# Homework 04

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5/17/23

# Problem 1

# 1. Null and Alternative Hypothesis

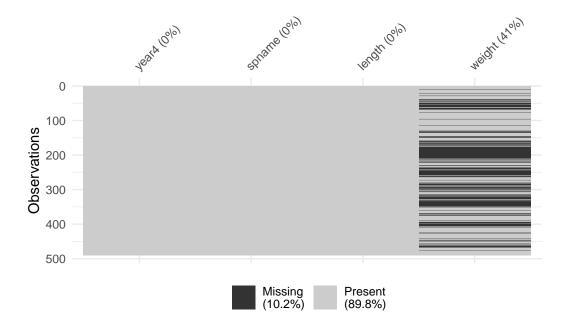
Mathematical

- $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$
- $H_A: \beta_1 \neq 0$

# Biological

- $H_0$ : Fish length is not a significant predictor of fish weight for trout perch.
- $H_A$ : Fish length is a significant predictor of fish weight for trout perch.

# 2. Visualize the missing data



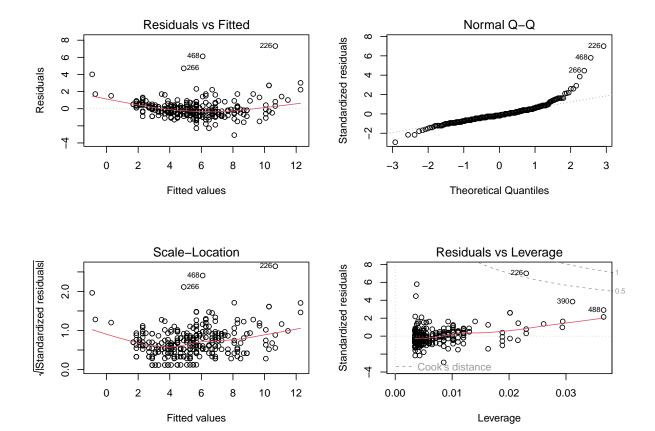
As shown in the figure above, 41% of the weight category has NAs. This is going to limit how many observations I have to use in the linear model, reducing its statistical power.

#### 3. Run test

```
#create linear model
fish_lm <- lm(weight ~ length, data = fish_data)
#get residuals
fish_res <- fish_lm$residuals</pre>
```

# 4. Visually check assumptions

```
#diagnostic plots
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(fish_lm)
```



#### 5. Descriptions of diagnostic plots

- Residuals vs Fitted: Shows residuals and fitted line to visualize constant variance. Dots appear to be evenly and randomly distributed around the line.
- QQ: Shows both data sets against one another. Data appears to be normally distributed.
- Scale Location: Similar to residuals vs fitted, showing homoscedasticity of variance. Data appears to be evenly and randomly distributed around the line.
- Residuals vs Leverage: Shows which data points are influential in the model. There are a few outliers identified that could be influential.

### 6. Display summary of model object

```
#sumary of model object
summary(fish_lm)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = weight ~ length, data = fish_data)
Residuals:
            1Q Median
    Min
                            3Q
                                   Max
-3.0828 -0.4862 -0.1830 0.4128 7.3191
Coefficients:
             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -11.702476
                        0.481564 -24.30 <2e-16 ***
             0.199852
                        0.005584
                                   35.79 <2e-16 ***
length
___
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 1.057 on 288 degrees of freedom
  (199 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.8164,
                              Adjusted R-squared: 0.8158
F-statistic: 1281 on 1 and 288 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
7. Create summary ANOVA table
  #store ANOVA table as object
  fish_squares <- anova(fish_lm)</pre>
  fish_squares
Analysis of Variance Table
Response: weight
          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                        Pr(>F)
length
           1 1432.29 1432.29 1280.8 < 2.2e-16 ***
Residuals 288 322.05
                        1.12
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
  #create table
  fish_squares_table <- tidy(fish_squares) |>
                        #round the sum of squares and mean squares columns to have 5 digits
                        mutate(across(sumsq:meansq, ~ round(.x, digits = 5))) |>
```

```
#round the F-statistic to have 1 digit
mutate(statistic = round(statistic, digits = 1)) |>
#replace the very very small p value with < 0.001
mutate(p.value = case_when(
       p.value < 0.001 \sim "< 0.001")) >
#rename the stem_length cell to be meaningful
mutate(term = case_when( term == "length" ~ "Fish Length (mm)",
       TRUE ~ term)) |>
# format(scientific = T) |>
#make the data frame a flextable object
flextable() |>
#change the header labels to be meaningful
set_header_labels(df = "Degrees of Freedom",
                  sumsq = "Sum of squares",
                  meansq = "Mean squares",
                  statistic = "F-statistic",
                  p.value = "p-value")
```

#### fish\_squares\_table

term	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F-statisticp-value
Fish Length (mm)	1	1,432.28771	,432.28769	1,280.8< 0.001
Residuals	288	322.0525	1.11824	

# 8. Describe how the ANOVA table relates to the information given from summary object.

The information from this table is the relevant information about where the p-value and  $\mathbb{R}^2$  come from.

#### 9. Summarize results with in-text references to test results.

After checking the assumptions for a linear model in step 4 performing the linear regression model of length and weight of trout, the results in part 6 show

Repo Link