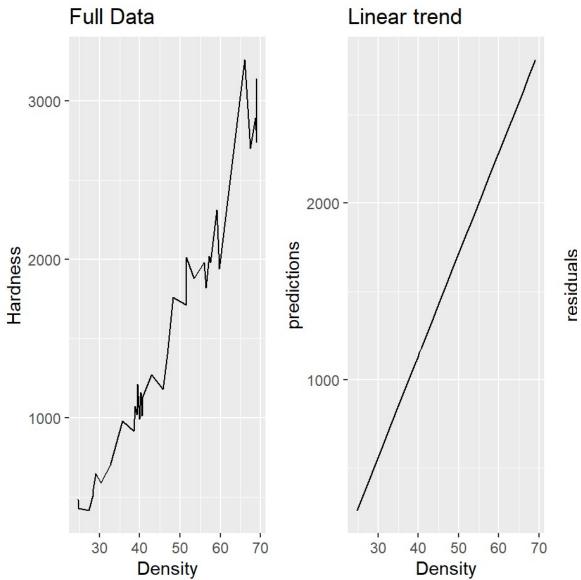


BIO-5023YB 2020 Spring term – week 5 Model assumptions & Checking

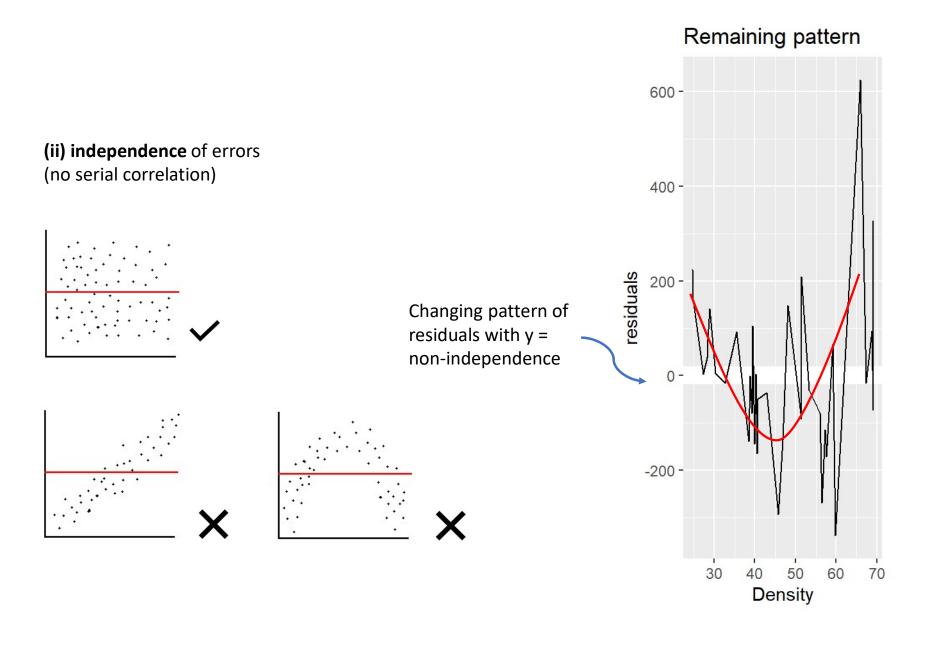
Dr Philip Leftwich – p.leftwich@uea.ac.uk

- (i) linearity of the relationship between dependent and independent variables
- (ii) independence of errors (no serial correlation)
- (iii) homoscedasticity (constant variance) of the errors (or robust SE)
- (iv) normality of the error distribution

(i) linearity of the relationship between dependent and independent variables



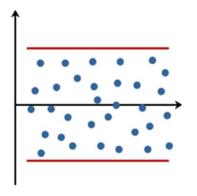
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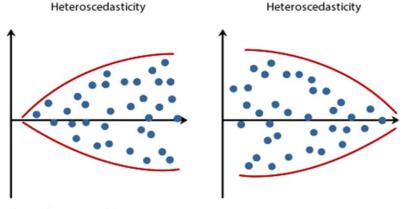
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Homoscedasticity



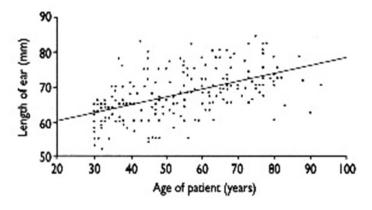
Homoscedastic: Residuals variance about the model remains relatively even over 'x'

