GAMWOOD

Alix Rigal

2023-11-18

Contents

- 1 Une première lecture de WOOD 2016
 2 package utilisé
 1
- 1 Une première lecture de WOOD 2016

2 package utilisé

-gamair: Data sets and scripts used in the book 'Generalized Additive Models: An Introduction with R #Generalised additive model an introduction S Wood #debut au chap 2 LMM require(gamair)

```
## Le chargement a nécessité le package : gamair
data(stomata)

m1 <- lm(area ~ CO2 + tree, stomata)
summary(m1)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = area ~ CO2 + tree, data = stomata)
##
## Residuals:
##
                  1Q
                                    3Q
       Min
                      Median
                                            Max
## -0.30672 -0.10625 -0.01528
                              0.08436
##
## Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 1.62337
                           0.10932 14.850 1.52e-11 ***
## CO22
               0.70639
                           0.15460
                                     4.569 0.000238 ***
## tree2
               -0.02473
                           0.15460
                                    -0.160 0.874685
               -0.46041
                                    -2.978 0.008059 **
## tree3
                           0.15460
## tree4
               0.45948
                           0.15460
                                     2.972 0.008166 **
## tree5
                0.57378
                           0.15460
                                     3.711 0.001597 **
## tree6
                                        NA
                                NΑ
                                                 NΑ
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##
## Residual standard error: 0.2186 on 18 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9215, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8997
## F-statistic: 42.24 on 5 and 18 DF, p-value: 2.511e-09
m0 <- lm(area ~ CO2, stomata)
summary(m0)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = area ~ CO2, data = stomata)
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                 1Q
                     Median
                                   3Q
                                           Max
## -0.59027 -0.19824 0.07775 0.17333 0.48769
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                          0.08992 16.254 9.66e-14 ***
## (Intercept) 1.46166
                                    9.534 2.85e-09 ***
## CO22
               1.21252
                          0.12717
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.3115 on 22 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8051, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7963
## F-statistic: 90.91 on 1 and 22 DF, p-value: 2.853e-09
anova(m0,m1)
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: area ~ CO2
## Model 2: area ~ CO2 + tree
              RSS Df Sum of Sq
    Res.Df
                                        Pr(>F)
## 1
        22 2.1348
## 2
         18 0.8604 4
                        1.2744 6.6654 0.001788 **
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
m2 <- lm(area ~ tree, stomata)
anova(m2,m1)
## Analysis of Variance Table
## Model 1: area ~ tree
## Model 2: area ~ CO2 + tree
    Res.Df
              RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F)
## 1
         18 0.8604
## 2
         18 0.8604 0 2.2204e-16
```

conclusion on ne peut pas conclure à un effet du CO2 ou des arbres qui soit significatif etant donné que les données sont dépendantes de l'arbre en question seul le model contenant les deux effet donne de bon resultat selon fisher