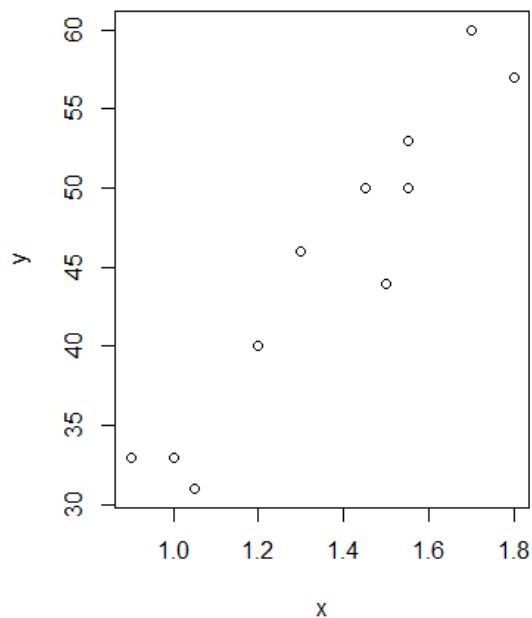
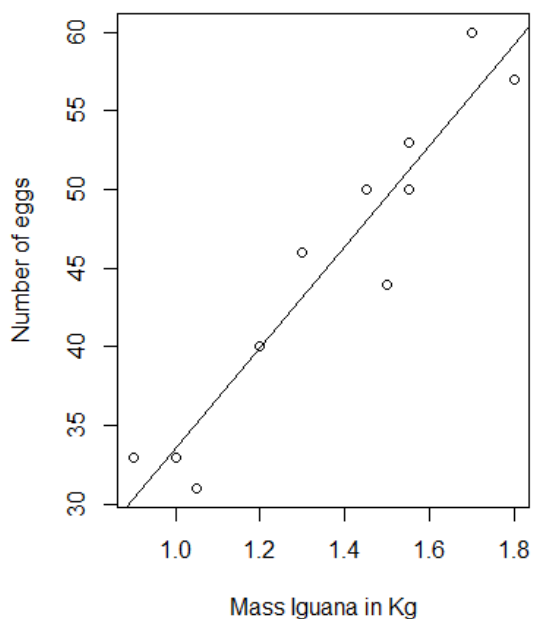


STA2023 R lab 8 Correlation and Regression

```
> #correlation
> # weight of female iguanas and number of eggs produced (source; Intro to Bi
ological Statistics, by Hampton, R.)
> #y, number of eggs; x, mass of iguana in Kg
> x <- c(0.90,1.55,1.30,1.00, 1.55, 1.80,1.50, 1.05,1.70,1.20, 1.45) # 11 dat
a values
> y <- c(33,50,46,33, 53,57,44,31,60,40,50)
> cor(x,y)
[1] 0.9518183
> plot(x,y) # just the plot, no regression line
```



```
> plot(x,y, xlab="Mass Iguana in Kg", ylab = "Number of eggs")
> model1 <- lm(y~x)
> abline(model1) # it draws the regression line
```



```
> summary(model1)
```

```
Call:
```

```
lm(formula = y ~ x)
```

```
Residuals:
```

```
      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-5.5545 -1.6661  0.0654  2.3671  4.0322
```

```
Coefficients:
```

```
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)    1.455      4.796   0.303   0.769
x              32.066      3.444   9.311 6.46e-06 ***
```

```
---
```

```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
Residual standard error: 3.222 on 9 degrees of freedom
```

```
Multiple R-squared:  0.906,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.8955
```

```
F-statistic: 86.7 on 1 and 9 DF,  p-value: 6.459e-06
```

```
> coef(model1)
```

```
(Intercept)          x
 1.454829    32.066459
```

```
> # equation: y(number of eggs)=1.455 + 32.066 x (weight)
```

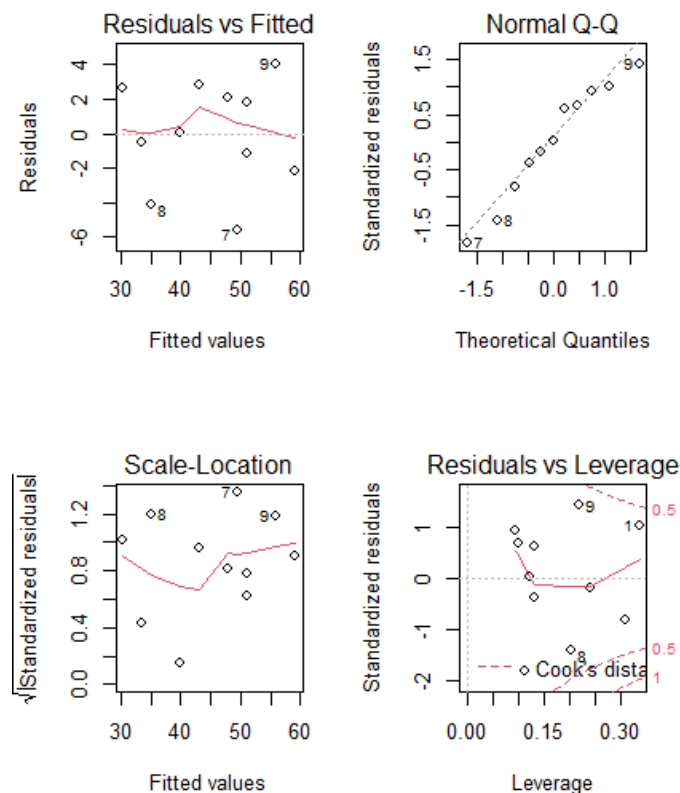
```
> # p-value: 6.459e-06
```

```
> # recall: we test the null hypothesis of no linear correlation in population against the alternative that there is linear correlation present.
```

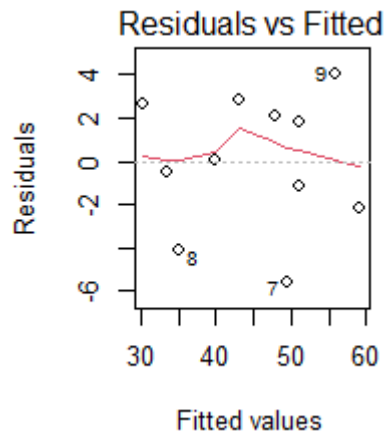
```
> # diagnostic plots:
```

```
> par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
```

```
> plot(model1)
```



```
> plot(model1, 1) # only the Residual vs fitted produced.  
On this graph, ideally, points should be distributed symmetrically around y=0
```



```
> # predicting values for given input of x:  
> y=1.454829 + 32.066459 * 1.1 # using the regression equation  
> y  
[1] 36.72793
```

```
> predict(model1, newdata=data.frame(x=1.1)) # prediction using r function  
1  
36.72793
```

```
> predict(model1, newdata=data.frame(x=c(0,1.1))) # predictions for two x  
values: 1 corresponds to zero, and 2 correspond to 1.1  
1 2  
1.454829 36.727934
```

```
> # Notice that if no significant corr is found, the model cannot be used to  
make predictions.
```