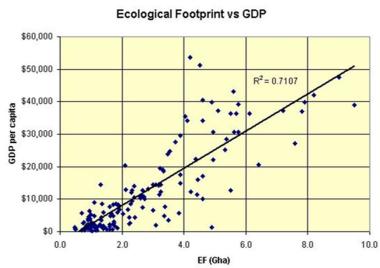


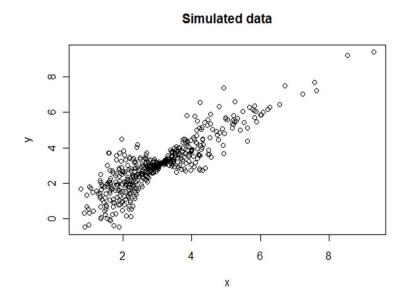
Heteroscedastic: Spread of residuals about the model changes (in a non-random way) over 'x'

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Homoscedastic or Heteroscedastic?







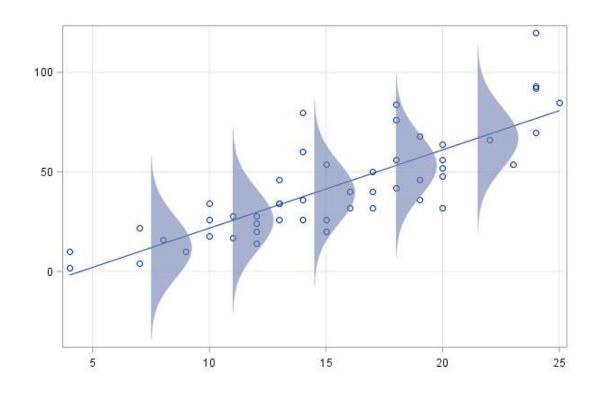
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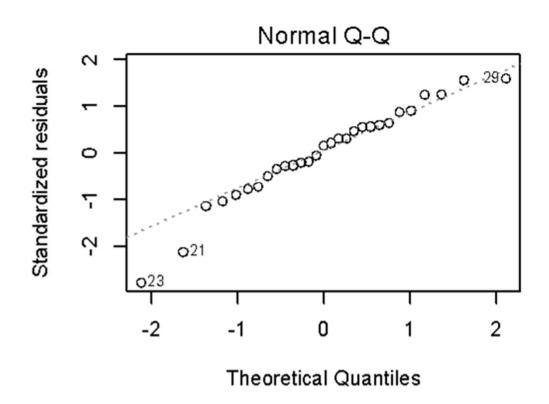
If data comes from a normal distribution then errors are likely to be normal too

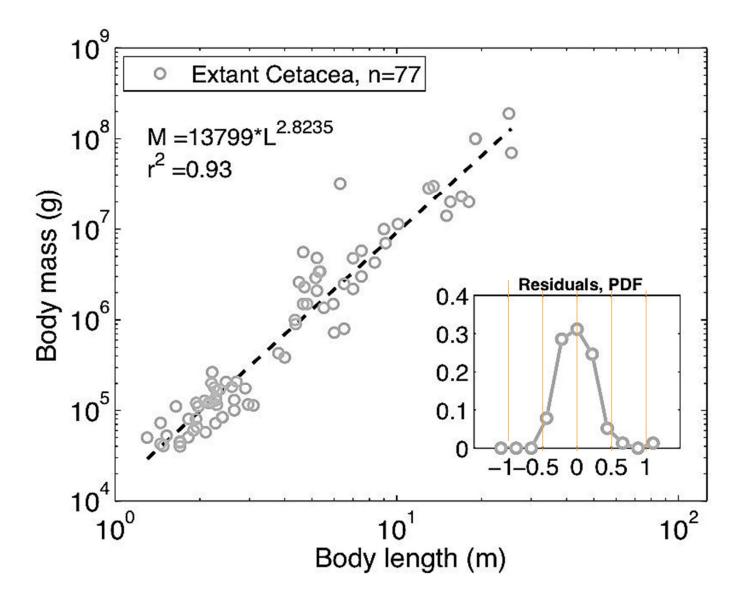
BUT it is the *errors* we care about rather than original data distribution.

These assumptions need to hold true in order for our estimates such as <u>95% CI of the mean difference</u> to be accurate



QQ-plot: Are **residuals** normally distributed?

