M11 Problem Set: Correlations for TAs

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We investigated the correlation between father guppy ornamentation (fatherOrnamentation) and the perceived attractiveness of their sons to female mates (sonAttractiveness). Guppies were sourced from Southeast Asian streams, and breeding pairs were selected based on genetic diversity and visual characteristics. After assessing father ornamentation, we conducted female choice trials to measure son attractiveness. By controlling for environmental factors, we aimed to reveal any correlation between father ornamentation and son attractiveness

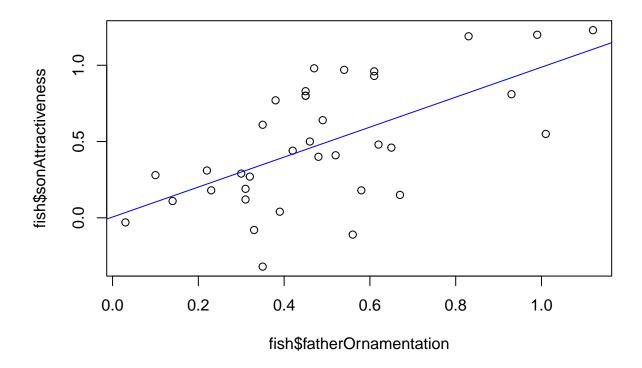
Write a concise one paragraph summary of this analysis. Remember that any summary should include the following:

- 1. Statement of the research hypothesis or study objectives.
- 2. Brief summary of methods (one sentence or less).
- 3. Statement of the statistical results (including type of test and shorthand: r = obtained value, p = 0.xxx).
- 4. Description of any differences, if meaningful, along with an interpretation of why these results make sense (or don't make sense).
- #1. Import libraries and load packages

library(tidyverse)

```
## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'tibble' was built under R version 4.3.1
## Warning: package 'tidyr' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'readr' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'purrr' was built under R version 4.3.1
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'stringr' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'forcats' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'forcats' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'lubridate' was built under R version 4.3.2
```

```
library(dplyr)
library(readxl)
## Warning: package 'readxl' was built under R version 4.3.1
#2. importing our data
fish <- read.csv("fish_guppies.csv")</pre>
shapiro.test(fish$fatherOrnamentation)
##
##
   Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: fish$fatherOrnamentation
## W = 0.94899, p-value = 0.09717
shapiro.test(fish$sonAttractiveness)
##
##
   Shapiro-Wilk normality test
## data: fish$sonAttractiveness
## W = 0.97364, p-value = 0.5329
cor.test(fish$fatherOrnamentation, fish$sonAttractiveness,
         method='pearson')
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
## data: fish$fatherOrnamentation and fish$sonAttractiveness
## t = 4.5371, df = 34, p-value = 6.784e-05
\#\# alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.3577455 0.7843860
## sample estimates:
##
         cor
## 0.6141043
plot(fish$fatherOrnamentation, fish$sonAttractiveness)
# Fit linear regression model
fit <- lm(sonAttractiveness ~ fatherOrnamentation, data = fish)</pre>
# Add trend line
abline(fit, col = "blue")
```



 $References:\ https://whitlockschluter 3e.zoology.ubc.ca/RLabs/index.html$

 $Exam: \ https://aniruhil.org/courses/pbio/knits/chapter_16 \ https://whitlockschluter.zoology.ubc.ca/data/chapter16$