Module 7 Lab Submission

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The Resin data set and the following data description come from Gary Oehlert's book A First Course in Design and Analysis of Experiments:

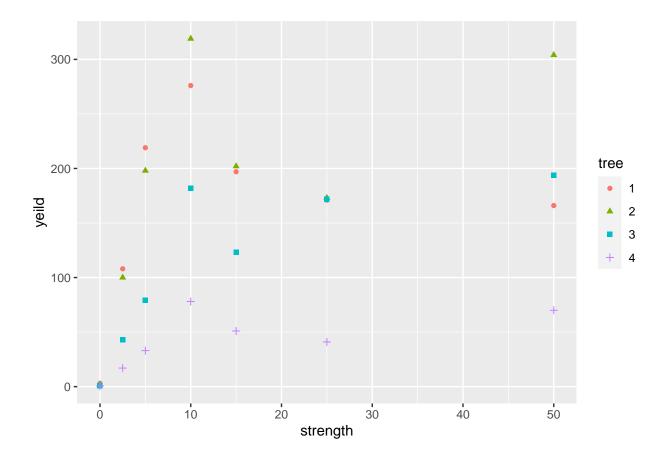
"The oleoresin of trees is obtained by cutting a tapping gash in the bark and removing the resin that collects there. Acid treatments can also improve collection. In this experiment, four trees (dipterocarpus kerrii) will be tapped seven times each. Each of the tappings will be treated with a difference strength of sulfuric acid (0, 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50% strength), and the resin collected from each tapping is the response (in grams, data from Bin Jantan, Bin Ahmad, and Bin Admad 1987)."

First we read in the data, and then convert it to a groupedData object using the function groupedData(), which is part of the nlme package. Note that we will be treating the acid strength as a categorical (factor) variable rather than as a quantitative variable. We indicate this with the as.factor() function applied to the strength variable.

1. Plot the grouped data object Resin_group.

```
strength <- Resin_group$strength
tree <- Resin_group$tree
yeild <- Resin_group$yield

qplot(strength, yeild, data = Resin_group, colour = tree, shape = tree)</pre>
```



2. Use the lme() function to fit a mixed effects model with strength as a fixed effect and tree as a random effect. Be sure to treat strength as a categorical variable by using the factor() function around the strength variable in your formula.

```
fit <- lme(yeild ~ factor(strength), data = Resin_group, random = ~ 1 | tree)</pre>
```

3. Use the summary() function to summarize the mixed effects model you fit above.

```
summary(fit)
```

```
## Linear mixed-effects model fit by REML
##
     Data: Resin_group
##
                   BIC
                          logLik
     254.5835 263.9842 -118.2918
##
##
## Random effects:
##
    Formula: ~1 | tree
##
           (Intercept) Residual
## StdDev:
               61.4961 44.35169
##
## Fixed effects: yeild ~ factor(strength)
##
                         Value Std.Error DF t-value p-value
## (Intercept)
                         1.625 37.91056 18 0.042864 0.9663
## factor(strength)2.5 65.375 31.36138 18 2.084570 0.0516
```

```
## factor(strength)5
                      130.625 31.36138 18 4.165155 0.0006
## factor(strength)10 212.125
                               31.36138 18 6.763892 0.0000
## factor(strength)15
                      141.625
                               31.36138 18 4.515904
                                                     0.0003
## factor(strength)25
                      137.625
                               31.36138 18 4.388359 0.0004
## factor(strength)50
                      181.875 31.36138 18 5.799330
   Correlation:
##
                      (Intr) f()2.5 fct()5 fc()10 fc()15 fc()25
## factor(strength)2.5 -0.414
## factor(strength)5
                      -0.414
                              0.500
## factor(strength)10
                                     0.500
                      -0.414
                              0.500
## factor(strength)15
                      -0.414
                              0.500
                                    0.500
                                            0.500
## factor(strength)25
                              0.500 0.500 0.500
                      -0.414
                                                   0.500
                                                         0.500
## factor(strength)50
                     -0.414 0.500 0.500 0.500
                                                   0.500
##
## Standardized Within-Group Residuals:
##
         Min
                     Q1
                               Med
                                           QЗ
                                                     Max
## -1.2914379 -0.4946467 -0.1293257 0.5288214 1.7439594
##
## Number of Observations: 28
## Number of Groups: 4
```

The sd of the random effects is estimated to be about 61.5 and the standard deviation of the residuals is estimated to be about 44.4. This shows that the variation can be attributed to the differences in trees instead of the tree variation.

4. Use the intervals() function to construct confidence intervals for the fixed effect coefficient parameters and the random effect standard deviation parameter.

intervals(fit)

```
## Approximate 95% confidence intervals
##
##
   Fixed effects:
##
                             lower
                                      est.
                                                upper
## (Intercept)
                                     1.625 81.27213
                       -78.0221312
## factor(strength)2.5 -0.5128163 65.375 131.26282
## factor(strength)5
                        64.7371837 130.625 196.51282
## factor(strength)10 146.2371837 212.125 278.01282
## factor(strength)15
                        75.7371837 141.625 207.51282
## factor(strength)25
                        71.7371837 137.625 203.51282
## factor(strength)50 115.9871837 181.875 247.76282
## attr(,"label")
## [1] "Fixed effects:"
##
##
   Random Effects:
##
    Level: tree
##
                      lower
                               est.
## sd((Intercept)) 26.02417 61.4961 145.3176
##
##
   Within-group standard error:
      lower
                est.
                        upper
## 31.99214 44.35169 61.48611
```