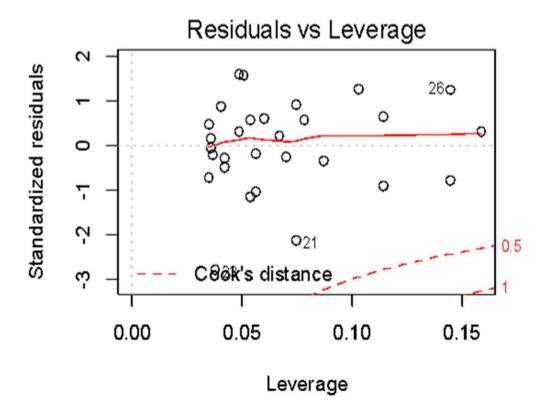




Outliers

- (i) linearity of the relationship between dependent and independent variables
- (ii) independence of errors (no serial correlation)
- (iii) homoscedasticity (constant variance) of the errors (or robust SE)
- (iv) normality of the error distribution

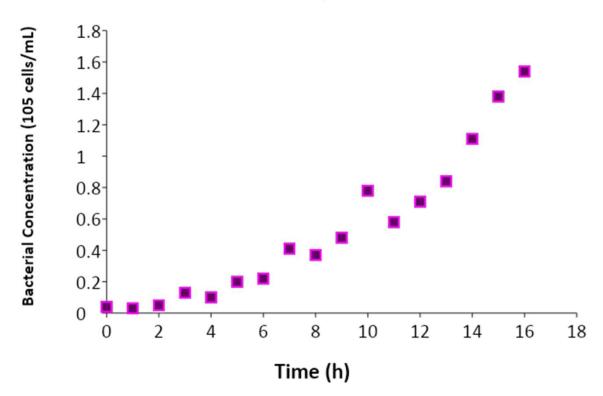
Cook's Distance: Are Outliers Influencing Your Model?



Cook's distance is a measure of how much influence a single observation has on your model. If points are *labeled*OR outside of the dashed red lines, they may be outliers that influence your model.

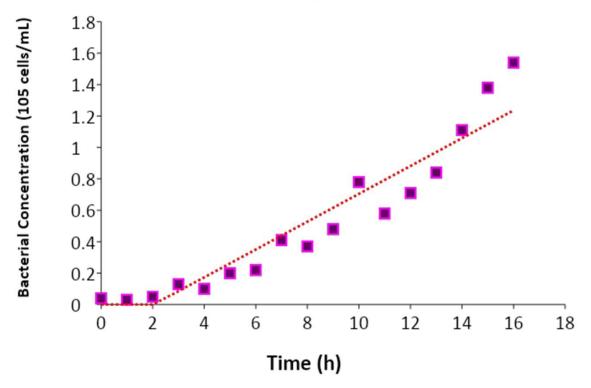
What happens if we fit a linear model to some data that is clearly *not* linear...

E. coli Growth in Liquid Culture Medium



So we perform linear regression (bad idea)...

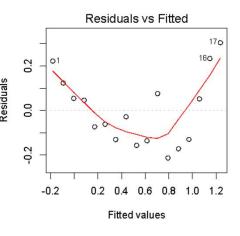


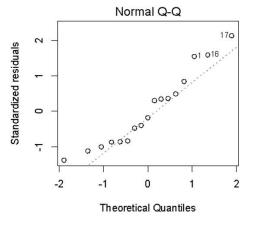


But how do we **know** it's a bad idea?

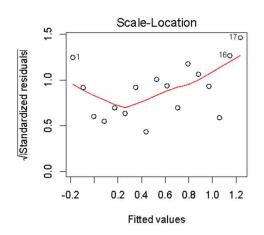
A. Because it's bacterial growth (exponential), and the data doesn't look linear.

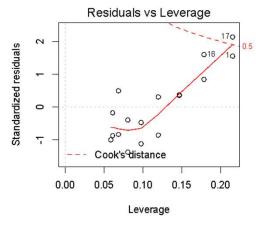
B. Because there is an obvious pattern to the residuals! Not distributed evenly or randomly around horizontal dashed line...





C. Because we might be concerned that the residuals are for the most part all above this gray dashed line...not normally distributed?





D. Because there may be **outliers** that are strongly influencing the linear model (which would make sense...because it's the wrong model to use!)

Next Time

- Testing Interactions in Linear Models
- Model Selection

This week's assignments

- 1) Finish any outstanding worksheets
- 2) Fork & Clone this week's GitHub Repo Philip-Leftwich/5023Y-Week5-Statistics
- 3) Open the Classroom Assignment for your Second Summative