# Simple Linear Regression in R

### What is Regression?

- Allows you to predict y based on values of x
- Both IV and DV can be continuous
- The basic statistic behind modeling
- + simple = only one IV
- + linear = data forms a straight line

#### Code for Regression

modelName <- lm(DV ~ IV, data)
summary(modelName)

```
Call:
           lm(formula = Assault ~ UrbanPop, data = USArrests)

    Text

           Residuals:
                       1Q Median 3Q
               Min
                                              Max
           -150.78 -61.85 -18.68 58.05 196.85
           Coefficients:
                       Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
           (Intercept) 73.0766 53.8508
                                          1.357 0.1811
           UrbanPop 1.4904 0.8027 1.857 0.0695.
           Signif. codes:
           0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
           Residual standard error: 81.33 on 48 degrees of freedom
           Multiple R-squared: 0.06701, Adjusted R-squared: 0.0475
           8
           F-statistic: 3.448 on 1 and 48 DF,
                                              p-value: 0.06948
                                                                 1. Overall model is
                                                                 significant if < .05
```

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                                          1.357 0.1811
                                                               Amount of variability in the
           UrbanPop 1.4904 0.8027 1.857 0.0695.
                                                               DV accounted for in the IV
           Signif. codes:
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                                                               Convert to a %
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Residuals:

```
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```

#### Coefficients:

A one-unit increase in this variable influences the DV by the estimate amount

```
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(Intercept) 73.0766 53.8508 1.357 0.1811
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## Making a Scatter Plot with Best Fit Line

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=column, y=column))
```

- + geom\_point()
- + geom\_smooth(method=lm, se=FALSE)