

# Models in R

# *Model Formula*

**Y – variable**

**aka:**

**Response variable**

**Outcome variable**

**Dependent variable**



**X – variable**

**aka:**

**Predictors**

**Explanatory variable**

**Independent variable**

**This is basically how you define all models in R.  
t-tests, ANOVA, linear models, generalized  
additive models, hierarchical or mixed effects  
models, classification and regression trees....**

# *Model Formula*

Fuel ~ Weight + Displacement



Response



Predictor



Predictor

$Fuel = \alpha + \beta_1 Weight + \beta_2 Displacement + \varepsilon$



Intercept



Estimate



Estimate



Error

# *lm function*

$$\text{Fuel} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Weight} + \beta_2 \text{Displacement} + \varepsilon$$

```
mod1 <- lm(Fuel ~ Weight + Displacement, data=efficiency)
```

```
summary(mod1)    #have to do this to get output.
```

**Call:**

```
lm(formula = Fuel ~ Weight + Displacement, data = efficiency)
```

...

**Coefficients:**

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	5.0126484	1.0389071	4.825	0.000158 ***
Weight	0.0018732	0.0005754	3.255	0.004658 **
Displacement	0.1611806	0.0434117	3.713	0.001729 **

---

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

Residual standard error: 0.5015 on 17 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.6028, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5561

F-statistic: 12.9 on 2 and 17 DF, p-value: 0.0003906

# Model Formula

## Predictors (i.e. right side of formula)

## Meaning

$A + B$

main effects of A and B

$A:B$

interaction of A with B

$A*B$

main effects and interactions =  $A + B + A:B$

$A*B*C$

main effects and interactions  
 $A+B+C+A:B+A:C+B:C+A:B:C$

$(A+B+C)^2$

A, B, and C crossed to level 2:  $A+B+C+A:B+A:C+B:C$

$A*B*C-A:B:C$

same as above: main effects plus 2-way interactions

$\log(A) + B$

natural log of A

$I(A+10) + B$

A plus 10. The capital “i” tells R that this is a calculation

$\text{poly}(A, 2) + B$

fits a 2<sup>nd</sup> degree polynomial A (i.e.  $A + A^2 + B$ )

$\text{poly}(A, 3) + \text{poly}(B, 2)$

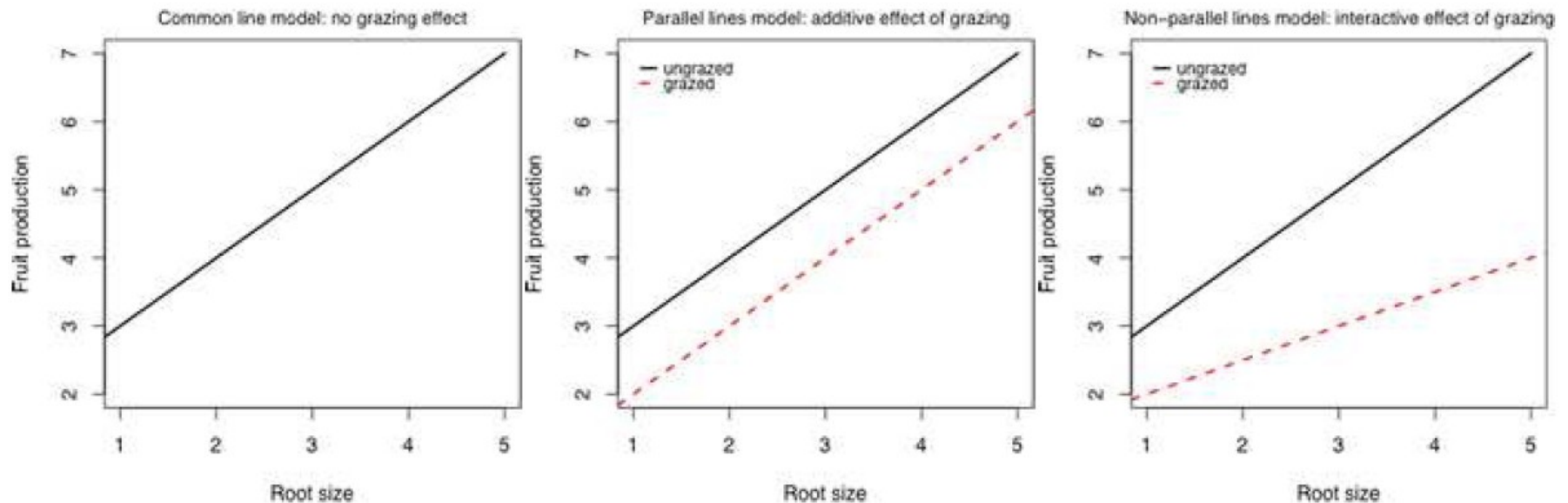
a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree polynomial for A and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree for B

# Your turn

Data: From Michael Crawley's book.

Goal: Determine how **Fruit** size varies with **Root** size (diameter) and whether **Grazing** affects fruit size.

## MODEL WARS:



Root effect

Root and grazing effect

Root and grazing interaction